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OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1994

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Preface

From its inception, over two decades ago, the **Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics** has represented a commitment to four critical standards: comprehensiveness, accuracy, completeness, and usefulness. The Bureau of Justice Statistics, which publishes this volume, and the Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, which produces it, have undertaken every year for over two decades to improve a resource that from the beginning has served as an essential reference work.

We are pleased to announce that this, the 22nd edition of **Sourcebook**, will be the first that is electronically accessible. Internet users will be able to view and import tables of specific interest. In addition, a CD-ROM edition will be available. It is hoped that these technologies will increase timely access to needed information and facilitate additional uses of the data.

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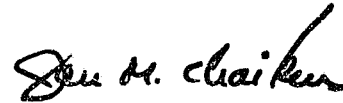
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For your information

This is the 22nd 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 and 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 reliability of the information.

Organization of the *Sourcebook*

This book is divided into 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 house-

holds 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, persons in local jails, population and movement of inmates in 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 inappropriate to compare data from different sources. For example, data in one source may be expressed only in fiscal years whereas 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 exercise caution when 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 BJS's *Criminal Victimization in the United States*, 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 data collection procedures, data exclusions, definitions of terms, and other details.

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 22nd 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 and Marcy O'Connor have served the project for many years. The skill, care, and diligence with which they approach all aspects of the production process is evidenced on each page of this book. The conversion this past year to new computer software has been particularly labor-intensive and we appreciate all their efforts.

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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 also is included.

The first part of the section presents data from a special compilation of annual surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and prepared 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 protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections activities are presented. Justice system employment and payroll figures for Federal, State, and local governments are included. These tables present the number of persons employed by police departments, the judicial systems, and correctional systems. Featured this year are tables presenting over 10 years of trend data for government expenditures and employment. State breakdowns of correctional department budgets and correctional health care costs are included as are detailed data on the Federal drug control budget.

The second segment of the section provides information on the characteristics of police agencies. Data from the 1992 Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies sponsored by BJS describe the number of law enforcement agencies and personnel employed by law enforcement departments at the State and local levels. Data from 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 and officers for geographic regions of the country. Results of a 1993 BJS survey of Federal agencies provide the number and function of law enforcement officers employed by Federal agencies. The results of a survey of State police basic training programs also are presented.

The next portion presents information relating to the courts and the judiciary. Information on appropriations for the Federal judiciary, salaries, and personnel is presented along with data on criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts and duties performed by U.S. magistrates. Characteristics of State court judges such as selection processes, qualifications,

salaries, and length of term are included. In addition, a number of tables describe judicial conduct commissions, juror utilization and fees paid to jurors, number of probation and parole officers, and investigative reports by Federal probation officers.

The fourth part of the section presents a series of tables focusing on correctional facilities in the United States. Information on the number of jails in each State and aggregate data on jail employees are presented as well as data on characteristics of State, Federal, and private correctional facilities. Information is presented on correctional personnel and facilities in adult and juvenile systems. This includes the number and characteristics of State and Federal correctional officers as well as information on wardens and superintendents. Data on prison boot camp programs, co-correctional institutions, and private correctional facilities also are included. A series of tables presents information on Federal prisons and Federal prison staff. Provisions of capital offense statutes are listed and data on the workload and decisions of the U.S. Parole Commission are displayed.

The final set of tables presents statutory provisions relating to a number of issues such as restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court, curfews in large U.S. cities, sex offender programs, and statutory restrictions relating to firearms. Finally, information on drinking and driving statutes for the 50 States is provided.

Table 1.1

Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures

By level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-92^a

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,458	\$31,573	\$1,602	\$20,968	\$8,636	\$12,455
1983	39,680	4,944	34,836	12,785	23,186	9,792	13,550
1984	43,943	5,858	38,156	14,213	25,154	10,617	14,696
1985	48,563	6,416	42,284	16,252	27,462	11,610	16,011
1986	55,500	6,595	47,070	18,556	30,178	13,031	17,346
1987	58,871	7,496	51,640	20,157	33,265	14,530	18,973
1988	65,231	8,851	56,767	22,837	36,098	15,884	20,449
1989	70,949	9,674	61,745	25,269	38,825	17,503	21,579
1990	79,434	12,798	69,215	28,345	43,559	19,644	24,244
1991	87,567	15,231	75,461	31,484	47,075	21,913	25,599
1992	93,777	17,423	80,248	33,755	50,115	23,820	26,771
Percent change							
1982 to 1987	64.3%	68.1%	63.6%	73.7%	58.6%	68.3%	52.3%
1987 to 1992	59.3	132.4	55.4	67.5	50.7	63.9	41.1
1982 to 1992	161.6	290.8	154.2	190.9	139.0	175.8	114.9

Note: These data were collected from government documents and from the annual surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Criminal justice data are extracted from these sources by the Census Bureau 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 surveys. Since not all local governments were included in the surveys, these data are subject to sampling variation. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The fiscal year for the Federal Government begins October 1 and ends September 30. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table A. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.2

Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures

By type of activity and level of government, United States, fiscal years 1980-92^a

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government and fiscal year	Total justice expenditure				Level of government and fiscal year	Total justice expenditure			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections		Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
All governments					State				
1980	NA	\$15,163,029	NA	\$6,900,751	1980	\$9,256,443	\$2,194,349	\$2,051,108	\$4,547,667
1981	NA	16,822,094	NA	7,868,822	1981	10,372,682	2,479,905	2,332,434	5,179,448
1982	\$35,841,916	19,022,184	\$7,770,785	9,048,947	1982	11,601,780	2,833,370	2,748,364	6,020,046
1983	39,680,167	20,648,200	8,620,604	10,411,363	1983	12,785,244	2,963,067	2,949,598	6,872,579
1984	43,942,690	22,685,766	9,463,180	11,793,744	1984	14,212,842	3,173,297	3,271,076	7,768,469
1985	46,563,068	24,399,355	10,628,816	13,534,897	1985	16,252,377	3,468,821	3,635,984	9,147,572
1986	53,499,805	26,254,993	11,485,446	15,759,366	1986	18,555,723	3,749,413	4,004,720	10,801,590
1987	58,871,348	28,767,553	12,555,026	17,548,769	1987	20,157,123	4,066,692	4,339,306	11,691,125
1988	65,230,542	30,960,824	13,970,563	20,299,155	1988	22,836,919	4,531,184	4,885,843	13,419,892
1989	70,949,468	32,794,182	15,588,664	22,566,622	1989	25,268,915	4,780,353	5,441,743	15,046,819
1990	79,433,959	35,923,479	17,356,826	26,153,654	1990	28,345,066	5,163,475	5,970,895	17,210,696
1991	87,566,819	38,971,240	19,298,379	29,297,200	1991	31,484,371	5,507,249	6,754,491	19,222,631
1992	93,776,852	41,326,531	20,988,888	31,461,433	1992	33,755,092	5,592,791	7,722,882	20,439,419
Percent change					Percent change				
1980 to 1992	NA	172.5%	NA	355.9%	1980 to 1992	264.7%	154.9%	276.5%	349.4%
1982 to 1987	64.3%	51.2	61.6%	93.9	1982 to 1987	73.7	43.5	57.9	94.2
1987 to 1992	59.3	43.7	67.2	79.3	1987 to 1992	67.5	37.5	78.0	74.8
1982 to 1992	161.6	117.3	170.1	247.7	1982 to 1992	190.9	97.4	181.0	239.5
Federal					Local total^b				
1980	NA	\$1,941,000	NA	\$408,000	1980	NA	\$11,398,808	NA	\$2,277,257
1981	NA	2,118,000	NA	436,000	1981	NA	12,678,955	NA	2,636,064
1982	\$4,458,000	2,527,000	\$1,390,000	541,000	1982	\$20,967,562	14,172,313	\$3,784,285	3,010,964
1983	4,844,000	2,815,000	1,523,000	606,000	1983	23,186,040	15,276,352	4,361,362	3,548,326
1984	5,868,000	3,395,000	1,785,000	687,000	1984	25,154,172	16,515,727	4,627,473	4,010,972
1985	6,416,000	3,495,000	2,129,000	792,000	1985	27,461,643	17,847,016	5,090,344	4,524,283
1986	6,595,000	3,643,000	2,090,000	862,000	1986	30,178,432	19,355,599	5,690,544	5,132,289
1987	7,496,000	4,231,000	2,271,000	994,000	1987	33,265,315	21,089,053	6,229,510	5,946,752
1988	8,851,000	4,954,000	2,639,000	1,258,000	1988	36,097,549	22,370,517	6,826,419	6,900,613
1989	9,674,000	5,307,000	2,949,000	1,418,000	1989	38,825,015	23,671,582	7,682,188	7,471,245
1990	12,798,000	5,666,000	3,398,000	1,734,000	1990	43,558,671	26,097,219	8,675,732	8,785,720
1991	15,231,000	6,725,000	3,684,000	2,122,000	1991	47,075,424	28,017,151	9,418,374	9,639,899
1992	17,423,000	7,400,000	3,737,000	2,646,000	1992	50,115,498	29,658,955	10,052,330	10,404,213
Percent change					Percent change				
1980 to 1992	NA	281.2%	NA	548.5%	1980 to 1992	NA	160.2%	NA	356.9%
1982 to 1987	168.1%	167.4	163.4%	183.7	1982 to 1987	58.7%	48.8	64.6%	97.5
1987 to 1992	132.4	74.9	224.8	166.2	1987 to 1992	50.7	40.6	61.4	75.0
1982 to 1992	290.8	192.8	430.7	389.1	1982 to 1992	139.0	109.3	165.6	245.5
Total State and local^b									
1980	NA	\$13,424,029	NA	\$6,515,689					
1981	NA	14,918,094	NA	7,458,133					
1982	\$31,572,916	16,656,184	\$6,380,785	8,535,947					
1983	34,836,167	17,103,200	7,097,604	9,835,363					
1984	38,155,690	19,330,766	7,678,180	11,146,744					
1985	42,284,068	20,969,355	8,499,816	12,814,897					
1986	47,069,805	22,712,993	9,395,446	14,961,366					
1987	51,640,348	24,731,553	10,284,026	16,624,769					
1988	56,766,542	26,303,824	11,331,563	19,131,155					
1989	61,745,468	27,842,182	12,639,664	21,263,622					
1990	69,214,959	30,579,479	14,075,826	24,559,654					
1991	75,460,819	32,801,240	15,303,379	27,356,200					
1992	80,247,852	34,623,531	16,573,888	29,050,433					
Percent change									
1980 to 1992	NA	157.9%	NA	345.9%					
1982 to 1987	63.6%	48.5	61.2%	94.8					
1987 to 1992	55.4	40.0	61.2	74.7					
1982 to 1992	154.2	107.9	159.7	240.3					

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Duplicative transactions between levels of government are excluded from the total for all governments, the State and local total, and the local total. Such intergovernmental expenditure consists of payments from one government to another and eventually will show up as a direct expenditure of a recipient government. The State government total for 1980 and 1981 includes a residual other category not displayed separately. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table E. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.3

Justice system direct and intergovernmental expenditures

By level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1992

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Activity	Total	Federal	State	Local
	all governments	Government	governments	governments ^a
Total justice system ^b	93,776,852	17,423,000	33,755,092	50,115,498
Direct expenditure	93,776,852	13,529,000	30,270,582	49,977,270
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	3,894,000	3,484,510	138,228
Police protection ^b	41,326,531	7,400,000		29,658,955
Direct expenditure	41,326,531	6,703,000	4,967,069	29,656,462
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	697,000	625,722	2,493
Judicial and legal ^b	20,988,888	7,377,000	7,722,882	10,052,330
Direct expenditure	20,988,888	4,415,000	6,552,687	10,021,201
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	2,962,000	1,170,195	31,129
Corrections ^b	31,461,433	2,646,000	20,439,419	10,404,213
Direct expenditure	31,461,433	2,411,000	18,750,826	10,299,607
Intergovernmental expenditure	X	235,000	1,688,593	104,606

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

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.^bThe total category for each sector, and for the total justice system, excludes duplicative intergovernmental expenditure amounts. This was done to avoid the artificial inflation that would result if an intergovernmental expenditure of a government were tabulated and then counted again when the recipient government(s) expended that amount. The intergovernmental expenditure categories are not totaled for this reason.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.4

Justice system direct expendituresBy level of government, United States, fiscal years 1982-92^a

(Dollar amounts in millions)

Fiscal year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	Local ^b			
				State	Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$35,842	\$4,269	\$31,573	\$10,651	\$20,922	\$8,556	\$12,366
1983	39,680	4,844	34,836	11,709	23,127	9,705	13,422
1984	43,943	5,787	38,156	13,081	25,075	10,518	14,557
1985	48,563	6,279	42,284	14,803	27,381	11,517	15,864
1986	53,500	6,430	47,070	16,978	30,092	12,935	17,157
1987	58,871	7,231	51,640	18,465	33,175	14,429	18,746
1988	65,231	8,464	56,767	20,880	35,887	15,778	20,108
1989	70,949	9,204	61,745	23,009	38,736	17,399	21,337
1990	79,434	10,219	69,215	25,784	43,451	19,510	23,941
1991	87,567	12,106	75,461	28,493	46,968	21,761	25,207
1992	93,777	13,529	80,248	30,271	49,977	23,672	26,305
Percent change							
1982 to 1987	64.3%	69.4%	63.6%	73.4%	58.6%	68.6%	51.6%
1987 to 1992	59.3	87.1	55.4	63.9	50.6	64.1	40.3
1982 to 1992	161.6	216.9	154.2	184.2	138.9	176.7	112.7

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 local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table B. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.5

Percent distribution of justice system direct expendituresBy level of government and type of activity, United States, fiscal year 1992^a

Activity	Percent distribution		
	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments ^b
Total justice system	14.4%	32.3%	53.3%
Police protection	16.2	12.0	71.8
Judicial and legal	21.0	31.2	47.7
Corrections	7.7	59.6	32.7

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.6

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1992

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

State and level of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
States-local, total	\$1,146,821,966	\$80,247,852	7.0%	\$34,823,531	43.1%	\$16,573,898	20.7%	\$29,050,433	36.2%
State	498,103,384	30,270,582	6.1	4,967,069	16.4	6,552,687	21.6	18,750,826	61.9
Local, total	647,970,195	49,977,270	7.7	29,656,462	59.3	10,02,201	20.1	10,299,607	20.6
Counties	160,597,042	23,672,269	14.7	7,974,550	33.7	7,496,664	31.7	8,201,055	34.6
Municipalities	233,796,576	26,305,001	11.3	21,681,912	82.4	2,524,537	9.6	2,098,552	8.0
Alabama	15,089,762	824,974	5.5	391,563	47.5	188,007	22.8	245,404	29.7
State	7,507,203	374,706	5.0	66,322	17.7	129,789	34.6	178,595	47.7
Local, total	7,582,559	450,268	5.9	325,241	72.2	58,218	12.9	66,809	14.8
Counties	8,908,85	181,719	20.4	86,532	47.6	37,908	20.9	57,279	31.5
Municipalities	2,740,737	268,549	9.8	238,709	86.9	20,310	7.6	9,530	3.5
Alaska	6,589,710	336,142	5.1	127,419	37.9	76,537	22.8	132,186	39.3
State	4,206,065	245,681	5.8	46,393	18.9	68,384	27.8	130,904	53.3
Local, total	2,383,645	90,461	3.8	81,026	89.6	8,153	9.0	1,282	1.4
Boroughs	799,959	11,926	1.5	7,212	60.5	4,714	39.5	-	-
Municipalities	1,532,222	78,535	5.1	73,814	94.0	3,439	4.4	1,282	1.6
Arizona	15,910,438	1,404,385	8.8	600,255	42.7	319,934	22.8	484,196	34.5
State	6,098,902	480,231	7.9	100,441	20.9	65,293	13.6	314,497	65.5
Local, total	9,811,536	924,154	9.4	499,814	54.1	254,641	27.6	169,699	18.4
Counties	1,923,560	468,690	24.4	105,073	22.4	195,540	41.7	168,077	35.9
Municipalities	2,934,050	455,464	15.5	394,741	86.7	59,101	13.0	1,622	0.4
Arkansas	7,323,140	365,641	5.0	167,349	45.8	67,615	18.5	130,677	35.7
State	4,013,433	167,611	4.2	36,939	22.0	27,503	16.4	103,169	61.6
Local, total	3,309,707	198,030	6.0	130,410	65.9	40,112	20.3	27,508	13.9
Counties	524,640	91,643	17.5	35,779	39.0	30,995	33.8	24,869	27.1
Municipalities	954,838	106,387	11.1	94,631	88.9	9,117	8.6	2,639	2.5
California	160,244,802	14,031,698	8.8	5,888,852	42.0	3,189,629	22.7	4,953,217	35.3
State	56,325,095	3,964,910	7.0	760,957	19.2	303,651	7.7	2,900,302	73.1
Local, total	103,919,707	10,066,788	9.7	5,127,895	50.9	2,885,978	28.7	2,052,915	20.4
Counties	31,777,221	6,203,955	19.5	1,633,190	26.3	2,579,449	41.6	1,991,316	32.1
Municipalities	28,661,063	3,862,833	13.5	3,494,705	90.5	306,529	7.9	61,599	1.6
Colorado	15,115,225	1,050,659	7.0	461,787	44.0	200,994	19.1	387,878	36.9
State	5,522,558	419,302	7.6	47,853	11.4	109,771	26.2	261,678	62.4
Local, total	9,592,667	631,357	6.6	413,934	65.6	91,223	14.4	126,200	20.0
Counties	1,462,977	234,009	16.0	96,848	41.4	44,319	18.9	92,842	39.7
Municipalities	3,667,325	397,348	10.8	317,086	79.8	46,904	11.8	33,358	8.4
Connecticut	17,235,189	1,090,612	6.3	465,936	42.7	203,861	18.7	420,815	38.6
State	9,536,269	680,846	7.1	79,484	11.7	180,547	26.5	420,815	61.8
Local, total	7,698,920	409,766	5.3	386,452	94.3	23,314	5.7	-	-
Municipalities	7,090,669	409,766	5.8	386,452	94.3	23,314	5.7	-	-
Delaware	3,272,203	258,909	7.9	97,689	37.7	52,080	20.1	109,140	42.2
State	2,084,344	189,849	9.1	35,884	18.9	44,825	23.6	109,140	57.5
Local, total	1,187,859	69,060	5.8	61,805	89.5	7,255	10.5	-	-
Counties	211,331	30,282	14.3	24,355	80.4	5,927	19.6	-	-
Municipalities	301,096	38,778	12.9	37,450	96.6	1,328	3.4	-	-
District of Columbia	5,823,000	719,040	12.3	272,749	37.9	127,975	17.8	318,316	44.3
Local, total	5,823,000	719,040	12.3	272,749	37.9	127,975	17.8	318,316	44.3
Municipality	4,873,883	719,040	14.8	272,749	37.9	127,975	17.8	318,316	44.3
Florida	54,138,598	5,152,905	9.5	2,291,399	44.5	977,865	19.0	1,883,641	36.6
State	18,683,492	1,703,610	9.1	222,411	13.0	449,588	26.3	1,036,611	60.7
Local, total	35,455,106	3,444,295	9.7	2,068,988	60.1	528,277	15.3	847,030	24.6
Counties	11,111,104	2,308,086	20.8	1,027,610	44.5	474,785	20.6	805,691	34.9
Municipalities	8,615,010	1,136,209	13.2	1,041,378	91.7	53,492	4.7	41,339	3.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure ^b	Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Georgia	\$26,081,099	\$1,806,160	6.9%	\$711,132	39.4%	\$294,191	16.3%	\$800,837	44.3%
State	10,330,078	727,823	7.0	99,188	13.6	49,301	6.8	579,334	79.6
Local, total	15,751,021	1,078,337	6.8	611,944	56.7	244,890	22.7	221,503	20.5
Counties	17,930,970	689,971	3.8	281,300	40.8	213,096	30.9	195,575	28.3
Municipalities	3,027,252	388,366	12.8	330,644	85.1	31,794	8.2	25,928	6.7
Hawaii	6,673,970	406,794	6.1	166,251	40.9	135,888	33.4	104,655	25.7
State	5,173,696	213,148	4.1	3,616	1.7	104,877	49.2	104,655	49.1
Local, total	1,500,274	193,646	12.9	162,635	84.0	31,011	16.0	-	-
Counties	399,506	58,011	14.5	48,573	83.7	9,438	16.3	-	-
Municipalities	1,100,649	135,635	12.3	114,062	84.1	21,573	15.9	-	-
Idaho	3,646,897	234,113	6.4	112,088	47.9	50,454	21.6	71,571	30.6
State	1,823,365	105,230	5.8	26,978	25.6	25,488	24.2	52,764	50.1
Local, total	1,818,917	128,883	7.1	85,110	66.0	24,966	19.4	18,807	14.6
Counties	385,595	77,486	20.1	36,857	47.6	21,886	28.2	18,743	24.2
Municipalities	379,276	51,397	13.6	48,253	93.9	3,080	6.0	64	0.1
Illinois	46,779,165	3,255,123	7.0	1,721,852	52.9	598,249	18.4	935,022	28.7
State	20,124,996	990,517	4.9	213,878	21.6	183,757	18.6	592,882	59.9
Local, total	26,654,169	2,264,606	8.5	1,507,974	66.6	414,492	18.3	342,140	15.1
Counties	3,043,544	879,061	28.9	179,912	20.5	360,466	41.0	338,663	38.5
Municipalities	9,153,121	1,385,545	15.1	1,328,062	95.9	54,006	3.9	3,477	0.3
Indiana	19,874,940	1,025,668	5.2	429,115	41.8	197,139	19.2	399,414	38.9
State	8,662,829	439,735	5.1	88,348	20.1	50,112	11.4	301,275	68.5
Local, total	11,212,111	585,933	5.2	340,767	58.2	147,027	25.1	98,139	16.7
Counties	2,303,531	265,293	11.5	85,307	32.2	109,047	41.1	70,939	26.7
Municipalities	3,200,702	320,640	10.0	255,460	79.7	37,980	11.8	27,200	8.5
Iowa	11,091,035	547,019	4.9	262,372	48.0	148,348	27.1	136,299	24.9
State	4,941,118	256,104	5.2	44,233	17.3	106,851	41.7	105,020	41.0
Local, total	6,149,917	290,915	4.7	218,139	75.0	41,497	14.3	31,279	10.8
Counties	1,209,087	125,031	10.3	60,348	48.3	33,904	27.1	30,779	24.6
Municipalities	1,979,185	165,884	8.4	157,791	95.1	7,593	4.6	500	0.3
Kansas	9,604,990	603,593	6.3	269,072	44.6	125,951	20.9	208,570	34.6
State	4,043,286	294,778	7.3	34,108	11.6	81,567	27.7	179,103	60.8
Local, total	5,565,015	308,815	5.5	234,964	76.1	44,384	14.4	29,467	9.5
Counties	957,220	132,369	13.8	71,940	54.3	31,655	23.9	28,774	21.7
Municipalities	1,775,625	176,446	9.9	163,024	92.4	12,729	7.2	693	0.4
Kentucky	13,565,464	733,265	5.4	207,162	41.9	158,578	21.6	267,525	36.5
State	7,761,910	414,417	5.3	97,212	23.5	132,830	32.1	184,375	44.5
Local, total	5,803,554	318,848	5.5	209,950	65.8	25,748	8.1	83,150	26.1
Counties	1,200,039	157,767	13.1	61,163	38.8	19,064	12.1	77,540	49.1
Municipalities	734,888	161,081	9.3	148,787	92.4	6,684	4.1	5,610	3.5
Louisiana	17,608,937	1,098,900	6.2	544,222	49.5	203,420	18.5	351,258	32.0
State	9,114,616	417,715	4.6	95,395	22.8	86,090	20.6	236,230	56.6
Local, total	8,474,861	681,185	8.0	448,827	65.9	117,330	17.2	115,028	16.9
Parishes	2,125,059	309,966	14.6	208,355	67.2	53,197	17.2	48,414	15.6
Municipalities	2,580,079	371,219	14.4	240,472	64.8	64,133	17.3	66,614	17.9
Maine	5,228,176	245,912	4.7	99,260	40.4	43,953	17.9	102,699	41.8
State	3,009,714	127,169	4.2	26,198	20.6	36,625	28.8	64,346	50.6
Local, total	2,218,462	118,743	5.4	73,062	61.5	7,328	6.2	38,353	32.3
Counties	81,466	53,428	65.6	10,711	20.0	4,411	8.3	38,306	71.7
Municipalities	1,328,898	65,315	4.9	62,351	95.5	2,917	4.5	47	0.1
Maryland	20,609,763	1,709,356	8.3	705,963	41.3	339,086	19.8	664,307	38.9
State	10,445,759	895,355	8.6	143,488	16.0	206,282	23.0	545,585	60.9
Local, total	10,164,004	814,001	8.0	562,475	69.1	132,804	16.3	118,722	14.6
Counties	7,284,135	559,435	7.7	343,398	61.4	102,279	18.3	113,758	20.3
Municipalities	2,151,682	254,566	11.8	219,077	86.1	30,525	12.0	4,964	1.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Massachusetts	\$30,475,719	\$1,780,609	5.8%	\$766,885	44.2%	\$346,079	19.4%	\$647,645	36.4%
State	16,319,709	910,721	5.6	114,547	12.6	302,158	33.2	494,016	54.2
Local, total	14,156,010	869,888	6.1	672,338	77.3	43,921	5.0	153,629	17.7
Counties	379,643	104,478	27.5	1,924	1.8	2,989	2.9	99,565	95.3
Municipalities	10,783,126	765,410	7.1	670,414	87.6	40,932	5.3	54,064	7.1
Michigan	4,1350,903	2,955,736	7.1	1,235,158	41.8	600,264	20.3	1,120,314	37.9
State	18,550,694	1,194,098	6.4	197,408	16.5	149,670	12.5	847,020	70.9
Local, total	22,800,209	1,761,638	7.7	1,037,750	58.9	450,594	25.6	273,294	15.5
Counties	4,531,506	802,414	17.7	187,286	23.3	347,230	43.3	267,898	33.4
Municipalities	6,801,817	959,224	14.1	850,464	88.7	103,364	10.8	5,396	0.6
Minnesota	22,630,926	1,078,098	4.8	509,920	47.3	270,032	25.0	298,146	27.7
State	8,792,792	310,691	3.5	59,459	19.1	88,026	28.3	163,206	52.5
Local, total	13,841,447	767,407	5.5	450,461	58.7	182,006	23.7	134,940	17.6
Counties	3,136,443	454,538	14.5	155,582	34.2	164,321	36.2	134,635	29.6
Municipalities	4,364,736	312,869	7.2	294,879	94.2	17,685	5.7	305	0.1
Mississippi	8,428,131	358,163	4.2	187,580	52.7	65,333	18.3	103,250	29.0
State	3,996,996	143,946	3.6	36,528	25.4	22,269	15.5	85,149	59.2
Local, total	4,431,135	212,217	4.8	151,052	71.2	43,064	20.3	18,101	8.5
Counties	1,220,355	99,809	8.2	46,361	46.4	37,610	37.7	15,838	15.9
Municipalities	1,151,916	112,408	9.8	104,691	93.1	5,454	4.9	2,263	2.0
Missouri	16,994,698	998,700	5.9	529,734	53.0	187,471	18.8	281,495	28.2
State	7,672,836	366,488	4.8	72,974	19.9	92,462	25.2	201,052	54.9
Local, total	9,321,862	632,212	6.8	456,760	72.2	95,009	15.0	80,443	12.7
Counties	906,331	204,435	22.6	85,953	42.0	60,217	29.5	58,265	28.5
Municipalities	3,098,380	427,777	13.8	370,807	86.7	34,792	8.1	22,178	5.2
Montana	3,325,427	172,622	5.2	73,646	42.7	53,632	31.1	45,344	26.3
State	1,849,257	81,574	4.4	16,849	20.7	27,246	33.4	37,479	45.9
Local, total	1,476,170	91,048	6.2	56,797	62.4	26,386	29.0	7,865	8.6
Counties	292,511	56,714	19.4	27,995	49.4	21,188	37.4	7,531	13.3
Municipalities	323,774	34,334	10.6	28,802	83.9	5,198	15.1	334	1.0
Nebraska	7,410,368	310,915	4.2	141,766	45.6	62,430	20.1	106,719	34.3
State	2,576,224	131,568	5.1	30,136	22.9	28,096	21.4	73,336	55.7
Local, total	4,824,268	179,347	3.7	111,630	62.2	34,334	19.1	33,383	18.6
Counties	510,672	95,156	18.6	30,806	32.4	30,967	32.5	33,383	35.1
Municipalities	1,086,773	84,191	7.7	80,824	96.0	3,367	4.0	-	-
Nevada	6,400,355	620,557	9.7	253,654	40.9	120,378	19.4	246,525	39.7
State	2,718,324	189,756	7.0	28,487	15.0	21,134	11.1	140,135	73.9
Local, total	3,682,031	430,801	11.7	225,167	52.3	99,244	23.0	106,390	24.7
Counties	1,565,345	295,904	18.9	147,578	49.9	77,430	26.2	70,896	24.0
Municipalities	624,282	134,897	21.6	77,589	57.5	21,814	16.2	35,494	26.3
New Hampshire	4,569,446	249,655	5.5	127,428	51.0	51,199	20.5	71,028	28.5
State	2,577,383	109,457	4.2	23,897	21.8	40,082	36.6	45,478	41.5
Local, total	1,992,063	140,198	7.0	103,531	73.8	11,117	7.9	25,550	18.2
Counties	148,858	38,110	25.6	7,879	20.7	4,681	12.3	25,550	67.0
Municipalities	1,015,887	102,088	10.0	95,652	93.7	6,436	6.3	-	-
New Jersey	42,335,006	2,887,203	6.8	1,324,992	45.9	637,922	22.1	924,289	32.0
State	21,456,983	1,045,482	4.9	203,716	19.5	251,167	24.0	590,599	56.5
Local, total	20,878,023	1,841,721	8.8	1,121,276	60.9	386,755	21.0	333,690	18.1
Counties	4,802,289	714,982	14.9	98,835	13.8	283,054	39.6	333,093	46.6
Municipalities	6,508,226	1,126,739	17.3	1,022,441	90.7	103,701	9.2	597	0.1
New Mexico	6,589,273	463,317	7.0	213,044	46.0	84,129	18.2	166,144	35.9
State	3,352,840	250,685	7.5	47,988	19.1	74,742	29.8	127,955	51.0
Local, total	3,024,785	212,632	7.0	165,056	77.6	9,387	4.4	38,189	18.0
Counties	475,175	63,306	13.3	42,755	67.5	2,226	3.5	18,325	28.9
Municipalities	1,116,811	149,326	13.4	122,301	81.9	7,161	4.8	19,864	13.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total direct expenditure ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
New York	\$123,946,002	\$9,000,889	7.3%	\$3,715,053	41.3%	\$1,821,371	20.2%	\$3,464,465	38.5%
State	48,441,915	3,082,160	6.4	275,505	8.9	1,070,766	34.7	1,735,889	56.3
Local, total	75,504,087	5,918,729	7.8	3,439,548	58.1	750,605	12.7	1,728,576	29.2
Counties	11,192,419	1,782,932	15.9	867,286	48.6	202,979	11.4	712,667	40.0
Municipalities	48,221,625	4,135,797	8.6	2,572,262	62.2	547,626	13.2	1,015,909	24.6
North Carolina	25,374,105	1,613,194	6.4	702,468	43.5	258,897	16.0	651,829	40.4
State	10,522,295	925,609	8.8	149,532	16.2	232,592	25.1	543,485	58.7
Local, total	14,851,810	687,585	4.6	552,936	80.4	26,305	3.8	108,344	15.8
Counties	9,358,207	309,201	3.3	181,253	58.6	19,604	6.3	108,344	35.0
Municipalities	3,836,125	378,384	9.9	371,683	98.2	6,701	1.8	-	-
North Dakota	2,699,601	98,293	3.6	42,394	43.1	28,996	29.5	26,903	27.4
State	1,597,888	40,751	2.6	8,018	19.7	16,652	40.9	16,081	39.5
Local, total	1,101,713	57,542	5.2	34,376	59.7	12,344	21.5	10,822	18.8
Counties	196,974	32,732	16.6	11,427	34.9	10,829	33.1	10,476	32.0
Municipalities	314,279	24,810	7.9	22,949	92.5	1,515	6.1	346	1.4
Ohio	45,573,024	2,885,236	6.3	1,332,248	46.2	653,299	22.6	899,689	31.2
State	22,425,215	910,365	4.1	148,052	16.3	113,223	12.4	649,090	71.3
Local, total	23,147,809	1,974,871	8.5	1,184,196	60.0	540,076	27.3	250,599	12.7
Counties	5,608,807	832,178	14.8	206,308	24.8	398,311	47.9	227,559	27.3
Municipalities	6,820,328	1,142,693	16.8	977,888	85.6	141,765	12.4	23,040	2.0
Oklahoma	11,623,540	622,651	5.4	292,785	47.0	112,436	18.1	217,430	34.9
State	6,016,877	314,028	5.2	43,770	13.9	74,546	23.7	195,712	62.3
Local, total	5,606,963	308,623	5.5	249,015	80.7	37,890	12.3	21,718	7.0
Counties	714,978	70,184	9.8	30,041	42.8	20,477	29.2	19,666	28.0
Municipalities	2,243,108	238,439	10.6	218,974	91.8	17,413	7.3	2,052	0.9
Oregon	13,744,761	853,254	6.2	359,809	42.2	190,418	22.3	303,027	35.5
State	6,365,198	380,011	6.0	72,046	19.0	132,797	34.9	175,168	46.1
Local, total	7,379,563	473,243	6.4	287,763	60.8	57,621	12.2	127,859	27.0
Counties	1,373,850	252,369	18.4	82,329	32.6	42,524	16.8	127,516	50.5
Municipalities	1,731,935	220,874	12.8	205,434	93.0	15,097	6.8	343	0.2
Pennsylvania	53,102,858	2,943,759	5.5	1,231,598	41.8	670,135	22.8	1,042,026	35.4
State	26,478,691	1,025,969	3.9	300,102	29.3	173,405	16.9	552,462	53.8
Local, total	26,624,167	1,917,790	7.2	931,496	48.6	496,730	25.9	489,564	25.5
Counties	3,607,018	686,589	19.0	33,167	4.8	304,210	44.3	349,212	50.9
Municipalities	7,059,116	1,231,201	17.4	898,329	73.0	192,520	15.6	140,352	11.4
Rhode Island	5,131,297	302,615	5.9	129,221	42.7	72,372	23.9	101,022	33.4
State	3,467,228	188,308	5.4	21,637	11.5	65,649	34.9	101,022	53.6
Local, total	1,664,069	114,307	6.9	107,584	94.1	6,723	5.9	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,525,387	114,307	7.5	107,584	94.1	6,723	5.9	-	-
South Carolina	13,948,060	868,075	6.2	328,740	37.9	123,078	14.2	416,257	48.0
State	7,401,255	418,809	5.7	81,519	19.5	40,065	9.6	297,225	71.0
Local, total	6,546,805	449,266	6.9	247,221	55.0	83,013	18.5	119,032	26.5
Counties	1,840,875	309,304	16.8	1,188,48	38.4	72,409	23.4	113,047	38.2
Municipalities	1,140,631	139,962	12.3	128,373	91.7	10,604	7.6	985	0.7
South Dakota	2,450,243	120,643	4.9	56,233	46.6	25,460	21.1	38,950	32.3
State	1,284,437	58,566	4.6	13,474	23.0	15,148	25.9	29,944	51.1
Local, total	1,165,806	62,077	5.3	42,759	68.9	10,312	16.6	9,006	14.5
Counties	160,072	31,459	19.7	13,148	41.8	9,767	31.0	8,544	27.2
Municipalities	378,859	30,618	8.1	29,611	96.7	545	1.8	462	1.5
Tennessee	19,744,783	1,135,415	5.8	469,585	41.4	209,591	18.5	456,239	40.2
State	8,116,619	461,771	5.7	61,529	13.3	82,944	18.0	317,298	68.7
Local, total	11,628,164	673,644	5.8	408,056	60.6	126,647	18.8	138,941	20.6
Counties	4,130,008	303,312	7.3	103,614	34.2	91,592	30.2	108,106	35.6
Municipalities	6,812,824	370,332	5.4	304,442	82.2	35,055	9.5	30,835	8.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.6

Direct expenditures for State and local justice system activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total direct expenditure ^b	Amount	Percent of total direct expenditure ^c	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system	Amount	Percent of total justice system
Texas	\$64,926,359	\$5,299,958	8.2%	\$2,032,140	38.3%	\$1,112,450	21.0%	\$2,155,368	40.7%
State	24,528,382	2,309,465	9.4	302,214	13.1	518,007	22.4	1,489,244	64.5
Local, total	39,946,325	2,990,493	7.5	1,729,926	57.8	594,443	19.9	666,124	22.3
Counties	5,587,650	1,489,880	26.7	355,671	23.9	483,556	32.5	650,653	43.7
Municipalities	12,299,817	1,500,613	12.2	1,374,255	91.6	110,887	7.4	15,471	1.0
Utah	7,266,392	396,298	5.5	174,693	44.1	86,541	21.8	135,064	34.1
State	3,340,575	183,831	5.5	31,485	17.1	55,395	30.1	96,951	52.7
Local, total	3,925,817	212,467	5.4	143,208	67.4	31,146	14.7	38,113	17.9
Counties	527,431	108,899	20.6	48,265	44.3	22,521	20.7	38,113	35.0
Municipalities	887,777	103,568	11.7	94,943	91.7	8,625	8.3	-	-
Vermont	2,580,449	124,542	4.8	59,237	47.6	31,557	25.3	33,748	27.1
State	1,538,185	95,031	6.2	31,360	33.0	30,027	31.6	33,644	35.4
Local, total	1,042,264	29,511	2.8	27,877	94.5	1,530	5.2	104	0.4
Counties	2,561	1,218	47.6	690	56.7	501	41.1	27	2.2
Municipalities	362,819	28,293	7.8	27,187	96.1	1,029	3.6	77	0.3
Virginia	23,527,592	1,697,991	7.2	733,980	43.2	292,512	17.2	671,499	39.5
State	10,430,735	692,708	6.6	130,112	18.8	149,327	21.6	413,269	59.7
Local, total	13,096,857	1,005,283	7.7	603,868	60.1	143,185	14.2	258,230	25.7
Counties	6,759,434	522,352	7.7	278,859	53.4	82,902	15.9	160,591	30.7
Municipalities	5,472,053	482,931	8.8	325,009	67.3	60,283	12.5	97,639	20.2
Washington	27,675,177	1,679,415	6.1	627,034	37.3	321,735	19.2	730,646	43.5
State	12,737,771	704,910	5.5	108,037	15.3	52,103	7.4	544,770	77.3
Local, total	14,879,633	974,505	6.5	518,997	53.3	269,632	27.7	185,876	19.1
Counties	1,955,058	558,459	28.6	179,606	32.2	211,539	37.9	167,314	30.0
Municipalities	3,498,412	416,046	11.9	339,391	81.6	58,093	14.0	18,562	4.5
West Virginia	6,822,213	212,615	3.1	92,996	43.7	61,225	28.8	58,394	27.5
State	4,112,299	101,300	2.5	23,863	23.6	40,097	39.6	37,340	36.9
Local, total	2,709,914	111,315	4.1	69,133	62.1	21,128	19.0	21,054	18.9
Counties	455,057	59,049	13	20,770	35.2	17,533	29.7	20,746	35.1
Municipalities	551,116	52,266	9.5	48,363	92.5	3,595	6.9	308	0.6
Wisconsin	21,936,878	1,470,307	6.7	697,199	47.4	285,731	19.4	487,377	33.1
State	8,750,290	469,448	5.4	51,630	11.0	126,202	26.9	291,616	62.1
Local, total	13,186,588	1,000,859	7.6	645,569	64.5	159,529	15.9	195,761	19.6
Counties	3,216,769	511,780	15.9	185,039	36.2	131,124	25.6	195,617	38.2
Municipalities	3,698,081	489,079	13.2	460,530	94.2	28,405	5.8	144	-
Wyoming	2,731,577	148,259	5.4	68,824	46.4	37,461	25.3	41,974	28.3
State	1,274,763	59,339	4.7	11,869	20.0	23,559	39.7	23,911	40.3
Local, total	1,456,827	88,920	6.1	56,955	64.1	13,902	15.6	18,063	20.3
Counties	318,897	42,398	13.3	20,812	49.1	10,273	24.2	11,313	26.7
Municipalities	284,296	46,522	16.4	36,143	77.7	3,629	7.8	6,750	14.5

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

^cJustice system expenditure of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

^bIncludes outlays of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.7

Justice system per capita expenditures

By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-92^a

Fiscal year	July 1 population (in thousands) ^b	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
1980	227,225	NA	\$66.73	NA	\$30.37
1981	229,466	NA	73.3	NA	34.3
1982	231,664	\$154.7	82.1	\$33.5	39.1
1983	233,792	169.7	88.3	36.9	44.5
1984	235,825	186.3	96.2	40.1	50.0
1985	237,924	204.1	102.6	44.7	56.9
1986	240,133	222.8	109.3	47.8	65.6
1987	242,289	243.0	118.7	51.8	72.4
1988	244,499	266.8	126.6	57.1	83.0
1989	246,819	287.5	132.9	63.2	91.4
1990	249,402	318.5	144.0	69.6	104.9
1991	252,131	347.3	154.6	76.5	116.2
1992	255,028	367.7	162.1	82.3	123.4
Percent change^c					
1980 to 1992	12.2%	NA	142.8%	NA	306.2%
1982 to 1987	4.6	57.0%	44.6	54.5%	85.4
1987 to 1992	5.3	51.3	36.5	58.8	70.3
1982 to 1992	10.1	137.7	97.4	145.4	215.8

Note: See Note, table 1.1. More recent population estimates were used to compute the 1992 per capita figures presented above than were used for tables 1.8 and 1.28. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bPopulation figures are for July 1 of each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations. They do not include adjustments for census coverage errors.

^cPercent change computations were performed on unrounded data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming), Table K. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.8

State and local justice system per capita expenditures

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1992^a

State ^b	Estimated population 1992 ^c (in thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
Total	254,493	\$315.3	\$136.1	\$65.1	\$114.2
Alabama	4,136	199.5	94.7	45.5	59.3
Alaska	587	572.6	217.1	130.4	225.2
Arizona	3,832	366.5	156.6	83.5	126.4
Arkansas	2,399	152.4	69.8	28.2	54.5
California	30,867	454.6	190.8	103.3	160.5
Colorado	3,470	302.8	133.1	57.9	111.8
Connecticut	3,281	332.4	142.0	62.1	128.3
Delaware	689	375.8	141.8	75.6	158.4
District of Columbia	607	1,184.6	449.3	210.8	524.4
Florida	13,488	382.0	169.9	72.5	139.7
Georgia	6,751	267.5	105.3	43.6	118.6
Hawaii	1,160	350.7	143.3	117.1	90.2
Idaho	1,067	219.4	105.1	47.3	67.1
Illinois	11,631	279.9	148.0	51.4	80.4
Indiana	5,662	181.2	75.8	34.8	70.5
Iowa	2,812	194.5	93.3	52.8	48.5
Kansas	3,523	171.3	76.4	35.8	59.2
Kentucky	3,755	195.3	81.8	42.2	71.3
Louisiana	4,287	256.3	127.0	47.5	81.9
Maine	1,235	199.1	80.4	35.6	83.2
Maryland	4,908	348.3	143.8	69.1	135.4
Massachusetts	5,998	296.9	131.2	57.7	108.0
Michigan	9,437	313.2	130.9	63.6	118.7
Minnesota	4,880	220.9	104.5	55.3	61.1
Mississippi	2,614	136.3	71.8	25.0	39.5
Missouri	5,193	192.3	102.0	36.1	54.2
Montana	824	209.5	89.4	65.1	55.0
Nebraska	1,606	193.6	88.3	38.9	66.5
Nevada	1,327	467.6	191.2	90.7	185.8
New Hampshire	1,111	224.7	114.7	46.1	63.9
New Jersey	7,789	370.7	170.1	81.9	118.7
New Mexico	1,581	293.1	134.8	53.2	105.1
New York	18,119	496.8	205.0	100.5	191.2
North Carolina	6,843	235.7	102.7	37.8	95.3
North Dakota	636	154.6	66.7	45.6	42.3
Ohio	11,016	261.9	120.9	59.3	81.7
Oklahoma	3,212	193.9	91.2	35.0	67.7
Oregon	2,977	286.6	120.9	64.0	101.8
Pennsylvania	12,009	245.1	102.6	55.8	86.8
Rhode Island	1,005	301.1	128.6	72.0	100.5
South Carolina	3,603	240.9	91.2	34.2	115.5
South Dakota	711	169.7	79.1	35.8	54.8
Tennessee	5,024	226.0	93.5	41.7	90.8
Texas	17,656	300.2	115.1	63.0	122.1
Utah	1,813	218.6	96.4	47.7	74.5
Vermont	570	218.5	103.9	55.4	59.2
Virginia	6,377	266.3	115.1	45.9	105.3
Washington	5,136	327.0	122.1	62.6	142.3
West Virginia	1,812	117.3	51.3	33.8	32.2
Wisconsin	5,007	293.7	139.2	57.1	97.3
Wyoming	466	318.2	147.7	80.4	90.1

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.

^bLocal government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

^cPopulation figures are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1045, July 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.9

Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments and percent distribution

By type of activity, United States, fiscal years 1980-92^a

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total direct	Institutions				Other corrections		
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay
				Construction	Other			
1980	\$4,257,509	\$3,410,933	\$2,869,492	\$482,652	\$58,789	\$846,576	\$824,439	\$22,137
1981	4,843,857	3,886,234	3,276,441	533,419	76,374	957,623	927,529	30,094
1982	5,559,792	4,480,490	3,848,893	544,300	87,297	1,079,302	1,038,299	41,003
1983	6,323,240	5,135,550	4,488,027	557,237	90,286	1,187,690	1,122,558	65,132
1984	7,178,011	5,913,323	5,114,702	695,198	103,423	1,264,688	1,213,602	51,086
1985	8,336,040	6,927,619	5,932,686	858,856	136,077	1,408,421	1,335,947	72,474
1986	9,877,577	8,246,279	6,708,440	1,342,807	195,032	1,631,298	1,558,933	72,365
1987	10,732,880	8,843,089	7,587,705	1,077,207	178,176	1,889,791	1,722,418	167,373
1988	12,403,648	10,364,051	8,648,292	1,486,461	229,298	2,039,597	1,926,136	113,461
1989	13,854,499	11,617,138	9,681,969	1,724,021	231,148	2,237,361	2,099,149	138,212
1990	15,842,063	13,321,228	11,145,405	1,921,846	253,977	2,520,835	2,301,633	219,202
1991	17,789,540	14,995,912	12,497,915	2,235,632	262,365	2,793,628	2,591,245	202,383
1992	18,750,826	15,657,098	13,599,703	1,813,405	243,990	3,093,728	2,874,716	219,012
Percent change								
1982 to 1987	93.0%	97.4%	97.1%	97.9%	104.1%	75.1%	65.9%	308.2%
1987 to 1992	74.7	77.1	79.2	68.3	36.9	63.7	66.9	30.9
1980 to 1992	340.4	359.0	373.9	275.7	315.0	265.4	248.7	889.3
Percent distribution								
1980	100%	80.1%	67.4%	11.3%	1.4%	19.9%	19.4%	0.5%
1981	100	80.2	67.6	11.0	1.6	19.8	19.1	0.6
1982	100	80.6	69.2	9.8	1.6	19.4	18.7	0.7
1983	100	81.2	71.0	8.8	1.4	18.8	17.8	1.0
1984	100	82.4	71.3	9.7	1.4	17.6	16.9	0.7
1985	100	83.1	71.2	10.3	1.6	16.9	16.0	0.9
1986	100	83.5	67.9	13.6	2.0	16.5	15.8	0.7
1987	100	82.4	70.7	10.0	1.7	17.6	16.0	1.6
1988	100	83.6	69.7	12.0	1.8	16.4	15.5	0.9
1989	100	83.9	69.7	12.4	1.7	16.1	15.2	1.0
1990	100	84.1	70.4	12.1	1.6	15.9	14.5	1.4
1991	100	84.3	70.3	12.6	1.5	15.7	14.6	1.1
1992	100	83.5	72.5	9.7	1.3	16.5	15.3	1.2

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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table J. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.10

Direct expenditures for correctional activities of State governments

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1992

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

State	Total corrections direct expenditure	Institutions				Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Other corrections			Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
		Total	Direct current	Capital outlay			Total	Direct current	Capital outlay	
				Construction	Other					
Total	\$18,750,826	\$15,657,098	\$13,599,703	\$1,813,405	\$243,990	83.5%	\$3,093,728	\$2,874,716	\$219,012	16.5%
Alabama	178,595	136,700	136,123	260	317	76.5	41,895	35,416	6,479	23.5
Alaska	130,904	119,772	116,271	2,842	659	91.5	11,132	11,123	9	8.5
Arizona	314,497	28,655	266,624	17,992	4,039	91.8	25,842	25,794	48	8.2
Arkansas	103,169	98,237	95,321	1,165	1,751	95.2	4,932	4,881	51	4.8
California	2,900,302	2,488,969	2,116,708	336,965	35,296	85.8	411,333	408,072	3,261	14.2
Colorado	261,678	176,018	130,538	17,163	28,317	67.3	85,660	79,549	6,111	32.7
Connecticut	420,815	362,792	228,466	131,088	3,238	66.2	58,023	57,479	544	13.8
Delaware	109,140	92,669	62,907	29,387	375	84.9	16,471	15,940	531	15.1
Florida	1,036,611	759,115	701,370	55,144	2,602	73.2	277,495	276,975	520	26.8
Georgia	579,334	326,965	318,675	5,828	2,462	56.4	252,369	156,988	95,381	43.6
Hawaii	104,655	88,418	78,970	7,974	1,474	84.5	16,237	15,441	796	15.5
Idaho	52,764	41,022	38,213	2,131	678	77.7	11,742	10,895	847	22.3
Illinois	592,862	544,700	503,618	35,815	5,267	91.9	48,182	46,088	2,094	8.1
Indiana	301,275	287,585	242,169	13,626	31,791	95.5	13,689	13,288	401	4.5
Iowa	105,020	100,122	98,481	799	842	95.3	4,898	4,890	8	4.7
Kansas	179,103	130,988	109,953	19,467	1,568	73.1	48,115	44,672	3,443	26.9
Kentucky	184,375	153,900	137,639	12,726	3,535	93.5	30,475	30,331	144	16.5
Louisiana	236,230	181,721	180,454	485	782	76.9	54,509	54,073	436	23.1
Maine	64,346	52,528	43,802	8,418	308	81.2	11,818	11,779	39	18.4
Maryland	545,585	320,756	317,968	169	2,619	58.8	224,829	183,203	41,626	41.2
Massachusetts	494,016	434,055	305,254	115,110	13,691	87.9	59,961	59,569	392	12.1
Michigan	847,020	716,744	711,413	3,861	1,470	84.6	130,276	126,062	4,214	15.4
Minnesota	163,206	131,857	121,772	8,145	1,940	80.8	31,349	30,790	559	19.2
Mississippi	85,149	73,735	73,294	3	438	86.6	11,414	11,378	36	13.4
Missouri	201,052	165,276	156,523	3,245	5,508	82.2	35,776	34,334	1,442	17.8
Montana	37,479	29,759	28,596	448	715	79.4	7,720	7,573	147	20.6
Nebraska	73,336	39,966	38,978	872	116	54.5	33,370	32,213	1,157	45.5
Nevada	140,135	121,841	106,370	14,418	1,053	86.9	18,294	17,826	468	13.1
New Hampshire	45,478	37,896	36,779	911	206	83.3	7,582	7,560	22	16.7
New Jersey	590,599	518,662	490,261	26,018	2,383	87.8	71,937	68,152	3,785	12.2
New Mexico	127,955	99,855	97,021	2,496	338	78.0	28,100	27,780	320	22.0
New York	1,735,889	1,518,304	1,347,506	153,726	17,072	87.5	217,585	207,543	10,042	12.5
North Carolina	543,485	451,146	387,187	56,068	7,871	83.0	92,339	89,569	2,770	17.0
North Dakota	16,081	14,677	12,789	1,796	92	91.3	1,404	1,385	19	8.7
Ohio	649,090	548,121	494,250	41,373	12,498	84.4	100,969	86,649	14,320	15.6
Oklahoma	195,712	124,272	119,231	1,548	3,493	63.5	71,440	70,092	1,348	36.5
Oregon	175,168	132,812	105,792	25,286	1,734	75.8	42,356	41,034	1,322	24.2
Pennsylvania	552,462	524,779	465,648	55,375	3,756	95.0	27,683	27,559	124	5.0
Rhode Island	101,022	87,837	85,160	2,619	58	86.9	13,185	9,998	3,187	13.1
South Carolina	297,225	264,677	225,632	37,273	1,772	89.0	32,548	32,297	251	11.0
South Dakota	29,944	21,950	21,612	40	298	73.3	7,994	7,918	76	26.7
Tennessee	317,298	265,400	201,731	61,624	2,045	83.6	51,898	51,301	597	16.4
Texas	1,489,244	1,336,661	1,087,941	231,958	16,762	89.8	152,583	145,972	6,611	10.2
Utah	93,951	72,049	70,407	128	1,514	74.3	24,902	24,848	54	25.7
Vermont	33,644	26,536	23,969	1,929	638	78.9	7,108	7,033	75	21.1
Virginia	413,269	390,073	379,733	3,940	6,400	94.4	23,196	22,996	200	5.6
Washington	544,770	462,925	215,404	239,759	7,762	85.0	81,845	80,379	1,466	15.0
West Virginia	37,340	27,106	26,975	-	131	72.6	10,234	9,252	982	27.4
Wisconsin	291,616	245,062	218,220	22,794	4,048	84.0	46,554	46,334	220	16.0
Wyoming	23,911	21,431	19,985	1,178	268	89.6	2,480	2,443	37	10.4

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 Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-146821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 10.

Table 1.11

Departments of corrections' proposed budgets

By type of activity and jurisdiction, 1994-95

(Budget amounts in thousands)

Jurisdiction	Total budget proposal	Budget provides for:										Budget provides for increased number of:		
		Type of activity		Custody/security		Treatment programs		Health care for inmates		Maintenance		Em- ployees	New facilities	New beds
		Oper- ational costs	Con- struction costs	Amount	Percent of total budget	Amount	Percent of total budget	Amount	Percent of total budget	Amount	Percent of total budget			
Alabama	\$145,600	\$145,600	\$0	--	X	--	X	--	X	--	X	NA	NA	NA
Alaska	117,639	117,639	0	\$102,852	87%	\$2,313	2%	\$12,001	10%	\$1,000 ^a	NA	0	0	0
Arkansas	113,678	101,075	12,603	75,857	67	22,049	19	16,132	14	3,169	3%	41	0	0
California	3,644,934	3,123,147	521,787	1,401,283	38	86,709	2	372,089	10	NA	NA	3,438	2	8,658
Connecticut	415,714	415,714	(b)	378,041	92	16,100 ^c	4	52,234	13	10,538	3	737	3	1,520
District of Columbia	214,063	214,063	0	101,000	47	8,298	4	18,249	9	26,424	12	NA	NA	NA
Florida	1,430,521	1,161,490	269,031	637,708	45	58,311	4	182,654	13	56,689	4	2,211	5	14,665 ^d
Georgia	637,984	637,984	4,140 ^e	199,607	46	38,236	9	69,426	16	43,780	10	701	3	552
Hawaii	79,666	76,216	3,450	62,629	83	1,511	2	8,001	11	899	1	72	1	80
Idaho	55,488	55,488	(b)	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	21	2	184
Illinois	710,289	710,289	43,400 ^b	328,072	55	31,018	5	95,439	16	60,246	10	970	2	2,244 ^f
Indiana	348,833	340,741	8,092	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	8,092	2	NA	0	0
Iowa	143,423	143,423	0	49,005	51	7,498	8	7,910	8	9,436	10	6	0	0
Kansas	185,266	174,117	11,149	57,446	31	8,847	5	15,380	8	8,336	4	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	205,478	197,030	8,448	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	271	1	587
Louisiana	--	369,301	--	162,896	44	4,199	1	31,089	8	NA	X	0	0	0
Maine	62,330	62,330	0	28,700 ^c	46	11,200 ^c	18	5,000 ^c	8	0	X	10	0	0
Massachusetts	297,343	296,346	--	192,587	82	5,352	2	39,154	13	--	X	0	0	0
Michigan	1,234,899	1,234,898	0	490,837	40	21,967	2	58,092	5	1,645	(g)	192	1	1,056
Minnesota	283,486	230,715	52,771	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	0	460 ^{h,i}
Mississippi	114,707	112,280	2,427	75,584	67	7,621	7	9,102	8	1,131	1	55	3	NA
Missouri	346,564	239,711	106,853	46,798	14	5,287	2	23,021	7	3,710	1	201	3	2,804
Montana	33,104	12,359	2,702	8,946	27	6,290	19	1,149	4	601	2	3	0	0
Nebraska	73,366	73,366	0	26,443	36	2,697	4	6,981	10	3,889	5	0	0	0
Nevada	114,460	108,520	5,960 ^j	74,088	65	NA	X	20,437	18	785	1	20	0	80 ^h
New Hampshire	47,492	47,492	0	22,642	48	40,066	9	4,423	9	3,069	6	60	0	150
New Jersey	762,352	613,758	49,847	331,189	54	28,718	4	60,505	10	46,032	7	312	1	1,124 ^k
New Mexico	116,853	116,853	0	74,090	63	NA	X	11,159	10	2,287	2	155	0	0
New York	1,637,886	1,374,116	263,770	787,742	48	184,282	11	128,624	8	NA	X	365	1	950 ^k
North Carolina	732,449	732,449	NA	392,470	54	3,415	(g)	82,754	11	5,526	1	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	26,223	23,309	1,325	6,845	29	1,081	5	872	4	685	3	0	0	0
Ohio	904,532	904,532	NA	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	1,387	2	2,520
Oregon	189,251	186,673	2,577	51,203	27	9,003	5	12,940	7	9,669	5	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	753,036	721,577	31,459	331,171	44	64,953	9	89,289	12	77,361	10	724	0	0
Rhode Island	102,150	16,075	75	52,910	52	751	1	5,039	5	4,827	5	19	0	0
South Carolina	261,308	234,543	26,765	103,556	44	7,559	3	27,377	12	8,693	4	55 ^l	2	1,431
South Dakota	36,544	36,544	0	8,516	23	4,267	12	3,432	9	2,688	7	29	NA	NA
Tennessee	373,855	353,305	20,550	82,111	22	13,645	4	35,673	10	12,589	3	147	NA	242
Texas	1,850,000 ^m	1,850,000	766,800 ⁿ	663,256	36	59,174	3	142,681	8	52,474	3	12,000 ^o	NA	76,000 ^o
Utah	116,872 ^m	116,872	0	81,704	70	4,500	4	11,000	9	2,133	2	60	NA	NA
Vermont	46,032	--	NA	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	102	1	200
Virginia	449,087	--	--	195,134	43	16,839	4	49,648	11	29,656	7	742	2	NA
Washington	421,204	350,353	70,850	101,335	24	29,484	7	33,242	8	NA	X	146	0	573 ^p
West Virginia	47,237	40,925	270	40,109	85	1,000	2	2,259	5	816	1	NA	2	1,187
Wisconsin ^q	384,234	350,834	33,400	NA	X	NA	X	16,665	4	1,992	1	202	0	870
Wyoming	28,275	26,668	1,607	NA	X	434	1	3,952	16	NA	X	NA	0	50
Federal Bureau of Prisons	2,638,237	2,351,634	185,555	773,933	29	352,960	13	551,753	21	90,746	3	3,074	9	9,177

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Maryland, and Oklahoma did not respond to the survey. Budget amounts have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Some budget allocations and employee figures also have been rounded. Readers should note that wide variations among jurisdictions may exist with respect to categorizing budget items. Some overlap may occur and some items may not correspond with the above categories. Therefore, percents may not add to 100 and comparisons between States should be made with extreme caution. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aSeparate capital budget amount approved for this category.

^bSeparate from the operating budget.

^cApproximately.

^d5,319 at new facilities, balance at existing facilities.

^eAvailable from bond program.

^f800 at new facilities, balance at existing facilities.

^gOne half of 1 percent or less.

^hAt existing facilities.

ⁱFor 1993 to 1995.

^j200 at new facilities, balance at existing facilities.

^k750 at new facilities, balance at existing facilities.

^lNet gain.

^mOperating costs only.

ⁿFor two years; separate from total budget.

^oTexas has added over 76,000 beds in 2 fiscal years.

^pDelayed in previous fiscal year.

^qBudget figures are one half of the biennial total.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, January 1995), pp. 7-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.12

Cost of health care in State and Federal departments of correction

By jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Total department of corrections budget	Total health care budget	Health care cost per inmate	Health care budget also funds:
Alabama	\$139,478,942	\$11,639,000	\$777	Mental health treatment (limited), obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment, alcohol and drug addiction, sex offender treatment (treatment programs budget)
Alaska	117,000,000	15,000,000	2,535	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Arizona	250,715,700	31,167,976	1,927	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment; alcohol and drug counseling is purchased using funds generated by driving under the influence offenders who work in the community while incarcerated
Arkansas	75,269,991	13,944,947	1,912	Alcohol and drug treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
California	2,441,956,000	244,644,000	2,391	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Connecticut	248,310,810	29,328,200	2,766	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
District of Columbia	262,429,000	11,000,000 ^a	1,000	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology
Florida	905,946,109	142,962,718	3,072	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Georgia	451,489,774	47,747,900	2,048	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Hawaii	60,420,599	7,143,083	2,610	Mental health treatment (through Department of Health, Courts and Corrections), obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Idaho	42,000,000	3,200,000	1,450	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Illinois	573,773,200	49,231,400	1,763	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Indiana	310,404,568	40,513,392	3,087	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment, all inside and outside hospital services, all dental, medical and mental services
Kansas	162,638,799	13,557,993	2,366	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Kentucky	175,724,900	16,977,100	1,735	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Louisiana	285,264,129	13,000,000	634	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment (alcohol and drug addiction treatment and mental health treatment not included in the cost per inmate)
Massachusetts	246,000,000	30,000,000	3,260	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Minnesota	162,057,000	11,817,373	1,840	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Mississippi	81,633,506	7,435,340	748	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Missouri	209,459,867	19,162,711	1,204	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment, speech pathology, audiology, optometry, dental
Montana	29,538,683	1,284,380	859	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Nebraska	45,549,781	5,928,025	2,335	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Nevada	87,971,087	16,454,221	2,861	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
New Hampshire	35,593,516	4,335,035	2,990	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
New Mexico	107,259,600	9,197,400 ^b	3,058	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.12

Cost of health care in State and Federal departments of correction

By jurisdiction, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total department of corrections budget	Total health care budget	Health care cost per inmate	Health care budget also funds:
New York	\$1,377,436,374	\$102,899,729	\$1,817	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Ohio	520,734,000	45,047,365	1,275	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment (all covered by department budget, not medical budget)
Oklahoma	173,873,897	14,005,715	1,032	Mental health treatment
Oregon	178,950,375	15,110,322	2,296	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Pennsylvania	457,611,000	48,115,000	2,046	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Rhode Island	93,000,000	8,500,000	2,680	Alcohol and drug treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
South Carolina	199,000,000	23,000,000	1,596	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
South Dakota	21,160,319	2,218,523	1,563	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Tennessee	288,900,000	24,200,000	2,606	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Texas	733,579,475	112,882,624	2,099	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment, physically handicapped
Utah	89,525,144	5,256,689	1,735	Sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Virginia	407,486,680	34,383,299	2,062	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, sex offender treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Washington	262,868,270	22,232,588	1,621	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
West Virginia	28,600,000	3,000,000	1,765	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Wisconsin	260,213,800	11,501,200	1,529	Obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Wyoming	23,500,000	2,792,000	2,964	Mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment
Federal Bureau of Prisons	2,084,652,000	214,550,000	2,997	Alcohol and drug addiction treatment, mental health treatment, obstetrics/gynecology, AIDS treatment

Note: This information was collected in February 1993 through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Colorado, Delaware, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, and New Jersey did not respond to the survey. Maryland, North Carolina, North Dakota, and Vermont provided incomplete budgetary information. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aApproximate.

^bMen's facility only; women's facility utilizes private contractor.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, May 1993), pp. 6-9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.13

Federal criminal justice budget authorities

Fiscal years 1994 (actual) and 1995-2000 (estimated)

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1994	Estimated					
	actual	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Total	\$15,256	\$17,632	\$18,670	\$20,090	\$20,554	\$21,270	\$21,920
Federal law enforcement activities, total ^a	6,624	7,061	7,155	7,869	7,859	8,131	8,445
Criminal investigations	3,352	3,357	3,432	3,929	3,727	3,852	3,994
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigations	383	385	401	417	433	450	468
Border enforcement activities	3,248	3,698	3,873	4,034	4,176	4,281	4,408
Protection activities (Secret Service)	504	520	535	554	574	595	617
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	229	232	240	249	258	268	279
Other enforcement	377	592	479	517	549	570	591
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	5,470	6,417	6,406	6,530	6,701	6,920	7,150
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	2,388	2,908	2,860	2,888	2,936	3,023	3,116
Federal judicial activities	2,695	3,118	3,111	3,191	3,299	3,416	3,538
Representation of indigents in civil cases	375	377	425	438	452	466	480
Other	12	14	9	13	14	15	15
Federal correctional activities	2,315	2,824	2,851	2,987	3,025	3,175	3,273
Criminal justice assistance	847	1,330	2,259	2,704	2,969	3,044	3,052

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in February 1995. 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.

\$1,468 for 1994, \$1,722 for 1995, \$1,805 for 1996, \$1,831 for 1997, \$1,859 for 1998, \$1,885 for 1999, and \$1,912 for 2000.

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

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Year 1998* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 247. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.14

Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds

By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1985-95

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1985	1986 ^a	1987	1988	1989	1990 ^a	1991 ^a	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total	\$146,351	\$272,624	\$489,606	\$309,521	\$418,634	\$762,358	\$845,019 ^b	\$865,689	\$997,023	\$848,960	\$1,286,316
State and local formula grants	4,400 ^c	46,256 ^d	35,520 ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State and local discretionary grants	1,100 ^c	11,564 ^d	8,880 ^d	8,000 ^d	3,497	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>State and local assistance</u>											
Anti-drug abuse formula	NA	NA	178,400	55,600	118,800	395,101	423,000	423,000	423,000	358,000	450,000
Anti-drug abuse discretionary	NA	NA	44,300	13,900	29,700	49,636	49,994	50,000	200,000 ^a	75,000	50,000
Anti-drug abuse prison capacity	NA	NA	2,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Correctional options grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12,000	12,000
Overtime assistance	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16,000	0
Anti-car theft grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	0
Anti-drug abuse Federal Bureau of Investigation-NCIC 2000	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	17,000	22,000	21,000	13,000	0
Ounce of Prevention Grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1,500
State and local correctional facilities grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	24,255
Metro Area Drug Task Force	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	0	0
Televised Testimony of Child Abuse Victims	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0	0	0
State criminal alien assistance program	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	128,700
Criminal records upgrade	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	99,000
Drug courts	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28,710
<u>Violence Against Women Act</u>											
Law enforcement and prosecution grants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25,740
National Judicial College	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,000	0	0	0
National College of District Attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	0	0	0
Juvenile justice formula grants	42,935	41,089	42,960	40,765	45,750 ^d	48,361	49,255	49,735 ^d	50,078	58,310	68,600

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.14

Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds

By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1985-95--Continued

Type of budget activity	1985	1986 ^a	1987	1988	1989	1990 ^a	1991 ^a	1992	1993	1994	1995
National priority grants (Part E)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime Victims Fund	X	68,313 ^f	62,506 ^f	77,446 ^f	93,559 ^f	123,250 ^f	126,750 ^f	127,968 ^f	150,000 ^f	138,534	180,372
Child Abuse Investigation and Prosecution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500	1,500	3,000	4,500
Court appointed special advocates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,500	6,000
Judicial Child Abuse Training	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	500	500	750
Juvenile justice programs, total	24,665	23,605	24,640	23,035	18,050 ^d	21,044	22,796	22,823 ^d	23,372 ^d	44,640	70,600
Special emphasis	14,311	13,696	14,320	13,589	6,362	9,123	7,445	7,471	8,460	8,282	9,744
Juvenile Justice Institute	7,726	7,394	7,731	7,336	10,311	8,501	10,504	10,654	9,790	12,968	15,256
Technical assistance	1,804	1,726	2,000	1,580	934 ^d	987 ^d	1,005 ^d	1,015	1,022 ^d	1,190	1,400
Concentration of Federal efforts	824	789	589	530	443	448	342	183	100	200	200
Part D Gangs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,985	3,500	3,500	4,000 ^d	5,000	10,000
Part E State Challenge	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,000
Part G Juvenile mentoring	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,000	4,000
Title V Delinquency prevention	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13,000	20,000
Missing children	4,000	3,828	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,971	7,971	8,471	8,471	6,621	6,721
Emergency assistance ^h	0	1,048	1,148 ^d	0	0	9,927	0	1,000	0	0	0
Regional Information Sharing System ^l	0	9,474	12,000 ^d	12,000	13,000	13,402	14,000	14,500	14,491	14,491	14,500
Maribel Cuban ^l	5,000	4,785	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,963	4,963	4,963	2,500	0	0
White Collar Crime Information Center ^k	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1,400
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	8,301	10,810	10,650 ^d	9,275	24,000	24,818	26,075	27,144	28,524	30,821	29,717
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	2,640	2,566	2,682	2,892	2,892	3,077	3,248	3,425 ^d	3,550	4,050	4,800
Support services, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, and Bureau of Justice Assistance	\$10,537	\$9,022	\$11,499	\$13,049	\$13,303	\$14,974	\$15,406	\$16,297	\$16,977	\$18,648	\$22,655
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	19,500	18,566	18,566	19,144	21,000	22,766	23,929	23,739	22,995	22,500	27,000
Justice statistical programs	16,776	15,982	18,982 ^d	19,278	19,986	20,879	22,095	22,095	21,373	20,943	21,379
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	3,321	3,042	3,126	3,265	3,225	3,219	3,380	3,577	3,193	3,290	3,534
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	2,376	2,674	2,747	2,872	2,872	2,970	3,135	3,342	3,499	3,612	3,883
High intensity drug trafficking areas ^l	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32,024	37,110	0	0	0

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.

^eIncludes \$150 million 1993 supplemental appropriation for the Police Hiring Program.

^fRepresents amount deposited in previous year.

^gState technical assistance.

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

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

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

^kThis was previously a part of the Regional Information Sharing System.

^lFunds 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

Federal drug control budget authority

By type of activity and agency, fiscal years 1985, 1994, and 1995^a

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity and agency	1985	1994	1995	Type of activity and agency	1985	1994	1995
Total	\$2,750.9	\$12,184.4	\$13,264.9	State and local law enforcement assistance	\$51.2	\$1,128.2	\$1,282.3
Interdiction	807.3	1,311.6	1,293.3	U.S. Forest Service	2.2	2.3	2.2
Department of Defense	54.8	395.5	395.2	Department of Defense	0.0	286.2	313.1
National Park Service	0.0	6.1	6.1	Bureau of Indian Affairs	1.2	0.7	0.7
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	0.1	0.1	Bureau of Land Management	0.2	0.1	0.1
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	0.0	0.5	0.5	Fish and Wildlife Service	0.4	1.0	1.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.4	74.8	95.3	Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	225.9	215.0
U.S. Coast Guard	506.6	313.6	305.1	Treasury Forfeiture Fund	0.0	59.7	65.0
Federal Aviation Administration	0.1	16.6	7.6	Bureau of Prisons	0.0	6.4	6.6
U.S. Customs Service	245.3	504.4	473.5	Drug Enforcement Administration	29.2	8.8	8.9
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	10.0	Office of Justice Programs	12.0	450.3	385.3
Investigations	489.0	1,646.4	1,731.5	Weed and Seed Program Fund	0.0	6.6	6.7
U.S. Forest Service	0.4	6.4	6.8	Community Policing	0.0	0.0	182.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1.9	11.1	11.3	Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	3.0	5.0
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	3.8	3.8	Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	47.4	61.7
National Park Service	0.8	2.1	2.1	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	29.9	29.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	211.1	500.8	539.4	U.S. Customs Service Forfeiture Fund	6.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	103.6	276.4	318.7	Regulatory and compliance	25.9	55.3	50.7
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.1	35.0	38.7	U.S. Forest Service	0.2	0.0	0.0
U.S. Marshals Service	7.4	26.5	31.3	Food and Drug Administration	0.7	6.8	6.8
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	288.5	278.7	Drug Enforcement Administration	25.0	27.1	27.7
Federal Aviation Administration	0.0	0.4	0.4	Internal Revenue Service	0.0	18.0	12.6
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	40.4	155.4	163.2	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0.0	3.4	3.5
U.S. Customs Service	44.7	68.5	62.9	Other law enforcement	0.0	338.6	337.5
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	2.6	20.2	11.9	Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	292.6	286.7
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	0.0	90.1	93.0	Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	46.0	50.8
Internal Revenue Service	48.8	95.0	88.3	Research and development	93.8	520.3	538.2
U.S. Secret Service	27.2	66.2	71.0	Agricultural Research Service	1.4	6.5	6.5
International	109.2	329.4	309.9	U.S. Forest Service	0.2	0.5	0.3
Agency for International Development	6.7	35.0	14.0	Department of Defense	0.0	44.7	48.7
Assets Forfeiture Fund	0.0	8.7	10.0	Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	1.0	0.9
Drug Enforcement Administration	51.0	153.1	148.8	Drug Enforcement Administration	2.2	2.4	2.5
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	4.1	6.1	Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	2.8	2.7
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	1.0	0.0	Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.5	0.9
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	50.2	100.0	105.0	Office of Justice Programs	0.9	29.6	20.4
INTERPOL	0.1	1.9	1.8	Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.3	0.3
U.S. Marshals Service	0.2	2.7	3.2	Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.9	1.6
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	0.0	14.9	12.8	Special Forfeiture Fund (ONDCP)	0.0	8.5	11.1
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.0	0.0	0.3	U.S. Coast Guard	1.5	1.2	1.0
U.S. Information Agency	1.0	7.9	8.0	Federal Aviation Administration	0.0	1.0	1.0
Prosecution	152.1	801.2	849.9	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	1.0	0.0
National Park Service	0.0	0.1	0.1	U.S. Customs Service	1.5	0.0	0.0
Judiciary	52.4	274.0	294.3	President's Commission on Organized Crime	2.2	0.0	0.0
U.S. attorneys	54.8	211.8	213.3	Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration:			
Criminal Division	2.7	18.3	19.4	Prevention	35.8	0.0	0.0
U.S. Marshals Service	40.6	216.9	245.1	Treatment	45.4	0.0	0.0
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	79.8	77.3	National Institutes of Health/National Institute on Drug Abuse:			
Tax Division	1.6	0.3	0.3	Prevention	0.0	174.8	179.0
Corrections	215.6	1,765.6	2,061.5	Treatment	0.0	250.4	258.7
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	5.2	3.6	Department of Veterans Affairs:			
Judiciary	14.0	120.1	134.2	Treatment	2.7	3.2	2.6
Bureau of Prisons	182.1	1,382.6	1,665.3	Drug abuse prevention	146.0	1,597.4	1,847.6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	45.8	48.1	Corporation for National Service	6.9	28.2	39.4
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	2.5	Agency for International Development	1.2	9.9	0.0
Support of prisoners	19.5	211.9	207.7	U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.1
Intelligence	35.4	291.7	316.0	Women, Infants, and Children	0.0	14.6	13.9
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.4	0.4	Department of Defense	63.0	82.4	88.4
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.8	0.8	Department of Education	3.0	490.6	487.8
Drug Enforcement Administration	25.4	72.9	71.0	Administration for Children and Families	0.0	57.5	62.4
Federal Bureau of Investigation	5.5	193.2	212.5	Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	34.1	0.0	0.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	1.4	1.5	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	0.0	435.6	430.5
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	13.9	18.6				
U.S. Customs Service	4.5	0.0	0.0				
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	0.0	9.1	11.2				

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.15

Federal drug control budget authority

By type of activity and agency, fiscal years 1985, 1994, and 1995^a—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity and agency	1985	1994	1995
Drug abuse prevention, continued			
Centers for Disease Control	0.0	\$36.6	\$44.5
Indian Health Service	0.0	4.3	3.5
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.0	290.0	295.4
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	4.1	3.2
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.4	0.4
National Park Service	0.0	0.4	0.4
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	0.0	0.8	0.8
Drug Enforcement Administration	\$0.1	2.9	3.2
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	33.6	82.0
Community Policing	0.0	0.0	182.0
Department of Labor	37.3	91.1	93.5
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	1.9	1.5
Small Business Administration	0.0	0.2	0.1
Federal Aviation Administration	0.4	7.4	8.9
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	0.0	0.3
U.S. Secret Service	0.0	4.6	4.7
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.0	0.3	0.8
Drug abuse treatment			
Department of Defense	625.3	2,398.7	2,646.6
Department of Education	18.5	6.2	6.7
Administration for Children and Families	12.7	108.2	117.4
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	0.0	32.3	32.2
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	136.5	0.0	0.0
Health Care Financing Administration	0.0	927.2	942.3
Health Resources Service Administration	100.0	231.8	252.2
Indian Health Service	0.0	33.4	36.4
Social Security Administration	2.4	39.0	39.3
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.0	18.8	157.9
Judiciary	0.0	25.0	5.4
Bureau of Prisons	8.3	63.0	70.4
Office of Justice Programs	3.1	21.6	22.2
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	39.7	78.8
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.0	1.9	1.5
	343.9	850.6	884.0

Note: U.S. Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) was established by the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984. Forfeited cash and proceeds from the sale of forfeited properties are deposited into the AFF. Most assets are forfeited because they were used in, or acquired as a result of, violations of racketeering, money laundering, or drug trafficking statutes. The 1993 Treasury/Postal Appropriations Act established in the Treasury of the United States the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF). The TFF will receive deposits from forfeited cash and proceeds from the sale of forfeited properties that fall under any law enforced or administered by a Department of the Treasury law enforcement organization or the United States Coast Guard.

The Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988 established the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF), which was intended to allow the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to supplement drug control programs. Deposits to this fund come from the Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund and the Treasury Assets Forfeiture Fund after they meet certain necessary expenses.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary* (Executive Office of the President, 1995), pp. 235-238. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.16

Federal drug control funding

By agency, fiscal years 1994 (actual) and 1995 (estimates)^a

(In millions of dollars)

Agency	1994 actual	1995 estimates	Agency	1994 actual	1995 estimates
Total Federal program	\$12,184.4	\$13,264.9	Department of Justice, continued		
Supply reduction	7,759.9	8,330.3	Bureau of Prisons	\$1,410.7	\$1,694.0
Percent	63.7%	62.8%	Community Policing	X	364.0
Demand reduction	4,424.5	4,934.5	Criminal Division	18.3	19.4
Percent	36.3%	37.2%	Drug Enforcement Administration	768.1	801.4
Department of Agriculture	30.7	30.2	Federal Bureau of Investigation	476.5	540.0
Agricultural Research Service	6.5	6.5	Immigration and Naturalization Service	157.4	184.6
U.S. Forest Service	9.6	9.8	INTERPOL	1.9	1.8
Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	14.6	13.9	U.S. Marshals Service	246.1	279.5
Corporation for National Service	28.2	39.4	Office of Justice Programs	544.2	568.9
Department of Defense	814.9	852.0	Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	382.4	374.9
Department of Education	598.8	605.2	Support of U.S. prisoners	211.9	207.7
Department of Health and Human Services	2,248.6	2,287.8	Tax Division	0.3	0.3
Administration for Children and Families	89.8	94.5	Weed and Seed Program Fund	6.6	6.7
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	36.6	44.5	Department of Labor	91.1	93.5
Food and Drug Administration	6.8	6.8	Office of National Drug Control Policy	110.5	143.0
Health Care Financing Administration	231.8	252.2	Operations	11.7	9.9
Health Resources and Services Administration	33.4	35.4	High Intensity drug trafficking areas	86.0	107.0
Indian Health Service	43.3	42.8	Gift Fund	0.3	0.0
National Institutes of Health/National Institute on Drug Abuse	425.2	437.7	Special Forfeiture Fund	12.5	26.1
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1,362.8	1,372.8	Small Business Administration	0.2	0.1
Social Security Administration ^b	18.8	X	Department of State	159.8	132.1
Social Security Administration	X	157.9	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	159.8	131.8
Department of Housing and Urban Development	315.0	300.8	Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.0	0.3
Department of the Interior	38.4	36.0	Department of Transportation	371.0	353.5
Bureau of Indian Affairs	22.2	19.9	U.S. Coast Guard	314.8	306.1
Bureau of Land Management	5.1	5.1	Federal Aviation Administration	25.3	18.0
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	30.9	29.4
National Park Service	8.8	8.8	Department of the Treasury	1,094.7	1,070.7
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1.3	1.3	Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	158.8	166.7
The Federal Judiciary	457.1	499.0	U.S. Customs Service	572.9	536.4
Department of Justice	4,963.5	5,768.3	Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	20.2	21.5
Assets Forfeiture Fund	527.2	511.7	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	9.1	11.2
U.S. attorneys	211.8	213.3	Internal Revenue Service	113.0	100.9
			U.S. Secret Service	70.8	75.7
			Treasury Forfeiture Fund	149.8	158.3
			U.S. Information Agency	7.9	8.0
			Department of Veterans Affairs	854.1	887.4

Note: See Note, Table 1.15. "Supply reduction" refers to funds for programs directed toward reducing the supply of drugs; "demand reduction" refers to funds for programs directed toward reducing the demand for drugs.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIndependent agency as of fiscal year 1995.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary* (Executive Office of the President, 1995), pp. 22, 23. 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 1992-95

Jurisdiction	1992		1993		1994		1995	
	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdiction	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdiction	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdiction	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdiction
Alabama	\$6,894,000	50.95%	\$6,884,000	50.95%	\$5,827,000	50.95%	\$7,332,000	50.95%
Alaska	1,852,000	22.0	1,870,000	22.0	1,595,000	22.0	2,013,000	22.0
Arizona	6,352,000	61.0	6,401,000	61.0	5,465,000	61.0	6,960,000	61.0
Arkansas	4,453,000	54.9	4,438,000	54.9	3,756,000	54.9	4,719,000	54.9
California	44,048,000	63.2	44,349,000	63.2	37,704,000	63.2	47,394,000	63.2
Colorado	5,817,000	58.8	5,870,000	58.8	5,033,000	58.8	6,412,000	58.8
Connecticut	5,806,000	37.0	5,747,000	37.0	4,808,000	37.0	5,983,000	37.0
Delaware	2,020,000	26.9	2,027,000	26.9	1,717,000	26.9	2,163,000	26.9
District of Columbia	1,934,000	100.0	1,910,000	100.0	1,597,000	100.0	1,982,000	100.0
Florida	19,747,000	61.6	19,977,000	61.6	16,980,000	61.6	21,404,000	61.6
Georgia	10,416,000	53.4	10,495,000	53.4	8,946,000	53.4	11,379,000	53.4
Hawaii	2,658,000	46.5	2,675,000	46.5	2,278,000	46.5	2,862,000	46.5
Idaho	2,512,000	52.4	2,538,000	52.4	2,167,000	52.4	2,754,000	52.4
Illinois	17,570,000	64.5	17,506,000	64.5	14,765,000	64.5	18,466,000	64.5
Indiana	9,066,000	56.8	9,052,000	56.8	7,647,000	56.8	9,594,000	56.8
Iowa	5,069,000	40.8	5,040,000	40.5	4,248,000	40.8	5,297,000	40.8
Kansas	4,637,000	47.8	4,613,000	47.5	3,904,000	47.5	4,877,000	47.5
Kentucky	6,381,000	32.3	6,349,000	32.3	5,373,000	32.3	6,742,000	32.3
Louisiana	7,154,000	51.9	7,117,000	51.9	6,007,000	51.9	7,492,000	51.9
Maine	2,831,000	41.6	2,817,000	41.6	2,368,000	41.6	2,962,000	41.6
Maryland	7,965,000	44.5	7,983,000	44.5	6,748,000	44.5	8,486,000	44.5
Massachusetts	9,749,000	36.6	9,602,000	36.6	8,048,000	36.6	10,038,000	36.6
Michigan	14,485,000	53.1	14,407,000	53.1	12,149,000	53.1	15,176,000	53.1
Minnesota	7,378,000	70.3	7,373,000	70.3	6,237,000	70.3	7,821,000	70.3
Mississippi	4,775,000	52.5	4,751,000	52.5	4,012,000	52.5	5,043,000	52.5
Missouri	8,449,000	58.2	8,408,000	58.2	7,038,000	58.2	8,884,000	58.2
Montana	2,212,000	58.6	2,209,000	58.6	1,878,000	58.6	2,369,000	58.6
Nebraska	3,338,000	60.4	3,328,000	60.4	2,810,000	60.4	3,507,000	60.4
Nevada	2,794,000	62.0	2,887,000	62.0	2,477,000	62.0	3,184,000	62.0
New Hampshire	2,660,000	51.5	2,632,000	51.5	2,220,000	51.5	2,793,000	51.5
New Jersey	12,224,000	57.7	12,115,000	57.7	10,184,000	57.7	12,805,000	57.7
New Mexico	3,246,000	42.2	3,263,000	42.2	2,780,000	42.2	3,521,000	42.2
New York	27,046,000	63.3	26,790,000	63.3	22,502,000	63.3	28,102,000	63.3
North Carolina	10,633,000	41.4	10,658,000	41.4	9,055,000	41.4	11,421,000	41.4
North Dakota	1,980,000	56.2	1,962,000	56.2	1,653,000	56.2	2,066,000	56.2
Ohio	16,727,000	64.4	16,645,000	64.4	14,032,000	64.4	17,567,000	64.4
Oklahoma	5,602,000	45.4	5,582,000	45.4	4,725,000	45.4	5,915,000	45.4
Oregon	5,163,000	47.0	5,221,000	47.0	4,445,000	47.0	5,620,000	47.0
Pennsylvania	18,221,000	64.8	18,102,000	64.8	15,216,000	64.8	18,986,000	64.8
Rhode Island	2,507,000	41.8	2,488,000	41.8	2,093,000	41.8	2,607,000	41.8
South Carolina	6,094,000	42.5	6,130,000	42.5	5,192,000	42.5	6,526,000	42.5
South Dakota	2,063,000	47.2	2,059,000	47.2	1,743,000	47.2	2,185,000	47.2
Tennessee	8,103,000	48.8	8,115,000	48.8	6,886,000	48.8	8,684,000	48.8
Texas	25,596,000	65.6	25,780,000	65.6	21,950,000	65.6	27,855,000	65.6
Utah	3,546,000	49.8	3,580,000	49.8	3,057,000	49.8	3,882,000	49.8
Vermont	1,870,000	25.1	1,865,000	25.1	1,575,000	25.1	1,979,000	25.1
Virginia	9,996,000	30.0	10,015,000	30.0	8,500,000	30.0	10,748,000	30.0
Washington	8,088,000	60.3	8,208,000	60.3	7,020,000	60.3	8,915,000	60.3
West Virginia	3,648,000	47.9	3,624,000	47.9	3,056,000	47.9	3,823,000	47.9
Wisconsin	8,124,000	62.0	8,118,000	62.0	6,866,000	62.0	8,594,000	62.0
Wyoming	1,713,000	55.0	1,713,000	55.0	1,451,000	55.0	1,822,000	55.0
Puerto Rico	6,145,000	0.0	6,076,000	0.0	6,095,000	0.0	6,432,000	0.0
Virgin Islands	1,205,000	0.0	1,203,000	0.0	1,016,000	0.0	1,276,000	0.0
American Samoa	795,960	0.0	794,620	0.0	671,340	0.0	843,530	67.0
Guam	1,250,000	0.0	1,247,000	0.0	1,054,000	0.0	1,322,000	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	392,040	0.0	391,380	0.0	330,660	0.0	415,470	33.0

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 that offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal justice system, and to enhance drug control efforts at the State and local levels. Special emphasis is placed on nationwide and multijurisdictional projects and programs 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 that establish offenses similar to offenses established in the Controlled Substance Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) and to im-

prove 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, 1995, pp. 1, 2.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, *Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance: Fact Sheet, Fiscal Year 1992*, pp. 4, 5; *Fiscal Year 1993*, pp. 4, 5; *Fiscal Year 1994*, pp. 4, 5; *Fiscal Year 1995*, p. 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.18

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

By program area, fiscal years 1987-92

	Total funds (in millions of dollars) ^a	Percent of discretionary funds allocated to:											
		Demand reduction	Community policing	Law enforcement effectiveness	Money laund- ering/financial investigators	Enhanced prosecution	Expeditious adjudication	Drug testing	Corrections/ intermediate sanctions	Drug treatment	Information systems, statistics, and technology	Program evaluation	Other
1987	\$47.5	0.0%	2.5%	32.7%	7.3%	7.4%	12.7%	12.8%	7.2%	10.5%	5.1%	1.8%	0.0%
1988	14.2	0.0	1.4	29.0	4.9	6.9	9.1	11.5	6.2	16.4	7.9	6.7	0.0
1989	29.2	9.3	3.4	21.9	9.9	3.9	7.8	11.3	8.2	7.6	4.6	9.8	0.4
1990	45.6	11.0	0.5	25.2	5.9	5.3	3.8	5.2	5.9	1.3	24.7	8.9	2.3
1991	51.3	10.5	6.5	15.0	8.4	4.6	3.7	4.9	5.8	0.6	24.5	9.2	6.3
1992	56.8	18.4	11.9	8.5	5.7	2.8	0.8	0.9	22.0	0.0	17.1	7.0	4.9

Note: See Note, table 1.17. The Discretionary Grant Program is designed to determine which programs and strategies are effective in criminal justice and drug control, to disseminate that information to State and local agencies, and to assist them with replication of effective programs and practices (Source, p. 1).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, *Report on Drug Control, Fiscal Year 1992*, NCJ-141639 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 5, 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aThe dollar figure for each fiscal year reflects actual awards and may differ slightly from the appropriation because funds may be carried over from 1 year to the next.

Table 1.19

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

By program area, fiscal years 1987-92

	Percent of formula funds allocated to:						
	Appre- hension	Prosecution	Adjudi- cation	Corrections	Treatment	Demand reduction	Other
1987	67.3%	17.2%	2.9%	5.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%
1988	66.1	18.8	3.3	4.7	7.1	0.0	0.0
1989	64.0	11.6	3.4	5.6	10.9	3.1	1.4
1990	56.4	11.2	4.2	8.2	13.2	5.2	1.6
1991	56.9	11.0	5.0	7.2	11.5	7.0	1.4
1992	60.4	7.9	5.7	8.7	8.0	7.4	1.9

Note: See Note, table 1.17. The Formula Grant Program provides States with a block of funds that are distributed to State and local criminal justice agencies to implement a statewide drug control and violent crime strategy developed by the State in consultation with criminal justice practitioners (Source, p. 1).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, *Report on Drug Control, Fiscal Year 1992*, NCJ-141639 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.20

Distribution of the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program formula grant funds

By program area and jurisdiction, fiscal year 1993

Jurisdiction	Formula grant funds										
	Total awards	Demand reduction ^a	Task forces ^b	Eradication ^c	Crime prevention ^d	Police operations ^e	Career criminal ^f	Financial investigations ^g	Court programs ^h	Corrections programs ⁱ	Prison industry ^j
Total	\$423,000,000	\$14,534,717	\$146,703,741	\$5,500,308	\$14,534,036	\$4,776,646	\$8,113,325	\$5,152,836	\$19,817,779	\$35,600,755	\$990,234
Alabama	6,884,000	190,419	4,310,326	0	0	0	138,710	0	0	572,109	0
Alaska	1,870,000	0	1,286,745	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	6,401,000	189,671	3,038,108	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,221	0
Arkansas	4,438,000	58,704	3,650,019	0	89,425	48,952	25,010	0	19,340	72,757	0
California	44,349,000	0	22,855,457	2,630,000	0	0	705,000	1,081,000	1,937,663	4,212,000	0
Colorado	5,870,000	475,000	1,500,000	0	36,000	177,542	0	0	160,000	700,000	0
Connecticut	5,747,000	0	397,500	0	0	0	1,060,155	0	170,756	594,750	0
Delaware	2,027,000	112,962	0	0	71,350	0	76,188	0	42,748	0	25,000
District of Columbia	1,910,000	0	0	0	60,000	0	0	50,000	0	200,000	0
Florida ^u	19,977,000	1,208,413	1,498,045	49,931	1,108,551	169,770	219,701	749,126	109,862	3,465,238	0
Georgia	10,495,000	1,214,000	5,814,000	0	0	0	0	0	107,000	770,000	0
Hawaii	2,675,000	45,750	199,500	562,500	0	0	206,250	251,250	0	0	52,500
Idaho	2,538,000	391,257	584,269	0	13,558	0	0	218,236	0	599,539	0
Illinois	17,506,000	0	5,430,420	0	1,524,664	355,000	190,000	190,217	150,000	3,517,277	0
Indiana	9,052,000	530,257	3,723,850	0	400,000	0	0	0	0	145,281	0
Iowa	5,040,000	223,119	2,157,123	91,275	0	6,000	0	330,860	53,111	120,220	0
Kansas	4,613,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	6,349,000	451,218	2,893,503	729,000	204,000	0	0	0	0	690,000	0
Louisiana ^v	7,117,000	735,362	2,894,695	0	0	369,410	452,324	361,375	138,112	478,167	0
Maine	2,817,000	903,700	436,549	241,100	179,658	0	0	86,200	0	449,144	0
Maryland	7,983,000	236,784	397,192	185,663	45,047	60,750	70,650	0	2,830,275	291,725	0
Massachusetts	9,602,000	52,000	895,750	0	1,030,000	1,080,000	0	0	1,343,500	1,026,000	0
Michigan	14,407,000	100,000	5,079,650	0	600,000	0	1,100,000	0	2,000,000	1,600,000	0
Minnesota	7,373,000	100,000	2,997,500	0	843,638	76,450	0	0	207,000	646,000	0
Mississippi ^u	4,751,000	50,000	2,122,900	0	378,000	0	0	250,000	0	150,000	0
Missouri	8,408,000	1,184,988	3,145,350	0	150,751	13,565	177,900	0	260,479	1,686,869	0
Montana	2,209,000	356,000	1,274,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	97,000	0
Nebraska	3,328,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	2,887,000	706,071	1,494,021	0	0	108,283	83,179	0	0	85,000	0
New Hampshire	2,632,000	298,706	920,000	0	0	0	0	300,000	0	374,000	0
New Jersey	12,115,000	0	4,391,207	310,714	0	0	0	330,000	2,886,593	658,561	0
New Mexico	3,263,000	680,000	980,000	0	10,000	175,000	50,000	0	140,000	49,334	0
New York	26,790,000	0	10,046,315	0	3,300,000	85,000	2,629,203	0	2,713,900	3,731,900	0
North Carolina	10,658,000	650,000	600,000	0	700,000	350,000	275,000	40,000	500,000	0	0
North Dakota	1,962,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	16,645,000	0	4,370,000	300,000	1,350,000	0	200,000	0	650,000	2,315,600	0
Oklahoma	5,582,000	1,666,347	1,690,198	65,600	74,625	140,000	0	0	0	425,017	0
Oregon	5,221,000	0	871,600	0	524,411	0	0	0	0	125,000	0
Pennsylvania	18,102,000	0	1,081,500	0	103,870	0	0	0	0	1,441,223	0
Rhode Island ^v	2,488,000	25,000	317,750	67,500	25,000	0	0	0	246,000	0	0
South Carolina ^v	6,130,000	1,000,000	600,000	0	245,000	800,000	0	0	300,000	750,000	0
South Dakota	2,059,000	38,000	716,920	0	75,000	0	150,000	0	0	493,000	0
Tennessee	8,115,000	0	1,734,110	57,000	0	0	0	98,875	1,400,939	598,256	0
Texas	25,780,000	0	22,104,253	0	0	0	0	175,000	675,000	0	0
Utah	3,580,000	100,000	1,620,000	75,000	0	310,000	0	100,000	0	355,000	0
Vermont	1,855,000	0	1,231,999	0	0	0	0	0	0	240,000	0
Virginia	10,015,000	0	517,775	0	884,325	116,174	0	465,697	0	679,017	0
Washington	8,208,000	0	4,716,495	0	174,840	46,000	128,573	0	214,830	93,000	782,734
West Virginia	3,624,000	470,400	1,540,700	0	0	100,000	0	0	0	200,000	20,000
Wisconsin	8,118,000	0	3,623,585	132,525	200,000	0	0	0	210,671	0	0
Wyoming	1,713,000	0	1,609,290	0	0	3,750	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico ^u	6,076,000	0	0	0	0	155,000	0	75,000	340,000	840,550	0
Virgin Islands	1,203,000	0	45,000	0	120,000	0	0	0	0	40,000	100,000
American Samoa	794,620	70,764	97,209	0	12,133	0	83,402	0	0	0	0
Guam	1,247,000	19,825	129,390	2,500	0	30,000	92,000	0	0	0	10,000
North Mariana Islands	391,380	0	272,673	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	0	0

Note: See Notes, tables 1.17 and 1.19.

^aDemand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate.^bMulti-jurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and/or local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence, and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations.^cPrograms designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories, and cannabis cultivations.^dProviding community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions.^eImproving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related programs, and low-income housing drug control programs. Also, developing and implementing anti-terrorism plans for ports, international airports, and other important facilities.^fCareer criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation.^gFinancial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information sharing systems.^hImproving the operational effectiveness of the court process by expending prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources, and implementing court delay reduction programs.ⁱPrograms designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.^jProvides for prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment.^kProviding programs that identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders.^lDeveloping and implementing programs that provide assistance to jurors and witnesses, and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime.^mDeveloping programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs; programs that provide for the identification, assessment, referral

distributed for:

Treatment ^k	Victim/ witness assistance ^l	Improved technology ^m	Innovative drug programs ⁿ	Public housing ^o	Domestic violence ^p	Evaluation ^q	Detention alternatives ^r	Street sales ^s	Adminis- tration ^t
\$19,704,307	\$2,448,915	\$45,838,609	\$12,006,870	\$1,531,525	\$3,810,567	\$2,082,690	\$10,199,913	\$16,281,520	\$23,739,506
265,052	0	619,200	117,660	0	0	0	0	0	670,524
0	0	93,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	187,000
0	0	320,050	0	0	0	0	0	0	448,070
85,220	0	221,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	162,848
800,000	0	5,188,450	0	0	0	0	85,000	1,700,000	3,154,430
350,000	0	1,648,500	0	0	100,000	135,118	106,500	0	481,340
2,568,860	0	287,350	0	0	0	0	368,693	101,152	197,784
240,071	0	589,350	726,081	0	0	0	0	0	143,250
148,000	0	521,000	370,000	0	210,000	160,000	0	0	191,000
5,191,927	0	1,947,470	1,164,087	0	109,862	339,212	25,000	1,350,091	891,151
807,000	0	774,750	33,000	200,000	0	0	0	0	735,250
224,000	0	305,500	0	56,250	517,500	0	120,000	0	133,750
0	0	154,566	242,512	0	0	51,473	0	0	253,800
0	0	1,214,831	2,322,200	0	0	425,000	207,325	1,103,576	875,300
1,396,495	0	1,504,150	0	0	0	250,000	146,525	471,696	452,600
425,965	0	1,049,397	0	0	137,985	30,140	126,735	57,050	230,000
0	0	230,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	90,000
32,778	25,000	986,951	0	0	19,100	0	0	0	317,450
100,000	0	758,000	0	0	0	0	344,840	0	427,020
0	0	390,692	0	0	0	0	0	0	129,957
20,025	0	399,150	104,235	153,625	0	0	55,482	399,311	399,150
845,000	117,600	1,500,000	790,000	0	159,000	0	43,000	0	720,150
0	0	720,350	0	0	0	0	0	2,800,000	407,000
0	0	368,900	271,800	0	560,000	0	870,000	120,362	311,350
0	450,000	300,000	35,000	0	0	90,000	50,000	300,000	475,100
0	0	557,077	0	0	0	0	0	0	336,320
0	18,000	180,000	0	0	44,000	0	151,000	0	89,000
0	0	166,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	76,500
50,000	0	147,350	32,746	0	0	0	0	40,000	140,350
0	0	357,694	0	0	0	0	250,000	0	131,600
0	0	605,750	1,787,890	300,000	0	0	0	0	844,285
65,000	0	188,150	200,000	0	288,000	110,000	0	0	326,300
700,000	0	1,339,500	0	771,650	0	0	150,000	0	470,000
275,000	0	3,532,900	1,629,300	50,000	600,000	0	40,000	350,000	1,065,800
0	0	98,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	98,100
0	1,000,000	1,032,250	0	0	0	100,000	4,144,900	0	1,182,250
0	0	813,888	178,000	0	238,000	0	0	0	279,100
1,496,447	0	961,442	0	0	0	100,000	620,000	0	522,100
344,925	211,237	1,011,675	525,000	0	252,120	100,000	1,827,913	0	799,458
348,500	0	245,400	0	0	0	0	246,000	760,000	124,000
0	0	1,160,000	0	0	25,000	0	50,000	800,000	300,000
58,000	0	102,950	0	0	75,000	35,000	171,000	0	144,130
950,000	0	405,750	0	0	0	50,000	0	2,610,070	210,000
0	0	1,489,000	0	0	0	47,747	0	0	1,289,000
240,000	0	425,000	80,000	0	175,000	30,000	0	0	70,000
0	0	343,062	0	0	0	0	0	0	49,939
696,042	166,249	2,168,247	0	0	0	0	0	2,310,462	1,001,500
0	0	410,400	697,128	0	186,000	0	0	279,000	479,000
325,000	0	406,200	0	0	0	0	0	200,000	362,400
52,500	440,829	2,543,740	162,500	0	0	0	0	468,750	257,900
0	0	85,650	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
340,000	0	1,675,404	0	0	114,000	0	0	0	303,800
160,000	20,000	407,700	130,000	0	0	0	0	60,000	120,300
100,000	0	191,919	130,731	0	0	29,000	0	0	79,462
2,500	0	671,285	227,000	0	0	0	0	0	62,500
0	0	19,569	50,000	0	0	0	0	0	39,138

to treatment, case management, and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders; and enhancement of State and local forensic laboratories, as well as the development of criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems).

ⁿInnovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

^oAddressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing.

^pImproving the criminal and juvenile justice systems' response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and abuse of the elderly.

^qDrug control evaluation programs that State and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at State drug control activities.

^rProviding alternatives to avoid detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.

^sPrograms focusing on strengthening urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.

^tFunds allocated to States to pay for costs incurred in administering the Formula Grant Program.

^uThe total includes \$379,563 distributed to Florida, \$100,000 distributed to Mississippi, and \$649,000 distributed to Puerto Rico for the Organized/White-Collar Crime Area. The purpose of this area is to improve the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes, and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption.

^vThe total includes \$57,695 distributed to Louisiana, \$82,850 distributed to Rhode Island, and \$100,000 distributed to South Carolina for the Property Crime Program Area. The purpose of this area is to disrupt illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, *Bureau of Justice Assistance Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1993*, NCJ-149978 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), Appendix D. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.21

Justice system employment and payroll				
By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1992				
(Payroll amounts in thousands)				
Activity	Total all governments	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments ^a
Total justice system				
Total employees	1,797,704	162,202	548,139	1,087,363
Full-time employees	NA	NA	532,404	966,836
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	541,484	1,010,303
October payrolls	\$4,788,918	\$588,000	\$1,440,336	\$2,760,582
Police protection				
Total employees	857,593	87,616	86,606	683,371
Full-time employees	NA	NA	85,497	599,366
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	86,027	628,584
October payrolls	\$2,395,897	\$334,901	\$246,947	\$1,814,049
Judicial and legal				
Total employees	373,611	50,768	113,548	209,295
Full-time employees	NA	NA	106,970	184,098
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	110,664	192,943
October payrolls	\$1,013,453	\$181,345	\$349,876	\$482,232
Corrections				
Total employees	566,500	23,818	347,985	194,697
Full-time employees	NA	NA	339,937	183,352
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	NA	344,793	188,776
October payrolls	\$1,379,568	\$71,754	\$843,513	\$464,301

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The Federal budget source provides only total employment for the Federal Government. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.22

Percent distribution of justice system employment and payroll			
By level of government and type of activity, United States, October 1992			
Activity	Percent distribution		
	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments ^a
Total justice system			
Total employees	9.0%	30.5%	60.5%
Full-time employees	NA	32.2	58.4
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	31.6	59.0
October payrolls	12.3	30.1	57.6
Police protection			
Total employees	10.2	10.1	79.7
Full-time employees	NA	11.1	77.9
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	10.7	78.5
October payrolls	14.0	10.3	75.7
Judicial and legal			
Total employees	13.6	30.4	56.0
Full-time employees	NA	31.5	54.3
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	31.3	54.6
October payrolls	17.9	34.5	47.6
Corrections			
Total employees	4.2	61.4	34.4
Full-time employees	NA	62.2	33.5
Full-time equivalent employment	NA	61.9	33.9
October payrolls	5.2	61.1	33.7

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The Federal budget source provides only total employment for the Federal Government. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming). Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.23

Justice system payroll							
By level of government, United States, October 1982-92 ^a							
(Payroll amounts in thousands)							
Year	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	Local ^b			
				State	Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	\$2,064,748	\$209,433	\$1,855,315	\$577,808	\$1,277,507	\$472,129	\$805,378
1983	2,285,595	258,930	2,028,665	639,616	1,389,049	513,129	875,920
1984	2,535,148	293,283	2,241,865	726,281	1,515,585	574,862	940,722
1985	2,767,277	298,106	2,469,171	812,136	1,657,035	640,502	1,016,533
1986	2,975,373	309,960	2,665,413	893,910	1,771,503	694,777	1,076,727
1987	3,248,834	347,102	2,901,732	995,531	1,906,201	746,986	1,159,215
1988	3,546,099	386,207	3,159,892	1,090,309	2,069,583	843,441	1,226,142
1989	3,862,304	418,184	3,444,120	1,207,762	2,236,358	926,432	1,309,926
1990	4,214,625	467,007	3,747,618	1,317,489	2,430,129	1,025,336	1,404,793
1991	4,534,954	537,074	3,997,880	1,391,992	2,605,888	1,109,816	1,496,073
1992	4,788,918	588,000	4,200,918	1,440,336	2,760,582	1,179,389	1,581,193
Percent change							
1982 to 1987	57.3%	65.7%	56.4%	72.3%	49.2%	58.2%	43.9%
1987 to 1992	47.4	69.4	44.8	44.7	44.8	57.9	36.4
1982 to 1992	131.9	180.8	126.4	149.3	116.1	149.8	96.3

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 local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table D. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.24

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992

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

State and level of government ^a	Total October payrolls ^b	Total Justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October of payrolls ^c	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
States-local, total	\$33,182,816	\$4,200,918	12.7%	\$2,060,996	49.1%	\$832,108	19.8%	\$1,307,814	31.1%
State	9,826,247	1,440,336	14.7	246,847	17.1	349,876	24.3	843,513	58.6
Local, total	23,354,845	2,760,582	11.8	1,814,049	65.7	482,232	17.5	464,301	16.8
Counties	4,698,273	1,179,389	25.1	453,335	38.4	369,796	31.4	356,258	30.2
Municipalities	6,892,506	1,581,193	22.9	1,360,714	86.1	112,436	7.1	108,043	6.8
Alabama	456,438	44,509	9.8	23,009	51.7	9,508	21.4	11,992	26.9
State	176,929	18,846	10.7	3,325	17.6	6,990	37.1	8,531	45.3
Local, total	279,510	25,663	9.2	19,684	76.7	2,518	9.8	3,461	13.5
Counties	30,569	8,874	29.0	4,276	48.2	1,458	16.4	3,139	35.4
Municipalities	63,024	16,789	26.6	15,407	91.8	1,060	6.3	322	1.9
Alaska	151,925	15,321	10.1	6,225	40.6	4,423	28.9	4,672	30.5
State	76,792	10,373	13.5	1,741	16.8	4,109	39.6	4,524	43.6
Local, total	75,133	4,948	6.6	4,484	90.6	315	6.4	149	3.0
Boroughs	26,961	537	2.0	414	77.1	88	16.4	35	6.5
Municipalities	47,368	4,411	9.3	4,071	92.3	226	5.1	114	2.6
Arizona	472,557	70,187	14.9	32,647	46.5	17,024	24.3	20,516	29.2
State	121,955	19,976	16.4	4,826	24.2	3,295	16.5	11,855	59.3
Local, total	350,602	50,211	14.3	27,820	55.4	13,729	27.3	8,661	17.2
Counties	57,409	24,645	42.9	5,571	22.6	10,418	42.3	8,658	35.1
Municipalities	81,521	25,566	31.4	22,249	87.0	3,311	13.0	6	-
Arkansas	237,404	19,548	8.2	10,006	51.2	3,418	17.5	6,124	31.3
State	99,385	9,254	8.3	2,105	25.5	1,265	15.3	4,883	59.2
Local, total	138,019	11,294	8.2	7,901	70.0	2,153	19.1	1,240	11.0
Counties	15,915	4,419	27.8	1,700	38.5	1,556	35.2	1,162	26.3
Municipalities	25,896	6,875	26.5	6,200	90.2	597	8.7	78	1.1
California	4,510,316	665,360	14.8	326,715	49.1	133,094	20.0	205,551	30.9
State	1,062,204	167,920	15.8	32,370	19.3	10,181	6.1	125,369	74.7
Local, total	3,448,111	497,440	14.4	294,345	59.2	122,913	24.7	80,183	16.1
Counties	897,919	290,404	32.3	100,551	34.6	114,287	39.4	75,666	26.0
Municipalities	762,132	207,036	27.2	193,793	93.6	8,626	4.2	4,617	2.2
Colorado	476,398	55,047	11.6	28,053	47.3	12,953	23.5	16,041	29.1
State	165,021	20,638	12.5	2,954	14.3	8,232	39.9	9,449	45.8
Local, total	311,377	34,412	11.1	23,099	67.1	4,721	13.7	6,592	19.2
Counties	38,406	11,297	29.4	4,704	41.6	2,243	19.9	4,350	38.5
Municipalities	89,957	23,114	25.7	18,395	79.6	2,478	10.7	2,242	9.7
Connecticut	469,559	59,873	12.8	31,041	51.8	10,709	17.9	18,123	30.3
State	174,518	33,543	18.2	5,326	15.9	10,094	30.1	18,123	54.0
Local, total	295,042	26,330	8.9	25,715	97.7	615	2.3	-	-
Municipalities	276,145	26,330	9.5	25,715	97.7	615	2.3	-	-
Delaware	94,727	12,639	13.3	5,503	43.5	3,450	27.3	3,685	29.2
State	49,451	9,099	18.4	2,289	25.2	3,125	34.3	3,685	40.5
Local, total	45,276	3,540	7.8	3,214	90.8	325	9.2	-	-
Counties	5,298	1,395	26.3	1,217	87.2	179	12.8	-	-
Municipalities	6,409	2,144	33.5	1,998	93.2	147	6.9	-	-
District of Columbia	171,441	37,433	21.8	16,635	44.4	5,914	15.8	14,884	39.8
Local, total	171,441	37,433	21.8	16,635	44.4	5,914	15.8	14,884	39.8
Municipality	138,293	37,433	27.1	16,635	44.4	5,914	15.8	14,884	39.8
Florida	1,483,639	260,436	17.6	127,130	48.8	48,121	18.5	85,184	32.7
State	354,591	91,203	25.7	9,913	10.9	26,065	28.6	55,225	60.6
Local, total	1,129,048	169,232	15.0	117,217	69.3	22,056	13.0	29,959	17.7
Counties	298,868	103,560	34.7	55,165	53.3	20,368	19.7	28,027	27.1
Municipalities	222,445	65,673	29.5	62,052	94.5	1,087	2.6	1,933	2.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total October payrolls ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October of payrolls ^c	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Georgia	\$783,123	\$85,017	10.9%	\$39,849	46.9%	\$16,311	19.2%	\$28,857	33.9%
State	233,831	28,217	12.1	4,971	17.6	3,611	12.8	19,635	69.6
Local, total	549,292	56,800	10.3	34,878	61.4	12,700	22.4	9,223	16.2
Counties	85,275	34,670	40.7	15,996	46.1	11,013	31.8	7,661	22.1
Municipalities	71,268	22,130	31.1	18,882	85.3	1,687	7.6	1,562	7.1
Hawaii	172,235	24,370	14.1	11,857	48.7	7,932	32.5	4,581	18.8
State	130,808	10,641	8.1	-	-	6,061	57.0	4,581	43.1
Local, total	41,427	13,729	33.1	11,857	86.4	1,872	13.6	-	-
Counties	12,761	3,745	29.3	3,071	82.0	675	18.0	-	-
Municipalities	28,658	9,983	34.8	8,787	88.0	1,197	12.0	-	-
Idaho	118,412	12,189	10.3	6,172	50.6	2,776	22.8	3,242	26.6
State	43,387	4,801	11.1	1,142	23.8	1,293	26.9	2,366	49.3
Local, total	75,025	7,389	9.8	5,030	68.1	1,483	20.1	876	11.9
Counties	13,971	4,493	32.2	2,311	51.4	1,309	29.1	874	19.5
Municipalities	11,037	2,895	26.2	2,719	93.9	174	6.0	3	0.1
Illinois	1,448,754	203,376	14.0	120,869	59.4	34,995	17.2	47,493	23.4
State	346,998	52,536	15.1	11,973	22.8	10,462	19.9	30,101	57.3
Local, total	1,101,756	150,841	13.7	108,916	72.2	24,533	16.3	17,392	11.5
Counties	118,394	49,793	42.1	9,954	20.0	22,454	45.1	17,385	34.9
Municipalities	278,233	101,047	36.3	98,962	97.9	2,079	2.1	6	-
Indiana	654,036	54,819	8.4	27,941	51.0	10,016	18.3	16,862	30.8
State	227,829	19,536	8.6	4,117	21.1	3,438	17.6	11,982	61.3
Local, total	426,207	35,283	8.3	23,824	67.5	6,578	18.6	4,880	13.8
Counties	67,583	13,231	19.6	4,970	37.6	3,155	31.5	4,090	30.9
Municipalities	83,360	22,051	26.4	18,854	85.5	2,407	10.9	791	3.6
Iowa	359,657	29,481	8.2	15,168	51.5	7,599	25.8	6,714	22.8
State	136,016	14,263	10.5	2,906	20.4	5,885	41.3	5,472	38.4
Local, total	223,642	15,218	6.8	12,261	80.6	1,714	11.3	1,243	8.2
Counties	35,924	6,098	17.0	3,436	56.3	1,439	23.6	1,223	20.1
Municipalities	46,999	9,120	19.4	8,825	96.8	275	3.0	19	0.2
Kansas	325,583	33,178	10.2	15,687	47.3	6,630	20.0	10,861	32.7
State	100,811	15,050	14.9	2,396	15.9	4,390	29.2	6,263	54.9
Local, total	224,772	18,128	8.1	13,291	73.3	2,240	12.4	2,597	14.3
Counties	31,116	7,420	23.8	3,474	46.8	1,417	19.1	2,529	34.1
Municipalities	42,786	10,708	25.0	9,817	91.7	823	7.7	68	0.6
Kentucky	399,197	37,080	9.3	16,189	43.7	8,737	23.6	12,154	32.8
State	166,307	21,135	12.7	4,076	19.3	7,450	35.2	9,608	45.5
Local, total	232,889	15,946	6.8	12,113	76.0	1,287	8.1	2,546	16.0
Counties	25,798	6,600	25.6	3,426	51.9	976	14.8	2,198	33.3
Municipalities	40,168	9,346	23.3	8,687	92.9	311	3.3	348	3.7
Louisiana	476,862	51,774	10.9	22,383	43.2	11,300	21.8	18,092	34.9
State	190,313	19,703	10.4	2,487	12.6	4,229	21.5	12,988	65.9
Local, total	286,548	32,071	11.2	19,896	62.0	7,071	22.0	5,104	15.9
Parishes	53,194	14,511	27.3	7,177	49.5	4,491	30.9	2,844	19.6
Municipalities	56,833	17,559	30.9	12,719	72.4	2,580	14.7	2,260	12.9
Maine	139,395	12,595	9.0	6,719	53.3	1,893	15.0	3,983	31.6
State	51,870	6,093	11.7	1,585	26.0	1,551	25.5	2,957	48.5
Local, total	87,525	6,502	7.4	5,134	79.0	342	5.3	1,026	15.8
Counties	2,336	2,011	86.1	699	34.8	286	14.2	1,026	51.0
Municipalities	50,606	4,491	8.9	4,435	98.8	56	1.2	-	-
Maryland	662,057	89,085	13.5	43,439	48.8	18,067	20.3	27,579	31.0
State	223,037	40,481	18.1	6,943	17.2	11,422	28.2	22,117	54.6
Local, total	439,021	48,604	11.1	36,496	75.1	6,645	13.7	5,462	11.2
Counties	344,653	32,380	9.4	21,970	67.9	4,947	15.3	5,462	16.9
Municipalities	83,756	16,224	19.4	14,526	89.5	1,698	10.5	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total justice system			Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
	Total October payrolls ^b	October payrolls	Percent of total October of payrolls ^c	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Massachusetts	\$740,776	\$96,861	13.1%	\$55,287	57.1%	\$15,667	16.4%	\$25,706	26.5%
State	223,416	36,342	16.3	7,091	19.5	14,966	41.2	14,284	39.3
Local, total	517,360	60,519	11.7	48,196	79.6	901	1.5	11,422	18.9
Counties	15,002	9,070	60.5	248	2.7	64	0.7	8,758	96.6
Municipalities	428,689	51,448	12.0	47,948	93.2	837	1.6	2,664	5.2
Michigan	1,276,871	149,757	11.7	63,433	42.4	28,990	19.4	57,333	38.3
State	401,837	66,192	16.5	10,435	15.8	9,323	14.1	46,433	70.1
Local, total	875,034	83,565	9.5	52,998	63.4	19,667	23.5	10,900	13.0
Counties	107,794	36,904	34.2	10,178	27.6	16,009	43.4	10,717	29.0
Municipalities	171,775	46,660	27.2	42,819	91.8	3,658	7.8	184	0.4
Minnesota	626,869	56,418	9.0	27,538	48.8	13,450	23.8	15,430	27.3
State	190,889	14,559	7.6	2,650	18.2	4,890	33.6	7,019	48.2
Local, total	435,980	41,859	9.6	24,888	59.5	8,561	20.5	8,411	20.1
Counties	88,340	23,341	26.4	7,154	30.6	7,777	33.3	8,411	36.0
Municipalities	84,878	18,518	21.8	17,734	95.8	784	4.2	-	-
Mississippi	263,839	19,880	7.5	10,345	52.0	4,300	21.6	5,236	26.3
State	93,589	8,044	8.6	1,865	23.2	1,694	21.1	4,485	55.8
Local, total	170,250	11,837	7.0	8,479	71.6	2,606	22.0	751	6.3
Counties	34,934	4,950	14.2	2,170	43.8	2,139	43.2	641	12.9
Municipalities	29,689	6,887	23.2	6,310	91.6	467	6.8	110	1.6
Missouri	512,505	59,900	11.7	33,626	56.1	11,513	19.2	14,761	24.6
State	153,212	21,520	14.0	4,729	22.0	6,254	29.1	10,538	49.0
Local, total	359,293	38,380	10.7	28,897	75.3	5,260	13.7	4,223	11.0
Counties	31,557	11,607	36.8	5,549	47.8	3,172	27.3	2,886	24.9
Municipalities	84,006	26,773	31.9	23,348	87.2	2,088	7.8	1,337	5.0
Montana	108,117	9,275	7.7	4,137	50.0	1,674	20.2	2,464	29.8
State	37,577	3,320	8.8	856	25.8	542	16.3	1,922	57.9
Local, total	70,540	4,555	7.0	3,282	66.2	1,132	22.8	542	10.9
Counties	9,773	2,982	30.5	1,571	52.7	901	30.2	510	17.1
Municipalities	7,498	1,972	26.3	1,710	86.7	230	11.7	32	1.6
Nebraska	209,200	17,977	8.6	9,551	53.1	3,644	20.3	4,781	26.6
State	59,849	6,813	11.4	1,606	23.6	1,812	26.6	3,395	49.8
Local, total	149,351	11,164	7.5	7,946	71.2	1,832	16.4	1,387	12.4
Counties	17,668	4,880	27.6	1,928	39.5	1,565	32.1	1,387	28.4
Municipalities	28,282	6,284	22.2	6,017	95.8	267	4.2	-	-
Nevada	176,095	31,471	17.9	14,535	46.2	6,612	21.0	10,324	32.8
State	49,783	9,197	18.5	1,546	16.8	1,497	16.3	6,153	66.9
Local, total	126,311	22,274	17.6	12,989	58.3	5,115	23.0	4,170	18.7
Counties	43,353	16,535	38.1	9,329	56.4	3,861	23.4	3,345	20.2
Municipalities	19,462	5,740	29.5	3,661	63.8	1,254	21.8	825	14.4
New Hampshire	121,667	13,755	11.3	8,007	58.2	2,296	16.7	3,452	25.1
State	38,410	5,387	14.0	1,158	21.5	1,895	35.2	2,334	43.3
Local, total	83,257	8,368	10.1	6,849	81.8	401	4.8	1,118	13.4
Counties	6,333	1,786	28.2	357	20.0	328	18.4	1,100	61.6
Municipalities	35,416	6,582	18.6	6,491	98.6	73	1.1	18	0.3
New Jersey	1,249,578	200,215	16.0	101,253	50.6	46,455	23.2	52,508	26.2
State	351,750	61,716	17.5	12,849	20.8	18,330	29.7	30,537	49.5
Local, total	897,829	138,499	15.4	88,403	63.8	28,125	20.3	21,971	15.9
Counties	174,416	54,430	31.2	10,345	19.0	22,121	40.6	21,964	40.4
Municipalities	258,793	84,070	32.5	78,059	92.9	6,004	7.1	7	-
New Mexico	198,785	21,234	10.7	9,420	44.4	4,729	22.3	7,085	33.4
State	88,128	10,765	12.2	1,355	12.6	4,121	38.3	5,289	49.1
Local, total	110,657	10,469	9.5	8,065	77.0	607	5.8	1,796	17.2
Counties	13,743	3,488	25.4	2,303	66.0	107	3.1	1,078	30.9
Municipalities	26,742	6,981	26.1	5,763	82.6	500	7.2	718	10.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total October payrolls ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October of payrolls ^c	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
New York	\$3,521,278	\$543,794	15.4%	\$254,441	46.8%	\$96,616	17.8%	\$192,737	35.4%
State	832,608	188,243	22.6	18,687	9.9	62,851	33.4	106,705	56.7
Local, total	2,688,671	355,551	13.2	235,754	66.3	33,764	9.5	86,033	24.2
Counties	316,317	81,561	25.8	41,206	50.5	10,299	12.6	30,056	36.9
Municipalities	1,577,521	273,990	17.4	194,548	71.0	23,465	8.6	55,976	20.4
North Carolina	788,619	81,833	10.4	38,070	46.5	14,009	17.1	29,753	36.4
State	257,507	45,450	17.7	7,953	17.5	12,514	27.5	24,984	55.0
Local, total	531,112	36,383	6.9	30,118	82.8	1,496	4.1	4,770	13.1
Counties	426,350	15,496	3.6	9,513	61.4	1,213	7.8	4,770	30.8
Municipalities	82,159	20,887	25.4	20,604	98.6	283	1.4	-	-
North Dakota	78,779	5,596	7.1	2,702	48.3	1,645	29.4	1,249	22.3
State	33,979	2,342	6.9	550	23.5	866	37.0	926	39.5
Local, total	44,801	3,254	7.3	2,152	66.1	778	23.9	323	9.9
Counties	6,116	1,749	28.6	726	41.5	700	40.0	323	18.5
Municipalities	6,231	1,505	24.2	1,427	94.8	78	5.2	-	-
Ohio	1,279,873	146,859	11.5	72,250	49.2	34,683	23.6	39,925	27.2
State	352,935	41,517	11.8	6,730	16.2	6,682	16.1	28,106	67.7
Local, total	926,939	105,342	11.4	65,520	62.2	28,002	26.6	11,820	11.2
Counties	176,005	43,369	24.6	12,157	28.0	20,370	47.0	10,842	25.0
Municipalities	200,098	61,973	31.0	53,363	86.1	7,632	12.3	978	1.6
Oklahoma	358,012	34,168	9.5	17,899	52.4	6,664	19.5	9,605	28.1
State	133,413	16,784	12.6	3,633	21.6	4,681	27.9	8,470	50.5
Local, total	224,600	17,384	7.7	14,266	82.1	1,983	11.4	1,135	6.5
Counties	21,466	3,619	16.9	1,565	43.2	1,016	28.1	1,038	28.7
Municipalities	58,391	13,765	23.6	12,701	92.3	967	7.0	97	0.7
Oregon	391,572	42,551	10.9	19,653	46.2	9,088	21.4	13,810	32.5
State	130,410	16,663	12.8	3,648	21.9	5,959	35.8	7,055	42.3
Local, total	261,162	25,889	9.9	16,005	61.8	3,129	12.1	6,755	26.1
Counties	38,565	14,188	36.8	4,926	34.7	2,529	17.8	6,733	47.5
Municipalities	45,086	11,701	26.0	11,079	94.7	600	5.1	22	0.2
Pennsylvania	1,323,316	160,321	12.1	82,363	51.4	34,513	21.5	43,444	27.1
State	400,895	44,212	11.0	15,338	34.7	8,781	19.9	20,093	45.4
Local, total	922,421	116,109	12.6	67,025	57.7	25,732	22.2	23,351	20.1
Counties	101,348	36,672	36.2	4,633	12.6	16,686	45.5	15,353	41.9
Municipalities	186,751	79,437	42.5	62,392	78.5	9,046	11.4	7,998	10.1
Rhode Island	130,637	17,197	13.2	8,102	47.1	3,122	18.2	5,973	34.7
State	54,871	9,831	17.9	988	10.0	2,869	29.2	5,973	60.8
Local, total	75,767	7,366	9.7	7,114	96.6	253	3.4	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	72,125	7,366	10.2	7,114	96.6	253	3.4	-	-
South Carolina	395,952	38,607	9.8	17,574	45.5	5,813	15.1	15,220	39.4
State	157,742	18,180	11.5	3,667	20.2	1,618	8.9	12,895	70.9
Local, total	238,209	20,427	8.6	13,907	68.1	4,195	20.5	2,325	11.4
Counties	52,518	12,550	23.9	6,542	52.1	3,729	29.7	2,278	18.2
Municipalities	27,935	7,877	28.2	7,364	93.5	466	5.9	46	0.6
South Dakota	73,142	6,150	8.4	3,000	48.8	1,715	27.9	1,436	23.3
State	28,512	2,991	10.5	617	20.6	1,318	44.1	1,056	35.3
Local, total	44,901	3,159	7.0	2,383	75.4	397	12.6	380	12.0
Counties	5,206	1,479	28.4	759	51.3	356	24.1	364	24.6
Municipalities	9,052	1,680	18.6	1,624	96.7	41	2.4	16	1.0
Tennessee	512,752	56,335	11.0	26,083	46.3	10,756	19.1	19,496	34.6
State	160,337	20,131	12.6	3,537	17.6	4,647	23.1	11,947	59.3
Local, total	352,415	36,205	10.3	22,547	62.3	6,109	16.9	7,549	20.9
Counties	170,017	16,190	9.5	5,524	34.1	4,310	26.6	6,356	39.3
Municipalities	170,264	20,015	11.8	17,023	85.1	1,799	9.0	1,193	6.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.24

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

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

State and level of government ^a	Total October payrolls ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		October payrolls	Percent of total October of payrolls ^c	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls	October payrolls	Percent of total October payrolls
Texas	\$2,101,154	\$250,601	11.9%	\$117,697	47.0%	\$43,180	17.2%	\$89,725	35.8%
State	552,537	77,948	14.1	8,341	10.7	11,712	15.0	57,895	74.3
Local, total	1,548,616	172,653	11.1	109,355	63.3	31,468	18.2	31,830	18.4
Counties	192,721	80,554	41.8	24,659	30.6	24,483	30.4	31,412	39.0
Municipalities	329,339	92,099	28.0	84,696	92	6,985	7.6	418	0.5
Utah	191,647	19,091	10.0	9,010	47.2	4,288	22.5	5,792	30.3
State	80,955	8,914	11.0	1,664	18.7	2,662	29.9	4,588	51.5
Local, total	110,692	10,177	9.2	7,347	72.2	1,626	16.0	1,204	11.8
Counties	15,656	4,933	31.5	2,541	51.5	1,188	24.1	1,204	24.4
Municipalities	20,480	5,244	25.6	4,806	91.6	438	8.4	-	-
Vermont	69,051	6,369	9.2	3,266	51.3	1,460	22.9	1,643	25.8
State	31,270	4,481	14.3	1,473	32.9	1,365	30.5	1,643	36.7
Local, total	37,781	1,888	5.0	1,793	95	95	5.0	-	-
Counties	115	83	72.2	19	22.9	64	77.1	-	-
Municipalities	8,025	1,804	22.5	1,773	98.3	31	1.7	-	-
Virginia	769,247	83,167	10.8	40,527	48.7	14,796	17.8	27,844	33.5
State	252,987	30,440	12.0	6,156	20.2	7,647	25.1	16,637	54.7
Local, total	516,260	52,727	10.2	34,371	65.2	7,149	13.6	11,207	21.3
Counties	289,546	26,052	9.0	15,969	61.3	4,649	17.8	5,433	20.9
Municipalities	203,513	26,675	13.1	18,402	69	2,500	9.4	5,773	21.6
Washington	719,780	76,774	10.7	35,917	46.8	17,601	22.9	23,257	30.3
State	249,095	26,376	10.6	5,653	21.4	5,284	20.0	15,439	58.5
Local, total	470,685	50,398	10.7	30,264	60.1	12,317	24.4	7,818	15.5
Counties	69,555	27,416	39.4	10,105	36.9	9,825	35.8	7,486	27.3
Municipalities	97,412	22,982	23.6	20,158	87.7	2,492	10.8	332	1.4
West Virginia	180,767	10,891	6.0	5,848	53.7	3,111	28.6	1,932	17.7
State	64,883	5,037	7.8	1,844	36.6	2,041	40.5	1,153	22.9
Local, total	115,884	5,854	5.1	4,004	68.4	1,071	18.3	779	13.3
Counties	9,839	2,983	30.3	1,262	42.3	949	31.8	773	25.9
Municipalities	17,100	2,870	16.8	2,742	95.5	122	4.3	7	0.2
Wisconsin	674,175	65,313	9.7	34,881	53.4	13,072	20.0	17,361	26.6
State	210,669	22,404	10.6	2,358	10.5	7,007	31.3	13,039	58.2
Local, total	463,507	42,910	9.3	32,523	75.8	6,065	14.1	4,322	10.1
Counties	93,306	18,454	19.8	9,035	49	5,097	27.6	4,322	23.4
Municipalities	91,788	24,456	26.6	23,488	96	968	4.0	-	-
Wyoming	75,046	6,242	8.3	3,325	53.3	1,574	25.2	1,344	21.5
State	22,149	2,234	10.1	524	23.5	900	40.3	810	36.3
Local, total	52,897	4,008	7.6	2,801	69.9	674	16.8	534	13.3
Counties	8,364	1,984	23.7	980	49.4	510	25.7	493	24.8
Municipalities	7,081	2,025	28.6	1,820	89.9	164	8.1	41	2.0

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

^cJustice system payrolls of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

^bIncludes payrolls of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 6.

Table 1.25

Justice system employment

By level of government, United States, October 1982-92^a

October payroll period	Total all governments	Federal	Total State and local	State	Local ^b		
					Total	Counties	Municipalities
1982	1,270,342	94,555	1,175,787	341,010	834,777	319,690	515,087
1983	1,313,831	103,842	1,209,989	358,528	851,461	331,071	520,390
1984	1,373,354	106,926	1,266,428	387,398	879,030	351,175	527,855
1985	1,422,718	110,653	1,312,065	407,792	904,273	368,500	535,773
1986	1,484,070	112,375	1,351,695	425,292	926,403	382,711	543,692
1987	1,524,976	121,321	1,403,655	451,633	952,022	396,743	555,279
1988	1,583,713	130,446	1,453,267	478,885	974,382	416,955	557,427
1989	1,636,895	134,546	1,502,349	505,143	997,206	432,748	564,458
1990	1,710,413	139,799	1,570,614	528,677	1,041,937	462,130	579,807
1991	1,760,563	150,098	1,610,465	542,650	1,067,815	480,003	587,812
1992	1,797,704	162,202	1,635,502	548,139	1,087,363	492,993	594,370
Percent change							
1982 to 1987	20.0%	28.3%	19.4%	32.4%	14.0%	24.1%	7.8%
1987 to 1992	17.9	33.7	16.5	21.4	14.2	24.3	7.0
1982 to 1992	41.5	71.5	39.1	60.7	30.3	54.2	15.4

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 local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming), Table C. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.26

Justice system employment

By type of activity and level of government, United States, October 1980-92^a

Level of government and year	Total employment				Level of government and year	Total employment			
	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections		Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal	Corrections
All governments					State				
1980	NA	714,660	NA	270,647	1980	292,588	75,896	53,022	163,670
1981	NA	716,600	NA	280,593	1981	302,245	76,477	55,455	170,313
1982	1,270,342	723,923	247,697	298,722	1982	341,010	77,538	79,825	183,647
1983	1,313,831	733,070	261,436	319,325	1983	358,528	77,387	83,546	197,595
1984	1,373,354	746,974	277,578	348,802	1984	387,398	83,539	88,869	214,990
1985	1,422,718	757,000	293,025	372,693	1985	407,792	83,603	93,543	230,646
1986	1,464,070	771,917	300,126	392,027	1986	425,292	85,158	96,934	243,200
1987	1,524,976	792,831	312,331	419,814	1987	451,633	87,571	100,108	263,954
1988	1,583,713	804,658	323,641	455,414	1988	478,885	90,300	102,901	285,684
1989	1,636,895	811,528	336,872	488,495	1989	505,143	90,648	107,620	306,875
1990	1,710,413	825,417	350,761	534,235	1990	528,677	89,302	110,093	329,282
1991	1,760,563	837,038	362,178	561,347	1991	542,650	87,011	111,823	343,816
1992	1,797,704	857,593	373,611	566,500	1992	548,139	86,606	113,548	347,985
Percent change					Percent change				
1980 to 1992	NA	20.0%	NA	109.3%	1980 to 1992	87.3%	14.1%	114.2%	112.6%
1982 to 1987	20.0%	9.5	26.1%	40.5	1982 to 1987	32.4	12.9	25.4	43.7
1987 to 1992	17.9	8.2	19.6	34.9	1987 to 1992	21.4	-1.1	13.4	31.8
1982 to 1992	41.5	18.5	50.8	89.6	1982 to 1992	60.7	11.7	42.2	89.5
Federal					Local total^b				
1980	NA	55,505	NA	9,636	1980	NA	582,292	NA	97,052
1981	NA	56,472	NA	9,925	1981	NA	584,618	NA	100,644
1982	94,555	55,922	28,588	10,045	1982	834,777	590,463	139,284	105,030
1983	103,842	63,898	29,834	10,110	1983	851,461	591,785	148,056	111,620
1984	106,926	65,173	31,216	10,537	1984	879,030	598,262	157,493	123,275
1985	110,653	66,024	33,168	11,461	1985	904,273	607,373	166,314	130,586
1986	112,375	66,735	33,584	12,056	1986	926,403	620,024	169,608	136,771
1987	121,321	72,793	35,668	12,860	1987	952,022	632,467	176,555	143,000
1988	130,446	78,755	37,808	13,883	1988	974,382	635,603	182,932	155,847
1989	134,546	78,702	39,733	15,111	1989	997,206	642,178	189,519	165,509
1990	139,799	77,608	43,285	18,906	1990	1,041,937	658,507	197,383	186,047
1991	150,098	81,798	46,824	21,476	1991	1,067,815	668,229	203,531	196,055
1992	162,202	87,616	50,768	23,818	1992	1,087,363	683,371	209,295	194,687
Percent change					Percent change				
1980 to 1992	NA	57.9%	NA	147.2%	1980 to 1992	NA	17.4%	NA	100.6%
1982 to 1987	28.3%	30.2	24.8%	28.0	1982 to 1987	14.0%	7.1	26.8%	36.2
1987 to 1992	33.7	20.4	42.3	85.2	1987 to 1992	14.2	8.0	18.5	36.1
1982 to 1992	71.5	56.7	77.6	137.1	1982 to 1992	30.3	15.7	50.3	85.4
Total State and local^b									
1980	NA	658,188	NA	260,722					
1981	NA	661,095	NA	270,957					
1982	1,175,787	668,001	219,109	288,677					
1983	1,209,989	669,172	231,602	309,215					
1984	1,266,428	681,801	246,362	338,265					
1985	1,312,065	690,976	259,857	361,232					
1986	1,351,695	705,182	266,542	379,971					
1987	1,403,655	720,038	276,663	406,954					
1988	1,453,267	725,903	285,833	441,531					
1989	1,502,349	732,826	297,139	472,384					
1990	1,570,614	747,809	307,476	515,329					
1991	1,610,465	755,240	315,354	539,871					
1992	1,635,502	769,977	322,843	542,682					
Percent change									
1980 to 1992	NA	17.0%	NA	108.1%					
1982 to 1987	19.4%	7.8	26.3%	41.0					
1987 to 1992	16.5	6.9	16.7	33.4					
1982 to 1992	39.1	15.3	47.3	88.0					

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 Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming). Table G. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Table 1.27

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
States-local, total	13,369,223	1,551,787	11.6%	714,611	46.1%	303,607	19.6%	533,569	34.4%
State	3,856,222	541,484	14.0	86,027	15.9	110,664	20.4	344,793	63.7
Local, total	9,513,001	1,010,303	10.6	628,584	62.2	192,943	19.1	188,776	18.7
Counties	2,032,740	470,907	23.2	169,113	35.9	149,501	31.7	152,293	32.3
Municipalities	2,606,220	539,396	20.7	459,471	85.2	43,892	8.1	36,483	6.8
Alabama	235,412	20,322	8.6	10,579	52.1	3,874	19.1	5,869	28.9
State	81,101	7,613	9.4	1,073	14.1	2,629	34.5	3,911	51.4
Local, total	154,311	12,709	8.2	9,506	74.8	1,245	9.8	1,958	15.4
Counties	17,121	4,528	26.4	1,988	43.9	775	17.1	1,765	39.0
Municipalities	33,349	8,181	24.5	7,518	91.9	470	5.7	193	2.4
Alaska	46,027	4,040	8.8	1,597	39.5	1,170	29.0	1,273	31.5
State	24,246	2,747	11.3	431	15.7	1,100	40.0	1,216	44.3
Local, total	21,781	1,293	5.9	1,166	90.2	70	5.4	57	4.4
Boroughs	7,800	118	1.5	94	79.7	17	14.4	7	5.9
Municipalities	13,734	1,175	8.6	1,072	91.2	53	4.5	50	4.3
Arizona	199,138	27,770	13.9	11,180	40.3	6,467	23.3	10,123	36.5
State	54,064	8,934	16.5	1,670	18.7	1,032	11.6	6,232	69.8
Local, total	145,074	18,836	13.0	9,510	50.5	5,435	28.9	3,891	20.7
Counties	28,086	10,354	36.9	2,232	21.6	4,235	40.9	3,887	37.5
Municipalities	29,953	8,482	28.3	7,278	85.8	1,200	14.1	4	-
Arkansas	128,584	10,882	8.5	5,374	49.4	1,703	15.6	3,805	35.0
State	46,596	4,009	8.6	870	21.7	327	8.2	2,812	70.1
Local, total	81,988	6,873	8.4	4,504	65.5	1,376	20.0	993	14.4
Counties	11,689	3,097	26.5	1,146	37.0	1,014	32.7	937	30.3
Municipalities	15,298	3,776	24.7	3,358	88.9	362	9.6	56	1.5
California	1,429,841	184,196	12.9	85,467	46.4	37,875	20.6	60,854	33.0
State	321,860	48,384	15.0	11,085	22.9	2,429	5.0	34,870	72.1
Local, total	1,107,981	135,812	12.3	74,382	54.8	35,446	26.1	25,984	19.1
Counties	290,920	83,246	28.6	26,301	31.6	32,183	38.7	24,762	29.7
Municipalities	215,859	52,566	24.4	48,081	91.5	3,263	6.2	1,222	2.3
Colorado	185,140	20,081	10.8	9,457	47.1	4,441	22.1	6,183	30.8
State	53,004	7,135	13.5	1,017	14.3	2,670	37.4	3,448	48.3
Local, total	132,136	12,946	9.8	8,440	65.2	1,771	13.7	2,735	21.1
Counties	18,808	4,796	25.5	1,962	40.9	819	17.1	2,015	42.0
Municipalities	34,757	8,150	23.4	6,478	79.5	952	11.7	720	8.8
Connecticut	151,167	17,959	11.9	9,249	51.5	3,292	18.3	5,418	30.2
State	54,154	10,042	18.5	1,509	15.0	3,115	31.0	5,418	54.0
Local, total	97,013	7,917	8.2	7,740	97.8	177	2.2	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	90,618	7,917	8.7	7,740	97.8	177	2.2	-	-
Delaware	37,687	4,952	13.1	1,946	39.3	1,331	26.9	1,675	33.8
State	20,179	3,595	17.8	735	20.4	1,185	33.0	1,675	46.6
Local, total	17,508	1,357	7.8	1,211	89.2	146	10.8	-	-
Counties	2,164	484	22.4	399	82.4	85	17.6	-	-
Municipalities	2,705	873	32.3	812	93.0	61	7.0	-	-
District of Columbia	54,655	11,936	21.8	5,084	42.6	1,792	15.0	5,060	42.4
Local, total	54,655	11,936	21.8	5,084	42.6	1,792	15.0	5,060	42.4
Municipality	46,342	11,936	25.8	5,084	42.6	1,792	15.0	5,060	42.4
Florida	664,070	106,017	16.0	45,317	42.7	18,915	17.8	41,785	39.4
State	164,501	41,847	25.4	3,791	9.1	8,976	21.4	29,080	69.5
Local, total	499,569	64,170	12.8	41,526	64.7	9,939	15.5	12,705	19.8
Counties	125,987	41,388	32.9	19,937	48.2	9,489	22.9	11,962	28.9
Municipalities	87,892	22,782	25.9	21,589	94.8	450	2.0	743	3.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.27

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992—Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Georgia	397,053	44,539	11.2%	18,680	41.9%	7,063	15.9%	18,796	42.2%
State	114,464	17,254	15.1	2,051	11.9	1,163	6.7	14,040	81.4
Local, total	282,589	27,285	9.7	16,629	60.9	5,900	21.6	4,756	17.4
Counties	42,731	16,478	38.6	7,332	44.5	5,155	31.3	3,991	24.2
Municipalities	37,535	10,807	28.8	9,297	86.0	745	6.9	765	7.1
Hawaii	64,539	8,173	12.7	3,436	42.0	2,711	33.2	2,026	24.8
State	50,657	4,185	8.3	-	-	2,159	51.6	2,026	48.4
Local, total	13,882	3,988	28.7	3,436	86.2	552	13.8	-	-
Counties	4,592	1,240	27.0	1,023	82.5	217	17.5	-	-
Municipalities	9,286	2,748	29.6	2,413	87.8	335	12.2	-	-
Idaho	60,096	5,587	9.3	2,736	49.0	1,197	21.4	1,654	29.6
State	20,250	1,935	9.6	433	22.4	363	18.8	1,139	58.9
Local, total	39,846	3,652	9.2	2,303	63.1	834	22.8	515	14.1
Counties	7,719	2,462	31.9	1,187	48.2	761	30.9	514	20.9
Municipalities	5,340	1,190	22.3	1,116	93.8	73	6.1	1	0.1
Illinois	567,178	74,763	13.2	40,675	54.4	14,474	19.4	19,614	26.2
State	136,623	18,052	13.2	3,750	20.8	2,496	13.8	11,806	65.4
Local, total	430,555	56,711	13.2	36,925	65.1	11,978	21.1	7,808	13.8
Counties	53,812	23,436	43.6	4,315	18.4	11,315	48.3	7,806	33.3
Municipalities	100,014	33,275	33.3	32,610	98.0	663	2.0	2	-
Indiana	297,585	27,663	9.3	13,220	47.8	5,035	18.2	9,408	34.0
State	95,157	9,195	9.7	1,800	19.6	925	10.1	6,470	70.4
Local, total	202,428	18,468	9.1	11,420	61.8	4,110	22.3	2,938	15.9
Counties	40,022	8,030	20.1	2,710	33.7	2,794	34.8	2,526	31.5
Municipalities	42,867	10,438	24.3	8,710	83.4	1,316	12.6	412	3.9
Iowa	155,793	11,660	7.5	6,074	52.1	2,805	24.1	2,781	23.9
State	47,354	5,003	10.6	807	16.1	2,104	42.1	2,092	41.8
Local, total	108,439	6,657	6.1	5,267	79.1	701	10.5	689	10.4
Counties	19,326	2,874	14.9	1,575	54.8	617	21.5	682	23.7
Municipalities	21,896	3,783	17.3	3,692	97.6	84	2.2	7	0.2
Kansas	157,064	14,680	9.3	6,887	46.9	2,903	19.8	4,890	33.3
State	47,882	6,392	13.3	988	15.5	1,846	28.9	3,558	55.7
Local, total	109,182	8,288	7.6	5,899	71.2	1,057	12.8	1,332	16.1
Counties	17,937	3,823	21.3	1,823	47.7	700	18.3	1,300	34.0
Municipalities	19,869	4,465	22.5	4,076	91.3	357	8.0	32	0.7
Kentucky	197,016	18,787	9.5	7,653	40.7	4,327	23.0	6,807	36.2
State	76,254	10,432	13.7	1,701	16.3	3,638	34.9	5,093	48.8
Local, total	120,762	8,355	6.9	5,952	71.2	689	8.2	1,714	20.5
Counties	14,729	3,672	24.9	1,619	44.1	592	16.1	1,461	39.8
Municipalities	21,225	4,683	22.1	4,333	92.5	97	2.1	253	5.4
Louisiana	249,344	27,606	11.1	12,252	44.4	5,553	20.1	9,801	35.5
State	88,767	9,028	10.2	1,077	11.9	1,334	14.8	6,617	73.3
Local, total	160,577	18,578	11.6	11,175	60.2	4,219	22.7	3,184	17.1
Parishes	30,936	8,994	29.1	4,340	48.3	2,797	31.1	1,857	20.6
Municipalities	33,297	9,584	28.8	6,835	71.3	1,422	14.8	1,327	13.8
Maine	65,148	5,544	8.5	2,936	53.0	740	13.3	1,868	33.7
State	22,006	2,371	10.8	587	24.8	533	22.5	1,251	52.8
Local, total	43,142	3,173	7.4	2,349	74.0	207	6.5	617	19.4
Counties	1,405	1,199	85.3	392	32.7	190	15.8	617	51.5
Municipalities	24,752	1,974	8.0	1,957	99.1	17	0.9	-	-
Maryland	239,627	31,582	13.2	14,620	46.3	6,041	19.1	10,921	34.6
State	82,072	14,773	18.0	2,276	15.4	3,685	24.9	8,812	59.6
Local, total	157,555	16,809	10.7	12,344	73.4	2,356	14.0	2,109	12.5
Counties	120,156	10,859	9.0	6,964	64.1	1,786	16.4	2,109	19.4
Municipalities	33,418	5,950	17.8	5,380	90.4	570	9.6	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.27

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Massachusetts	277,246	32,372	11.7%	17,105	52.8%	5,637	17.4%	9,630	29.7%
State	84,983	12,628	14.9	1,991	15.8	5,326	42.2	5,311	42.1
Local, total	192,263	19,744	10.3	15,114	76.5	311	1.6	4,319	21.9
Counties	6,011	3,397	56.5	95	2.8	34	1.0	3,268	96.2
Municipalities	160,643	16,347	10.2	15,019	91.9	277	1.7	1,051	6.4
Michigan	460,471	51,043	11.1	21,290	41.7	10,350	20.3	19,403	38.0
State	137,853	20,753	15.1	3,105	15.0	2,683	12.9	14,965	72.1
Local, total	322,618	30,290	9.4	18,185	60.0	7,667	25.3	4,438	14.7
Counties	47,148	14,513	30.8	3,904	26.9	6,248	43.1	4,361	30.0
Municipalities	67,356	15,777	23.4	14,281	90.5	1,419	9.0	77	0.5
Minnesota	239,943	19,234	8.0	9,366	48.7	4,335	22.5	5,533	28.8
State	67,332	4,552	6.8	835	18.3	1,262	27.7	2,455	53.9
Local, total	172,611	14,682	8.5	8,531	58.1	3,073	20.9	3,078	21.0
Counties	36,921	8,703	23.6	2,786	32.0	2,839	32.6	3,078	35.4
Municipalities	33,037	5,979	18.1	5,745	96.1	234	3.9	-	-
Mississippi	155,159	11,631	7.5	5,983	51.4	2,123	18.3	3,525	30.3
State	47,433	4,347	9.2	913	21.0	469	10.8	2,965	68.2
Local, total	107,726	7,284	6.8	5,070	69.6	1,654	22.7	560	7.7
Counties	21,833	3,273	15.0	1,402	42.8	1,387	42.4	484	14.8
Municipalities	17,725	4,011	22.6	3,668	91.4	267	6.7	76	1.9
Missouri	247,711	28,664	11.6	14,880	51.9	5,174	18.1	8,610	30.0
State	74,049	10,906	14.7	1,925	17.7	2,701	24.8	6,280	57.6
Local, total	173,662	17,758	10.2	12,955	73.0	2,473	13.9	2,330	13.1
Counties	18,177	6,311	34.7	3,093	49.0	1,561	24.7	1,657	26.3
Municipalities	38,611	11,447	29.6	9,862	86.2	912	8.0	673	5.9
Montana	54,229	4,053	7.5	2,005	49.5	783	19.3	1,265	31.2
State	17,095	1,467	8.6	370	25.2	154	10.5	943	64.3
Local, total	37,134	2,586	7.0	1,635	63.2	629	24.3	322	12.5
Counties	6,029	1,674	27.8	850	50.8	521	31.1	303	18.1
Municipalities	3,742	912	24.4	785	86.1	108	11.8	19	2.1
Nebraska	99,631	8,005	8.0	3,936	49.2	1,519	19.0	2,550	31.9
State	28,746	3,060	10.6	673	66.0	636	20.8	1,751	57.2
Local, total	70,885	4,945	7.0	3,263	62.0	883	17.9	799	16.2
Counties	10,782	2,615	24.3	1,006	38.5	810	31.0	799	30.6
Municipalities	12,595	2,330	18.5	2,257	96.9	73	3.1	-	-
Nevada	66,001	10,030	15.2	4,369	43.6	2,090	20.8	3,571	35.6
State	19,142	3,156	16.5	499	15.8	405	12.8	2,252	71.4
Local, total	46,859	6,874	14.7	3,870	56.3	1,685	24.5	1,319	19.2
Counties	14,571	5,047	34.6	2,736	54.2	1,270	25.2	1,041	20.6
Municipalities	6,549	1,827	27.9	1,134	62.1	415	22.7	278	15.2
New Hampshire	51,803	5,324	10.3	3,031	56.9	917	17.2	1,376	25.8
State	16,296	2,090	12.8	435	20.8	755	36.1	900	43.1
Local, total	35,507	3,234	9.1	2,596	80.3	162	5.0	476	14.7
Counties	3,305	758	22.9	153	20.2	137	18.1	468	61.7
Municipalities	14,453	2,476	17.1	2,443	98.7	25	1.0	8	0.3
New Jersey	417,409	64,941	15.6	30,903	47.6	15,880	24.5	18,158	28.0
State	115,770	18,193	15.7	3,651	20.1	4,751	26.1	9,791	53.8
Local, total	301,639	46,748	15.5	27,252	58.3	11,129	23.8	8,367	17.9
Counties	68,505	20,271	29.6	3,452	17.0	8,457	41.7	8,362	41.3
Municipalities	89,916	26,477	29.4	23,800	89.9	2,672	10.1	5	-
New Mexico	102,368	10,240	10.0	4,543	44.4	1,961	19.2	3,736	36.5
State	42,159	4,868	11.5	570	11.7	1,670	34.3	2,628	54.0
Local, total	60,209	5,372	8.9	3,973	74.0	291	5.4	1,108	20.6
Counties	7,417	1,859	25.1	1,110	59.7	51	2.7	698	37.5
Municipalities	13,807	3,513	25.4	2,863	81.5	240	6.8	410	11.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.27

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
New York	1,151,077	154,357	13.4%	67,855	44.0%	27,514	17.8%	58,988	38.2%
State	267,429	54,978	20.6	5,481	10.0	16,414	29.9	33,083	60.2
Local, total	883,648	99,379	11.2	62,374	62.8	11,100	11.2	25,905	26.1
Counties	114,538	23,864	20.8	10,895	45.7	3,117	13.1	9,852	41.3
Municipalities	522,503	75,515	14.5	51,479	68.2	7,983	10.6	16,053	21.3
North Carolina	368,847	38,362	10.4	17,662	46.0	5,601	14.6	15,099	39.4
State	109,046	20,419	18.7	3,107	15.2	4,945	24.2	12,367	60.6
Local, total	259,801	17,943	6.9	14,555	81.1	656	3.7	2,732	15.2
Counties	207,717	8,222	4.0	4,917	59.8	573	7.0	2,732	33.2
Municipalities	41,480	9,721	23.4	9,638	99.1	83	0.9	-	-
North Dakota	37,515	2,715	7.2	1,337	49.2	704	25.9	674	24.8
State	16,468	1,039	6.3	224	21.6	328	31.6	487	46.9
Local, total	21,047	1,676	8.0	1,113	66.4	376	22.4	187	11.2
Counties	3,621	934	25.8	407	43.6	340	36.4	187	20.0
Municipalities	3,177	742	23.4	706	95.1	36	4.9	-	-
Ohio	539,719	60,467	11.2	27,631	45.7	16,114	26.6	16,722	27.7
State	140,305	15,195	10.8	2,289	15.1	2,112	13.9	10,794	71.0
Local, total	399,414	45,272	11.3	25,342	56.0	14,002	30.9	5,928	13.1
Counties	88,251	21,691	24.6	5,635	26.0	10,557	48.7	5,499	25.4
Municipalities	81,816	23,581	28.8	19,707	83.6	3,445	14.6	429	1.8
Oklahoma	187,811	17,145	9.1	8,684	50.7	2,820	16.4	5,641	32.9
State	67,071	8,279	12.3	1,730	20.9	1,726	20.8	4,823	58.3
Local, total	120,740	8,866	7.3	6,954	78.4	1,094	12.3	818	9.2
Counties	13,895	2,570	18.5	1,127	43.9	681	26.5	762	29.6
Municipalities	29,523	6,296	21.3	5,827	92.6	413	6.6	56	0.9
Oregon	155,211	15,483	10.0	6,624	42.8	3,489	22.5	5,370	34.7
State	49,704	6,026	12.1	1,092	18.1	2,225	36.9	2,709	45.0
Local, total	105,507	9,457	9.0	5,532	58.5	1,264	13.4	2,661	28.1
Counties	16,258	5,541	34.1	1,887	34.1	1,003	18.1	2,651	47.8
Municipalities	16,189	3,916	24.2	3,645	93.1	261	6.7	10	0.3
Pennsylvania	510,169	62,620	12.3	28,503	46.2	15,064	24.1	18,653	29.8
State	143,438	16,295	11.4	5,288	32.5	2,319	14.2	8,688	53.3
Local, total	366,731	46,325	12.6	23,615	51.0	12,745	27.5	9,965	21.5
Counties	54,834	18,765	34.2	2,054	10.9	9,394	50.1	7,317	39.0
Municipalities	72,524	27,560	38.0	21,561	78.2	3,351	12.2	2,648	9.6
Rhode Island	47,629	5,855	12.3	3,004	51.3	1,030	17.6	1,821	31.1
State	19,890	3,003	15.1	258	8.6	924	30.8	1,821	60.6
Local, total	27,739	2,852	10.3	2,746	96.3	106	3.7	-	-
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	26,277	2,852	10.9	2,746	96.3	106	3.7	-	-
South Carolina	201,698	20,505	10.2	9,000	43.9	2,854	13.9	8,651	42.2
State	77,754	9,639	12.4	1,773	18.4	545	5.7	7,321	76.0
Local, total	123,944	10,866	8.8	7,227	66.5	2,309	21.2	1,330	12.2
Counties	27,695	6,817	24.6	3,451	50.6	2,070	30.4	1,296	19.0
Municipalities	15,288	4,049	26.5	3,776	93.3	239	5.9	34	0.8
South Dakota	39,172	3,089	7.9	1,522	49.3	747	24.2	820	26.5
State	13,517	1,419	10.5	282	19.9	555	39.1	582	41.0
Local, total	25,655	1,670	6.5	1,240	74.3	192	11.5	238	14.3
Counties	3,444	838	24.3	435	51.9	177	21.1	226	27.0
Municipalities	4,758	832	17.5	805	96.8	15	1.8	12	1.4
Tennessee	253,944	27,810	11.0	12,563	45.2	4,668	16.8	10,579	38.0
State	75,930	9,495	12.5	1,544	16.3	1,542	16.2	6,409	67.5
Local, total	178,014	18,315	10.3	11,019	60.2	3,126	17.1	4,170	22.8
Counties	94,402	9,028	9.6	3,126	34.6	2,327	25.8	3,575	39.6
Municipalities	77,114	9,287	12.0	7,893	85.0	799	8.6	595	6.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.27

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, October 1992—Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^a	Total full-time equivalent employment ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal		Corrections	
		Number	Percent of total full-time equivalent employment ^c	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment	Number	Percent of total justice full-time equivalent employment
Texas	987,993	113,359	11.5%	48,717	43.0%	18,202	16.1%	46,440	41.0%
State	239,702	36,073	15.0	3,037	8.4	3,639	10.1	29,397	81.5
Local, total	748,291	77,286	10.3	45,680	59.1	14,563	18.8	17,043	22.1
Counties	97,409	40,594	41.7	12,407	30.6	11,364	28.0	16,823	41.4
Municipalities	147,890	36,692	24.8	33,273	90.7	3,199	8.7	220	0.6
Utah	92,955	8,166	8.8	3,733	45.7	1,618	19.8	2,815	34.5
State	39,618	3,836	9.7	648	16.9	994	25.9	2,194	57.2
Local, total	53,337	4,330	8.1	3,085	71.2	624	14.4	621	14.3
Counties	7,745	2,176	28.1	1,086	49.9	469	21.6	621	28.5
Municipalities	8,997	2,154	23.9	1,999	92.8	155	7.2	-	-
Vermont	30,546	2,479	8.1	1,242	50.1	540	21.8	697	28.1
State	12,923	1,663	12.9	475	28.6	491	29.5	697	41.9
Local, total	17,623	816	4.6	767	94.0	49	6.0	-	-
Counties	66	51	77.3	13	25.5	38	74.5	-	-
Municipalities	3,815	765	20.1	754	98.6	11	1.4	-	-
Virginia	344,975	34,794	10.1	15,395	44.2	5,411	15.6	13,988	40.2
State	115,817	13,976	12.1	2,372	17.0	2,768	19.8	8,836	63.2
Local, total	229,158	20,818	9.1	13,023	62.6	2,643	12.7	5,152	24.7
Counties	126,119	9,718	7.7	5,721	58.9	1,679	17.3	2,318	23.9
Municipalities	93,412	11,100	11.9	7,302	65.8	964	8.7	2,834	25.5
Washington	275,419	26,222	9.5	11,267	43.0	5,834	22.2	9,121	34.8
State	98,016	9,407	9.6	1,698	20.2	1,414	15.0	6,095	64.8
Local, total	177,403	16,815	9.5	9,369	55.7	4,420	26.3	3,026	18.0
Counties	26,030	9,824	37.7	3,333	33.9	3,587	36.5	2,904	29.6
Municipalities	32,326	6,991	21.6	6,036	86.3	833	11.9	122	1.7
West Virginia	92,232	6,062	6.6	3,020	49.8	1,628	26.9	1,414	23.3
State	33,597	2,572	7.7	811	31.5	975	37.9	786	30.6
Local, total	58,635	3,490	6.0	2,209	63.3	653	18.7	628	18.0
Counties	6,594	1,942	29.5	724	37.3	595	30.6	623	32.1
Municipalities	9,769	1,548	15.8	1,485	95.9	58	3.7	5	0.3
Wisconsin	261,595	24,985	9.6	13,055	52.3	4,601	18.4	7,329	29.3
State	72,674	8,139	11.2	852	10.5	1,865	22.9	5,422	66.6
Local, total	188,921	16,846	8.9	12,203	72.4	2,736	16.2	1,907	11.3
Counties	43,060	7,800	18.1	3,473	44.5	2,420	31.0	1,907	24.4
Municipalities	37,433	9,046	24.2	8,730	96.5	316	3.5	-	-
Wyoming	36,581	3,036	8.3	1,567	51.6	690	22.7	779	25.7
State	11,274	1,085	9.6	248	22.9	362	33.4	475	43.8
Local, total	25,307	1,951	7.7	1,319	67.6	328	16.8	304	15.6
Counties	4,423	1,033	23.4	496	48.0	254	24.6	283	27.4
Municipalities	3,489	918	26.3	823	89.7	74	8.1	21	2.3

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

^cJustice system employment of independent school districts (primarily for special police forces) are not available.^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.^bIncludes employment of States and all types of local governments including independent school districts and special districts, which are not displayed separately. The "local, total" categories, which include these districts, will not equal the sum of the "counties" and "municipalities" categories.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.28

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

By type of activity and State, fiscal year 1992^a

State ^b	Total justice system	Police protection		Judicial and legal	Corrections
		Total	Sworn only		
Total	61.0	28.1	21.2	11.9	21.0
Alabama	49.1	25.6	19.5	9.4	14.2
Alaska	68.8	27.2	19.6	19.9	21.7
Arizona	72.5	29.2	20.5	16.9	26.4
Arkansas	45.4	22.4	15.6	7.1	15.9
California	59.7	27.7	19.1	12.3	19.7
Colorado	57.9	27.3	20.1	12.8	17.8
Connecticut	54.7	28.2	22.1	10.0	16.5
Delaware	71.9	28.2	20.2	19.3	24.3
District of Columbia	196.6	83.8	72.0	29.5	83.4
Florida	78.6	33.6	22.6	14.0	31.0
Georgia	66.0	27.7	21.7	10.5	27.8
Hawaii	70.5	29.6	24.1	23.4	17.5
Idaho	52.4	25.6	18.4	11.2	15.5
Illinois	64.3	35.0	26.4	12.4	16.9
Indiana	48.9	23.3	17.3	8.9	16.6
Iowa	41.5	21.6	16.3	10.0	9.9
Kansas	41.7	19.5	14.1	8.2	13.9
Kentucky	50.0	20.4	15.2	11.5	18.1
Louisiana	64.4	28.6	21.2	13.0	22.9
Maine	44.9	23.8	17.6	6.0	15.1
Maryland	64.3	29.8	24.6	12.3	22.3
Massachusetts	54.0	28.5	24.0	9.4	16.1
Michigan	54.1	22.6	17.6	11.0	20.6
Minnesota	39.4	19.2	14.5	8.9	11.3
Mississippi	44.5	22.9	16.7	8.1	13.5
Missouri	55.2	28.7	20.2	10.0	16.6
Montana	49.2	24.3	16.9	9.5	15.4
Nebraska	49.8	24.5	18.1	9.5	15.9
Nevada	75.6	32.9	24.3	15.7	26.9
New Hampshire	47.9	27.3	21.3	8.3	12.4
New Jersey	83.4	39.7	30.6	20.4	23.3
New Mexico	64.8	28.7	21.1	12.4	23.6
New York	85.2	37.4	32.1	15.2	32.6
North Carolina	56.1	25.8	20.4	8.2	22.1
North Dakota	42.7	21.0	15.7	11.1	10.6
Ohio	54.9	25.1	18.1	14.6	15.2
Oklahoma	53.4	27.0	20.2	8.8	17.6
Oregon	52.0	22.3	16.9	11.7	18.0
Pennsylvania	52.1	24.1	18.7	12.5	15.5
Rhode Island	58.3	29.9	24.2	10.2	18.1
South Carolina	56.9	25.0	19.6	7.9	24.0
South Dakota	43.4	21.4	16.0	10.5	11.5
Tennessee	55.4	25.0	19.0	9.3	21.1
Texas	64.2	27.6	20.1	10.3	26.3
Utah	45.0	20.6	15.2	8.9	15.5
Vermont	43.5	21.8	15.8	9.5	12.2
Virginia	54.6	24.1	18.7	8.5	21.9
Washington	51.1	21.9	15.2	11.4	17.8
West Virginia	33.5	16.7	13.1	9.0	7.8
Wisconsin	49.9	26.1	20.1	9.2	14.6
Wyoming	65.2	33.6	22.7	14.8	16.7

Note: See Note, table 1.1. See table 1.8 for the 1992 estimated population for each State. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLocal government portion of these data are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.29

State and local sworn police protection full-time equivalent employment and percent of total police employment

By level of government, United States, October 1980-92

Year	Total State and local	State	Local ^a		
			Total	Counties	Municipalities
1980	461,810	50,672	411,138	94,533	316,605
1981	464,141	51,177	412,964	96,326	316,638
1982	470,909	49,865	421,044	97,829	323,215
1983	472,459	50,965	421,494	98,695	322,799
1984	475,124	51,155	423,969	99,045	324,924
1985	481,146	51,761	429,385	100,916	328,469
1986	491,276	52,754	438,522	104,643	333,879
1987	501,440	53,542	447,898	107,811	340,087
1988	509,619	54,978	454,641	111,306	343,335
1989	513,242	56,084	457,158	113,479	343,679
1990	525,075	56,729	468,346	116,836	351,510
1991	531,706	56,294	475,412	119,383	356,029
1992	538,510	55,104	483,406	123,851	359,555
Percent change					
1982 to 1987	6.5%	7.4%	6.4%	10.2%	5.2%
1987 to 1992	7.4	2.9	7.9	14.9	5.7
1980 to 1992	16.6	8.7	17.6	31.0	13.6
Percent sworn of total police					
1980	78.1	67.3	79.7	77.4	80.4
1981	78.0	67.5	79.5	76.9	80.4
1982	77.8	65.0	79.7	77.3	80.5
1983	78.1	66.3	79.8	77.5	80.5
1984	77.7	65.4	79.5	76.9	80.4
1985	77.6	66.2	79.3	76.3	80.2
1986	76.3	66.1	77.7	75.2	78.5
1987	76.0	64.5	77.7	74.4	78.7
1988	76.0	64.1	77.8	75.0	78.7
1989	75.8	64.5	77.4	75.0	78.3
1990	75.6	64.4	77.3	74.8	78.1
1991	75.7	65.1	77.2	74.4	78.2
1992	75.4	64.1	76.9	73.2	78.3

Note: See Note, table 1.1. The formula for computing full-time equivalent employment changed in 1986; see Appendix 1 for more information. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

^aData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: forthcoming), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.30

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1992^a

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

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
States-local, total	714,611	538,510	75.4%	\$1,696,934	176,198	24.7%	\$363,370
State	86,027	55,104	64.1	176,986	30,923	35.9	69,961
Local, total	628,584	483,406	76.9	1,519,947	145,275	23.1	293,409
Counties	169,113	123,851	73.2	362,664	45,382	26.8	89,979
Municipalities	459,471	359,555	78.3	1,157,284	99,893	21.7	203,430
Alabama	10,579	8,063	76.2	18,712	2,516	23.8	4,297
State	1,073	649	60.5	2,316	424	39.5	1,010
Local, total	9,506	7,414	78.0	16,396	2,092	22.0	3,287
Counties	1,988	1,575	79.2	3,630	413	20.8	646
Municipalities	7,518	5,839	77.7	12,766	1,679	22.3	2,641
Alaska	1,597	1,152	72.1	4,950	445	27.9	1,275
State	431	289	67.1	1,396	142	32.9	344
Local, total	1,166	863	74.0	3,553	303	26.0	931
Boroughs	94	57	60.6	283	37	39.4	131
Municipalities	1,072	806	75.2	3,271	266	24.8	800
Arizona	11,180	7,872	70.4	25,002	3,308	29.6	7,644
State	1,670	972	58.2	3,067	698	41.8	1,760
Local, total	9,510	6,900	72.6	21,936	2,610	27.4	5,885
Counties	2,232	1,368	61.3	3,753	864	38.7	1,819
Municipalities	7,278	5,532	76.0	18,183	1,746	24.0	4,066
Arkansas	5,374	3,976	74.0	8,039	1,398	26.0	1,967
State	870	508	58.4	1,431	362	41.6	674
Local, total	4,504	3,468	77.0	6,608	1,036	23.0	1,293
Counties	1,146	912	79.6	1,430	234	20.4	270
Municipalities	3,358	2,556	76.1	5,178	802	23.9	1,023
California	85,467	58,814	68.8	249,370	26,653	31.2	77,345
State	11,085	6,455	58.2	20,464	4,630	41.8	11,906
Local, total	74,382	52,359	70.4	228,906	22,023	29.6	65,439
Counties	26,301	19,056	72.5	82,364	7,245	27.5	18,187
Municipalities	48,081	33,303	69.3	146,542	14,778	30.7	47,251
Colorado	9,457	6,982	73.8	20,717	2,475	26.2	5,336
State	1,017	547	53.8	1,706	470	46.2	1,249
Local, total	8,440	6,435	76.2	19,011	2,005	23.8	4,087
Counties	1,962	1,548	78.9	3,903	414	21.1	801
Municipalities	6,478	4,887	75.4	15,108	1,591	24.6	3,286
Connecticut	9,249	7,244	78.3	26,383	2,005	21.7	4,658
State	1,509	973	64.5	3,788	536	35.5	1,537
Local, total	7,740	6,271	81.0	22,595	1,469	19.0	3,120
Municipalities	7,740	6,271	81.0	22,595	1,469	19.0	3,120
Delaware	1,946	1,391	71.5	4,446	555	28.5	1,057
State	735	501	68.2	1,797	234	31.8	491
Local, total	1,211	890	73.5	2,649	321	26.5	566
Counties	399	259	64.9	930	140	35.1	286
Municipalities	812	631	77.7	1,718	181	22.3	279
District of Columbia	5,084	4,369	85.9	14,936	715	14.1	1,699
Local, total	5,084	4,369	85.9	14,936	715	14.1	1,699
Municipality	5,084	4,369	85.9	14,936	715	14.1	1,699
Florida	45,317	30,426	67.1	141,000	14,891	32.9	29,030
State	3,791	2,113	55.7	11,000	1,678	44.3	3,202
Local, total	41,526	28,313	68.2	130,000	13,213	31.8	25,828
Counties	19,937	12,931	64.9	41,555	7,006	35.1	13,610
Municipalities	21,589	15,382	71.2	49,834	6,207	28.8	12,218

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.30

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1992^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Georgia	18,680	14,621	78.3%	\$32,570	4,059	21.7%	\$7,278
State	2,051	1,198	58.4	3,035	853	41.6	1,937
Local, total	16,629	13,423	80.7	29,536	3,206	19.3	5,342
Counties	7,332	5,969	81.4	13,529	1,363	18.6	2,466
Municipalities	9,297	7,454	80.2	16,006	1,843	19.8	2,875
Hawaii	3,436	2,795	81.3	10,090	641	18.7	1,767
State	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Local, total	3,436	2,795	81.3	10,090	641	18.7	1,767
Counties	1,023	765	74.8	2,538	258	25.2	533
Municipalities	2,413	2,030	84.1	7,552	383	15.9	1,234
Idaho	2,736	1,965	71.8	4,778	771	28.2	1,394
State	433	260	60.0	725	173	40.0	417
Local, total	2,303	1,705	74.0	4,053	598	26.0	977
Counties	1,187	812	68.4	1,724	375	31.6	587
Municipalities	1,116	893	80.0	2,329	223	20.0	390
Illinois	40,675	30,694	75.5	105,486	9,981	24.5	15,403
State	3,750	2,272	60.6	8,102	1,478	39.4	3,871
Local, total	36,925	28,422	77.0	97,384	8,503	23.0	11,532
Counties	4,315	3,243	75.2	8,202	1,072	24.8	1,751
Municipalities	32,610	25,179	77.2	89,182	7,431	22.8	9,781
Indiana	13,220	9,804	74.2	22,874	3,416	25.8	5,067
State	1,800	1,085	60.3	2,826	715	39.7	1,291
Local, total	11,420	8,719	76.3	20,048	2,701	23.7	3,777
Counties	2,710	2,068	76.3	4,120	642	23.7	850
Municipalities	8,710	6,651	76.4	15,928	2,059	23.6	2,927
Iowa	6,074	4,578	75.4	12,420	1,496	24.6	2,748
State	807	547	67.8	2,170	260	32.2	736
Local, total	5,267	4,031	76.5	10,250	1,236	23.5	2,012
Counties	1,575	1,087	69.0	2,670	488	31.0	767
Municipalities	3,692	2,944	79.7	7,580	748	20.3	1,245
Kansas	6,887	4,982	72.3	12,424	1,905	27.7	3,262
State	988	656	66.4	1,785	332	33.6	611
Local, total	5,899	4,326	73.3	10,639	1,573	26.7	2,652
Counties	1,823	1,275	69.9	2,725	548	30.1	749
Municipalities	4,076	3,051	74.9	7,914	1,025	25.1	1,902
Kentucky	7,653	5,718	74.7	12,878	1,935	25.3	3,312
State	1,701	923	54.3	2,539	778	45.7	1,537
Local, total	5,952	4,795	80.6	10,338	1,157	19.4	1,775
Counties	1,619	1,327	82.0	2,889	292	18.0	537
Municipalities	4,333	3,468	80.0	7,449	865	20.0	1,238
Louisiana	12,252	9,091	74.2	17,623	3,161	25.8	4,760
State	1,077	678	63.0	1,747	399	37.0	740
Local, total	11,175	8,413	75.3	15,876	2,762	24.7	4,019
Parishes	4,340	2,898	66.8	4,949	1,442	33.2	2,228
Municipalities	6,835	5,515	80.7	10,928	1,320	19.3	1,792
Maine	2,936	2,173	74.0	5,428	763	26.0	1,291
State	587	370	63.0	1,143	217	37.0	442
Local, total	2,349	1,803	76.8	4,285	546	23.2	849
Counties	392	317	80.9	560	75	19.1	140
Municipalities	1,957	1,486	75.9	3,725	471	24.1	710
Maryland	14,620	12,082	82.6	37,816	2,538	17.4	5,623
State	2,276	1,587	69.7	5,444	689	30.3	1,499
Local, total	12,344	10,495	85.0	32,372	1,849	15.0	4,125
Counties	6,964	5,786	83.1	18,952	1,178	16.9	3,017
Municipalities	5,380	4,709	87.5	13,419	671	12.5	1,107

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.30

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1992^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Massachusetts	17,105	14,391	84.1%	\$50,155	2,714	15.9%	\$5,132
State	1,991	1,679	84.3	6,328	312	15.7	763
Local, total	15,114	12,712	84.1	43,827	2,402	15.9	4,369
Counties	95	32	33.7	84	63	66.3	164
Municipalities	15,019	12,680	84.4	43,743	2,339	15.6	4,205
Michigan	21,290	16,600	78.0	53,223	4,690	22.0	10,210
State	3,105	2,157	69.5	7,777	948	30.5	2,658
Local, total	18,185	14,443	79.4	45,446	3,742	20.6	7,552
Counties	3,904	2,963	75.9	8,199	941	24.1	1,980
Municipalities	14,281	11,480	80.4	37,247	2,801	19.6	5,572
Minnesota	9,366	7,090	75.7	22,858	2,276	24.3	4,680
State	835	589	70.5	2,011	246	29.5	639
Local, total	8,531	6,501	76.2	20,847	2,030	23.8	4,041
Counties	2,786	1,813	65.1	5,363	973	34.9	1,791
Municipalities	5,745	4,688	81.6	15,484	1,057	18.4	2,249
Mississippi	5,983	4,365	73.0	8,138	1,618	27.0	2,207
State	913	548	60.0	1,269	365	40.0	596
Local, total	5,070	3,817	75.3	6,869	1,253	24.7	1,611
Counties	1,402	1,042	74.3	1,738	360	25.7	432
Municipalities	3,668	2,775	75.7	5,130	893	24.3	1,179
Missouri	14,880	10,469	70.4	25,996	4,411	29.6	7,630
State	1,925	929	48.3	2,786	996	51.7	1,943
Local, total	12,955	9,540	73.6	23,211	3,415	26.4	5,686
Counties	3,093	2,124	68.7	4,059	969	31.3	1,490
Municipalities	9,862	7,416	75.2	19,152	2,446	24.8	4,196
Montana	2,005	1,391	69.4	3,156	614	30.6	982
State	370	224	60.5	538	146	39.5	318
Local, total	1,635	1,167	71.4	2,617	468	28.6	664
Counties	850	544	64.0	1,162	306	36.0	409
Municipalities	785	623	79.4	1,455	162	20.6	255
Nebraska	3,936	2,910	73.9	7,737	1,026	26.1	1,815
State	673	422	62.7	1,106	251	37.3	500
Local, total	3,263	2,488	76.2	6,631	775	23.8	1,315
Counties	1,006	700	69.6	1,479	306	30.4	449
Municipalities	2,257	1,788	79.2	5,152	469	20.8	865
Nevada	4,369	3,230	73.9	11,537	1,139	26.1	2,998
State	499	369	73.9	1,229	130	26.1	317
Local, total	3,870	2,861	73.9	10,309	1,009	26.1	2,681
Counties	2,736	2,095	76.6	7,546	641	23.4	1,782
Municipalities	1,134	766	67.5	2,763	368	32.5	898
New Hampshire	3,031	2,365	78.0	6,733	666	22.0	1,274
State	435	328	75.4	931	107	24.6	227
Local, total	2,596	2,037	78.5	5,802	559	21.5	1,047
Counties	153	82	53.6	221	71	46.4	136
Municipalities	2,443	1,955	80.0	5,580	488	20.0	911
New Jersey	30,903	23,807	77.0	87,777	7,096	23.0	13,476
State	3,651	2,642	72.4	10,488	1,009	27.6	2,361
Local, total	27,252	21,165	77.7	77,289	6,087	22.3	11,114
Counties	3,452	2,391	69.3	7,781	1,061	30.7	2,563
Municipalities	23,800	18,774	78.9	69,508	5,026	21.1	8,551
New Mexico	4,543	3,342	73.6	7,571	1,201	26.4	1,850
State	570	418	73.3	1,111	152	26.7	244
Local, total	3,973	2,924	73.6	6,459	1,049	26.4	1,606
Counties	1,110	771	69.5	1,762	339	30.5	541
Municipalities	2,863	2,153	75.2	4,698	710	24.8	1,065

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.30

State and local police protection: full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1992^a—Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
New York	67,855	58,204	85.8%	\$228,399	9,651	14.2%	\$26,042
State	5,481	3,975	72.5	14,986	1,506	27.5	3,701
Local, total	62,374	54,229	86.9	213,413	8,145	13.1	22,341
Counties	10,895	9,039	83.0	36,781	1,856	17.0	4,425
Municipalities	51,479	45,190	87.8	176,632	6,289	12.2	17,916
North Carolina	17,662	13,993	79.2	31,559	3,669	20.8	6,512
State	3,107	2,319	74.6	6,309	788	25.4	1,644
Local, total	14,555	11,674	80.2	25,250	2,881	19.8	4,868
Counties	4,917	4,041	82.2	8,133	876	17.8	1,380
Municipalities	9,638	7,633	79.2	17,117	2,005	20.8	3,488
North Dakota	1,337	998	74.6	2,166	339	25.4	536
State	224	123	54.9	365	101	45.1	185
Local, total	1,113	875	78.6	1,801	238	21.4	352
Counties	407	316	77.6	611	91	22.4	115
Municipalities	706	559	79.2	1,190	147	20.8	237
Ohio	27,631	19,981	72.3	58,211	7,650	27.7	14,039
State	2,289	1,260	55.0	4,531	1,029	45.0	2,199
Local, total	25,342	18,721	73.9	53,680	6,621	26.1	11,841
Counties	5,635	3,491	62.0	8,169	2,144	38.0	3,988
Municipalities	19,707	15,230	77.3	45,510	4,477	22.7	7,853
Oklahoma	8,684	6,473	74.5	14,284	2,331	26.8	3,615
State	1,730	991	57.3	2,261	739	42.7	1,372
Local, total	6,954	5,482	78.8	12,024	1,592	22.9	2,242
Counties	1,127	895	79.4	1,217	352	31.2	348
Municipalities	5,827	4,587	78.7	10,807	1,240	21.3	1,894
Oregon	6,624	5,036	76.0	16,067	1,588	24.0	3,587
State	1,092	821	75.2	3,070	271	24.8	578
Local, total	5,532	4,215	76.2	12,997	1,317	23.8	3,009
Counties	1,887	1,416	75.0	3,894	471	25.0	1,032
Municipalities	3,645	2,799	76.8	9,103	846	23.2	1,977
Pennsylvania	28,903	22,505	77.9	70,757	6,398	22.1	11,606
State	5,288	3,885	73.5	12,382	1,403	26.5	2,956
Local, total	23,615	18,620	78.8	58,376	4,995	21.2	8,650
Counties	2,054	1,142	55.6	3,009	912	44.4	1,624
Municipalities	21,561	17,478	81.1	55,366	4,083	18.9	7,026
Rhode Island	3,004	2,431	80.9	6,973	573	19.1	1,129
State	258	195	75.6	823	63	24.4	166
Local, total	2,746	2,236	81.4	6,150	510	18.6	964
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,746	2,236	81.4	6,150	510	18.6	964
South Carolina	9,000	7,062	78.5	14,615	1,938	21.5	2,959
State	1,773	1,331	75.1	2,925	442	24.9	743
Local, total	7,227	5,731	79.3	11,690	1,496	20.7	2,217
Counties	3,451	2,695	78.1	5,451	756	21.9	1,091
Municipalities	3,776	3,036	80.4	6,239	740	19.6	1,126
South Dakota	1,522	1,141	75.0	2,444	381	25.0	556
State	282	183	64.9	443	99	35.1	174
Local, total	1,240	958	77.3	2,001	282	22.7	382
Counties	435	287	66.0	577	148	34.0	182
Municipalities	805	671	83.4	1,424	134	16.6	200
Tennessee	12,563	9,541	75.9	20,841	3,022	24.1	5,242
State	1,544	937	60.7	2,509	607	39.3	1,027
Local, total	11,019	8,604	78.1	18,332	2,415	21.9	4,215
Counties	3,126	2,492	79.7	4,633	634	20.3	890
Municipalities	7,893	6,112	77.4	13,699	1,781	22.6	3,324

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.30

State and local police protection full-time equivalent employment and payroll

By type of employee and level of government, October 1992^a—Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total police protection full-time equivalent employment	Sworn			Nonsworn		
		Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls	Number	Percent of total police protection full-time equivalent	October payrolls
Texas	48,717	35,491	72.9%	\$92,786	13,203	27.1%	\$24,217
State	3,037	1,631	53.7	4,785	1,406	46.3	3,556
Local, total	45,680	33,860	74.1	88,001	11,797	25.8	20,661
Counties	12,407	8,995	72.5	17,820	3,412	27.5	6,146
Municipalities	33,273	24,865	74.7	70,181	8,385	25.2	14,515
Utah	3,733	2,761	74.0	7,242	972	26.0	1,768
State	648	353	56.0	979	285	44.0	685
Local, total	3,085	2,398	77.7	6,263	687	22.3	1,084
Counties	1,086	805	74.1	2,061	281	25.9	480
Municipalities	1,999	1,593	79.7	4,202	406	20.3	604
Vermont	1,242	900	72.5	2,578	342	27.5	688
State	475	314	66.1	1,118	161	33.9	355
Local, total	767	586	76.4	1,460	181	23.6	333
Counties	13	-	-	-	13	100.0	19
Municipalities	754	586	77.7	1,460	168	22.3	314
Virginia	15,395	11,923	77.4	33,909	3,472	22.6	6,618
State	2,372	1,619	68.3	4,738	753	31.7	1,418
Local, total	13,023	10,304	79.1	29,171	2,719	20.9	5,200
Counties	5,721	4,496	78.6	13,505	1,225	21.4	2,465
Municipalities	7,302	5,808	79.5	15,666	1,494	20.5	2,735
Washington	11,267	7,793	69.2	27,225	3,474	30.8	8,692
State	1,898	1,022	53.8	3,546	876	46.2	2,107
Local, total	9,369	6,771	72.3	23,679	2,598	27.7	6,585
Counties	3,333	2,308	69.2	7,349	1,025	30.8	2,757
Municipalities	6,036	4,463	73.9	16,330	1,573	26.1	3,828
West Virginia	3,020	2,379	78.8	5,061	641	21.2	786
State	811	527	65.0	1,465	284	35.0	379
Local, total	2,209	1,852	83.8	3,597	357	16.2	407
Counties	724	645	89.1	1,182	79	10.9	80
Municipalities	1,485	1,207	81.3	2,415	278	18.7	327
Wisconsin	13,055	10,088	77.3	29,347	2,967	22.7	5,534
State	852	566	66.4	1,641	286	33.6	717
Local, total	12,203	9,522	78.0	27,706	2,681	22.0	4,817
Counties	3,473	2,677	77.1	7,473	796	22.9	1,562
Municipalities	8,730	6,845	78.4	20,233	1,885	21.6	3,255
Wyoming	1,567	1,058	67.5	2,548	509	32.5	777
State	248	154	62.1	345	94	37.9	179
Local, total	1,319	904	68.5	2,203	415	31.5	598
Counties	496	301	60.7	696	195	39.3	284
Municipalities	823	603	73.3	1,506	220	26.7	314

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

^aOctober payroll data may not sum to equal police protection October payrolls presented in table 1.24 because of rounding.^bData for local governments are estimates subject to sampling variation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992*, NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming), Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.31

Employees in State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency, United States, 1992

Type of agency	Number of employees					
	Full-time			Part-time		
	Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian
Number						
Local police	476,261	373,061	103,200	57,483	27,551	29,932
State police	78,570	52,980	25,590	807	211	596
Sheriff	225,342	135,542	88,800	17,276	8,172	9,104
Special police	60,926	41,371	19,555	14,087	3,266	10,821
Percent						
Local police	100	78.3	21.7	100	47.9	52.1
State police	100	67.4	32.6	100	26.1	73.9
Sheriff	100	60.6	39.4	100	47.3	52.7
Special police	100	67.9	32.1	100	23.2	76.8

Note: These data are from the second Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies, a census of the Nation's State and local law enforcement agencies conducted in 1992. The first census was conducted in 1986. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The Directory Survey includes all police and sheriff's departments that are publicly funded and employ at least one full-time or part-time sworn officer with general arrest powers. The Directory Survey collects data on the number of sworn and nonsworn personnel employed by each agency, including both full-time and part-time employees. The pay period that included June 30, 1992 was the reference date for all personnel data. The census resulted in a 100 percent response rate from the 17,358 State and local law enforcement agencies operating in the United States. The final database includes responses from 12,502 general purpose local police departments, 3,086 sheriffs' departments, 49 primary State police departments, and 1,721 special police agencies. Hawaii does not have a State police agency.

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. Local and State police categories include only general purpose agencies. Included among special police agencies are both State and local agencies policing special geographic jurisdictions such as airports, parks, transit systems, public schools, colleges and universities, and public housing. Also included are agencies with special enforcement responsibilities such as those pertaining to natural resource conservation or alcoholic beverage control, special investigative units such as those operated by prosecutors' offices, and county constables in Texas.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), p. 2.

Table 1.32

State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency and State, 1992

State	Total	Type of agency			Special police
		Local	State	Sheriff	
National	17,358	12,502	49	3,086	1,721
Alabama	377	285	1	67	24
Alaska	48	43	1	0	4
Arizona	102	75	1	15	11
Arkansas	277	185	1	75	16
California	493	341	1	58	93
Colorado	218	140	1	63	14
Connecticut	133	108	1	8	16
Delaware	42	33	1	3	5
District of Columbia	3	1	0	0	2
Florida	371	285	1	65	20
Georgia	540	343	1	159	37
Hawaii	6	4	0	0	2
Idaho	112	66	1	44	1
Illinois	894	748	1	102	43
Indiana	448	336	1	91	20
Iowa	427	321	1	99	6
Kansas	345	221	1	105	18
Kentucky	377	240	1	120	16
Louisiana	348	256	1	64	27
Maine	142	119	1	16	6
Maryland	124	78	1	24	21
Massachusetts	388	341	1	14	32
Michigan	578	474	1	83	20
Minnesota	456	359	1	87	9
Mississippi	297	189	1	82	25
Missouri	594	463	1	114	16
Montana	119	59	1	55	4
Nebraska	247	149	1	93	4
Nevada	35	14	1	16	4
New Hampshire	228	214	1	10	3
New Jersey	534	488	1	21	24
New Mexico	115	72	1	33	9
New York	578	463	1	57	57
North Carolina	458	332	1	100	25
North Dakota	134	76	1	53	4
Ohio	908	776	1	88	43
Oklahoma	410	312	1	77	20
Oregon	183	137	1	36	9
Pennsylvania	1,167	1,049	1	66	51
Rhode Island	48	39	1	4	4
South Carolina	255	188	1	46	20
South Dakota	171	102	1	66	2
Tennessee	326	211	1	95	19
Texas	1,712	632	1	255	824
Utah	127	84	1	29	13
Vermont	73	57	1	14	1
Virginia	327	167	1	125	34
Washington	252	202	1	39	10
West Virginia	228	158	1	55	14
Wisconsin	506	417	1	72	16
Wyoming	77	50	1	23	3

Note: See Note, table 1.31. Local police category includes consolidated police-sheriff departments. Special police total for Texas includes 751 constable offices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), p. 4.

Table 1.33

Number and rate (per 10,000 population) of full-time employees in State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency and employee, United States, 1986 and 1992

Type of agency and employee	Number of employees			Employees per 10,000 population		
	1986	1992	Percent change	1986	1992	Percent change
Total employees	666,761	780,173	17.0%	27.7	30.6	10.5%
Local	428,182	476,261	11.2	17.8	18.7	5.1
State	72,069	78,570	9.0	3.0	3.1	3.0
Sheriff	166,510	225,342	35.3	6.9	8.8	27.7
Sworn officers, total	496,143	562,583	13.4	20.6	22.1	7.2
Local	340,533	373,061	9.6	14.1	14.6	3.5
State	49,155	52,980	7.8	2.0	2.1	1.9
Sheriff	106,455	136,542	28.3	4.4	5.4	21.2
Civilian employees, total	170,618	217,590	27.5	7.1	8.5	20.5
Local	87,649	103,200	17.7	3.6	4.0	11.2
State	22,914	25,590	11.7	1.0	1.0	5.5 ^a
Sheriff	60,055	88,800	47.9	2.5	3.5	39.7

Note: See Note, table 1.31. Complete employment data for special police agencies were not available for 1986. Therefore, this table excludes special police agencies for both 1986 and 1992. Personnel data are for the pay periods that included Mar. 15, 1986 and June 30, 1992.

^aFrom 1986 to 1992 there was a 5.5 percent increase. However, due to rounding, this is not reflected in the rates presented in this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), p. 3.

Table 1.34

Full-time employees in State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency and State, 1992

State	Total	Type of agency				Special police
		Local	State	Sheriff		
National	841,099	476,261	78,570	225,342	60,926	
Alabama	12,517	7,295	1,281	3,172	769	
Alaska	1,645	1,071	439	0	135	
Arizona	13,243	7,178	1,611	4,196	258	
Arkansas	6,823	3,262	679	1,849	1,033	
California	100,582	46,947	8,894	36,243	8,498	
Colorado	12,559	6,445	688	4,513	913	
Connecticut	9,276	7,236	1,321	425	294	
Delaware	2,006	1,047	687	40	232	
District of Columbia	6,174	5,750	0	0	424	
Florida	54,011	25,598	2,106	24,426	1,891	
Georgia	24,516	12,524	1,900	8,381	1,711	
Hawaii	3,478	3,384	0	0	94	
Idaho	2,922	1,151	254	1,502	15	
Illinois	46,189	30,971	3,300	10,817	1,101	
Indiana	14,935	7,864	1,745	4,601	725	
Iowa	6,257	3,476	459	2,058	264	
Kansas	7,832	4,215	821	2,397	399	
Kentucky	7,949	4,721	1,654	1,141	433	
Louisiana	17,370	6,760	1,042	8,889	679	
Maine	3,313	1,766	460	896	191	
Maryland	16,871	10,156	2,400	2,546	1,769	
Massachusetts	21,181	14,217	2,579	3,615	770	
Michigan	26,375	15,636	2,913	6,861	965	
Minnesota	10,171	5,506	723	3,466	476	
Mississippi	6,689	3,633	838	1,768	450	
Missouri	15,370	10,395	1,833	2,619	523	
Montana	2,121	733	262	1,034	92	
Nebraska	4,194	2,147	643	1,303	101	
Nevada	4,993	3,175	459	1,142	217	
New Hampshire	2,894	2,191	340	158	205	
New Jersey	32,785	22,793	3,550	4,706	1,736	
New Mexico	4,957	3,003	552	1,241	161	
New York	85,177	56,406	4,684	9,284	14,803	
North Carolina	19,633	9,805	1,602	7,109	1,117	
North Dakota	1,449	674	199	503	73	
Ohio	29,718	17,936	2,348	7,522	1,912	
Oklahoma	9,554	6,028	1,406	1,736	384	
Oregon	8,310	3,883	1,145	3,107	175	
Pennsylvania	28,326	19,907	5,232	1,453	1,734	
Rhode Island	2,891	2,456	203	125	107	
South Carolina	10,099	4,323	1,193	3,423	1,160	
South Dakota	1,592	804	169	603	16	
Tennessee	16,349	8,204	1,543	5,927	675	
Texas	64,247	33,059	5,605	19,077	6,506	
Utah	4,833	1,882	395	1,709	847	
Vermont	1,329	752	426	119	32	
Virginia	21,454	10,520	2,206	6,550	2,169	
Washington	12,733	6,246	2,074	4,090	323	
West Virginia	3,912	1,527	734	1,373	278	
Wisconsin	15,279	8,795	665	4,752	1,067	
Wyoming	2,016	799	308	875	34	

Note: See Note, table 1.31. Special police total for Texas includes 2,006 employees working for constable offices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), p. 5.

Table 1.35

Number and rate (per 10,000 population) of full-time sworn police officers in State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency and State, 1992

State	Full-time sworn officers					
	Number	Per 10,000 population ^a	Type of agency			
			Local	State	Sheriff	Special police
National	603,954	24	373,061	52,980	136,542	41,371
Alabama	8,771	21	5,640	629	1,902	600
Alaska	1,057	18	677	260	0	120
Arizona	7,900	21	5,209	1,100	1,427	164
Arkansas	4,475	19	2,494	484	1,054	443
California	65,797	21	33,191	6,062	22,552	3,992
Colorado	8,726	25	4,787	493	3,042	404
Connecticut	7,639	23	6,068	905	418	248
Delaware	1,572	23	887	505	22	158
District of Columbia	5,213	89	4,889	0	0	324
Florida	32,879	24	18,037	1,605	11,805	1,432
Georgia	16,792	25	9,404	777	5,852	759
Hawaii	2,783	24	2,690	0	0	93
Idaho	2,157	20	921	192	1,032	12
Illinois	35,674	31	24,988	1,977	7,845	864
Indiana	10,038	18	5,992	1,097	2,389	560
Iowa	4,703	17	2,663	410	1,217	213
Kansas	5,631	22	3,189	604	1,546	292
Kentucky	6,085	16	3,804	960	1,041	280
Louisiana	15,049	35	5,548	714	8,217	570
Maine	2,267	18	1,399	332	367	169
Maryland	12,601	26	8,273	1,700	1,348	1,280
Massachusetts	16,014	27	12,087	2,070	1,264	593
Michigan	19,642	21	13,027	2,019	3,954	642
Minnesota	7,365	16	4,580	501	1,887	397
Mississippi	4,675	18	2,745	499	1,107	324
Missouri	11,266	22	7,921	883	2,071	391
Montana	1,410	17	568	200	595	47
Nebraska	3,084	19	1,720	502	769	93
Nevada	3,052	23	1,795	306	808	143
New Hampshire	2,139	19	1,717	250	104	68
New Jersey	26,688	34	19,221	2,572	3,833	1,062
New Mexico	3,420	22	2,092	425	792	111
New York	68,208	38	45,822	4,013	5,039	13,334
North Carolina	14,586	21	8,023	1,260	4,566	707
North Dakota	1,060	17	538	125	348	49
Ohio	20,929	19	14,668	1,292	3,870	1,099
Oklahoma	6,458	20	4,529	786	842	301
Oregon	5,495	18	2,782	905	1,691	117
Pennsylvania	23,700	20	17,256	4,075	1,076	1,293
Rhode Island	2,389	24	2,024	165	124	76
South Carolina	7,752	22	3,481	1,193	2,494	584
South Dakota	1,145	16	648	151	338	8
Tennessee	10,379	21	6,214	782	2,866	517
Texas	41,349	23	24,576	2,789	9,876	4,108
Utah	2,979	16	1,546	365	818	250
Vermont	978	17	594	285	78	21
Virginia	16,365	26	8,205	1,606	5,590	964
Washington	8,192	16	4,704	1,032	2,228	228
West Virginia	2,622	14	1,260	468	651	243
Wisconsin	11,594	23	7,184	498	3,309	603
Wyoming	1,210	26	584	157	448	21

Note: See Note, table 1.31. Special police total for Texas includes 1,723 officers working for constable offices.

^aBased on U.S. Bureau of Census population estimates for Apr. 1, 1992.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-142972 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.36

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	0.54	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	546	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	22.1	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	0.98	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 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 1.37

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	0.55	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	12,281	432	3.4	925	7.5	0.24	0.38	58.3
Houston, TX	3,829	4,056	314	8.6	506	12.5	0.49	0.44	-10.2
Philadelphia, PA	7,285	6,280	48	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	593	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	850	787	370	56.9	481	61.1	0.91	0.89	-2.1
Cleveland, OH ^a	2,091	1,688	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	1.28	6.6
Buffalo, NY	1,018	963	21	2.0	64	6.6	0.74	1.35	82.4

Note: See Note, table 1.36. 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.

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.

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

Table 1.38

Employment and payroll for State and local police

By level of government, United States, October 1992^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	770,074	684,980	714,708	\$2,061,157	\$2,018,473
Police officers only	557,844	529,756	538,510	1,697,781	1,684,027
State government					
Police protection	86,606	85,497	86,027	246,947	245,984
Police officers only	55,140	55,077	55,104	176,986	176,928
Local government					
Police protection	683,468	599,483	628,681	1,814,210	1,772,489
Police officers only	502,704	474,679	483,406	1,520,794	1,507,098
County government					
Police protection	178,654	164,038	169,233	453,539	445,599
Police officers only	127,290	122,363	123,851	363,511	360,857
Municipal government					
Police protection	460,111	402,585	422,580	1,248,528	1,220,652
Police officers only	342,888	324,582	330,258	1,058,878	1,050,257
Township government					
Police protection	44,703	32,860	36,868	112,142	106,237
Police officers only	32,526	27,734	29,297	98,406	95,984

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 1992 survey of government employment. Estimates based on the sample are subject to sampling variation.

"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 coroner's 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: 1992*, Series GE/92-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 11-13. Table adapted by

Table 1.39

Full-time equivalent employment of State and local police

By level of government and State, October 1992

State	Police protection					
	State and local governments				State government only	
	Total	Police officers only	Employment per 10,000 population		Total	Police officers only
National			714,708	538,510		
Alabama	10,579	8,063	25.6	19.5	1,073	649
Alaska	1,597	1,152	27.2	19.6	431	289
Arizona	11,180	7,872	29.2	20.5	1,670	972
Arkansas	5,374	3,976	22.4	16.6	870	508
California	85,467	58,814	27.7	19.1	11,085	6,455
Colorado	9,457	6,982	27.3	20.1	1,017	547
Connecticut	9,249	7,244	28.2	22.1	1,509	973
Delaware	1,946	1,391	28.2	20.2	735	501
District of Columbia	5,084	4,369	86.3	74.2	0	0
Florida	45,317	30,426	33.6	22.6	3,791	2,113
Georgia	18,680	14,621	27.7	21.7	2,051	1,198
Hawaii	3,436	2,795	29.6	24.1	0	0
Idaho	2,736	1,965	25.6	18.4	433	260
Illinois	40,675	30,694	35.0	26.4	3,750	2,272
Indiana	13,220	9,804	23.3	17.3	1,800	1,085
Iowa	6,074	4,578	21.6	16.3	807	547
Kansas	6,887	4,982	27.3	19.7	988	656
Kentucky	7,653	5,718	20.4	15.2	1,701	923
Louisiana	12,252	9,091	28.6	21.2	1,077	678
Maine	2,936	2,173	23.8	17.6	587	370
Maryland	14,620	12,082	29.8	24.6	2,276	1,587
Massachusetts	17,105	14,391	28.5	24.0	1,991	1,679
Michigan	21,290	16,600	22.6	17.6	3,105	2,157
Minnesota	9,366	7,090	20.9	15.8	835	589
Mississippi	5,983	4,365	22.9	16.7	913	548
Missouri	14,880	10,469	28.7	20.2	1,925	929
Montana	2,005	1,391	24.3	16.9	370	224
Nebraska	3,936	2,910	24.5	18.1	673	422
Nevada	4,369	3,230	32.9	24.3	499	369
New Hampshire	3,031	2,365	27.3	21.3	435	328
New Jersey	30,903	23,807	39.7	30.6	3,651	2,642
New Mexico	4,543	3,342	28.7	21.1	570	418
New York	67,855	58,204	37.4	32.1	5,481	3,975
North Carolina	17,662	13,993	25.8	20.4	3,107	2,319
North Dakota	1,337	998	21.0	15.7	224	123
Ohio	27,631	19,981	25.1	19.1	2,289	1,260
Oklahoma	8,804	6,473	27.4	20.2	1,730	991
Oregon	6,624	5,036	22.3	16.9	1,092	821
Pennsylvania	28,903	22,505	24.1	18.7	5,288	3,885
Rhode Island	3,004	2,431	29.9	24.2	258	195
South Carolina	9,000	7,062	25.0	19.6	1,773	1,331
South Dakota	1,522	1,141	21.4	16.0	282	183
Tennessee	12,563	9,541	26.0	19.0	1,544	937
Texas	48,694	35,491	27.6	20.1	3,037	1,631
Utah	3,733	2,761	20.6	15.2	648	363
Vermont	1,242	900	21.8	15.8	475	314
Virginia	15,395	11,823	24.1	18.7	2,372	1,619
Washington	11,267	7,793	21.9	15.2	1,898	1,022
West Virginia	3,020	2,379	16.7	13.1	811	527
Wisconsin	13,055	10,088	26.1	20.1	852	566
Wyoming	1,567	1,058	33.6	22.7	248	154

Note: See Note, table 1.38.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment: 1992*, Series GE/92-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 26, 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.40

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, 1994^a

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of police personnel	Rate of police personnel per 1,000 population
Total, all cities	1,324	133	2.6
<u>Population group</u>			
Over 1,000,000	5	7,176	3.6
500,000 to 1,000,000	5	2,346	3.3
250,000 to 499,999	22	835	2.4
100,000 to 249,999	82	362	2.5
50,000 to 99,999	176	157	2.3
25,000 to 49,999	321	80	2.3
10,000 to 24,999	713	38	2.4
<u>Geographic division</u>			
New England	124	53	2.1
Mid-Atlantic	141	81	2.5
East North Central	268	132	2.8
West North Central	119	91	2.1
South Atlantic	198	143	3.1
East South Central	61	129	2.7
West South Central	145	189	2.8
Mountain	73	158	2.5
Pacific Coast	195	187	2.3
<u>Metro status</u>			
Central	285	408	2.8
Suburban	740	61	2.2
Independent	299	49	2.5

Note: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association in January 1994. Of the 2,812 cities surveyed, 1,470 (52.3 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: Tari Renner, "Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1994," *The Municipal Year Book 1995* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1995), p. 119, Table 3/2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.41

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, 1994^a

	Number of cities reporting	Mean expenditure (in thousands)	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	889	\$5,673	\$118.18
<u>Population group</u>			
Over 1,000,000	2	199,071	145.2
500,000 to 1,000,000	4	105,748	142.6
250,000 to 499,999	16	41,976	124.8
100,000 to 249,999	57	17,756	120.0
50,000 to 99,999	112	7,856	115.4
25,000 to 49,999	223	3,895	110.8
10,000 to 24,999	475	1,663	102.7
<u>Geographic division</u>			
New England	53	2,505	107.5
Mid-Atlantic	86	4,845	144.8
East North Central	163	3,634	105.8
West North Central	98	4,250	92.9
South Atlantic	151	5,345	123.2
East South Central	42	5,528	102.0
West South Central	121	6,549	106.1
Mountain	52	7,272	114.7
Pacific Coast	123	10,368	143.6
<u>Metro status</u>			
Central	203	15,045	121.9
Suburban	476	3,411	120.9
Independent	210	1,740	87.2

Note: See Note, table 1.40. 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: Tari Renner, "Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1994," *The Municipal Year Book 1995* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1995), p. 126, Table 3/17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.42

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

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1993

(1993 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (9,903 cities; population 162,619,000)	Population group					
		Group I (64 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,870,000)	Group II (133 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,676,000)	Group III (344 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,610,000)	Group IV (680 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,522,000)	Group V (1,662 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,149,000)	Group VI (7,020 cities, under 10,000; population 23,793,000)
Total: 9,903 cities; population 162,619,000:							
Number of employees	461,655	166,997	47,827	52,497	51,739	59,022	83,573
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	3.6	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.5
Northeast: 2,359 cities; population 40,085,000:							
Number of employees	120,948	52,531	7,709	12,333	15,296	17,793	15,286
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	5.0	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3
New England: 700 cities; population 11,714,000:							
Number of employees	28,889	2,604	3,858	5,772	5,734	6,245	4,676
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	4.7	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.6
Middle Atlantic: 1,659 cities; population 28,370,000:							
Number of employees	92,059	49,927	3,851	6,561	9,562	11,548	10,610
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	5.1	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2
Midwest: 2,749 cities; population 39,961,000:							
Number of employees	102,407	33,231	8,675	11,820	12,717	16,831	19,133
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	4.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.8
East North Central: 1,894 cities; population 28,907,000:							
Number of employees	76,816	26,168	3,040	9,048	9,649	12,521	13,190
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	4.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.8
West North Central: 855 cities; population 11,054,000:							
Number of employees	25,591	7,063	2,635	2,772	2,868	4,310	5,943
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	3.3	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.7
South: 3,487 cities; population 45,447,000:							
Number of employees	149,715	44,335	18,911	15,814	14,241	18,869	37,545
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.3	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	5.0
South Atlantic: 1,680 cities; population 18,853,000:							
Number of employees	73,242	18,277	9,630	9,243	7,636	8,672	19,785
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.9	4.4	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.2	6.1
East South Central: 759 cities; population 7,899,000:							
Number of employees	24,423	5,090	3,752	1,302	2,650	4,282	7,347
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	4.0
West South Central: 1,048 cities; population 18,696,000:							
Number of employees	52,049	20,968	5,529	5,269	3,955	5,915	10,413
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.1
West: 1,308 cities; population 37,127,000:							
Number of employees	88,585	36,900	12,532	12,530	9,485	5,529	11,609
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	4.3
Mountain: 566 cities; population 10,208,000:							
Number of employees	25,527	9,742	3,299	2,980	2,673	1,914	4,919
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.8
Pacific: 742 cities; population 26,918,000:							
Number of employees	63,058	27,158	9,233	9,550	6,812	3,615	6,690
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	4.7
Suburban: ^b 6,278 agencies; population 103,103,000:							
Number of employees	323,403	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 3,138 agencies; population 81,701,000:							
Number of employees	304,471	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. Law enforcement 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 also are 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, 1993. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the

Census July 1, 1993 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 289.

Table 1.43

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

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1993

(1993 estimated population)

Geographic region and division	Total (9,903 cities; population 162,619,000)	Population group					
		Group I (64 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,870,000)	Group II (133 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,676,000)	Group III (344 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,610,000)	Group IV (680 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,522,000)	Group V (1,622 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,149,000)	Group VI (7,020 cities, under 10,000; population 23,793,000)
Total: 9,903 cities; population 162,619,000:							
Number of officers	358,152	129,491	36,407	40,232	40,591	47,211	64,220
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.7
Northeast: 2,359 cities; population 40,085,000:							
Number of officers	98,334	40,673	6,551	10,395	12,992	15,081	12,642
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.9	2.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
New England: 700 cities; population 11,714,000:							
Number of officers	23,980	1,994	3,228	4,955	4,983	5,267	3,603
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.0
Middle Atlantic: 1,659 cities; population 28,370,000:							
Number of officers	74,354	38,729	3,323	5,440	8,009	9,814	9,039
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	3.9	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
Midwest: 2,749 cities; population 39,961,000:							
Number of officers	82,283	27,288	6,893	9,388	9,976	13,375	15,383
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.3	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2
East North Central: 1,894 cities; population 28,907,000:							
Number of officers	62,421	22,129	4,896	7,166	7,723	9,973	10,534
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.2
West North Central: 855 cities; population 11,054,000:							
Number of officers	19,862	5,159	1,997	2,202	2,253	3,402	4,849
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.2
South: 3,487 cities; population 45,447,000:							
Number of officers	113,953	34,195	14,294	11,933	10,879	14,711	27,941
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.7
South Atlantic: 1,880 cities; population 18,853,000:							
Number of officers	55,818	14,249	7,312	6,944	5,851	6,753	14,709
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	3.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	4.6
East South Central: 759 cities; population 7,899,000:							
Number of officers	18,835	3,933	2,690	1,023	2,045	3,377	5,767
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.2
West South Central: 1,048 cities; population 18,696,000:							
Number of officers	39,300	16,013	4,292	3,968	2,983	4,581	7,465
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.9
West: 1,308 cities; population 37,127,000:							
Number of officers	63,582	27,335	8,669	8,536	6,744	4,044	8,254
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	3.0
Mountain: 566 cities; population 10,208,000:							
Number of officers	18,730	7,262	2,370	2,145	1,954	1,401	3,598
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.8
Pacific: 742 cities; population 26,918,000:							
Number of officers	44,852	20,073	6,299	6,391	4,790	2,643	4,656
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	3.3
Suburban: ^a 6,278 agencies; population 103,103,000:							
Number of officers	224,372	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 3,138 agencies; population 81,701,000:							
Number of officers	195,621	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 1.42. 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 290.^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 1.44

Full-time law enforcement employees

By sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1993

(1993 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: 13,041 agencies; population 244,320,000	766,126	75.7%	24.3%	553,773	90.6%	9.4%	212,353	36.9%	63.1%
Total cities: 9,903 cities; population 162,619,000	461,655	77.2	22.8	358,152	90.9	9.1	103,503	30.0	70.0
Group I									
64 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,870,000	166,997	73.8	26.2	129,491	86.3	13.7	37,506	30.7	69.3
9 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 21,208,000	90,600	73.0	27.0	70,522	85.0	15.0	20,078	30.9	69.1
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,652,000	35,492	75.6	24.4	27,685	87.7	12.3	7,807	32.3	67.7
39 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 14,010,000	40,905	73.9	26.1	31,284	87.7	12.3	9,621	28.8	71.2
Group II									
133 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,676,000	47,827	75.4	24.6	36,407	91.0	9.0	11,420	25.8	74.2
Group III									
344 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,610,000	52,497	77.5	22.5	40,232	93.2	6.8	12,265	26.0	74.0
Group IV									
680 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 23,522,000	51,739	79.6	20.4	40,591	94.2	5.8	11,148	26.4	73.6
Group V									
1,662 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 26,149,000	59,022	81.2	18.8	47,211	94.9	5.1	11,811	26.4	73.6
Group VI									
7,020 cities, under 10,000; population 23,793,000	83,573	80.8	19.2	64,220	93.8	6.2	19,353	37.7	62.3
Suburban counties									
870 agencies; population 52,459,000	190,075	72.4	27.6	120,417	88.4	11.6	69,658	44.7	55.3
Rural counties									
2,268 agencies; population 29,242,000	114,396	75.2	24.8	75,204	93.0	7.0	39,192	41.2	58.8
Suburban areas^a									
6,278 agencies; population 103,103,000	323,403	75.8	24.2	224,372	91.0	9.0	99,031	41.2	58.8

Note: See Note, table 1.42.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 293, 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 1.45

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, 1994

	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	1,324	25,770	21,016	25,500	29,148	1,279	34,680	29,148	34,118	39,835	1,014	6
Population group												
Over 1,000,000	5	30,379	25,093	31,609	33,157	5	42,005	32,025	44,922	47,001	4	12
500,000 to 1,000,000	5	27,169	25,247	27,040	27,240	5	38,796	32,745	40,608	40,693	5	13
250,000 to 499,999	22	27,816	23,270	27,875	30,278	22	38,218	33,322	38,552	43,065	20	9
100,000 to 249,999	82	28,254	23,376	27,456	33,036	81	38,712	32,995	39,157	43,896	71	6
50,000 to 99,999	176	28,322	23,424	27,835	31,949	171	37,973	32,601	38,157	42,540	144	6
25,000 to 49,999	321	26,496	21,840	26,448	30,184	311	35,651	29,872	35,555	40,737	243	6
10,000 to 24,999	713	24,421	20,214	24,380	28,059	684	32,740	27,562	31,763	37,485	527	6
Geographic division												
New England	123	26,579	23,515	26,375	29,533	120	32,571	28,829	31,399	36,373	108	4
Mid-Atlantic	138	28,372	25,378	27,643	30,930	136	41,475	36,125	40,788	46,894	122	5
East North Central	268	26,703	24,419	26,874	29,146	259	35,393	31,156	36,061	39,331	232	5
West North Central	121	23,825	20,433	23,886	26,448	118	31,910	27,103	32,011	36,085	86	6
South Atlantic	199	21,753	19,033	21,000	23,270	195	31,852	27,461	30,421	34,918	100	10
East South Central	61	19,266	17,722	19,325	20,467	57	26,474	22,484	26,526	29,216	45	9
West South Central	144	21,317	18,574	20,700	23,665	129	28,113	23,628	27,812	32,666	96	6
Mountain	74	23,794	20,598	23,462	27,684	71	33,681	29,820	34,340	38,268	49	9
Pacific Coast	196	33,473	29,004	34,008	37,776	194	41,939	36,276	42,288	46,812	176	4
Metro status												
Central	285	25,594	21,008	25,072	28,802	277	34,746	29,731	33,897	39,500	219	7
Suburban	742	27,464	23,332	27,206	30,428	719	37,059	31,737	37,045	41,725	586	5
Independent	297	21,705	18,852	20,758	24,624	283	28,572	25,477	28,413	31,164	209	7

Note: See Note, table 1.40. 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. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. 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: Tari Renner, "Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1994," *The Municipal Year Book 1995* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1995), p. 122, Table 3/9. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1,46

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1994

	Number of cities	Salary levels			Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All cities, total	3,197	\$48,661	\$45,439	50,000 to 99,999, total	201	\$70,847	\$67,746
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	650	54,787	53,374	Northeast	36	69,997	68,060
North Central	961	45,849	44,025	North Central	62	65,974	64,402
South	1,093	42,332	39,416	South	52	63,722	63,728
West	493	60,100	55,320	West	51	84,637	86,486
<u>City type</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Central	325	66,469	64,155	Central	106	65,134	63,728
Suburban	1,619	53,363	51,000	Suburban	93	77,398	75,000
Independent	1,253	37,968	36,177				
<u>Form of government</u>				<u>Form of government</u>			
Mayor-council	1,334	44,411	40,802	Mayor-council	60	63,904	62,928
Council-manager	1,695	51,661	48,412	Council-manager	137	73,681	70,241
Commission	48	46,524	41,893				
Town meeting	97	52,496	53,000	25,000 to 49,999, total	386	62,364	60,851
Representative town meeting	23	62,444	64,353	<u>Region</u>			
Population over 1,000,000, total	6	110,731	105,065	Northeast	97	66,235	64,198
<u>City type</u>				North Central	107	57,098	57,324
Central	6	110,731	105,165	South	108	56,352	55,366
<u>Form of government</u>				West	74	73,677	71,104
Mayor-council	4	113,975	105,450	<u>City type</u>			
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	10	91,710	86,991	Central	106	56,364	54,845
<u>Region</u>				Suburban	203	68,396	66,996
North Central	3	81,880	76,960	Independent	77	54,718	53,164
South	4	88,251	86,807	<u>Form of government</u>			
West	3	106,154	118,156	Mayor-council	121	57,648	55,676
<u>City type</u>				Council-manager	247	64,326	63,188
Central	10	91,710	86,991	Commission	6	57,425	54,345
<u>Form of government</u>				Town meeting	4	73,880	74,020
Mayor-council	8	87,741	76,776	Representative town meeting	8	71,029	68,320
250,000 to 499,999, total	21	84,123	82,904	10,000 to 24,999, total	792	52,894	51,282
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	3	81,606	81,971	Northeast	192	59,433	57,900
North Central	6	80,396	77,068	North Central	236	51,285	51,105
South	8	82,606	83,957	South	266	46,941	45,282
West	4	84,638	96,371	West	98	60,119	55,110
<u>City type</u>				<u>City type</u>			
Central	21	84,123	82,904	Central	16	47,571	45,110
<u>Form of government</u>				Suburban	515	56,509	54,968
Mayor-council	9	77,915	81,040	Independent	261	46,088	44,800
Council-manager	11	90,487	92,000	<u>Form of government</u>			
100,000 to 249,999, total	79	80,640	80,000	Mayor-council	278	50,419	49,513
<u>Region</u>				Council-manager	451	53,754	51,780
Northeast	9	77,035	80,000	Commission	16	44,789	42,914
North Central	19	67,866	70,000	Town meeting	39	60,852	61,267
South	26	79,238	79,530	Representative town meeting	8	67,413	72,277
West	25	53,242	93,000	5,000 to 9,999, total	783	43,598	41,599
<u>City type</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Central	60	76,904	77,010	Northeast	180	50,234	46,345
Suburban	19	92,438	94,103	North Central	226	41,922	41,427
<u>Form of government</u>				South	263	38,213	37,000
Mayor-council	30	72,240	72,404	West	114	48,867	46,052
Council-manager	46	86,653	86,198	<u>City type</u>			
Commission	3	72,430	65,134	Suburban	433	47,937	45,979
				Independent	350	38,230	37,180
				<u>Form of government</u>			
				Mayor-council	335	42,815	40,500
				Council-manager	406	43,705	41,808
				Commission	9	43,644	38,616
				Town meeting	29	51,730	51,843
				Representative town meeting	4	39,269	35,390

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.46

Salaries of chiefs of police

By city population, region, city type, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1994--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
2,500 to 4,999, total	718	\$34,601	\$33,000
Region			
Northeast	107	39,743	36,261
North Central	235	34,498	34,150
South	288	30,379	29,416
West	88	42,446	40,058
City type			
Suburban	285	38,749	36,712
Independent	433	31,871	30,868
Form of government			
Mayor-council	406	33,128	31,568
Council-manager	280	36,662	35,372
Commission	10	29,566	27,438
Town meeting	21	38,217	36,000
Under 2,500, total	201	33,164	30,930
Region			
Northeast	25	37,527	30,500
North Central	66	31,232	30,428
South	76	30,280	29,440
West	34	40,153	36,861
City type			
Suburban	71	37,365	33,800
Independent	130	30,870	29,200
Form of government			
Mayor-council	83	31,313	28,225
Council-manager	113	34,730	33,134
Town meeting	4	29,193	27,250

Note: These data are from a mail survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in the summer of 1994. Of the 7,217 cities surveyed, 4,339 responded for a rate of 60.1 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. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. 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. 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.

Source: Evelina R. Moulder, "Salaries of Municipal Officials, 1994," *The Municipal Year Book 1995* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1995), pp. 88-107. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.47

Salaries of county chief law enforcement officials

By county population, region, and metro status, United States, July 1, 1994

	Number of counties	Salary levels			Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All counties, total	1,434	\$41,744	\$38,000	25,000 to 49,999, total	270	\$40,168	\$39,599
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	94	42,491	37,951	Northeast	21	30,895	30,274
North Central	542	36,916	34,708	North Central	106	38,547	38,225
South	558	44,088	42,479	South	112	41,834	42,740
West	242	45,505	41,188	West	31	45,904	45,780
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	383	57,012	53,926	Metro	44	4,493	44,020
Nonmetro	1,051	36,181	35,000	Nonmetro	226	39,326	38,950
Population over 1,000,000, total	10	90,837	87,198	10,000 to 24,999, total	396	35,939	35,000
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
South	4	79,428	80,358	Northeast	4	30,785	30,708
West	3	110,684	111,238	North Central	163	33,445	33,766
<u>County type</u>				South	173	37,440	37,308
Metro	10	90,837	87,198	West	56	38,932	37,800
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	40	80,337	82,168	<u>County type</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Metro	23	42,506	41,304
Northeast	8	66,166	69,800	Nonmetro	373	35,535	35,000
North Central	7	67,974	74,210	5,000 to 9,999, total	179	30,382	28,980
South	16	87,804	92,535	<u>Region</u>			
West	9	89,274	86,879	Northeast	3	35,413	35,646
<u>County type</u>				North Central	85	27,878	28,000
Metro	40	89,337	82,168	South	55	31,964	30,000
250,000,000 to 499,999, total	53	69,274	72,096	West	36	33,461	30,390
<u>Region</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Northeast	10	58,000	59,638	Nonmetro	179	30,382	28,980
North Central	13	64,928	61,526	2,500 to 4,999, total	77	25,989	24,600
South	18	75,647	80,673	<u>Region</u>			
West	12	73,818	73,450	North Central	41	24,948	24,000
<u>County type</u>				South	17	25,742	23,525
Metro	53	69,274	72,096	West	18	28,834	28,400
100,000 to 249,999, total	147	55,385	53,431	<u>County type</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Nonmetro	77	25,989	24,600
Northeast	20	40,357	37,404	Under 2,500, total	49	24,136	23,446
North Central	48	53,275	52,738	<u>Region</u>			
South	54	59,817	55,000	North Central	20	21,983	20,879
West	25	61,884	59,892	South	9	25,693	25,451
<u>County type</u>				West	20	25,589	26,065
Metro	126	55,356	53,466	<u>County type</u>			
Nonmetro	21	55,558	53,378	Nonmetro	49	24,136	23,446
50,000 to 99,999, total	213	48,012	46,800				
<u>Region</u>							
Northeast	26	41,594	39,890				
North Central	57	45,563	44,982				
South	98	50,438	49,825				
West	32	50,161	51,468				
<u>County type</u>							
Metro	87	47,494	46,800				
Nonmetro	126	48,370	46,810				

Note: These data were collected from the 1994 annual salary survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association and mailed during the summer of 1994. Of the 3,107 counties surveyed, 1,506 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 48.5 percent. Classifications having less than three counties reporting were excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in some subcategories does not always equal the total reporting. 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

fail. When there is an even number of observations, the mean of the two middle observations is reported. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Gwen Hall, "Salaries of County Officials, 1994," *The Municipal Year Book 1995* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1995), pp. 110-117. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.48

Federal agencies employing 500 or more full-time officers with authority to carry firearms and make arrests

By agency, function of officers, and major States of employment, 1993

Agency	Total	Function of officers			Major States of employment and number of officers employed
		Police response and patrol ^a	Criminal investigation and enforcement ^b	Other	
U.S. Customs Service	10,120	43	10,077	0	Texas (1,764), California (1,581), New York (1,249), Florida (1,174), Arizona (434), New Jersey (421)
Federal Bureau of Investigation	10,075	0	10,000	75	District of Columbia (1,356), New York (1,206), California (1,191), Texas (743), Florida (549), Illinois (448), Pennsylvania (393), Virginia (368)
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,984	0	0	9,984	Pennsylvania (1,161), California (949), Texas (919), New York (626), Florida (608), Georgia (538), Colorado (472), Kentucky (467)
Immigration and Naturalization Service	9,466	3,920 ^c	4,457	1,089	Texas (2,547), California (2,352), New York (846), Arizona (651), Florida (514)
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	3,763	0	0	3,763	Texas (366), California (360), Florida (295), New York (270), Georgia (212), Illinois (144)
Internal Revenue Service	3,621	0	3,621	0	California (407), New York (371), Texas (307), Florida (215), Illinois (214), Pennsylvania (176), District of Columbia (149), Ohio (144)
U.S. Postal Inspection Service	3,587	0	2,129	1,458	New York (580), California (492), Illinois (285), District of Columbia (254), Pennsylvania (253), New Jersey (196), Texas (163), Florida (150)
Drug Enforcement Administration	2,813	0	2,813	0	California (458), Florida (375), New York (362), Texas (340), Illinois (114)
U.S. Secret Service	2,186	0	1,594	592	District of Columbia (1,063), New York (166), California (155), Texas (123), Florida (105)
National Park Service	2,160	439	1,563	158	
Ranger Activities Division	1,500	0	1,500	0	NA
U.S. Park Police	660	439	63	158	District of Columbia (423), New York (64), Maryland (63), California (55), Virginia (32)
U.S. Marshals Service ^d	2,153	0	0	2,153	California (194), District of Columbia (165), New York (154), Florida (145), Texas (128)
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	1,959	0	1,832	127	California (182), District of Columbia (151), Texas (151), Illinois (129), New York (128), Florida (126), Michigan (97), Georgia (84)
U.S. Capitol Police	1,080	122	41	917	District of Columbia (1,080)
Tennessee Valley Authority	740	357	0	383	Tennessee (456), Alabama (250)
U.S. Forest Service	732	527	205	0	California (191), Oregon (73), Arizona (39), Idaho (34), Montana (34), Colorado (32)
General Services Administration-- Federal Protective Services	732	505	66	161	District of Columbia (200), California (79), Texas (55), New York (52), Missouri (51), Massachusetts (37), Illinois (30)
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	620	397	223	0	Alaska (45), Texas (44), North Dakota (35), Arizona (25), Oklahoma (25), Montana (24)

Note: These data were provided by Federal agencies in response to a survey conducted in 1993 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data include all personnel (including supervisory) with Federal arrest authority who were authorized to carry firearms in the performance of their duties. The survey did not include law enforcement personnel of the U.S. Armed Forces, the U.S. Coast Guard, and Federal officers serving in foreign countries or U.S. territories.

^aPersonnel whose duties are primarily related to preventive patrol, responding to complaints and reports of illegal or disruptive activities, arresting law violators, traffic control, crowd control, handling of emergencies, or other traditional law enforcement responsibilities.

^bIncludes personnel whose duties are primarily related to collection of evidence, interdiction and seizure of contraband, electronic surveillance, execution of search warrants, analysis of information, arrest of suspects, development of cases for prosecution, or other investigative and enforcement duties pertaining to Federal laws and/or regulations.

^cBorder Patrol agents.

^dState of employment was unavailable for 70 U.S. Marshals providing Federal court security.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-151166 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 2.

Table 1.49

Full-time Federal law enforcement officers authorized to carry firearms and make arrests

By function of officers and State, 1993

State	Total	Function of officers					
		Police response and patrol ^a	Criminal investigation/enforcement ^b	Security/protection ^c	Court operations ^d	Corrections ^e	Other
United States, total	68,825	7,127	40,002	3,945	5,852	11,073	826
Alabama	888	78	283	207	120	198	2
Alaska	234	43	162	0	27	2	0
Arizona	2,103	547	1,027	0	134	392	3
Arkansas	227	30	130	5	60	1	1
California	9,006	1,570	5,386	257	554	1,207	32
Colorado	1,084	82	394	61	61	486	0
Connecticut	451	9	240	20	48	134	0
Delaware	81	15	46	0	19	0	1
District of Columbia	6,133	605	2,793	1,883	229	12	611
Florida	4,362	92	3,067	45	440	712	6
Georgia	1,866	71	919	21	275	547	33
Hawaii	483	8	437	0	31	6	1
Idaho	178	63	90	0	20	4	1
Illinois	2,365	49	1,575	144	214	375	8
Indiana	585	7	258	0	77	239	4
Iowa	123	1	81	0	40	0	1
Kansas	441	6	124	0	45	266	0
Kentucky	829	30	210	37	82	468	2
Louisiana	1,254	52	663	21	126	389	3
Maine	303	33	229	0	24	17	0
Maryland	892	89	595	70	119	11	8
Massachusetts	989	49	783	46	67	37	7
Michigan	1,523	56	1,081	36	148	198	4
Minnesota	734	41	345	0	55	290	3
Mississippi	238	14	150	0	70	1	1
Missouri	1,014	56	545	30	124	253	6
Montana	306	141	139	0	23	3	0
Nebraska	172	23	113	0	32	3	1
Nevada	344	27	223	0	62	32	0
New Hampshire	55	5	33	0	17	0	0
New Jersey	1,755	14	1,219	89	117	314	2
New Mexico	833	276	291	0	58	6	2
New York	6,305	248	4,427	421	424	761	24
North Carolina	721	32	365	0	136	188	0
North Dakota	251	97	123	0	30	1	0
Ohio	903	13	704	24	156	3	3
Oklahoma	608	41	244	0	92	231	0
Oregon	596	98	283	0	64	148	3
Pennsylvania	2,820	73	1,161	177	213	1,170	26
Rhode Island	114	21	72	0	20	0	1
South Carolina	461	16	232	0	80	132	1
South Dakota	158	45	43	0	34	36	0
Tennessee	1,211	282	411	206	127	183	2
Texas	7,761	1,643	4,451	44	494	1,117	12
Utah	249	42	166	0	39	2	0
Vermont	269	59	179	0	19	12	0
Virginia	1,274	56	907	0	158	150	3
Washington	1,058	128	778	30	102	14	6
West Virginia	344	3	105	1	66	167	2
Wisconsin	410	17	179	0	59	155	0
Wyoming	93	31	41	0	21	0	0
Undesignated ^f	1,570	0	1,500	70	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 1.48. Includes inspector general offices for the General Services Administration and the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, and Justice.

^aIncludes personnel whose duties are primarily related to preventive patrol, responding to complaints and reports of illegal or disruptive activities, arresting law violators, traffic control, crowd control, handling of emergencies, or other traditional law enforcement responsibilities.

^bIncludes personnel whose duties are primarily related to collection of evidence, interdiction and seizure of contraband, electronic surveillance, execution of search warrants, analysis of information, arrest of suspects, development of cases for prosecution, or other investigative and enforcement duties pertaining to Federal laws and/or regulations.

^cIncludes guards and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to providing security for Federal buildings, courts, records, assets, or other property or to providing protection for Federal government officials, judges, prosecutors, jurors, foreign dignitaries, or other designated persons.

^dIncludes pretrial service officers, probation officers, parole officers, and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to pretrial investigation, probation supervision, parole supervision, arresting probation or parole violators, executing warrants, serving civil process, witness protection, or other activities related to the operation of the Federal court system.

^eIncludes correctional officers, detention guards, and other personnel whose duties are primarily related to the custody, control, supervision, or transportation of pretrial detainees, prison inmates, or detained illegal aliens.

^fIncludes 1,500 park rangers commissioned by the National Park Service to perform law enforcement duties and 70 U.S. Marshals providing court security. A State breakdown was not available for these employees.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-151166 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 4.

Table 1.50

Duties performed by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of activity, fiscal years 1992 and 1993

Type of activity	1992	1993
Fugitive apprehension		
Class I felonies received ^a	20,825	18,093
Class I felonies cleared	16,546	18,191
Misdemeanors received	30,974	37,527
Misdemeanors cleared	27,579	30,111
Prisoner productions		
Total productions	388,782	387,117
Initial hearings	91,611	89,890
Trials	117,884	114,899
Other judicial proceedings	84,879	90,742
Other productions ^b	94,408	91,586
Prisoner security		
Total persons received	95,806	94,373
USMS arrests	15,928	15,984
Other agency arrests	49,539	47,831
Custody by writ	9,095	9,686
Parole violations	9,820	10,028
Allen material witness ^c	1,253	924
All other	10,171	9,920
Service of process^d		
Government process received	198,209	158,033
Government process served in person	166,606	118,025
Government process served by mail	14,338	16,044
Private process received	113,512	112,679
Private process served in person	37,512	44,516
Private process served by mail	47,724	55,506

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.

^aThe number of warrants received in all Federal cases of escape, bond default, parole violation, probation violation, warrants generated by other Federal agencies without arrest powers, and cases of fugitive harboring, aiding and abetting, and contempt of court.

^bIncludes prisoners presented for meetings with attorneys, transported for medical care, transferred between sub-offices, and transferred between detention facilities as a result of bad space shortages.

^cPersons taken into U.S. Marshals Service custody as material witness and their dependents.

^dFederal court orders, writs, and warrants served by USMS deputies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The FY 1993 Report to the U.S. Marshals* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 18C, 189. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.51

Length of State Police basic training programs

By course content and State, 1990

State	Total		Introduction to the criminal justice system ^a		Law ^b		Human values and problems ^c		Patrol/investigation procedures ^d		Police proficiency ^e		Administration ^f	
	Hours	Weeks	Hours	Percent of total training	Hours	Percent of total training	Hours	Percent of total training	Hours	Percent of total training	Hours	Percent of total training	Hours	Percent of total training
National average	804.8	17.9	9.2	1.0%	110.1	13.5%	44.9	5.3%	279.1	33.8%	269.3	36.7%	72.4	8.9%
Alabama	985	26	2	0.2	97	10.1	29	2.9	323	32.8	408	41.4	126	12.0
Alaska	690	13	7	1.0	122	17.7	34	4.9	201	29.1	265	38.4	61	8.8
Arizona	559	13	2	0.4	96	17.2	45	8.1	164	29.3	190	34.0	62	11.1
Arkansas	436	10	8	1.8	76	17.4	15	3.4	123	28.2	194	44.5	20	4.6
California	1,034	21	5	0.5	168	16.2	29	2.8	315	30.0	444	42.9	73	7.0
Colorado	798	19	23	2.9	109	13.7	25	3.1	331	41.5	219	27.4	91	11.4
Connecticut	1,029	26	16	1.5	181	17.6	34	3.3	374	36.3	399	38.8	25	2.4
Delaware	593	14	2	0.3	97	16.4	33	5.5	236	39.8	210	35.4	15	2.5
Florida	744	16	10	1.3	124	16.7	43	5.8	261	37.8	224	30.1	62	8.3
Georgia	761	16	5	0.7	63	9.3	39	5.1	221	29.0	347	45.6	86	11.3
Idaho	691	12	0	X	40	5.8	69	10.0	284	41.1	272	39.4	26	3.8
Illinois	980	18	2	0.2	187	19.1	22	2.2	143	14.6	478	48.8	148	15.1
Indiana	649	18	2	0.3	111	17.1	63	9.7	201	31.0	241	37.1	31	4.8
Iowa	698	13	10	1.4	103	14.8	55	7.8	270	38.7	207	29.7	53	7.6
Kansas	687	15	6	0.9	68	9.9	39	5.7	266	38.7	214	31.1	94	13.7
Kentucky	1,032	22	12	1.2	114	11.0	31	3.0	303	36.1	392	38.0	90	8.7
Louisiana	430	12	4	0.9	31	7.2	16	3.7	142	33.0	207	48.1	30	7.0
Maine	773	18	3	0.4	88	11.4	47	6.1	229	29.6	336	43.5	70	9.1
Maryland	1,187	24	33	2.7	179	15.1	75	6.3	252	21.2	490	41.3	158	13.3
Michigan	878	18	2	0.2	108	12.3	23	2.6	250	28.5	408	46.5	87	9.9
Minnesota	558	12	1	0.2	37	6.6	9	1.6	287	51.4	171	30.6	53	9.5
Mississippi	778	16	4	0.5	71	9.1	23	2.9	216	27.8	238	30.6	226	29.0
Missouri	1,071	23	12	0.1	204	19.0	45	4.2	371	34.6	386	36.0	53	4.9
Montana	698	14	19	2.7	92	13.2	31	4.4	291	41.7	232	33.2	33	5.7
Nebraska	860	24	8	0.9	111	12.9	82	9.5	303	35.2	252	29.3	104	12.0
Nevada	859	19	17	2.0	118	13.7	26	3.0	332	38.6	279	32.5	87	10.1
New Hampshire	432	10	2	0.5	81	18.8	27	6.2	125	28.9	178	41.2	19	4.4
New Jersey	1,032	21	6	0.6	84	8.1	100	9.7	289	28.0	358	34.7	195	18.9
New Mexico	873	16	4	0.5	53	6.1	22	2.5	484	55.4	273	31.3	37	4.2
New York	1,030	24	17	1.6	208	20.2	111	10.8	301	29.2	319	31.0	74	7.2
North Carolina	1,008	24	15	1.5	140	13.9	73	7.2	295	29.3	402	39.9	83	8.2
North Dakota	751	17	5	0.7	129	17.2	45	6.0	342	45.5	180	24.0	50	6.7
Ohio	847	22	25	3.0	124	14.6	57	6.7	185	21.8	350	41.3	103	12.5
Oklahoma	861	16	13	1.5	79	9.2	42	4.9	308	35.7	322	37.4	98	11.4
Oregon	611	13	12	2.0	85	13.9	27	4.4	189	30.9	292	47.8	6	0.9
Pennsylvania	996	23	2	0.2	266	26.7	35	3.5	148	14.9	435	43.7	110	11.0
Rhode Island	745	16	18	2.4	105	14.1	24	3.2	209	28.1	343	46.0	46	6.2
South Carolina	642	12	9	1.4	80	12.5	24	3.7	211	32.9	295	46.0	23	3.5
South Dakota	627	15	2	0.3	45	6.0	141	18.7	330	43.8	166	22.0	70	9.3
Tennessee	576	12	2	0.3	65	11.3	21	3.6	202	35.1	197	34.2	89	15.5
Texas	947	22	10	1.1	162	17.1	48	5.1	332	35.1	351	37.1	44	4.6
Utah	437	12	6	1.4	54	12.3	23	5.3	165	37.7	121	27.7	69	15.8
Vermont	942	19	4	0.4	120	12.7	86	9.1	355	37.7	284	30.1	93	9.9
Virginia	1,098	25	11	1.0	156	14.2	64	5.8	389	35.2	383	34.9	95	8.7
Washington	893	21	3	0.3	65	7.3	12	1.3	383	42.9	289	32.4	141	15.8
West Virginia	1,381	32	56	4.1	180	13.0	252	18.2	619	44.8	264	19.1	10	0.7
Wisconsin	699	20	2	0.3	132	17.2	35	4.6	397	51.6	126	16.4	7	0.9
Wyoming	749	15	21	2.7	74	9.6	32	4.2	341	44.4	252	32.8	48	6.3

Note: These data are from a mail survey of 49 State Police organizations conducted in May 1990. Hawaii was not included because it does not have a State-wide law enforcement agency comparable to those in other States. The Massachusetts State Police was revising its basic training program at the time of the survey, and therefore was excluded. Agencies included here are of two types: "State police," defined as a uniformed field patrol responsible for general police services; and "highway patrol," defined as a State law enforcement agency with a uniformed field patrol, police services restricted to or concentrated on traffic, vehicle, and highway-related activities. Alaska, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia are "State police" States. Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming are "highway patrol" States.

^aAn examination of the foundation and functions of the criminal justice system with specific attention to the role of the police in the system and government.

^bAn introduction to the development, philosophy, and types of law; criminal law; criminal procedure and rules of evidence; discretionary justice; application of the U.S. Constitution; court systems and procedures; and related civil law.

^cPublic service and noncriminal policing; cultural awareness; changing role of the police; human behavior and conflict management; psychology as it relates to the police function; causes of crime and delinquency; and police-public relations.

^dThe fundamentals of the patrol function including traffic, juvenile, and preliminary investigation; reporting and communication; arrest and detention procedures; interviewing; criminal investigation and case preparation; equipment and facility use; and other day-to-day responsibilities.

^eThe philosophy of when to use force and the appropriate determination of the degree necessary; armed and unarmed defense; crowd, riot, and prisoner control; physical conditioning; emergency medical services; and driver training.

^fEvaluation, examination, and counseling processes; department policies, rules, regulations, organization, and personnel procedures.

Source: Terry D. Edwards, "State Police Basic Training Programs: An Assessment of Course Content and Instructional Methodology," *American Journal of Police* Vol. 12, No. 4 (1993), pp. 30-34. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.52

Length of State Police firearms and driver training programs

By State, 1990

State	Firearms training			Driver training		
	Hours	Percent of police pro- ficiency training	Percent of total training	Hours	Percent of police pro- ficiency training	Percent of total training
National average	60.8	22.5%	7.8%	44.7	15.9%	5.7%
Alabama	54	13.2	5.9	96	23.5	9.7
Alaska	60	22.6	8.7	50	18.8	7.2
Arizona	54	28.4	9.7	36	18.9	6.4
Arkansas	54	35.1	12.4	40	20.6	9.2
California	76	17.1	7.4	34	7.7	3.3
Colorado	56	25.6	7.0	42	19.2	5.4
Delaware	46	21.9	7.8	16	7.6	2.7
Florida	87	38.8	11.7	43	19.2	5.8
Georgia	80	25.2	11.5	75	21.6	9.9
Idaho	48	17.6	6.9	48	17.6	6.9
Illinois	102	21.3	10.4	40	8.4	4.1
Indiana	77	32.0	11.9	46	19.1	4.7
Iowa	40	19.3	5.7	42	20.3	6.0
Kansas	52	24.3	7.6	40	19.3	5.7
Kentucky	78	19.9	7.7	44	11.2	4.3
Louisiana	60	29.0	14.0	32	15.5	7.4
Maine	46	13.7	5.9	60	17.9	7.7
Maryland	64	13.1	5.4	73	14.9	6.2
Michigan	74	18.1	8.4	46	11.3	5.2
Minnesota	33	19.3	5.9	36	21.1	6.5
Mississippi	58	24.4	7.5	18	7.6	2.3
Missouri	104	27.0	9.7	38	9.8	3.5
Montana	40	17.2	5.7	40	17.2	5.7
Nebraska	36	14.3	4.2	34	13.5	4.0
Nevada	72	25.8	8.4	40	14.3	4.7
New Hampshire	41	22.8	9.4	25	14.4	5.9
New Jersey	48	13.4	4.7	21	5.8	2.1
New Mexico	56	20.5	6.4	55	20.1	6.3
New York	80	25.1	7.8	80	25.1	7.8
North Carolina	41	10.2	3.3	95	23.6	9.4
North Dakota	34	18.9	4.5	32	17.8	4.3
Ohio	61	23.1	9.6	47	13.4	5.5
Oklahoma	137	42.5	15.9	44	13.7	5.1
Oregon	42	9.7	6.9	45	15.4	7.4
Pennsylvania	71	16.3	7.1	74	17.0	7.4
Rhode Island	58	16.9	7.8	48	13.8	6.4
South Carolina	24	8.1	3.7	66	22.4	10.3
South Dakota	52	31.3	8.3	40	24.1	6.4
Tennessee	44	22.3	7.6	28	14.2	4.9
Texas	91	25.3	9.6	41	22.7	4.3
Utah	40	33.1	9.2	20	16.5	4.6
Vermont	77	27.1	7.0	35	12.3	3.7
Virginia	46	12.0	4.2	60	15.7	5.5
Washington	53	18.3	5.9	73	25.3	8.2
West Virginia	64	24.2	4.6	12	4.5	0.9
Wisconsin	78	61.9	11.2	20	15.9	2.9
Wyoming	40	15.9	5.3	19	7.5	2.5

Note: See Note, table 1.51. For a definition of police proficiency training, see table 1.51, footnote e.

Source: Terry D. Edwards, "State Police Basic Training Programs: An Assessment of Course Content and Instructional Methodology," *American Journal of Police* Vol. 12, No. 4 (1993), pp. 37, 38. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.53

Appropriations for the Federal Judiciary

Fiscal years 1991-95

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	1991 appropriations	1992 appropriations	1993 appropriations ^a	1994 appropriations	1995 appropriations
Total	\$2,026,709	\$2,370,990	\$2,532,319	\$2,738,208	\$2,902,439
Supreme Court	22,536	24,588	25,606	25,850	27,240
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	9,762	10,775	11,554	12,900	13,438
Court of International Trade	8,838	9,432	10,345	11,000	11,685
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services	1,925,172	2,248,219	2,404,694	2,596,095	2,746,473
Salaries and expenses	1,662,023 ^b	1,875,300 ^c	1,979,000	2,156,000	2,340,127
Defender services	132,761	221,871 ^c	270,121	277,000	250,000
Fees of jurors and commissioners	58,597	70,000	74,320	77,095	59,346
Court security	71,791	81,048	81,253	86,000	97,000
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	39,850	44,681	45,100	44,900	47,500
Federal Judicial Center	15,551	17,795	17,500	18,450	18,828
Judiciary Trust Funds	5,000	6,500	8,520	20,545	28,475
U.S. Sentencing Commission	NA	9,000	9,000	8,468	8,800

Note: Some data for fiscal years 1994 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aIncludes supplemental appropriations.

^bAn additional \$750,000 was appropriated to this account but earmarked for transfer to the National Commission on Judicial Discipline and Removal.

^cIncludes supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1992 and incorporates them 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; Vol. 26, No. 3, p. 2; Vol. 26, No. 9, p. 2 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.54

Annual salaries of Federal Judges

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 1995

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

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

Table 1.55

Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts

By type of activity, 1979-92

Type of activity	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Total personnel ^a	12,563	14,011	14,606	15,278	16,139	16,667	17,542	18,277	19,352	20,743	21,431	22,490	24,643	27,432
Judges, total	701	824	825	871	901	910	942	997	1,011	1,034	1,035	1,340	1,355	1,416
Circuit	94	126	125	124	140	142	147	156	154	156	156	154	154	161
District	397	481	472	496	462	495	496	531	532	544	537	535	532	554 ^b
Bankruptcy courts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303	298	294
National courts	20	20	21	19	27 ^c	21 ^c	23	24	22	24	24	24	23	23
Territorial courts	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	-
Retired/resigned	187	194	204	228	248	248	272	282	299	306	314	323	347	384
Circuit executives	10	9	8	11	11	12	12	10	10	9	12	12	12	12
Staff to circuit executives	18	25	50	32	45	43	53	59	77	82	93	94	107	119
District executives	-	-	-	2	3	5	6	5	6	5	5	5	4	4
Staff to district executives	-	-	-	3	3	5	6	8	7	9	10	7	7	7
Secretaries to active judges	528	870	921	759	807	824	854	933	936	955	943	919	902	915
Secretaries to retired judges	139	142	15	197	202	191	205	188	180	206	228	269	279	308
Court (staff) secretaries	126	161	30	60	51	69	71	79	87	99	96	80	90	92
Law clerks to active judges	697	1,106	1,534	1,339	1,408	1,465	1,507	1,663	1,709	1,721	1,893	1,803	1,594	1,725
Law clerks to retired judges	159	160	76	277	286	244	281	258	221	386	394	200	453	486
Senior staff attorneys	11	11	5	10	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
Supervisory staff attorneys	8	8	7	6	11	11	13	12	17	21	20	25	22	29
Staff attorneys	117	117	80	88	108	107	117	130	135	132	134	147	162	232
Court (staff) law clerks	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other personnel for clerks' offices	2,717	2,836	2,966	3,012	3,467	3,703	4,012	4,089	4,255	4,482	4,618	4,873	5,081	5,519
Members of probation staffs, total	2,886	2,888	2,842	2,819	2,762	2,918	3,070	3,180	3,311	3,672	3,924	4,331	5,132	5,887
Probation officers	1,664	1,673	1,649	1,637	1,574	1,690	1,758	1,847	1,879	2,046	2,146	2,361	2,802	3,316
Probation officers' assistants	30	35	10	40	40	34	21	23	24	23	23	35	44	45
Pretrial services officers	100	95	91	68	71	72	91	98	123	189	233	277	329	439
Clerks	1,092	1,085	1,092	1,074	1,077	1,122	1,148	1,156	1,285	1,414	1,522	1,658	1,957	2,087
U.S. Sentencing Commission	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	91	115	104
Members of bankruptcy staffs, total	1,569	2,197	2,436	2,640	2,957	2,989	3,216	3,398	3,965	4,488	4,494	4,507	5,183	6,038
Judges	236	235	237	236	243	234	228	242	252	293	296	(d)	(d)	(d)
Secretaries to judges	-	-	198	209	221	230	236	233	240	286	289	298	302	300
Law clerks to bankruptcy judges	-	-	210	210	240	232	243	255	264	313	316	327	335	371
Clerks	1,333	1,962	1,791	1,985	2,253	2,293	2,509	2,668	3,209	3,566	3,551	3,849	4,504	5,316
Bankruptcy administrators and staff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	32	33	42	51
U.S. magistrates	444	439	441	485	435	447	440	450	451	452	464	476	476	475
Staff to U.S. magistrates	358	403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries to magistrates	-	-	69	211	223	239	250	267	275	286	294	310	318	353
Legal assistants to magistrates	-	-	-	108	146	159	191	236	254	282	284	291	313	358
Clerical assistants to magistrates	-	-	159	119	99	82	66	43	30	24	21	12	11	6
Federal public defenders and assistants	138	138	148	146	152	171	174	193	215	304	351	445	515	632
Staff to Federal public defenders	135	143	153	159	181	214	232	240	245	239	240	227	282	312
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	411	28	34	61	63	58	42	31	34	25	25	28	20	17
Court reporters	461	523	536	533	559	554	562	584	587	589	579	583	587	610
Court reporter/secretaries	-	-	1	1	1	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supporting personnel of the national courts	223	235	225	232	163	172	116	118	200	108	109	106	141	144
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	10	10	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	-	-
Messengers	5	10	39	1	5	1	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Librarians	51	52	37	109	131	159	176	183	186	187	209	238	264	270
Nurses	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
Interpreters	14	17	28	29	28	31	29	28	29	34	34	42	48	54
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	8	10	8	4	4	5	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	473	497	521	510	531	533	543	543	569	568	583	683	818	949
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	129	136	119	98	106	104	114	112	117	108	112	122	123	155
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	10	10	9	10	11	17
Speedy Trial Planning Groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reporters and staff	-	1	71	59	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Land commissioners	-	-	194	212	185	181	172	187	185	192	187	183	189	166
Land commission staff	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jury commissioners	-	-	12	38	32	29	30	25	20	18	16	14	13	7 ^o
Jury commissioners staff	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	2	3	3	-

Note: This table does not include the U.S. Supreme Court justices or staff. The total for 1990 has been revised because of the addition of U.S. Sentencing Commission figures. Data for 1979-90 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from the 1992 SOURCEBOOK.

^aPermanent and temporary personnel are included in the totals.

^bIncludes territorial judges.

^cThis figure includes the nine judges from the Court of International Trade (Article III), which is a national court.

^dBeginning in 1990, bankruptcy judges are included in the "judges" total.

^eFor 1992, jury commissioners and their staff are reported as a single figure.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1981*, p. 20; *1983*, p. 38; *1988*, pp. 50, 51 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1984*, p. 46; *1988*, p. 51; *1990*, p. 41; *1992*, p. 98 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.56

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

By Presidential administration, 1930-93

Presidential administration and Justice	Political party	Home State	Years on Court	Age at nomination	Number of years of previous judicial experience
<u>Hoover appointees</u>					
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
<u>F. Roosevelt appointees</u>					
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 ^b
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
<u>Truman appointees</u>					
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
<u>Eisenhower appointees</u>					
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
<u>Kennedy appointees</u>					
Byron R. White	Democrat	Colorado	1962-present	44	0
Arthur J. Goldberg	Democrat	Illinois	1962-1965	54	0
<u>Johnson appointees</u>					
Abe Fortas	Democrat	Tennessee	1965-1969	55	0
Thurgood Marshall	Democrat	New York	1967-1991	59	4
<u>Nixon appointees</u>					
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
<u>Ford appointees</u>					
John Paul Stevens	Republican	Illinois	1976-present	55	5
<u>Reagan appointees</u>					
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	1988-present	51	12
<u>Bush appointees</u>					
David H. Souter	Republican	New Hampshire	1990-present	50	13
Clarence Thomas	Republican	Georgia	1991-present	43	1
<u>Clinton appointees</u>					
Ruth Bader Ginsburg	Democrat	New York	1993-present	60	13

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

Source: Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Niami, *Vital Statistics on American Politics* (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 1994), pp. 294-299. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.57

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

By Presidential administration, 1963-94^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)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-94 (N=18)
Sex								
Male	97.5%	100.0%	100.0%	80.4%	96.8%	93.6%	81.1%	72.2%
Female	2.5	0	0	19.6	3.2	6.4	18.9	27.8
Ethnicity								
White	95	97.8	100	78.6	93.5	100	89.2	72.2
Black	5	0	0	16.1	3.2	0	5.4	16.7
Hispanic	0	0	0	3.6	3.2	0	5.4	11.1
Asian	0	2.2	0	1.8	0	0	0	0.0
Education, undergraduate								
Public-supported	32.5	40	50	30.4	29	21.3	29.7	50.0
Private (not Ivy League)	40	35.6	41.7	50	45.2	55.3	59.5	22.2
Ivy League	17.5	20	8.3	19.6	25.8	23.4	10.8	27.8
None indicated	10	4.4	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Education, law school								
Public-supported	40	37.8	50	39.3	35.5	42.6	29.7	38.9
Private (not Ivy League)	32.5	26.7	25	19.6	48.4	29.8	40.5	33.3
Ivy League	27.5	35.6	25	41.1	16.1	27.7	29.7	27.8
Occupation at nomination or appointment								
Politics or government	10	4.4	8.3	5.4	3.2	8.5	10.8	0.0
Judiciary	57.5	53.3	75	46.4	61.3	51.1	59.5	66.7
Law firm, large	5	4.4	8.3	10.8	9.6	14.9	16.2	16.7
Law firm, moderate	17.5	22.2	8.3	16.1	9.6	10.6	10.8	5.6
Law firm, small	7.5	6.7	0	5.4	0	2.1	0	0.0
Professor of law	2.5	2.2	0	14.3	16.1	10.6	2.7	11.1
Other	0	6.7	0	1.8	0	2.1	0	0.0
Occupational experience								
Judicial	65	57.8	75	53.6	70.9	53.2	62.2	72.2
Prosecutorial	47.5	46.7	25	32.1	19.3	34	29.7	50.0
Other	20	17.8	25	37.5	25.8	40.4	32.4	11.1
Religion								
Protestant	60	75.6	58.3	60.7	67.7	46.8	59.4	NA
Catholic	25	15.6	33.3	23.2	22.6	36.2	24.3	NA
Jewish	15	8.9	8.3	16.1	9.7	17	16.2	NA
Political party								
Democrat	95	6.7	8.3	82.1	0	0	5.4	88.9
Republican	5	93.3	91.7	7.1	100	95.7	89.2	5.6
Independent	0	0	0	10.7	0	2.1	5.4	5.6
Other	0	0	0	0	0	2.1	0	0.0
American Bar Association ratings								
Exceptionally well/well qualified	75	73.3	58.3	75	64.5	55.3	64.9	83.3
Qualified	20	26.7	33.3	25	35.5	44.7	35.1	16.7
Not qualified	2.5	0	8.3	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* (1994 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 intellectual 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 receive the same rating. The "exceptionally well qualified" and "well qualified" categories are combined for all administrations' appointees, and therefore figures prior to President Bush's administration may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

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

^b No 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 1988), pp. 323, 324, Table 3; and "Judicial Selection Under Clinton: A Midterm Examination," *Judicature* 76 (May-June 1995), p. 287. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.58

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

By Presidential administration, 1963-94^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)	President Clinton's appointees 1993-94 (N=107)
Sex								
Male	98.4%	99.4%	98.1%	85.6%	90.7%	92.5%	80.4%	68.2%
Female	1.6	0.6	1.9	14.4	9.3	7.4	19.6	31.8
Ethnicity								
White	93.4	95.5	88.5	78.7	93	91.9	89.2	64.5
Black	4.1	3.4	5.8	13.9	0.8	3.1	6.8	25.2
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	1.9	6.9	5.4	4.3	4	8.4
Asian	0	0	3.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0	0.9
Native American	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0.9
Education, undergraduate								
Public-supported	38.5	41.3	48.1	57.4	34.1	36.6	44.6	43.0
Private (not Ivy League)	31.1	38.5	34.6	32.7	49.6	50.9	41.2	42.0
Ivy League	16.4	19.6	17.3	9.9	16.3	12.4	14.2	15.0
None indicated	13.9	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Education, law school								
Public-supported	40.2	41.9	44.2	50.5	44.2	41	52.7	38.3
Private (not Ivy League)	36.9	36.9	38.5	32.2	47.3	44.1	33.1	38.3
Ivy League	21.3	21.2	17.3	17.3	8.5	14.9	14.2	23.4
Occupation at nomination or appointment								
Politics or government	21.3	10.6	21.2	4.4	7.8	16.8	10.8	11.2
Judiciary	31.1	28.5	34.6	44.6	40.3	34.8	41.9	43.9
Law firm, large	2.4	11.2	9.6	14	11.6	22.4	25.7	21.5
Law firm, moderate	18.9	27.9	25	19.8	25.6	14.3	14.9	11.2
Law firm, small	23	19	9.6	13.9	10.8	9.9	4.7	8.4
Professor of law	3.3	2.8	0	3	2.3	1.9	0.7	2.8
Other	0	0	0	0.5	1.6	0	1.4	0.9
Occupational experience								
Judicial	34.4	35.2	42.3	54.5	50.4	43.5	46.6	48.6
Prosecutorial	45.9	41.9	50	38.6	43.4	44.7	39.2	35.5
Other	33.6	36.3	30.8	28.2	28.7	27.9	31.8	32.7
Religion								
Protestant	58.2	73.2	73.1	60.4	58.9	60.9	64.2	NA
Catholic	31.1	18.4	17.3	27.7	34.1	27.3	28.4	NA
Jewish	10.7	8.4	9.6	11.9	7	11.2	7.4	NA
Political party								
Democrat	94.3	7.3	21.2	92.6	3.1	6.2	5.4	88.8
Republican	5.7	92.7	78.8	4.4	96.9	90.7	88.5	2.8
Independent	0	0	0	3	0	3.1	6.1	7.5
Other	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0.9
American Bar Association rating								
Exceptionally well/well qualified	48.4	45.3	45.1	50.9	50.4	57.1	57.4	60.7
Qualified	49.2	54.8	53.8	47.5	49.6	42.9	42.6	36.4
Not qualified	2.5	0	0	1.5	0	0	0.0	2.8

Note: See Note, table 1.57. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have had both judicial and prosecutorial experience. Data have been revised by the Source and therefore may 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 "Judicial Selection Under Clinton: A Midterm Examination," *Judicature* 78 (May-June 1995), p. 281. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne appointee classified as non-denominational.

Table 1.59

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

By district, 1973-93

District	1978																					
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Before the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	After the Om- nibus Judge- ship Act	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
FIRST CIRCUIT																						
Maine	91	89	103	80	74	80	73	36	31	28	23	41	47	42	63	70	60	55	55	52	46	40
Massachusetts	62	63	100	78	62	70	58	34	32	37	32	29	33	29	32	31	25	29	23	23	24	26
New Hampshire	65	48	56	41	30	40	49	25	12	19	15	22	12	14	20	15	18	22	49	24	26	26
Rhode Island	57	63	77	49	46	35	21	21	22	37	60	34	33	27	22	25	26	26	34	40	50	30
Puerto Rico	87	62	92	71	68	62	87	37	31	42	32	36	42	52	76	79	82	59	59	63	49	56
SECOND CIRCUIT																						
Connecticut	90	91	85	76	52	41	37	29	25	40	36	45	39	28	32	32	36	36	37	35	27	35
New York:																						
North	122	84	64	65	67	61	57	38	27	33	29	40	35	32	36	43	38	43	49	55	47	47
East	126	99	99	95	83	65	61	55	40	52	45	45	47	46	56	59	56	64	83	78	82	80
South	46	42	49	47	43	35	35	35	29	30	28	26	27	39	38	33	31	33	27	35	33	37
West	196	109	95	76	62	50	62	62	46	45	54	62	63	48	51	55	47	55	50	71	77	83
Vermont	49	69	53	40	41	28	21	21	20	34	24	23	25	32	38	41	48	49	50	64	47	42
THIRD CIRCUIT																						
Delaware	37	32	64	47	45	19	18	18	17	14	11	18	19	11	17	26	15	26	30	22	24	19
New Jersey	75	57	70	53	66	48	48	39	36	34	32	33	30	28	34	30	29	30	38	35	37	36
Pennsylvania:																						
East	37	37	41	39	29	25	18	18	15	17	19	22	23	24	29	23	29	26	29	25	28	23
Middle	58	68	49	46	54	29	33	20	20	32	35	34	35	37	37	38	37	37	60	39	44	48
West	31	38	38	33	30	32	25	25	19	16	19	18	18	26	25	30	24	24	22	26	28	31
Virgin Islands	120	133	192	245	199	194	157	56	166	124	159	150	117	127	121	166	137	174	202	118	118	185
FOURTH CIRCUIT																						
Maryland	91	101	124	99	82	85	64	49	39	45	50	44	44	55	48	47	36	38	38	37	36	36
North Carolina:																						
East	107	121	104	125	134	115	104	69	59	39	56	60	80	55	60	52	57	54	68	87	76	82
Middle	192	174	206	164	154	133	111	74	52	38	52	73	67	69	80	75	72	91	99	68	74	67
West	120	141	158	133	101	101	105	70	60	58	57	85	91	106	88	95	110	121	131	139	137	135
South Carolina	78	92	116	81	69	55	51	32	34	38	39	41	34	25	35	33	50	50	74	56	65	56
Virginia:																						
East	151	159	180	141	102	83	57	43	40	48	51	51	37	31	51	58	53	63	72	84	84	81
West	110	127	162	110	96	79	70	35	30	29	28	37	31	32	32	37	37	40	51	72	72	63
West Virginia:																						
North	73	57	46	46	70	49	38	38	36	33	28	61	54	62	51	80	95	127	88	47	77	35
South	70	74	96	101	84	62	53	29	28	24	24	36	29	29	47	53	69	53	87	66	68	69
FIFTH CIRCUIT																						
Alabama:																						
North	96	109	128	145	144	132	83	47	38	39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	161	121	147	117	88	83	51	34	46	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	70	62	78	80	83	54	45	45	33	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida:																						
North	132	124	105	102	70	71	57	38	29	32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	111	112	106	87	61	90	58	38	37	34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	130	120	120	119	115	82	80	47	51	62	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia:																						
North	123	121	106	84	85	66	46	25	27	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	127	125	106	86	116	67	37	37	40	40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	152	143	285	340	109	75	62	41	31	22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana:																						
East	69	66	83	47	77	41	30	21	21	20	19	32	26	27	27	31	29	29	31	32	33	25
Middle	97	96	86	77	104	85	33	17	17	13	16	36	31	39	41	28	27	23	28	31	25	42
West	66	71	104	123	53	46	34	27	24	25	24	31	29	28	26	23	34	25	30	32	25	29
Mississippi:																						
North	62	50	73	40	57	38	36	36	19	26	34	33	24	19	28	37	31	42	45	32	44	60
South	56	32	40	35	51	38	16	16	17	33	30	47	44	26	30	44	36	34	47	40	38	42
Texas:																						
North	109	112	113	100	106	100	74	49	43	43	65	66	57	61	66	65	61	70	68	54	74	62
East	55	63	58	57	64	46	49	37	31	39	39	38	37	28	22	27	27	46	40	36	44	57
South	202	140	135	159	141	166	157	96	86	105	113	117	111	109	112	132	131	160	170	88	77	63
West	287	250	220	153	161	180	133	110	85	85	97	129	121	109	101	107	126	177	168	113	123	110
Canal Zone	295	384	409	322	275	240	217	217	44	6	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.59

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

By district, 1973-93--Continued

District	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
							Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	After the Omnibus Judgeship Act														
SIXTH CIRCUIT																						
Kentucky:																						
East	212	184	178	93	90	81	69	31	26	24	28	28	29	27	41	39	34	40	45	51	55	57
West	117	116	116	117	122	154	76	76	55	54	61	50	58	45	45	48	35	35	37	44	42	47
Michigan:																						
East	166	162	172	140	118	78	54	41	29	29	31	36	39	29	34	41	34	33	41	42	45	48
West	162	105	141	131	120	96	71	35	18	29	37	40	36	34	37	34	35	42	39	37	34	44
Ohio:																						
North	113	98	100	94	79	61	37	30	26	27	26	41	40	27	33	37	37	46	38	37	40	45
South	72	57	77	75	67	63	49	41	33	39	39	39	43	41	44	44	60	62	60	51	53	46
Tennessee:																						
East	98	92	70	55	71	48	38	37	52	32	59	75	59	37	51	44	46	58	97	72	89	78
Middle	144	163	157	132	84	121	87	57	55	50	68	81	71	69	77	61	58	72	66	61	46	43
West	91	74	65	57	61	72	72	72	81	81	102	87	79	71	81	60	87	88	81	77	85	65
SEVENTH CIRCUIT																						
Illinois:																						
North	74	65	62	68	59	42	47	37	22	26	34	39	39	27	26	28	32	32	31	31	30	26
East ^a	131	81	104	74	68	96	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South ^b	89	104	74	46	47	52	54	54	47	61	49	80	70	43	46	52	61	44	52	38	51	58
Central ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	41	37	47	57	57	59	56	43	63	72	83	72	61	64	69
Indiana:																						
North	120	124	150	107	80	61	43	32	29	25	33	24	24	21	35	49	47	43	35	34	41	45
South	90	86	74	62	54	51	34	27	22	33	30	29	29	27	30	31	34	38	38	39	39	35
Wisconsin:																						
East	99	66	60	53	70	53	61	46	29	36	40	44	40	38	35	32	40	47	56	57	60	51
West	94	112	90	98	90	59	79	39	36	38	34	40	36	41	32	60	60	69	57	47	60	65
EIGHTH CIRCUIT																						
Arkansas:																						
East	138	133	171	128	125	123	102	51	42	35	43	48	37	34	38	54	35	42	63	44	51	38
West	45	42	59	42	34	44	37	37	32	29	30	48	49	32	25	24	28	23	32	32	43	45
Iowa:																						
North	44	59	80	53	90	41	27	27	33	36	43	39	34	47	40	55	71	94	61	48	57	69
South	85	95	107	101	61	88	109	65	29	42	43	33	31	33	37	34	42	39	45	41	37	30
Minnesota:																						
East	102	96	97	61	74	65	55	37	32	41	38	39	39	38	41	42	35	45	42	45	38	44
Missouri:																						
East	97	78	96	67	82	57	45	36	33	32	45	61	45	45	45	47	45	48	41	33	39	39
West	139	177	307	73	58	67	56	37	31	29	37	37	41	46	50	60	49	45	50	42	50	53
Nebraska:																						
East	74	70	72	46	48	44	40	40	37	27	29	32	26	31	59	43	40	52	59	46	50	47
North Dakota:																						
East	39	78	50	59	70	52	51	51	36	49	50	46	49	48	44	46	61	83	74	78	75	66
South Dakota:																						
East	128	159	211	200	173	99	78	52	59	69	66	67	49	63	60	70	68	65	79	77	61	70
NINTH CIRCUIT																						
Alaska:																						
East	122	153	117	85	78	54	28	28	35	28	34	42	45	24	19	37	38	26	25	28	54	32
Arizona:																						
East	305	246	274	252	221	158	124	77	62	69	55	65	67	67	73	86	92	103	100	122	143	116
California:																						
North	75	63	75	59	66	47	34	31	31	25	35	44	43	48	38	44	41	37	39	28	28	32
East	323	309	400	288	178	167	104	52	54	52	68	60	57	58	53	49	71	81	64	65	61	67
Central	136	109	124	109	98	81	62	56	58	65	55	59	67	48	48	47	43	50	41	38	43	45
South	409	502	479	286	197	141	142	101	87	110	108	121	126	116	133	155	120	122	111	128	174	169
Hawaii:																						
East	98	83	80	72	304 ^b	52	112	57	34	29	36	50	73	48	45	47	42	52	44	40	37	39
Idaho:																						
East	49	51	67	57	70	71	66	66	42	41	45	64	43	56	51	70	54	36	43	35	43	33
Montana:																						
East	99	77	87	96	107	100	75	75	66	78	64	80	82	54	58	55	63	71	74	76	74	76
Nevada:																						
East	97	119	130	130	98	66	63	42	45	63	51	96	92	91	59	81	65	76	69	90	102	108
Oregon:																						
East	86	86	104	84	90	73	71	43	39	31	24	34	37	39	70	60	78	78	79	88	87	80
Washington:																						
East	98	84	141	84	107	101	93	70	72	69	82	101	128	81	93	95	145	164	159	128	108	110
West	132	132	161	117	112	103	91	64	52	49	53	53	43	31	32	38	45	49	42	45	43	41
Guam:																						
East	63	104	34	32	24	50	77	77	55	52	73	25	58	65	72	48	68	120	119	128	113	119
Northern Mariana Islands ^c																						
East	X	X	X	X	X	7	17	17	16	24	24	9	1	3	2	2	16	11	4	13	15	15

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.59

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

By district, 1973-93--Continued

District	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
							Before the Omnibus Judgeship Act	After the Omnibus Judgeship Act														
TENTH CIRCUIT																						
Colorado	100	129	101	73	87	77	66	43	42	29	33	46	38	36	33	40	39	47	44	45	50	52
Kansas	114	112	106	112	99	82	52	41	36	47	46	52	51	50	55	48	51	52	43	36	42	42
New Mexico	166	129	128	101	85	96	73	54	41	46	38	47	61	54	72	106	127	122	125	120	121	118
Oklahoma:																						
North	94	106	120	116	96	88	71	44	44	30	44	64	45	64	67	79	62	66	53	38	44	48
East	50	47	39	40	55	56	58	58	48	36	53	96	80	58	68	48	37	55	50	48	42	35
West	94	84	95	81	103	70	76	55	47	40	74	54	54	40	53	50	51	44	48	37	34	39
Utah	54	57	72	75	74	59	65	43	43	42	43	44	51	42	40	45	53	52	57	51	56	58
Wyoming	113	115	133	107	143	122	75	75	81	78	60	90	85	45	32	35	32	58	53	33	30	30
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT																						
Alabama:																						
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	50	37	44	40	43	40	35	35	29	38	33
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	38	46	50	33	31	39	52	53	45	58	66	61
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	35	60	59	55	53	57	64	55	80	86	90
Florida:																						
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	28	48	64	60	80	76	77	70	49	63	69
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	46	47	44	69	71	75	83	84	79	82	84
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	91	90	91	87	89	98	85	95	86	73	64
Georgia:																						
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	34	28	35	44	42	48	46	28	35	42	45
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	57	53	40	42	43	38	70	64	40	58	44
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	38	35	34	45	59	49	48	47	51	56	49
District of Columbia	89	56	59	56	53	48	50	50	39	32	29	21	29	29	28	32	31	31	34	48	33	29

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. Data for 1972-86 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1987, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

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 1980-93 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, 1991, 1993* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.60

Duties performed by magistrates in U.S. District Courts

1984, 1990-94						
Activity	1984	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total all matters	378,256	450,565	460,722	498,977	510,057	517,397
Trial jurisdiction cases	84,475	100,930	95,098	93,077	81,833	87,519
Misdemeanors	11,276	13,248	11,840	12,637	10,908	10,908
Petty offenses	73,199	87,682	83,258	80,440	70,925	75,381
Preliminary proceedings	109,337	167,382	178,789	205,854	203,592	196,990
Search warrants	7,372	20,672	23,887	23,279	24,631	26,250
Arrest warrants/summonses	12,401	18,972	19,944	22,453	21,618	20,513
Initial appearances	40,209	49,624	51,745	55,146	52,651	50,645
Detention hearings	NA	17,191	19,612	22,732	21,772	21,711
Bail reviews	8,579	7,858	8,246	8,260	8,089	7,394
Preliminary examinations	4,854	7,145	8,116	8,959	8,427	8,406
Grand jury returns	3,466	4,556	4,992	5,615	5,408	5,208
Arraignments	23,646	34,311	35,699	37,610	37,541	35,061
Attorney appointment hearings	NA	NA	NA	7,345	6,325	6,116
Seizure warrants	NA	NA	NA	3,927	3,854	2,529
Fee applications	NA	NA	NA	5,148	8,167	8,655
Other ^a	8,810	7,053	6,548	5,380	5,109	4,502
Additional duties	180,898	177,295	181,849	194,567	217,892	225,053
Criminal	29,957	37,340	38,567	41,093	47,015	47,780
Motions	22,819	26,509	27,003	25,961	29,107	28,240
Evidentiary hearings	997	2,256	2,171	1,353	1,963	2,154
Pretrial conferences	2,900	3,488	4,111	4,794	4,793	4,555
Calendar calls	546	1,403	1,303	1,517	1,518	2,183
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	NA	NA	2,295	3,465	3,752
Other ^b	2,695	3,684	3,979	5,173	6,169	6,896
Civil	132,784	119,372	119,584	129,183	143,156	146,814
Pretrial conferences	33,207	45,201	45,193	48,420	53,235	54,703
Motions	78,825	61,594	62,610	58,407	64,400	65,639
Evidentiary hearings	1,091	1,964	1,987	816	879	774
Social Security	10,534	5,112	3,739	4,080	4,319	5,623
Special masterships	599	1,097	1,074	1,240	895	825
Calendar calls	967	1,342	1,941	1,464	1,366	1,792
Motion hearings/arguments	NA	NA	NA	11,749	14,189	13,535
Other ^c	7,561	3,062	3,040	3,007	3,873	3,923
Prisoner litigation	18,157	20,583	23,698	24,291	27,721	30,459
Evidentiary hearings ^d	1,249	1,284	1,406	1,634	1,718	1,795
State habeas	5,450	6,078	6,843	6,066	6,069	6,443
Federal habeas	2,345	2,339	2,965	2,726	2,898	2,795
Civil rights	10,362	12,166	13,890	13,865	17,036	19,426
Civil consent	3,546	4,958	4,986	5,479	6,740	7,835
Without trial	2,697	3,950	3,874	4,111	5,240	6,092
Jury trial	305	495	538	667	673	912
Non-jury trial	544	513	574	701	827	831

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. Data for 1984, 1990, and 1991 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

^aBeginning in 1992, category includes contempt proceedings and other hearings.

^bBeginning in 1992, category includes hearings for mental competency.

^cBeginning in 1992, category includes fee applications and summary jury trials.

^dPrior to 1992, evidentiary hearings also were included in the totals for State habeas, Federal habeas, and civil rights.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), Table S-19.

Table 1.61

Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts		Intermediate appellate court	Number of Judges		General trial courts	Number of Judges	Term (In years)
		Number of judges ^a	Term (In years) ^b		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	127	6
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior courts	30 ^c	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	21	6	Superior courts	125	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery courts and Circuit courts	99 ^d	(d)
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	88	12	Superior courts	789 ^o	6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	8	District Court	114 ^f	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	150	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts and Court of Chancery	20 ^g	12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District Courts of Appeals	57	6	Circuit courts	421	6
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	159	4 ^h
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	3	10	Circuit courts	25 ⁱ	10
Idaho	Supreme Court	6	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	34 ^j	4
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	40 ^k	10	Circuit courts	820	6
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	15 ^m	10	Superior Court, Probate Court, and Circuit courts	242	6
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	332 ⁿ	6
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	149 ^o	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	91	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	54	10	District courts	207 ^p	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	123	15
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	206	6
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	District courts	242	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts Circuit courts	39 40	4 4
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit courts	134 ^q	6
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	37 ^r	6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	50	6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	38	6
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	29 ^s	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 ^t	Appellate Division of Superior Court	28	7	Superior Court	374 ^u	7
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	10	8	District courts	61	6
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 ^t	Appellate Division of Supreme Court Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	48 15	5 ^t 5 ^t	Supreme Court and County Court	597	14 ^t
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	77 ^v	8
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals ^w	3	X	District courts	24	6
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	65	6	Court of Common Pleas	355	6
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District Court	71 ^x	4
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	6	Circuit Court Tax Court	92 1	6 6
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court Commonwealth Court	15 9	10 10	Courts of Common Pleas	366	10
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	22 ^y	Life
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	6	6	Circuit Court	40 ^z	6
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	36 ^{aa}	8
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals Court of Criminal Appeals	12 9	8 8	Chancery courts Circuit courts	33 108	8 8
Texas	Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals	9 9	6 6	Courts of Appeals	80	6	District courts	386	4
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10 ^{ab}	Court of Appeals	7	10 ^{ab}	District courts	35	6
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts and District courts	31 ^{ac}	6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	135	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	17	6	Superior courts	153	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court of Appeals	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	60	8
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	13	6	Circuit courts	223	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	6 ^{ad}	(ae)	X	X	X			
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	7	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	111	12

See notes on next page.

Table 1.61

Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994—Continued

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

^aNumber includes chief justice.

^bInitial term may be shorter.

^cPlus five masters.

^dAt 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 34 judges who serve 4-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 6-year terms.

^ePlus 114 commissioners and 24 referees.

^fPlus three magistrates.

^gFor Superior Court: president judge, 3 resident judges, and 11 associate judges; Court of Chancery: 5 chancellors.

^hFor judges of the Superior Court of the Atlanta Judicial Court, term of office is 8 years.

ⁱPlus 13 family court judges.

^jPlus 75 lawyer and 2 non-lawyer magistrates.

^kPlus 11 supplemental judges.

^l2 years initial; 10 years retention.

^mPlus one tax court judge.

ⁿIncludes 8 chief judges, 101 district judges, 46 district associate judges, 17 senior judges, 11 associate juvenile judges, and 149 part-time magistrates.

^oPlus 69 district associate judges.

^pPlus seven commissioners.

^qPlus 175 associate circuit judges.

^rPlus six judges for Water Court and one for Workers' Compensation Court.

^sPlus nine full-time and two part-time marital masters.

^tMay be reappointed to age 70.

^uPlus 21 surrogates.

^vPlus 100 clerks who hear uncontested probate.

^wTemporary.

^xPlus 77 associate judges and 63 special judges.

^yIncludes 2 masters in the Superior Court; plus 10 judges for Workers' Compensation Court.

^zPlus 20 masters-in-equity.

^{aa}Plus 17 law magistrates, 7 part-time law magistrates, 83 full-time clerk magistrates, and 49 part-time clerk magistrates.

^{ab}3 years initial; 10 years retention.

^{ac}Plus four magistrates. District court judges also serve as family court judges.

^{ad}Chief judges and associate judges sit on appellate and trial divisions.

^{ae}For good behavior.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1994-95* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1994), pp. 184-187. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.62

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994

Jurisdiction	Years of minimum residence											
	U.S. citizenship		In State		In district		Minimum age		Member of State bar (years)		Other	
	Appellate	Trial	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 ^b	5	1 ^{f,g}		30 ^f	30	10 ^e	5	(h,i)	(h,i)
Arkansas	Y	Y	2	2			30	28	(j,k)	(j,k)	(h)	(h)
California									10 ^k	10 ^k		
Colorado			(g)			(g)			5	5	(i)	(i)
Connecticut							18		10	10		
Delaware			(b)	(b)					(j)	(j)		
Florida			(g)	(g)	Y ^c	Y ^c			10	5	(i)	(i)
Georgia	(a)	(a)	Y ^c	(b)			Y ^c	30	7	7		
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y ^{b,c}	Y ^{b,c}					10	10		
Idaho	Y	Y	2	1		(g)	30	30	Y ^c	10		
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	Y ^c	Y ^{c,k}	Y ^{c,k}		
Kentucky	Y	Y	2	2	2	2			8	8		
Louisiana			2	2	2	2	25		5	5		
Maine									(l)	(l)	(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	Y ^c	30	Y ^c	Y ^c		
Montana	Y	Y	2	2					5	5		
Nebraska	Y	Y	3	2 ^g	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	35	35	10 ^k	10 ^k		
New York							18	18	10	10		
North Carolina			Y ^c						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	(l)	(l)
Oklahoma			(g)		(g)	(g)	30		5 ^k	4 ^k		
Oregon	Y	Y	3	3	(g)	1			Y ^c	Y ^c		
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	1 ^b	(b)		1			Y ^c	Y ^c		
Rhode Island							21					
South Carolina	Y	Y	5 ^b	5 ^b			21	26	5	5		
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y ^c	Y ^c	Y ^{c,g}	Y ^{c,g}	26	26	Y ^c	Y ^c		
Tennessee			5 ^b	5		1	35 ^p	30	Y ^{c,j}	Y ^{c,j}		
Texas	Y	Y	(b)	(b)	(f)	2	35	Y ^c	Y ^{c,k}	Y ^{c,k}		
Utah			5 ^q	3		Y ^c	30 ^r	25	Y ^c	Y ^c		
Vermont			5	5					Y ^{c,k}	Y ^{c,k}		
Virginia			Y ^c	Y ^c					5	5		
Washington			1	1	1	1			Y ^{c,s}	Y ^c		
West Virginia			5	5			30	30	10 ^k	Y ^{c,k}		
Wisconsin			(t)	(t)	(t)	(g,t)			5	5		
Wyoming	Y	Y	3	2			30	28	5 ^k	1 ^j		
District of Columbia	Y	Y			(u)	(t)			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	5				25	10	Y ^{c,k}	Y ^{c,k}		

See notes on next page.

Table 1.62

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1994—Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.61. "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.

^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 70 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.

^l6 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.

^p30 years for judges of court of appeals and court of criminal appeals.

^qSupreme court is 5 years; court of appeals is 3 years.

^rSupreme court is 30 years; court of appeals is 25 years.

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

^t10 days.

^u90 days.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1994-95* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1994), pp. 188, 189. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.63

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of January 1995

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	\$115,695	\$114,615	\$78,300 (105,125) ^a	10/1/94	New Hampshire	\$95,623	X	\$62,753 to 89,646	7/8/94
Alaska	104,472 ^a to 105,876	98,688	80,615 ^a to 103,596	1/1/91	New Jersey	115,000	\$108,000	100,000	1/1/91
Arizona	96,314	94,021	91,728	1/1/95	New Mexico	79,567	75,589	71,810	7/2/94
Arkansas	95,216	92,205	89,188	7/1/94	New York	125,000	119,000	113,000	10/1/94
California	131,085	122,893	107,390	1/1/95	North Carolina	96,000 ^b	92,000 ^b	87,000 ^b	7/1/94
Colorado	84,000	79,500	75,000	7/1/92	North Dakota	71,555	67,551 ^d	65,970	7/1/92
Connecticut	106,553 ^b	99,077 ^b	94,647 ^b	7/1/93	Ohio	101,150	94,200	76,150 (93,650)	1/1/92
Delaware	108,300	X	102,900	7/1/94	Oklahoma	87,700	78,660	75,000	1/1/95
Florida	109,664	104,181	98,698	11/1/94	Oregon	83,700	81,700	76,200	7/1/93
Georgia	109,459	108,765	78,564 (109,164) 92,564 ^a	7/1/94	Pennsylvania	110,963	107,264	95,111	1/1/95
Hawaii	93,780	89,780	86,780	1/1/90	Rhode Island	104,403 ^b	X	93,997 ^b	1/8/95
Idaho	79,183	78,183	74,214	7/1/93	South Carolina	97,040	92,190	92,190	7/18/94
Illinois	112,124	105,528	90,242	7/1/94	South Dakota	74,241	X	69,333	6/20/94
Indiana	81,000	76,500	61,740 ^c	1/1/91	Tennessee	99,240	94,620	90,540	7/1/94
Iowa	93,900	90,300	90,300	12/30/94	Texas	94,686	89,952	85,217	12/1/92
Kansas	87,876	84,739	76,395	9/18/94	Utah	92,000	87,850	83,650	7/1/94
Kentucky	83,752	80,333	76,916	7/1/94	Vermont	76,365	X	72,539	1/6/95
Louisiana	94,300	89,300	84,300	12/1/94	Virginia	105,111	99,760	97,485	12/1/94
Maine	83,616	X	79,073	7/1/91	Washington	107,200	101,900	96,600	9/3/92
Maryland	102,000	95,300	91,700	7/1/94	West Virginia	85,000	X	80,000	1/1/95
Massachusetts	95,808	88,730	85,180	1/1/95	Wisconsin	97,756	92,041	86,289	7/31/94
Michigan	111,941	107,463	98,844 (102,986) 102,986 ^a	1/1/94	Wyoming	85,000	X	77,000	1/1/93
Minnesota	94,395	88,945	83,494	1/4/93	National average	95,660	93,970	85,699	X
Mississippi	90,800	84,000	81,200	7/1/94	District of Columbia	141,700	X	133,600	1/1/93
Missouri	95,897	89,558	73,134	7/1/93	Federal system	164,100	141,700	133,600	1/1/93
Montana	64,452	X	63,178	1/1/93	American Samoa	74,303	X	X	NA
Nebraska	88,157	83,749	81,546	7/1/92	Guam	X	82,025	100,000	5/1/93
Nevada	85,000 ^b	X	79,000 ^b	1/7/91	Northern Mariana Islands	126,000	X	120,000	1/24/95
					Puerto Rico	85,000	72,500	55,000 to 65,000	10/1/92
					Virgin Islands	X	X	100,000	10/1/93

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 40 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.

^aMedian salary.

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

^cCounties may add supplements.

^dAppellate court associate judge salary not reported. Salary reported is for the presiding judge.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *State Court Report*, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, Winter 1995), pp. 4-9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.64

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

By State, as of May 1995

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	Until next general election	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut ^b	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
District of Columbia ^c	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee 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	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan 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, winner runs in retention election	8
New York ^d	Nominating commission	14 years	Reappointment by governor	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma ^f	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Elected by legislature	10 years	Election by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas ^f	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes against it	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 1.64

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

By State, as of May 1995—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 the judge's continuation in office. In the retention election, the judge must win a majority of the vote in order to serve a full term, except in Illinois which requires 60 percent. "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions. "Initial selection" is defined as the constitutional or statutory method by which judges are selected for a full term of office. "Retention" refers to the method used to select judges for subsequent terms of office.

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

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

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

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

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

^fOklahoma and Texas have two courts of final jurisdiction; the supreme court, which has final civil jurisdiction; and the court of criminal appeals, which has final criminal jurisdiction.

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

Table 1.65

Method of selection and length of initial and retention terms of intermediate appellate court judges in 39 States

As of May 1995

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 renominate, 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 ^c	10 years	Partisan election ^c	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
Mississippi	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
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 governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in 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 ^d	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania ^e	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	Until next general election but not less than 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 1.64. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

^ePennsylvania 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.^cAlthough party affiliation of judicial candidates appears on ballots, judicial primaries are open. This gives judicial elections a nonpartisan character.^dAppeals 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); and data provided by the American Judicature Society. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.66

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

By State and name of court, as of May 1995

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	8
<u>Delaware</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	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 ^g	6
<u>Indiana</u> Superior court	Partisan election ^h	6 years	Partisan election ^j	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 ^k	Until next general election	Retention election ^l	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	Until next general election but not less than 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	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Missouri</u> Circuit court	Partisan election ^m	6 years ⁿ	Partisan election ^o	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 ^p	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 1.66

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

By State and name of court, as of May 1995--Continued

State/name of court(s)	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
<u>New Mexico</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, winner runs in retention election	6
<u>New York</u> Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14
<u>North Carolina</u> Superior court	Partisan election ^d	8 years	Partisan election ^f	8
<u>North Dakota</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Ohio</u> Common Pleas court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Oklahoma</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Oregon</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Pennsylvania</u> Common Pleas court	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
<u>Rhode Island</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	Life tenure	X	X
<u>South Carolina</u> Circuit court	Elected by legislature	6 years	Reelected by legislature	6
<u>South Dakota</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Tennessee</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Texas</u> District court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>Utah</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Vermont</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	6 years	Automatic retention unless legislature votes against it	6
<u>Virginia</u> Circuit court	Elected by legislature	8 years	Reelected by legislature	8
<u>Washington</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>West Virginia</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
<u>Wisconsin</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Wyoming</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.64. 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, initial selection and retention are by nonpartisan election.

^hA nominating commission is used for the superior court judges of Lake and St. Joseph Counties. In Vanderburgh County the election is nonpartisan.

ⁱIn Lake and St. Joseph Counties each appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 2 years.

^jNonpartisan elections are used in Allen and Vanderburgh Counties. Retention elections are used in Lake and St. Joseph Counties.

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

^lFourteen of 31 districts use partisan elections.

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

ⁿAn 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.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.67

Staff and budget of judicial conduct organizations

By State, 1993-94^a

State	Total employed	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants	Secretaries	Other staff	Budget amount
Alabama ^b	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	\$125,751
Alaska	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	275,400
Arizona	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	160,000 ^c
Arkansas	4	1	0	1	1	1	0	213,947 ^d
California	13	1	6	0	1	4	1	1,300,901 ^e
Colorado	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	94,000
Delaware	(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
District of Columbia	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	125,639 ^g
Florida	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	412,597
Georgia	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	146,258
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	41,195
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	68,100
Illinois ^h	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	257,570
Indiana	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	(i)
Kansas	3	(j)	(k)	(l)	0	0	1	27,114 ^m
Kentucky	4	1	1	1	1	0	0	48,450
Louisiana	6	1	3	1	0	1	0	85,866 ⁿ
Maine	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	44,518 ^o
Maryland	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	15,000 ^p
Michigan	8	1	3	1	0	2	1	824,000
Minnesota	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	177,000 ^q
Mississippi	3	1	0	1	0	1	0	183,225
Missouri	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	101,472 ^d
Nebraska	X	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15,000 ^r
Nevada	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	39,326 ^s
New Hampshire	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	10,000
New Jersey	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	160,000 ^t
New Mexico	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	80,000
New York	27	1	7	6	3	8	2	1,654,000 ^u
North Carolina	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	102,000 ^v
North Dakota ^w	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	175,363
Ohio ^x	17	1	5	2	0	6	3	916,820
Oklahoma ^y	4	1	2	0	0	1	0	5,000 ^z
Oregon	1	1	(aa)	(aa)	0	(aa)	0	58,723
Pennsylvania ^{ab}	8	1	1	2	1	2	1	563,000
South Carolina	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	69,707 ^z
South Dakota	(ac)	X	X	X	X	X	X	20,000 ^{ad}
Texas	12	1	6	0	4	0	1	454,742 ^{ae}
Utah	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	32,000
Virginia	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	338,090 ^q
Washington	6	1	0	2	1	1	1	531,765
Wisconsin	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	169,100

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. Figures presented include both full- and part-time staff. Information was not available for Connecticut, Iowa, Massachusetts, Montana, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

^aThe judicial conduct organizations do not use uniform reporting periods. Most of the budgets reported are for calendar year 1993. Data reported for Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Utah are for a year beginning 7/1/93 and ending 6/30/94. The figures for the District of Columbia are for 10/1/92 to 9/30/93. New Jersey and Texas figures are for 9/1/93 to 8/31/94.

^bAlabama has a two-tiered judicial disciplinary system; figures are for the Judicial Inquiry Commission, the first tier.

^cCosts and fees recovered in formal proceedings can be used by the Commission but only in the year in which they were incurred.

^dThe attorney general's office pays attorney salaries and represents the Judicial Discipline and Disability Commission. If there is a conflict of interest, a reserve fund is available to hire outside counsel.

^eThe attorney general's office pays litigation costs.

^fThe Court on the Judiciary has no budget or staff. The clerk of the supreme court serves as the clerk of the Court on the Judiciary. All costs are paid by the supreme court, except when private counsel is appointed. If private counsel is appointed, payment is made from a superior court fund established to reimburse private counsel for representing State judicial employees before a Delaware court.

^gThe Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure has the dual authority to discipline and re-appoint judges. Therefore, the Commission's budget includes both functions.

^hIllinois has a two-tiered judicial discipline system; figures are for the Judicial Inquiry Board, the first tier.

ⁱThe Commission on Judicial Qualifications is part of the supreme court and has no separate budget.

^jThe appellate clerk serves as the executive director of the Commission on Judicial Qualifications.

^kAn attorney is retained as the commission examiner.

^lServices of a court investigator are available to the Commission.

^mThe annual budget does not include personnel or office costs. Most of these costs are paid by the appellate clerk's budget.

ⁿThe Judicial Commission actually spent \$139,606.

^oExcludes expenses; all expenses are paid by or through the administrative office of the courts.

^pLitigation expenses are paid for by the administrative office of the courts. The Commission on Judicial Disabilities also has a reserve fund for special investigative or attorney services.

^qDoes not include litigation costs.

^rIncludes no staff; staff support comes from the court administrator's office. Litigation costs are not included in the budget. There is a reserve fund for special investigative or attorney services.

^sLitigation costs are paid by the attorney general.

^tThe Advisory Committee on Judicial Conduct budget is included in the budget of the office of professional services, administrative office of the courts.

^uIncludes all expenses including litigation and rent.

^vIncludes litigation expenses except that the attorney general provides services of a staff attorney to serve as special counsel for the Judicial Standards Commission.

^wStaff and budget are for both the Judicial Conduct Commission and the Disciplinary Board at the Supreme Court.

^xThe board handles both judicial and attorney discipline. Staff and budget figures are for both.

^yOklahoma has a two-tiered judicial discipline system. These figures are for the Council on Judicial Complaints, the first tier.

^zCosts for litigation may be paid by special funding of general fund.

^{aa}Services by contract.

^{ab}Pennsylvania has a two-tiered judicial discipline system; figures are for the Judicial Conduct Board, the first tier.

^{ac}The Commission on Judicial Qualifications has no full-time employees. Staff duties are performed by Commission members; the secretary is a judge.

^{ad}Additional funds available through the unified judicial system, when needed.

^{ae}Biennial budget; excludes director's salary.

Source: American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter*, Vol. 16, No. 4 (Chicago: American Judicature Society, Winter 1995), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.58

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

Fiscal years 1988-94

Fiscal year	Juries serving	Sessions convened	Jurors		Hours		Proceedings filed by indictment		Average defendants indicted per session
			Total	Average per session	Total	Average per session	Cases	Defendants	
1988	736	10,668	209,168	19.6	57,362	5.4	23,243	38,214	3.6
1989	744	10,413	205,131	19.7	56,792	5.5	24,050	39,679	3.8
1990	742	10,065	198,863	19.8	53,978	5.4	24,779	40,817	4.1
1991	788	10,914	215,789	19.8	58,293	5.3	27,168	44,607	4.1
1992	836	11,571	228,784	19.8	61,806	5.3	28,560	47,164	4.1
1993	847	11,181	221,505	19.8	59,117	5.3	27,038	44,480	4.0
1994	854	10,674	211,647	19.8	55,789	5.2	23,859	40,238	NA

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 charges.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1992, p. 75; 1993, p. 20; 1994, Tables D-2, J-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 1.69

Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

1977-94

	Total jurors available							Jury trial days					Juror Usage Index
	Total ^b	Selected or serving		Challenged		Not selected, serving, or challenged ^a		Total	Criminal		Civil		
		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%	29,875	16,945	56.7%	12,930	43.3%	19.6
1978	570,523	345,372	60.5	88,103	15.5	137,048	24.0	29,238	16,084	55.0	13,154	45.0	19.5
1979	565,617	334,765	59.2	91,575	16.2	139,277	24.6	28,851	15,171	52.6	13,680	47.4	19.6
1980	605,547	368,710	60.9	92,110	15.2	144,727	23.1	32,159	15,649	48.7	16,510	51.3	18.8
1981	648,929	396,746	61.1	100,041	15.4	152,142	23.4	35,596	15,925	44.7	19,671	55.3	18.2
1982	631,600	389,979	61.6	98,657	15.6	143,970	22.8	35,263	15,587	44.2	19,676	55.8	17.9
1983	640,577	413,813	64.6	102,492	16.0	124,272	19.4	37,589	16,539	44.0	21,050	56.0	17.0
1984	666,942	430,845	64.6	110,045	16.5	126,052	18.9	39,572	16,778	42.4	22,793	57.6	16.9
1985	676,140	442,196	65.4	114,268	16.9	119,677	17.7	40,289	17,203	42.7	23,086	57.3	16.8
1986	705,819	465,135	65.9	119,283	16.9	121,401	17.2	41,945	19,253	45.9	22,692	54.1	16.8
1987	732,039	488,270	66.7	126,642	17.3	117,126	16.0	44,511	19,095	42.9	25,415	57.1	16.5
1988	762,083	502,213	65.9	134,127	17.6	125,744	16.5	44,324	19,990	45.1	24,334	54.9	17.2
1989	814,322	525,238	64.5	146,578	18.0	142,506	17.5	45,403	24,154	53.2	21,249	46.8	17.9
1990	828,527	540,200	65.2	150,792	18.2	137,535	16.6	46,194	23,005	49.8	23,189	50.2	17.9
1991	855,175	550,733	64.4	159,062	18.6	145,380	17.0	46,563	24,772	53.2	21,791	46.8	18.4
1992	887,234	570,878	64.3	166,082	18.7	150,274	16.9	48,368	25,248	52.2	23,120	47.8	18.3
1993	861,160	553,726	64.3	162,759	18.9	144,675	16.8	46,646	24,629	52.8	22,017	47.2	18.5
1994	788,066	514,607	65.3	145,792	18.5	127,667	16.2	45,060	20,592	45.7	24,468	54.3	17.5
Percent change 1994 over 1993	-8.5%	-7.1%	X	-10.4%	X	-11.0%	X	-3.4%	-16.4%	X	-11.1%	X	-5.3%

Note: In this table, 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 1994 data are for 94 District Courts. Data for 1977-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Petit jurors determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial. 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.

^aIncludes jurors in travel status.

^bEach juror is counted for each day serving, traveling, or waiting at the courthouse to serve.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1980, p. 574; 1981, p. 6; 1986, p. 23 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1991, p. 98; 1992, p. 73; 1994, Table S-17 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.70

Jury fees in State and Federal courts

By Jurisdiction, 1995

Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day	Jurisdiction	Juror fees per day
Federal	\$40.00 ^a	Missouri	\$6.00
Alabama	10.0	Montana	12.00 ^o
Alaska	12.50 ^{b,c}	Nebraska	20.0
Arizona	12.00 ^d	Nevada	(p)
Arkansas	5.00 ^e	New Hampshire	10.00 ^p
California	5.00 ^f	New Jersey	5.0
Colorado	(g)	New Mexico	(q)
Connecticut	(h)	New York	(r)
Delaware	15.0	North Carolina	12.00 ^q
District of Columbia	30.00 ⁱ	North Dakota	25.0
Florida	(j)	Ohio	10.00 ^{k,t}
Georgia	5.00 ^k	Oklahoma	12.5
Hawaii	30.0	Oregon	10.0
Idaho	10.00 ^b	Pennsylvania	(u)
Illinois	4.00 ^k	Rhode Island	15.0
Indiana	7.50 ⁱ	South Carolina	10.0
Iowa	10.0	South Dakota	10.00 ^{k,v}
Kansas	10.0	Tennessee	10.0
Kentucky	12.5	Texas	6.00 ^{k,w}
Louisiana	12.0	Utah	17.0
Maine	10.0	Vermont	30.0
Maryland	15.00 ^{k,m}	Virginia	30.0
Massachusetts	(g)	Washington	10.00 ^x
Michigan	7.50 ^b	West Virginia	15.0
Minnesota	30.00 ⁿ	Wisconsin	8.00 ^{b,k}
Mississippi	15.0	Wyoming	30.00 ^x

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. Employers must pay employees for first 3 days while serving.

^hNo fee for first 5 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees for first 5 days while serving.

ⁱNo fee for first day; \$30.00 per day thereafter.

^jIf 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.

^kFees vary among counties.

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

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

ⁿExpenses not provided but child care available.

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

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

^q\$4.25 per hour.

^rIf employer has more than 10 employees, must pay at least \$15.00 per day for the first 3 days. After 3 days, the court must pay \$15.00 per day. If juror is not employed or if employer has less than 10 employees, then court must pay \$15.00 per day from day 1.

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

^t\$15.00 maximum per day.

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

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

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

^xMay 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 1.71

Number of probation and parole officers, average caseload, and salary

By jurisdiction, as of September 1994

Jurisdiction	Agency	Number of officers		Average monthly caseload	Average annual salary
		Male	Female		
Alabama	Parole and probation	151	65	170	\$33,600 ^a
Alaska	Parole and probation	42	34	NA	43,900 ^b
Arizona	Adult probation	687 ^{c,d}	X	60	25,451
	Juvenile probation	301	190	35 ^e	23,628
Arkansas	Probation	55	42	197	19,058 ^f
California	Parole	692	312	85	3,203 to 3,708 ^g
	Probation	5,000 ^{h,c}	X	400 ^h	40,000
Connecticut	Probation	167	129	199	50,000
District of Columbia	Parole	33	13	156	28,095 to 36,195
Florida	Parole and probation	1,272	1,162	115 ⁱ	21,760 ^j ; 40,111 ^k
Georgia	Probation	526	331	211	31,671
Hawaii	Parole	20	6	51	31,296 to 42,852
	Probation	42	55	155	35,000
Idaho	Parole and probation	88	18	75	28,500
Illinois	Parole	70	36	(l)	32,484
	Probation	1,700 ^c	X	135	26,000
Indiana	Parole	48	14	54	21,000
	Probation	425	437	116	21,576
Iowa	Parole and probation	141	123	80 to 120	36,000
Kansas	Parole	55	33	66	26,855 ^m
	Probation	198	143	80	28,770
Louisiana	Parole and probation	316	92	110	24,720
Maine ⁿ	Parole and probation	68	24	160 ^o	28,184
Maryland	Parole and probation	258	332	NA	18,752 ^j ; 32,577 ^k
Massachusetts	Parole	59	12	69	27,261 to 35,019
	Probation	676	344	125	NA
Michigan	Parole and probation	790 ^c	X	119	26,041 ^j ; 40,684 ^k
Minnesota ^p	Parole and probation	45	45	101	25,000 to 43,000
Montana	Parole and probation	51	22	89	NA
Nebraska	Parole	10	5	53	NA
	Probation	118	81	96	26,572
Nevada	Parole and probation	166	72	100 ^q	NA
New Hampshire	Parole and probation	44	16	90	38,000
New Jersey	Parole	200	145	111	36,000
New Mexico	Parole and probation	111	73	61 ^q	31,795
New York	Parole	847 ^f	392 ^f	97 ^q	39,257 to 48,557 ^r
	Probation	2,304 ^c	X	129	25,752 to 35,138
North Dakota	Parole and probation	22	12	70	28,800
Ohio	Parole and probation	286	186	NA	38,480 ^u
Oklahoma	Parole and probation	166	116	104	22,970
Oregon	Parole and probation	182 ^c	X	NA	33,500
Pennsylvania ^v	Parole	210	32	116	41,686
Rhode Island	Parole	7	3	88	31,117 to 35,131
	Probation	30	18	284	31,117 to 35,131
South Carolina	Parole and probation	392	204	143	19,375 ^s
South Dakota	Parole	17	4	33	23,000
	Probation	46	22	125	26,800
Tennessee	Parole	98	88	56	23,700
	Probation	203	198	68	21,528
Texas	Parole	2,960 ^c	X	(h)	(h)
Utah	Parole and probation	110 ^a	65 ^a	100 ^q	26,500
Vermont	Parole and probation	33	35	100	32,000 ^a
Virginia	Parole and probation	500 ^c	X	75	30,000; 23,975 ^t
Washington	Parole and probation	284	217	100	29,900
West Virginia	Parole	17	9	60	19,000
	Probation	73	62	65	28,030
Wisconsin	Parole and probation	350	450	NA	30,000; 22,500 ^l
Wyoming	Parole and probation	32	17	70	22,764
Federal ^w	Probation ^x	3,512 ^c	X	70	47,000

Note: This information was gathered through a survey of the parole and probation agencies of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system. Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, and North Carolina did not respond to the survey. The organization of parole and probation services varies by jurisdiction. In some jurisdictions, officers handle both parole and probation caseloads. In other jurisdictions, the agencies are separate. For this survey, 27 jurisdictions combined data for parole and probation, 12 jurisdictions provided separate data for parole and probation, 5 jurisdictions provided probation data alone, and 2 jurisdictions provided only parole data. Some figures for number of officers and average monthly caseload have been rounded to the nearest whole number. The Source presents information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aApproximately.

^bRange is \$36,700 to 50,300.

^cIncludes females; no gender breakdown available.

^dPlus 151 surveillance officers.

^e35 for regular probation; less for intensive supervision.

^fStarting salary.

^gPer month for A level officers; \$3,893 to 4,507 per month for B level officers.

^hVaries statewide.

ⁱFor adult offenders; 90 for youthful offenders; 23 for community control (house arrest).

^jEntry level.

^kMaximum.

^l50 for intensive supervision program; 25 for drug unit program; 526 for prestart program.

^mFor level I officer; \$32,116 for level II officer.

ⁿMaine abolished parole in 1975. However, 53 parolees remain on the caseload.

^oFor adults; 62 for juveniles.

^pApplies only to Minnesota Department of Corrections; officers also are employed at local level.

^qRegular supervision; 14 special supervision.

^rExcludes officers with institutional assignments.

^sRegular caseload; 38 for intensive caseload.

^t\$45,976-56,455 senior officer.

^uLast step of level III.

^vParole officers carry some probation cases.

^wFederal Probation and Pretrial Services System.

^xProbation officers perform parole functions.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, February 1995), pp. 9-16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.72

Investigative reports by Federal probation officers

By type of investigation, 1979-94

Type of investigation	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total	109,172	111,678	115,079	116,084	125,613	147,124	155,945	168,063	142,356	145,439	148,880	151,176	162,294	174,214	179,967	179,956
Presentence investigation	26,338	23,961	24,957	27,463	30,323	30,745	32,669	35,594	37,300	36,737	38,563	41,812	44,226	48,267	48,871	44,434
Collateral investigation for another district	16,506	16,836	18,502	21,233	23,135	23,057	25,055	28,456	30,120	28,630	29,363	28,584	32,240	34,747	34,311	32,663
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	3,102	2,006	2,167	2,158	2,121	2,375	2,178	1,968	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Postsentence investigation for institution	1,252	988	1,012	919	1,237	1,347	1,323	1,258	1,388	1,342	1,082	1,094	1,072	1,300	1,417	1,729
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	9,944	9,561	8,928	8,256	7,689	7,881	8,550	8,899	8,787	9,368	9,448	8,762	7,471	7,673	7,805	7,607
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	11,421	12,347	12,584	12,241	12,436	12,585	13,289	14,046	15,316	16,456	16,781	18,236	21,082	23,975	24,107	24,014
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	9,092	9,883	8,097	6,996	6,958	7,292	6,955	7,691	8,620	9,955	10,643	10,581	11,393	11,457	12,939	13,677
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	4,932	5,684	6,021	5,755	5,961	6,605	6,853	7,433	7,018	7,098	6,991	7,766	8,666	8,839	9,109	9,594
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	6,239	5,925	5,920	5,301	5,734	5,350	5,490	6,268	6,389	6,692	6,438	5,231	4,367	4,022	5,212	7,437
Supervision reports	17,284	21,824	23,066	21,898	21,859	22,412	24,471	24,862	25,760	27,272	27,441	26,647	29,206	31,339	33,760	36,823
Parole revocation hearing reports	1,834	1,522	1,884	1,909	1,917	1,806	1,747	1,615	1,658	1,889	2,130	2,463	2,571	2,595	2,436	1,978
Bail interviews	1,036	921	1,639	1,513	5,321	25,669	27,365	29,973	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral bail	192	220	502	442	922	1,093	NA	NA	NA	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. In 1989 and 1990, the reporting period was the 12-month period ending March 31. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. 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. Data for 1987 and 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1980*, p. 15, Table 18; *1986*, p. 45 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1982*, p. 20; *1984*, p. 20; *1988*, p. 42; *1990*, p. 29, Table 18; *1992*, p. 87, Table 19; *1993*, p. 29; *1994*, Table 9 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.73

Number of counties, county jails, and rated jail capacity

By State, United States, 1994

State	Number of counties ^a	Number of jail facilities	Rated jail capacity
Total	3,081	3,272	465,873
Alabama	67	107	8,873
Alaska	15 ^b	13	1,300
Arizona	15	30	8,572
Arkansas	75	83	3,191
California	58	138	62,182
Colorado	63	59	6,732
Connecticut	8	9	3,618
Delaware	3	7	3,655
District of Columbia	X	1	1,378
Florida	67	105	47,674
Georgia	159	170	21,193
Hawaii	4	5	1,293
Idaho	44	40	1,866
Illinois	102	91	15,215
Indiana	92	90	8,025
Iowa	99	95	2,150
Kansas	105	92	2,956
Kentucky	120	79	6,850
Louisiana	64 ^c	82	18,063
Maine	16	15	1,007
Maryland	23	29	9,257
Massachusetts	14	19	6,784
Michigan	83	82	13,177
Minnesota	87	75	4,726
Mississippi	82	100	6,146
Missouri	115	125	6,483
Montana	56	43	1,190
Nebraska	93	67	2,630
Nevada	17	21	3,327
New Hampshire	10	10	1,566
New Jersey	21	28	12,205
New Mexico	33	40	3,797
New York	62	81	35,359
North Carolina	100	105	10,209
North Dakota	53	26	862
Ohio	88	123	13,180
Oklahoma	77	102	5,127
Oregon	36	37	4,158
Pennsylvania	67	73	15,357
Rhode Island	5	1	1,030
South Carolina	46	50	4,136
South Dakota	66	30	1,336
Tennessee	95	107	12,912
Texas	254	277	49,893
Utah	29	25	2,464
Vermont	14	6	603
Virginia	95	82	8,520
Washington	39	56	7,340
West Virginia	55	41	2,130
Wisconsin	72	77	8,821
Wyoming	23	22	943

Note: This information was collected by the American Jail Association through a survey of all county jail facilities in the United States. These data include direct supervision jails.

^aIncludes boroughs in Alaska and parishes in Louisiana.

^bBoroughs.

^cParishes.

Source: American Jail Association, *Who's Who in Jail Management* (Hagerstown, MD: American Jail Association, 1994). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.74

Rated capacity of local jails

By region and State, 1988 and 1993

Region and State	Rated capacity		Percent change 1988 to 1993	Percent of capacity occupied 1993
	1988	1993		
Total, United States	339,949	475,224	39.8%	96.8%
Northeast	52,386	76,569	46.2	96.5
Maine	614	986	60.6	71.4
Massachusetts	4,242	7,445	75.5	105.8
New Hampshire	911	1,678	84.2	67.2
New Jersey	7,640	12,621	65.2	119.8
New York	25,282	34,781	37.6	85.7
Pennsylvania	13,697	19,058	39.1	100.9
Midwest	58,958	79,442	34.7	88.9
Illinois	10,852	15,147	39.6	96.1
Indiana	6,495	8,543	31.5	97.1
Iowa	1,866	2,097	12.4	76.4
Kansas	2,538	3,361	33.2	82.7
Michigan	9,896	13,746	38.9	90.8
Minnesota	3,770	4,668	23.8	78.3
Missouri	5,505	6,498	18.0	77.4
Nebraska	1,890	2,627	39.0	64.0
North Dakota	764	844	10.5	42.8
Ohio	8,986	11,934	32.8	98.0
South Dakota	977	1,155	18.2	53.9
Wisconsin	5,419	8,802	62.4	89.5
South	150,434	217,900	44.8	96.6
Alabama	7,177	9,308	29.7	76.0
Arkansas	2,776	3,413	22.9	83.4
District of Columbia	1,694	1,392	-17.8	121.2
Florida	28,039	40,704	45.2	84.0
Georgia	16,642	25,273	51.9	89.7
Kentucky	5,794	7,541	30.2	90.3
Louisiana	12,726	19,835	55.9	81.7
Maryland	7,903	9,459	19.7	98.9
Mississippi	4,377	5,357	22.4	90.6
North Carolina	6,699	10,122	51.1	88.3
Oklahoma	4,106	5,474	33.3	74.9
South Carolina	3,666	4,615	25.9	123.8
Tennessee	10,339	16,078	55.5	89.4
Texas	29,339	48,212	64.3	114.9
Virginia	6,872	9,114	32.6	160.4
West Virginia	2,285	2,003	-12.3	88.4
West	78,171	101,313	29.6	103.3
Alaska ^a	74	65	-12.2	47.7
Arizona	5,864	7,396	26.1	97.8
California	47,626	61,422	29.0	112.8
Colorado	5,307	6,752	27.2	93.5
Idaho	1,392	1,885	21.0	88.1
Montana	1,190	1,139	-4.3	59.7
Nevada	2,250	3,821	69.8	78.2
New Mexico	2,743	3,351	22.2	91.3
Oregon	3,092	4,481	44.9	84.3
Utah	1,755	2,924	66.5	64.6
Washington	5,975	7,316	22.4	101.6
Wyoming	902	961	6.5	51.5

Note: Data for 1983, 1988, and 1993 are from the National Jail Census conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. A jail is defined as a locally administered confinement facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered and staffed by municipal or county employees. Excluded from the censuses were temporary holding facilities, such as physically separate drunk tanks and police lockups, and other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they were formally charged in court. Also excluded for all years were Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont because these States have integrated jail-prison systems. Alaska also was excluded as an integrated system; however, in both 1988 and 1993 five locally operated jails in Alaska were included.

Rated capacity is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to facilities in each jurisdiction. For a discussion of the methodology for the censuses, see Appendix 4.

^aBased on five locally operated facilities.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), p. 6, Table 8.

Table 1.75

Jail payroll and nonpayroll staff

By occupational category, United States, 1983, 1988, and 1993^a

Occupational category	Number			Percent		
	1983	1988	1993 ^b	1983	1988	1993
Total, United States	64,560	99,631	165,500	100%	100%	100%
Administrators	6,091	6,727	10,200	9.4	6.8	6.2
Correctional officers	44,454	73,280	117,900	68.9	73.6	71.3
Clerical and maintenance	8,415	11,711	21,900	13.0	11.8	13.2
Educational	893	1,216	2,100	1.4	1.2	1.3
Professional and technical	4,524	6,177	12,000	7.0	6.2	7.3
Other	183	520	1,300	0.3	0.5	0.8

Note: See Note, table 1.74. All full-time, part-time, payroll, and nonpayroll staff are included. Nonpayroll staff are employees, such as teachers and counselors, who are paid by agencies other than jails. For a discussion of the methodology for the censuses, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), p. 8, Table 11.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

^bNumbers for 1993 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 1.76

Jail payroll staff and correctional officers

By sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1988 and 1993^a

Characteristic	Total payroll staff				Correctional officers			
	Number		Percent		Number		Percent	
	1988	1993 ^b	1988	1993	1988	1993 ^b	1988	1993
Total	95,860	160,000	100%	100%	73,184	117,800	100%	100%
Sex								
Male	70,218	112,000	73.3	70.0	56,639	89,300	77.4	75.8
Female	25,642	48,000	26.7	30.0	16,545	28,500	22.6	24.2
Race, Hispanic origin								
White, non-Hispanic	66,401	113,200	69.3	70.7	49,862	81,500	68.1	69.2
Black, non-Hispanic	22,101	35,600	23.1	22.2	17,637	27,400	24.1	23.2
Hispanic	6,633	9,700	6.9	6.1	5,220	7,900	7.1	6.7
Other ^c	725	1,600	0.8	1.0	465	1,000	0.6	0.9

Note: See Note, table 1.74. Table includes full-time and part-time payroll staff only and excludes nonpayroll staff. For a discussion of the methodology for the censuses, see Appendix 4.

^cAsians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), p. 8, Table 12.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

^bNumbers for 1993 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

Table 1.77

Correctional personnel in adult systems

By race, ethnicity, sex, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1994

Jurisdiction	Total number of employees	White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	352,847	181,761	70,325	43,230	26,190	14,900	5,470	6,088	2,543
Alabama	3,478	1,289	380	1,140	640	0	0	26	3
Alaska	790 ^a	480	99	51	10	13	4	98	35
Arizona	6,604	3,347	1,478	239	121	927	353	89	50
Arkansas	2,367	1,034	330	729	271	1	0	2	0
California	34,510	13,401	6,159	3,179	2,205	4,745	2,300	1,697	824
Colorado	3,430	1,870	790	149	52	366	122	65	16
Connecticut	6,204	3,105	1,225	950	385	395	96	30	18
Delaware	1,516	725	270	0	0	0	0	371	150
District of Columbia	3,925	278	68	2,182	1,299	31	8	45	17
Florida	23,105	10,813	5,735	2,553	2,619	696	327	248	114
Georgia	13,821	5,773	2,781	3,437	1,659	90	15	54	12
Hawaii	1,514 ^b	209	88	57	18	25	6	821	290
Idaho	1,083	718	289	14	4	31	13	10	4
Illinois	12,381	7,846	2,463	1,230	556	151	45	64	26
Indiana	7,134	4,136	1,785	636	468	50	10	34	15
Iowa	2,010	1,410	494	35	15	29	6	12	9
Kansas	2,901	1,906	677	154	56	62	10	25	11
Kentucky	3,052	1,975	845	121	94	4	2	10	1
Louisiana	4,898 ^c	2,020	410	954	433	5	0	5	0
Maine	1,232	926	288	7	0	2	0	6	3
Maryland	6,242	2,962	657	1,541	1,058	20	4	0	0
Massachusetts	4,894	3,366	997	244	110	110	16	27	4
Michigan	14,930	8,514	3,366	1,265	1,209	164	75	247	90
Minnesota	2,992	1,812	955	77	30	23	11	54	30
Mississippi	2,710	560	364	939	823	4	2	6	12
Missouri	6,180	3,971	1,807	199	154	16	4	15	14
Montana	483	387	92	1	0	0	0	2	1
Nebraska	1,570	920	486	74	33	33	11	8	5
Nevada	1,716	1,051	395	93	48	64	20	36	9
New Hampshire	815	652	148	1	1	9	0	3	1
New Jersey	8,839 ^d	4,163	1,215	2,107	846	347	89	48	24
New Mexico	1,184	324	41	39	2	682	52	33	11
New York	30,749 ^e	21,122	5,207	1,951	1,041	768	246	265	149
North Carolina	13,589	6,842	2,331	2,926	1,203	45	8	179	55
North Dakota	403	247	150	0	0	0	0	5	1
Ohio	9,795	5,834	1,965	1,140	693	64	18	61	20
Oklahoma	4,325	2,375	1,124	250	201	35	13	226	101
Oregon	2,088	1,294	561	45	20	61	21	60	26
Pennsylvania	9,427	6,758	1,696	632	242	65	10	18	6
Rhode Island	1,535	1,127	262	78	21	29	8	7	3
South Carolina	5,925	1,800	994	1,922	1,112	0	0	76	21
South Dakota	670	469	174	7	2	3	1	10 ^f	4 ^f
Tennessee	5,541	3,055	1,360	566	480	19	8	25	8
Texas	31,821	14,107	7,735	3,484	2,774	2,554	913	170	84
Utah	1,810	1,139	556	19	8	32	29	16	11
Vermont	857	608 ^g	249 ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	9,551	3,845	1,814	2,362	1,431	45	20	26	8
Washington	5,924	3,195	1,865	296	98	134	61	158	117
West Virginia	867	620	229	12	5	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	3,664 ^h	1,849	371	59	24	43	7	35	7
Wyoming	281	191	43	2	0	31	9	5	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	25,515	13,324	4,462	3,062	1,616	1,876	497	555	123

Note: This information was collected through a mail survey sent to the director of each State department of corrections. Questionnaires may have been forwarded to another office.

^aData as of June 30, 1992.

^bData as of June 30, 1993.

^cIncludes 1,071 juvenile services staff without ethnic or sex breakdowns.

^dFewer personnel due to reorganization.

^eTemporary and summer school employees not included.

^fNative Americans.

^gDetailed breakdowns unavailable at time of publication.

^hIncludes 1,269 probation and parole staff without ethnic or sex breakdowns.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), pp. xlii, xliii. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.78

Correctional personnel in juvenile systems

By race, ethnicity, sex, and State, as of June 30, 1994

State	Total number of employees	White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	39,376	16,831	8,520	6,443	4,155	1,709	942	507	269
Alabama	703	154	107	317	125	0	0	0	0
Alaska	582	260 ^a	322 ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	740	284	197	72	40	92	40	5	10
Arkansas	210 ^b	52	47	77	34	0	0	0	0
California	5,325	1,613	1,006	708	474	742	398	229	155
Colorado	544 ^c	226	150	43	22	65	26	7	5
Connecticut	425	139	116	78	36	32	20	3	1
Delaware	229	55	46	77	48	2	1	0	0
District of Columbia	507	3	18	340	140	3	3	0	0
Florida	4,500	4,500 ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	2,482	470	515	816	663	6	4	7	1
Hawaii	76	5	4	3	0	2	0	42	20
Idaho	167	90	68	0	0	3	1	4	1
Illinois	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	304	234	70	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	443 ^c	159	172	69	19	16	3	3	2
Kentucky	775	388	291	65	31	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maine	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	1,033	312	226	202	276	1	2	6	8
Massachusetts	594	301	129	87	19	37	14	4	3
Michigan	958	958 ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	421	83	114	125	99	0	0	0	0
Missouri	330 ^c	128	102	63	33	2	1	1	0
Montana	181	94	58	0	0	8	3	12	6
Nebraska	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	150 ^c	99	39	1	0	4	1	6	0
New Hampshire	262 ^c	158	100	3	0	0	1	0	0
New Jersey	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Mexico	484	42	15	4	5	226	185	6	1
New York	3,295	1,145	793	778	367	134	47	27	4
North Carolina	882	223	204	291	155	3	0	1	5
North Dakota	122	66	55	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	2,071	583	503	549	364	9	5	52	6
Oklahoma	567	208	174	95	61	3	3	16	7
Oregon	522	328	131	21	3	19	6	8	6
Pennsylvania	917	431	156	220	102	2	4	1	1
Rhode Island	208	208 ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	972	142	274	282	270	0	0	1	3
South Dakota	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	1,227	489	404	185	141	1	2	3	2
Texas	2,152	620	506	356	256	245	140	12	7
Utah	649 ^c	320	223	31	6	28	13	25	3
Vermont	33 ^c	22	9	1	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia	1,729	445	546	397	322	6	9	2	2
Washington	819 ^a	405	321	39	19	12	6	12	5
West Virginia	(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	662	330	246	37	25	4	4	11	5
Wyoming	124	59	63	0	0	1	0	1	0

Note: See Note, table 1.77.

^aDetailed breakdowns unavailable at time of publication.^bFewer personnel due to closing of one institution.^cData as of June 30, 1993.^dJuvenile departments combined with adult departments. For combined personnel figures, see table 1.77.^eData as of June 30, 1991.Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), pp. xlii, xliii. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.79

Correctional officers in adult systems

By race, ethnicity, job status, sex, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1994

Jurisdiction	Total	Job status											
		White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Supervisory		Non-supervisory	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	205,453	122,167	19,864	32,838	13,812	10,931	1,982	3,239	620	27,145	4,431	139,739	30,641
Alabama	2,508	905	90	1,022	469	0	0	21	1	252	50	1,696	510
Alaska ^b	779	471	98	50	10	13	4	98	35	107	24	521	123
Arizona	4,218	2,411	606	169	57	745	139	68	23	438	66	2,779	702
Arkansas	1,793	783	155	642	212	1	0	0	0	393	22	1,033	345
California	17,938	8,318	1,611	2,067	829	3,327	778	862	146	1,343	293	13,231	3,071
Colorado	2,001	1,187	287	106	25	277	61	48	10	793	170	825	213
Connecticut	4,794	2,539	666	867	286	356	59	24	7	783	517	2,993	501
Delaware	911	478	56	286	70	6	7	13	1	173	16	610	112
District of Columbia	2,531	112	13	1,612	726	29	4	28	7	389	79	1,392	671
Florida	14,226	7,827	2,165	2,047	1,397	498	120	141	31	3,116	716	6,870	2,423
Georgia	7,932	3,556	629	2,822	820	70	6	24	5	666	87	5,786	1,373
Hawaii ^c	956	147	27	48	10	21	4	614	85	208	26	615	97
Idaho	669	569	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	103	19	466	81
Illinois	7,321	5,584	666	708	200	99	20	32	12	1,169	103	5,254	795
Indiana	4,006	2,540	593	501	307	43	6	14	2	520	75	2,564	829
Iowa	1,236	1,005	157	15	10	25	4	11	9	94	15	962	165
Kansas	1,773	1,340	230	102	31	44	5	16	5	328	50	1,096	209
Kentucky	1,681	1,318	247	75	34	3	0	4	0	251	33	1,149	248
Louisiana	3,809	2,008	406	952	433	5	0	5	0	404	46	2,566	793
Maine	611	536	63	7	0	1	0	3	1	71	15	476	49
Maryland	4,219	2,053	199	1,247	705	12	0	3	0	796	128	2,519	776
Massachusetts	3,271	3,271 ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	651 ^e	NA	2,620 ^e	NA
Michigan	9,145	6,096	1,147	868	668	125	30	172	39	1,300	345	5,961	1,539
Minnesota	1,418	993	292	52	17	15	6	22	21	121	21	961	315
Mississippi	1,810	266	83	817	634	2	1	5	2	224	31	866	689
Missouri	2,789	2,285	367	103	32	10	0	2	0	425	55	1,975	344
Montana	222	197	22	1	0	2	0	0	0	30	0	170	22
Nebraska ^f	600	427	97	37	11	19	2	5	2	84	8	404	104
Nevada	1,088	771	148	67	22	48	7	24	1	81	7	718	135
New Hampshire	478	430	40	0	0	5	0	3	0	70	8	366	32
New Jersey	5,367	2,770	220	1,628	445	253	24	24	3	676	48	3,999	644
New Mexico	1,178	320	40	39	2	681	52	33	11	319	25	711	71
New York	20,099	16,383	869	1,500	540	562	72	105	18	1,795	73	16,672	1,411
North Carolina	6,693	3,611	422	1,923	573	31	5	107	21	1,113	91	4,015	718
North Dakota	118	102	11	0	0	0	0	5	0	30	4	74	6
Ohio	6,072	4,039	732	853	339	57	7	36	9	659	104	4,326	983
Oklahoma	1,711	1,221	158	116	29	25	5	132	25	154	13	1,246	169
Oregon	1,091	820	121	34	16	50	11	33	6	169	15	768	139
Pennsylvania	5,447	4,534	354	417	91	43	0	8	0	994	66	4,008	379
Rhode Island	907	746	57	61	12	24	4	3	0	76	5	758	68
South Carolina	3,471	934	294	1,536	660	0	0	36	11	425	129	2,081	836
South Dakota	318	241	58	3	1	4	0	9 ^g	2 ^g	25	6	232	55
Tennessee	3,122	2,057	416	416	194	15	7	13	4	337	32	2,164	589
Texas	20,019	10,158	2,766	2,867	1,567	2,134	393	111	23	1,643	255	12,908	4,263
Utah	938	744	158	7	3	14	6	5	1	220	61	550	107
Vermont	407	367	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	2	324	38
Virginia	5,595	2,411	362	1,962	818	30	5	7	0	680	73	3,730	1,112
Washington	2,702	1,804	448	194	42	81	14	92	27	327	69	1,844	468
West Virginia	545	487	50	6	2	0	0	0	0	40	0	453	52
Wisconsin	2,421	1,832	415	58	24	43	7	35	7	918	216	1,014	220
Wyoming	241	162	32	3	0	30	9	5	0	23	9	177	32
Federal Bureau of Prisons	10,248	6,001	581	1,885	439	1,053	104	178	7	876	116	8,241	1,015

Note: See Note, table 1.77.

¹Data as of Sept. 13, 1994.^gNative Americans.^aExcludes District of Columbia and Federal Bureau of Prisons.^bData as of June 30, 1992.^cData as of June 30, 1993.^dData as of June 30, 1991.^eDetailed breakdowns unavailable at time of publication.Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), pp. xlv, xlv. Reprinted by permission.

Training level		Ratio of correctional officers to inmates	Turnover rate
Male	Female		
2,291	1,206	1:4.25 ^a	11.00% ^a
0	0	1:6.80	7.0
4	0	1:3.00	13.0
176	57	1:4.25	28.5
0	0	1:5.00	25.0
0	0	1:7.33	4.5
0	0	1:4.07	4.50 ^c
0	0	1:4.50	9.0
0	0	1:4.19 ^c	4.20 ^c
0	0	1:3.91	9.9
527	574	1:5.60	10.7
0	0	1:4.30	20.0
7	3	1:2.50	5.0
0	0	1:5.00	11.5
0	0	1:4.40	4.5
14	4	1:4.00	16.26 ^c
0	0	1:12.23 ^c	11.0
78	12	1:3.40	15.1
0	0	1:7.90	22.0
0	0	1:3.50	19.0
0	0	1:2.30	15.00 ^d
0	0	1:5.90	10.0
NA	NA	1:3.36	17.00 ^c
0	0	1:5.00	5.0
0	0	1:3.10	9.0
0	0	1:5.75	5.4
0	0	1:6.04	13.5
0	0	1:10.76	10.00 ^c
0	0	1:4.30	11.5
111	36	1:3.60	11.5
2	0	1:4.00	11.0
0	0	1:3.66	8.4
43	9	1:2.90	20.5
133	15	1:3.00	2.3
544	212	1:3.00	11.0
3	1	1:5.00	3.0
0	0	1:8.70	12.8
94	35	1:7.08	10.6
0	0	1:5.90	9.00 ^b
0	0	1:4.90	4.0
0	0	1:3.00	6.0
0	0	1:5.10	23.2
0	0	1:4.64	24.3
0	0	1:4.00	14.0
519	231	1:3.87	9.6
0	0	1:5.80 ^d	4.50 ^d
0	0	1:2.40	12.8
0	0	1:3.41	14.0
0	0	1:4.20	6.4
0	0	1:3.00	5.0
36	17	1:4.00	7.1
0	0	1:5.65 ^c	17.00 ^c
0	0	1:8.00	5.3

Table 1.80

Wardens and superintendents of adult correctional systems

By race, ethnicity, sex, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1994

Jurisdiction	Total	Characteristics						Female administrator/ male institution	Female administrator/ coed institution	Male administrator/ female institution	Male administrator/ coed institution
		White		Black		Hispanic/other					
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Total	1,359	946	124	181	48	52	8	90	8	32	50
Alabama	40 ^a	29	1	8	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Alaska	11 ^b	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Arizona	45 ^c	33	4	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	24	11	2	8	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
California	28	11	2	5	3	4	4	0	0	0	0
Colorado	15	12	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Connecticut	23	13	6	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0
Delaware	7	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
District of Columbia	9	3	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	1
Florida	137	105	9	17	6	0	0	13	0	3	0
Georgia	76	52	7	12	5	0	0	9	0	3	4
Hawaii	8 ^d	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	2
Idaho	10	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Illinois	40	26	1	6	5	2	0	3	1	0	2
Indiana	29	20	5	4	0	0	0	3	0	2	0
Iowa	3	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
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	14	11	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Maine	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland	12	7	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Massachusetts	22	14	6	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Michigan	31	16	5	5	3	2	0	6	0	0	0
Minnesota	10	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Missouri	17	15	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
Montana	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nebraska	11	9	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Nevada	8	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
New Hampshire	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Jersey	14	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	6	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
New York	66	46	3	10	4	3	0	3	0	2	1
North Carolina	89	61	7	20	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
North Dakota	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Ohio	26	13	5	5	3	0	0	6	0	1	1
Oklahoma	22	11	4	4	1	2	0	3	0	1	1
Oregon	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pennsylvania	22	19	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rhode Island	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	30	21	2	6	1	0	0	2	0	1	1
South Dakota	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Tennessee	19	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Texas	123	77	11	15	4	16	0	9	0	2	0
Utah	29	29 ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Virginia	37	27	2	7	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Washington	14	7	4	0	1	2	0	4	0	0	0
West Virginia	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Wisconsin	24	17	6	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
Wyoming	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	120	87	9	13	2	7	2	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 1.77.

^eDetailed breakdowns unavailable at time of publication.^aIncludes wardens of work release facilities.^bData as of June 30, 1992.^cIncludes wardens, deputy wardens, and superintendents.^dData as of June 30, 1993.Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), p. xiv. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.81

Wardens and superintendents of juvenile correctional systems

By race, ethnicity, sex, and State, as of June 30, 1994

State	Total	Characteristics						Female administrator/ male institution	Female administrator/ coed institution	Male administrator/ female institution	Male administrator/ coed institution
		White		Black		Hispanic/other					
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
Total	473	323	59	48	25	14	4	36	36	7	85
Alabama	13	3	4	5	1	0	0	3	0	0	1
Alaska	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Arizona	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Arkansas	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
California	16	5	4	2	1	4	0	4	1	0	0
Colorado	9 ^a	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	7
Connecticut	9	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	5
Delaware	3 ^a	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
District of Columbia	6	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Florida	148	148 ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indiana	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iowa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	4 ^a	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Kentucky	47	24	18	5	0	0	0	7	6	0	13
Louisiana	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maine	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maryland	21	9	2	5	5	0	0	2	5	0	6
Massachusetts	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	9	3	3	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	1
Minnesota	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mississippi	4	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Missouri	20 ^a	13	3	1	3	0	0	4	1	1	1
Montana	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nebraska	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nevada	2 ^a	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire	3 ^a	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
New Jersey	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Mexico	4	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1
New York	34	17	4	6	3	2	2	5	0	1	0
North Carolina	12	5	1	5	1	0	0	1	1	0	8
North Dakota	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ohio	8	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Oregon	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	9	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rhode Island	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
South Carolina	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
South Dakota	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Texas	7	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Utah	14 ^a	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12
Vermont	5 ^a	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Virginia	7	4	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Washington	5	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
West Virginia	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wyoming	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Note: See Note, table 1.77.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Lauriel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), p. xivi. Reprinted by permission.^aData as of June 30, 1993.^bDetailed breakdowns unavailable at time of publication.^cJuvenile departments combined with adult departments. For combined personnel figures, see table 1.80.

Table 1.82

Salaries of correctional department personnel

By jurisdiction, 1994

	Chief administrative officer	Warden, entry level	Correctional officer I, entry level	Correctional officer IV
Alabama	\$68,576 to 73,500	\$39,936 to 60,892	\$16,502 to 24,484	\$26,364 to 39,936
Alaska	72,468 to 100,524	NA	30,684	43,860 to 59,088
Arizona	70,250 to 106,316	44,413 to 67,214	17,755 to 25,573	NA
Arkansas	84,776	27,846 to 53,378	16,822 to 23,530	23,062 to 44,278
California	99,684	62,640 to 68,804	23,316	NA
Colorado	77,800	51,888 to 69,528	22,044 to 29,532	33,456 to 44,820
Connecticut	84,000 to 106,000	49,972 to 64,102	22,958 to 25,509	38,929 to 51,931
Delaware	80,700	42,020 to 70,033	18,598 to 29,060	28,515 to 47,525
District of Columbia	81,885	NA	23,621 to 29,561	29,651 to 38,201
Florida	62,424 to 115,399	36,400 to 63,466	16,181 to 28,800	21,190 to 34,918
Georgia	73,512	32,262 to 54,096	17,646 to 28,614	23,100 to 38,508
Hawaii	85,302	44,640 to 61,092	NA	27,156 to 33,456
Idaho	64,938 to 95,493	48,485 to 71,302	20,883 to 30,701	NA
Illinois	65,835	50,000 to 87,550	22,236 to 25,104	25,164 to 43,128
Indiana	56,212 to 87,750	28,340 to 42,302	17,056 to 25,558	27,204 to 33,176
Iowa	60,100 to 80,000	43,763 to 55,370	23,317 to 24,481	29,328 to 37,065
Kansas	79,200	39,912 to 56,136	17,424 to 24,504	27,012 to 38,004
Kentucky	50,000	32,916 to 50,004	13,668 to 21,912	20,196 to 32,376
Louisiana	60,320	31,008 to 48,384	14,736 to 22,992	22,104 to 34,488
Maine	52,977 to 77,896	38,804 to 54,281	17,721	20,570 to 27,713
Maryland	72,896 to 89,654	61,393	20,772 to 27,262	27,942 to 36,699
Massachusetts	64,366 to 81,423	41,017 to 51,210	28,114	NA
Michigan	87,300	56,021 to 74,980	21,924 to 31,487	29,691 to 40,277
Minnesota	50,000 to 67,500	56,042 to 74,354	23,615 to 24,952	31,612 to 42,470
Mississippi	68,572	35,711 to 53,493	15,299 to 22,917	23,248 to 33,143
Missouri	70,422	28,908 to 38,784	17,436 to 18,096	22,740 to 30,156
Montana	54,305	NA	16,064	NA
Nebraska	62,500	36,878 to 51,629	18,589 to 26,025	23,899 to 33,454
Nevada	80,950	NA	22,484 to 30,057	31,367 to 42,603
New Hampshire	56,842 to 71,541	39,842 to 47,268	20,249 to 23,452	28,527 to 33,519
New Jersey	100,225	NA	29,125 to 29,707	49,308 to 68,750
New Mexico	65,156	37,879 to 53,396	15,103 to 21,285	32,223 to 45,423
New York	102,335	55,278 to 70,007	22,192 to 38,399	44,803 to 56,782
North Carolina	77,289	39,570 to 64,397	18,197	24,367 to 38,823
North Dakota	47,206 to 71,592	38,604 to 58,464	15,948 to 24,684	24,204 to 37,116
Ohio	66,830 to 93,891	37,523 to 56,014	21,258 to 24,981	31,533 to 41,184
Oklahoma	63,541 to 83,558	41,097 to 55,608	15,965 to 20,776	24,861 to 32,697
Oregon	59,808 to 84,076	42,060 to 59,184	21,864 to 22,944	27,336 to 40,380
Pennsylvania	80,000	48,098 to 66,993	19,362	35,031 to 58,795
Rhode Island	76,060 to 83,763	62,844	23,521 to 33,362	NA
South Carolina	99,314 to 134,366	33,552 to 50,328	15,921 to 23,882	22,663 to 23,995
South Dakota	62,000 to 76,000	44,075 to 60,123	15,100 to 22,600	NA
Tennessee	75,732	27,492 to 40,488	14,100 to 20,928	18,804 to 27,864
Texas	120,000	56,243	15,576	NA
Utah	41,906 to 61,158	35,350 to 51,594	17,748 to 26,663	24,534 to 35,788
Vermont	60,000	NA	18,200 to 28,900	16,286 to 25,750
Virginia	98,706	40,919 to 62,477	16,788 to 25,632	23,975 to 36,607
Washington	90,060	NA	22,380 to 28,260	32,738 to 41,892
West Virginia	45,000	30,000 to 40,000	16,000 to 25,000	18,000 to 31,000
Wisconsin	59,038 to 84,313	43,936 to 66,083	18,781 to 25,766	25,444 to 36,607
Wyoming	60,000 to 75,000	42,000 to 48,474	15,700 to 23,766	22,264 to 28,499
Federal Bureau of Prisons	120,594	68,667 to 92,235	24,585 to 31,932	27,666 to 36,630

Note: This information was collected in March 1994 by the American Correctional Association through a survey mailed to corrections departments in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Source: American Correctional Association, *Vital Statistics 1994* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1994), pp. 13, 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.83

Number of boot camps and number of prisoners participating on Jan. 1, 1994, and prisoners completing boot camp programs in 1993

By jurisdiction

Jurisdiction	Year opened	Number of boot camps on Jan. 1, 1994	Number of camps planned for 1994	Prisoners participating on Jan. 1, 1994			Average program length (in months)	Prisoners completing program in 1993		
				Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	X	50	15	8,255	7,710	545	4.6	14,128	13,422	706
Alabama	1988	1	0	122	122	0	3.0	443	443	0
Arizona	1988	2	0	92	90	2	4.0	276	267	9
Arkansas	1990	1	0	150	150	0	3.5	453	453	0
California	1993	1	0	370	370	0	10.0	23	23	0
Colorado	1991	1	0	100	97	3	3.5 ^a	337	326	11
Florida	1987	1	0	100	100	0	3.5 ^a	200	200	0
Georgia	1991	7	2	916	916	0	4.0 ^a	2,008	2,008	0
Idaho	1989	1	0	235	235	0	6.0 ^a	560	560	0
Illinois	1990	2	1	426	413	13	4.0	869	853	16
Kansas ^b	1991	1	0	57	57	0	6.0	115	115	0
Kentucky	1993	1	0	40	36	4	4.0	35	32	3
Louisiana	1987	1	0	105	102	3	4.5 ^a	188	186	2
Maryland	1990	1	0	244	229	15	6.0	339	328	11
Massachusetts ^c	1992	1	2	136	122	14	4.0	279	253	26
Michigan ^d	1992	1	0	150	146	4	3.0	382	363	19
Minnesota	1992	1	0	40	35	5	6.0	56	56	0
Mississippi	1985	2	0	715	631	84	5.0 ^a	568	514	54
Montana	1993	1	0	21	21	0	4.0	13	13	0
Nevada	1991	1	0	51	51	0	6.3 ^a	169	169	0
New Hampshire	1991	1	0	21	21	0	4.0	--	--	--
New York	1987	4	0	1,322	1,181	141	6.0	2,344	2,145	199
North Carolina	1989	1	2	79	79	0	3.5 ^a	347	347	0
Ohio	1991	1	1	105	105	0	3.0	292	292	0
Oklahoma	1984	2	0	161	121	40	4.0 ^a	394 ^a	394	NA
Oregon	1994	0	1	X	X	X	6.0	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	1992	1	0	70	67	3	6.0	61	60	1
South Carolina	1987	2	0	192	163	29	3.0	828	744	84
Tennessee	1989	1	0	125	125	0	3.0	291	291	0
Texas	1989	2	3	1,606	1,543	63	3.0 ^a	1,302	1,258	44
Vermont	1993	1	1	50	50	0	7.5 ^a	7	7	0
Virginia ^f	1991	1	1	44 ^g	44	0	3.0 ^a	368	368	0
Washington	1993	1	0	40	35	5	3.0	--	--	--
Wisconsin	1991	1	0	33	33	0	6.0 ^a	22	22	0
Wyoming	1990	1	0	21	21	0	3.5 ^a	72	72	0
Federal ^h	1990	2	1	316	199	117	6.0 ^a	487	260	227

Note: These data were collected by the Criminal Justice Institute, Inc. through a survey questionnaire mailed to correctional agency staff in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Followup calls were made to verify and gather additional information.

^aFigures provided for males only.

^fFemale camp pending.

^gOn Jan. 3, 1994.

^hFigures are for main facilities and exclude contract facilities.

^aEstimated.

^bState funded but not operated by Department of Correction.

^cLegislation pending on planned camps.

^dProbationer program began in 1988.

Source: Camille Graham Camp and George M. Camp, *The Corrections Yearbook 1994: Adult Corrections* (South Salem, NY: Criminal Justice Institute, 1994), pp. 60, 61. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.84

Co-correctional institutions for adults

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1994

Jurisdiction	Institution name	Location	Security level	Number of inmates	
				Male	Female
California	California Rehabilitation Center	Norco, CA	Medium	4,064	782
District of Columbia	Minimum Security Facility	Lorton, VA	Minimum	932	145
Florida	Corrections Mental Health Institution	Chattahoochee, FL	Close	120	15
Hawaii	Hawaii Community Correctional Center	Hilo, HI	Medium, minimum	117	5
	Kauai Community Correctional Center	Lihue, HI	Maximum, medium, minimum	41	1
	Maui Community Correctional Center	Wailuku, HI	Medium, minimum	148	4
	Oahu Community Correctional Center	Honolulu, HI	Medium, minimum	801	30
Idaho	Idaho Correctional Institution	Orofino, ID	Close, medium	246	56
Illinois	Dixon Correctional Center	Dixon, IL	Medium	1,408	366
	Logan Correctional Center	Lincoln, IL	Medium	909	218
	Lansing Correctional Facility	Lansing, KS	Maximum, medium, minimum	1,435	51
Kansas	Topeka Correctional Facility	Topeka, KS	Maximum, medium, minimum	489	260
	Maine Correctional Center	Windham, ME	Maximum, medium, minimum	488	48
Maine	Maine Correctional Center	Windham, ME	Maximum, medium, minimum	488	48
Minnesota	Minnesota Correctional Facility	Moose Lake, MN	Minimum	195	55
New Hampshire	Lakes Region Facility	Laconia, NH	Medium, minimum	985	15
New York	Graveland Correctional Facility	Sonyea, NY	Medium, minimum	980	420
North Dakota	North Dakota State Penitentiary	Bismarck, ND	Maximum, medium, minimum	430	30
	Missouri River Correctional Center	Bismarck, ND	NA	107	(a)
Ohio	Ohio Reformatory for Women	Marysville, OH	Maximum, close, medium, minimum	241	1,349
Oregon	Columbia River Correctional Institution	Portland, OR	NA	300	140
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Industrial Correctional Center ^b	Philadelphia, PA	Maximum, medium, minimum	587	359
South Carolina	State Park Correctional Center	State Park, SC	Minimum	115	261
South Dakota	Springfield Correctional Center	Springfield, SD	Medium	370	68
Vermont	Northwest Regional Correctional Facility	South Burlington, VT	High, medium, minimum	175	25
West Virginia	Pruntytown Correctional Center	Grafton, WV	Females: all security levels; males: minimum	157	68
American Samoa	Tafuna Correctional Facilities	Pago Pago, American Samoa	Maximum, medium, minimum	60	16
Guam	Adult Correctional Facility	Agana, Guam	Maximum, medium, minimum	74	10
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Federal Correctional Institution	Danbury, CT	Minimum	1,028	175 ^c
	Federal Correctional Institution	Marianna, FL	Males and females in FCI: medium; Females in FCI Camp: minimum	1,204	372 ^d
	Federal Correctional Institution	Phoenix, AZ	Females: minimum; Males: medium	1,235	234 ^e
	Federal Correctional Institution	Pleasanton-Dublin, CA	Males and females in FCI: medium; Females in FCI Camp: minimum	122	992 ^e
Department of the Army	Federal Correctional Institution	Tucson, AZ	Medium	792	38
	U.S. Disciplinary Barracks ^f	Ft. Leavenworth, KS	Maximum	1,078	10
	Regional Correctional Facility	Ft. Lewis, VA	Medium	180	6
	Regional Correctional Facility	Ft. Sill, OK	Medium	73	4
	U.S. Army Confinement Facility ^f	Mannheim, Germany	Medium	60	2
	U.S. Army Confinement Facility ^f	Camp Humphries, Korea	Medium	16	2
	U.S. Army Confinement Facility ^f	Fort Clayton, Panama	Medium	8	2
Department of the Navy	Brig, Naval Station, Treasure Island	San Francisco, CA	NA	25	5
	Brig/Correctional Custody Unit, Naval Air Station	Jacksonville, FL	NA	45	5
	Brig, Naval Station Ford Island	Pearl Harbor, HI	NA	55	5
	Brig, Naval Station	Philadelphia, PA	NA	95	10
	Brig/Correctional Custody Unit, Naval Air Station Memphis	Millington, TN	NA	35	5
	Brig/Correctional Custody Unit, Naval Station	Norfolk, VA	NA	234	36
	Brig, Naval Station	Guam	NA	23	2
	Brig, Fleet Activities	Yokosuka, Japan	NA	40	2
	Brig, Naval Station	Rota, Spain	NA	24	2
	Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar ^f	San Diego, CA	Maximum, medium, minimum	192	11
Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston ^f	Charleston, SC	Maximum, medium, minimum	167	14	
Department of the Air Force	Army U.S. Disciplinary Barracks ^f	Ft. Leavenworth, KS	Maximum	273	1
	Naval Consolidated Brig Miramar ^f	San Diego, CA	Maximum	44	1
	Naval Consolidated Brig Charleston ^f	Charleston, SC	Maximum	38	1

Note: Co-corrections refers to the incarceration and interaction of male and female offenders under a single institutional administration.

^c803 females in FCI and 189 females in minimum security camp adjacent to institution.

^aAverage daily population for 1993 reported no females.

^bOperated by the City of Philadelphia.

^cMinimum security camp adjacent to institution.

^d85 females in FCI and 287 females in minimum security camp adjacent to institution.

^eConfines prisoners from two or more military branches.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by John Ortiz Smykla and Jimmy J. Williams, University of Alabama. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.85

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1994

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Tuscaloosa, AL	Tuscaloosa Metro Detention Facility	Concept, Inc.	Tuscaloosa County	City of Tuscaloosa; City of Northport	176	230	All levels
Eloy, AZ	Federal Bureau of Prisons/Immigration and Naturalization Service Detention Center	Concept, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	1,000	850	Medium
Florence, AZ	Central Arizona Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	State of Alaska ^a	512	466	Medium
Marana, AZ	Marana Community Treatment Facility	Management and Training Corporation	State of Arizona ^a	NA	450	448	Minimum
Baker, CA	Baker Community Correction Facility	Cornell Cox, Inc.	State of California ^b	NA	272	250	Minimum/Medium
Bakersfield, CA	Mesa Verde Community Correction Facility	Alternative Programs, Inc.	State of California ^b	NA	240	240	Minimum
Desert Center, CA	Eagle Mountain Return-to-Custody Facility	Management and Training Corporation	State of California ^b	NA	450	434	Minimum
Live Oak, CA	Leo Chesney Community Correction Facility	Cornell Cox, Inc.	State of California ^b	NA	220	219	Minimum/Medium
McFarland, CA	McFarland Return-to-Custody Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of California ^b	NA	224	215	Minimum
San Diego, CA	San Diego City Jail	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	City of San Diego	NA	200	125	Minimum
Seal Beach, CA	Seal Beach Detention Facility	Corrections Services, Inc.	City of Seal Beach	Adjoining localities	32	29	Pre-arraignment
Aurora, CO	Aurora/Immigration and Naturalization Service Processing Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	300	150	Minimum/Medium
Del Camino, CO	(c)	The Villa at Greeley, Inc.	State of Colorado ^a	NA	400	NA	Minimum
Bay County, FL	(c)	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Florida ^d	NA	750	NA	Medium
Brooksville, FL	Hernando County Jail	Corrections Corporation of America	Hernando County	U.S. Marshals Service	302	210	All levels
Glades County, FL	Glades Correctional Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Florida ^d	NA	750	NA	Medium
Gretna, FL	Gadsden County Correctional Facility	U.S. Corrections Corporation	State of Florida ^a	NA	768	NA	Minimum/Medium
Palm Beach County, FL	Palm Beach Correctional Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Florida ^d	NA	1,318	NA	Medium
Panama City, FL	Bay County Jail	Corrections Corporation of America	Bay County	U.S. Marshals Service	276	252	All levels
Panama City, FL	Bay County Jail Annex	Corrections Corporation of America	Bay County	U.S. Marshals Service; Immigration and Naturalization Service	409	270	All levels
Leavenworth, KS	Leavenworth Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	NA	302	285	Maximum
Oswego, KS	Labette County Conservation Camp	Corrections Partners, Inc.	State of Kansas ^e	NA	104	104	Minimum
Beattyville, KY	Lee Adjustment Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky ^a	NA	500	500	Minimum

See notes at end of table.

Date prisoners received/ expected	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
12/92	No	New construction	None
7/94	In progress	New construction	None
10/94	In progress	New construction	None
10/94	No	New construction	None
1/88	Yes	Renovation	None
5/89	No	New construction	None
9/88	Yes	Renovation	None
5/89	Yes	New construction	None
1/89	No	New construction	None
5/92	No	New construction	None
7/94	No	Renovation	None
5/87	Yes	New construction	None
5/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
9/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
10/88	Yes	Take-over	30 beds
6/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
3/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
5/96	Will be sought	New construction	None
10/85	Yes	Take-over	None
5/86	Yes	New construction	None
6/92	Yes	New construction	None
2/91	In progress	New construction	None
8/90	Yes	New construction	None

Table 1.85

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1994--Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Louisville, KY	River City Correctional Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Jefferson County	NA	350	325	Minimum
St. Marys, KY	Marion Adjustment Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky ^a	NA	500	500	Minimum
Wheelwright, KY	Otter Creek Correctional Center	U.S. Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Kentucky ^a	NA	300	300	Minimum
Kinder, LA	Allen Correctional Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Louisiana ^a	NA	1,282	1,277	Medium/Maximum
Winnfield, LA	Winn Parish Correction Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Louisiana ^a	NA	1,282	1,277	Medium/Maximum
Greenwood, MS	(c)	Corrections Partners, Inc.	State of Mississippi ^d	NA	1,019	NA	Medium
Holly Springs, MS	Marshall County Correctional Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Mississippi ^a	NA	1,000	NA	Medium
Elizabeth, NJ	Elizabeth Processing Center	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	300	326	Minimum/Medium
Estancia, NM	Torrance County Detention Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons	286	282	Minimum/Medium
Grants, NM	New Mexico Women's Correction Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	State of New Mexico ^a	NA	204	236	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	227	All levels
Queens, NY	New York/Immigration and Naturalization Service Processing Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	105	104	Medium
Hinton, OK	Great Plains Correctional Facility	Corrections Partners, Inc.	State of North Carolina ^a	NA	480	502	Medium
Holdenville, OK	Davis Corrections Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Oklahoma ^a	NA	960	NA	Medium
Bayamon, PR	(c)	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ^a	NA	500	NA	All levels
Guayama, PR	(c)	Corrections Corporation of America	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ^a	NA	1,000	NA	Medium
Ponce, PR	(c)	Corrections Corporation of America	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico ^a	NA	1,500	NA	Medium
Central Falls, RI	Central Falls Detention Facility	Cornell Cox, Inc.	U.S. Marshals Service	State of North Carolina ^b	302	308	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 ^a	NA	1,336	1,287	Medium
Mason, TN	West Tennessee Detention Facility	Corrections Corporation of America	U.S. Marshals Service	State of North Carolina ^a	440	316	All levels
Nashville, TN	Metro-Davidson County Detention Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Davidson County ^d	Davidson County Criminal Justice Center ^e	1,092	993	Medium
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Interstate)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	368	362	Minimum/Medium

See notes at end of table.

Date prisoners received/expected	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
1/90	No	Renovation	None
1/86	Yes	New construction	None
10/93	In progress	New construction	None
12/90	Yes	New construction	None
3/90	Yes	New construction	None
9/96	Will be sought	New construction	None
12/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
7/94	In progress	Renovation	None
12/90	No	New construction	None
8/89	Yes	New construction	118 beds
8/86	Yes	Take-over	None
10/89	No	Renovation	None
10/91	Yes	New construction	288 beds
3/96	Will be sought	New construction	None
11/96	Will be sought	New construction	None
11/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
11/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
10/93	In progress	New construction	None
9/84	No	Take-over	128 beds
3/92	Yes	New construction	None
10/90	Yes	New construction	None
2/92	Yes	New construction	None
5/89	No	Renovation	None

Table 1.85

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1994—Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Airpark)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	376	342	Minimum/Medium
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Flightline)	Mid-Tex Detention, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	553	NA	Minimum/Medium
Bridgeport, TX	Bridgeport Pre-Release Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas ^g	NA	520	520	Minimum
Bridgeport, TX	Bridgeport Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas ^h	NA	200	200	Minimum
Brownfield, TX	Brownfield Intermediate Sanction Facility	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas ^h	NA	200	230	Minimum/Medium
Cleveland, TX	Cleveland Pre-Release Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas ^g	NA	520	520	Minimum
Crystal City, TX	Crystal City Detention Center	Dove Development Corporation	State of Texas ^g	NA	467	355	Medium
Diboll, TX	(c)	U.S. Corrections Corporation	State of Texas ^g	NA	500	NA	Minimum/Medium
Eden, TX	Eden Detention Center	Eden Detention Center, Inc.	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Immigration and Naturalization Service	710	700	Minimum/Medium
Fort Worth, TX	North Texas Intermediate Sanctions Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas ^h	NA	400	401	Minimum
Grossbeck, TX	Limestone County Detention Facility	Capital Correctional Resources, Inc.	State of Texas ^g	Other Texas counties; U.S. Marshals Service	836	664	Minimum/Medium
Henderson County, TX	Texas State Jail Facility, Henderson	Management and Training Corporation	State of Texas ^g	NA	1,500	NA	Minimum
Houston, TX	Houston Processing Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Immigration and Naturalization Service	State of Texas ^g	411	341	Minimum
Houston, TX	South Texas Intermediate Sanction Facility	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	State of Texas ^h	NA	400	401	Minimum
Jack County, TX	Jack County Correctional Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas ^g	NA	1,000	NA	Minimum/Medium
Kyle, TX	New Vision Chemical Dependency Treatment Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas ⁱ	NA	520	518	Minimum
Laredo, TX	Laredo Processing Center	Corrections Corporation of America	Immigration and Naturalization Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons	253	224	Minimum
Lockhart, TX	Lockhart Pre-Release Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas ^g	NA	500	500	Minimum
Lockhart, TX	Lockhart Work Program Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	City of Lockhart	State of Texas ^h	500	497	Minimum
Mineral Wells, TX	Mineral Wells Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas ^h	NA	1,100	1,045	Minimum
Newton County, TX	Newton County Detention Facility	Bobby Ross Group	State of Texas ^g	NA	872	751	Minimum/Medium
Odessa, TX	Odessa Detention Center	GRW Corporation	City of Odessa	State of Texas ^g	100	100	All levels
Overton, TX	(c)	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas ^g	NA	500	NA	Minimum

See notes at end of table.

Date prisoners received/ expected	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
2/91	No	Renovation	None
2/95	No	New construction	None
8/89	Yes	New construction	None
11/87	No	Renovation	None
7/92	No	New construction	None
9/89	Yes	New construction	None
7/93	No	Take-over	None
5/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
1/89	No	New construction	296 beds
8/91	No	Renovation	None
4/93	No	New construction	None
7/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
5/84	Yes	New construction	None
12/93	In progress	Renovation	None
7/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
6/89	Yes	New construction	Possible
3/85	No	New construction	None
10/94	Will be sought	New construction	None
1/93	Will be sought	New construction	None
7/89	No	Renovation	None
6/93	No	Take-over	None
10/93	No	Take-over	None
5/95	Will be sought	New construction	None

Table 1.85

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, December 1994—Continued

Location	Facility name	Management company	Source of prisoners		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level
			Primary	Secondary			
Pearsall, TX	Frio Detention Center	Dove Development Corporation	State of Texas ^d	Frio County	295	266	Minimum/Medium
San Antonio, TX	Central Texas Parole Violator Facility	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas ^h	U.S. Marshals Service	623	540	All levels
Spur, TX	Dickens Detention Center	North American Corrections	State of Texas ^d	NA	489	439	Maximum
Sweetwater, TX	Sweetwater Pre-Parole Transfer Facility	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas ^h	NA	250	270	Minimum
Tarrant County, TX	Tarrant County Community Correction Facility	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	Tarrant County	NA	320	318	Minimum
Travis County, TX	Travis County Community Corrections Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas ^d	NA	1,000	NA	Minimum/Medium
Venus, TX	Venus Pre-Release Center	Corrections Corporation of America	State of Texas ^d	NA	1,040	1,000	Minimum
Willacy County, TX	Cameron-Willacy Counties Community Corrections Center	Wackenhut Corrections Corporation	State of Texas ^d	NA	1,000	NA	Minimum/Medium
Williamson County, TX	(c)	Concept, Inc.	State of Texas ^d	NA	1,000	NA	Minimum
Draper, UT	(c)	Management and Training Corporation	State of Utah ^a	NA	240	NA	Minimum
Seattle, WA	Seattle Processing Center	Esmor Correctional Services, Inc.	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	150	191	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 1994.

^aCommitments ordered by Kansas District Courts.

^bHouses State and county prisoners.

^cTexas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division.

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

^aDepartment of Corrections.

^bParole Division.

^cTo be determined.

^dFlorida Correctional Privatization Commission.

Source: Charles W. Thomas, *Private Adult Correctional Facility Census*, Eighth Edition, Center for Studies in Criminology and Law (Gainesville, FL: University of Florida, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Date prisoners received/ expected	American Correctional Association certified	Facility construction	Expansion plans
12/92	No	Take-over	None
1/89	No	Take-over	None
7/91	No	New construction	None
3/92	No	Take-over	None
2/92	Yes	New construction	None
7/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
8/89	Yes	New construction	None
7/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
8/95	Will be sought	New construction	None
7/95	No	New construction	None
7/89	Yes	Renovation	None

Table 1.86

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, 1993

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1993 average daily population	Number of staff
United States Penitentiaries (USP)						
Allenwood (PA)	1993	High	Male	640	56 ^a	265
Atlanta (GA)	1902	High	Male	1,349	2,067	721
Leavenworth (KS)	1906	High	Male	1,114	1,611	543
Lewisburg (PA)	1932	High	Male	902	1,374	622
Lompoc (CA)	1959	High	Male	1,099	1,683	519
Marion (IL)	1963	High	Male	440	353	361
Terre Haute (IN)	1940	High	Male	766	1,395	513
Federal Correctional Institutions (FCI)						
Allenwood Low (PA)	1993	Low	Male	992	838 ^a	215
Allenwood Medium (PA)	1993	Medium	Male	822	645 ^a	311
Ashland (KY)	1940	Low	Male	730	1,041	350
Bastrop (TX)	1979	Low	Male	971	1,127	251
Big Spring (TX)	1979	Low	Male	472	1,013	252
Butner (NC)	1976	Low and Medium/ Administrative	Male	513	807	390
Danbury (CT)	1940	Low	Female	520	615	300
Dublin (CA)	1974	Low	Female	634	1,006	290
El Reno (OK)	1933	Medium	Male	931	1,717	488
Englewood (CO)	1940	Medium	Male	506	861	329
Estill (SC)	1993	Medium	Male	858	198 ^a	289
Fairton (NJ)	1990	Medium	Male	733	1,080	341
Florence (CO)	1954	Medium	Male	744	931	370
Fort Dix (NJ)	1993	Low	Male	1,872	987 ^a	370
Fort Worth (TX)	1971	Low	Male	1,056	1,364	395
Jesup (GA)	1990	Medium	Male	744	1,203	323
La Tuna (TX) ^b	1932	Low	Male	528	995	315
Lompoc (CA)	1970	Low	Male	472	1,053	186
Loretto (PA)	1984	Low	Male	477	542	227
Manchester (KY)	1992	Medium	Male	756	946	326
Marianna (FL)	1988	Medium; High	Male; Female	805	1,275	366
McKean (PA)	1989	Medium	Male	744	1,116	325
Memphis (TN)	1977	Medium	Male	810	1,304	305
Milan (MI)	1933	Low	Male	1,116	1,474	418
Morgantown (WV)	1969	Minimum	Male	854	781	210
Oakdale (LA)	1986	Medium	Male	850	1,352	299
Otisville (NY)	1970	Administrative	Male	631	1,022	334
Oxford (WI)	1973	Medium	Male	586	997	336
Petersburg (VA)	1932	Medium	Male	734	1,059	375
Phoenix (AZ)	1985	Medium	Male	793	1,282	349
Ray Brook (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	780	1,001	290
Safford (AZ)	1964	Low	Male	431	696	183
Sandstone (MN)	1939	Low	Male	452	849	253
Schuylkill (PA)	1991	Medium	Male	729	1,079	348
Seagoville (TX)	1945	Low	Male	805	1,112	268
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Medium	Male	749	1,257	325
Talladega (AL)	1979	Medium	Male	699	1,028	339
Tallahassee (FL)	Late 1930s	Low/Administrative	Male	886	1,477	346
Terminal Island (CA)	1938	Medium	Male	452	1,235	331
Texarkana (TX)	1940	Low	Male	749	1,113	316
Three Rivers (TX)	1990	Medium	Male	784	1,194	299
Tucson (AZ)	1982	Medium; Administrative	Male; Both	389	753	243
Federal Prison Camps (FPC)						
Alderson (WV)	1927	Minimum	Female	1,094	975	350
Allenwood (PA)	1952	Minimum	Male	534	728	147
Boron (CA)	1979	Minimum	Male	340	568	248
Bryan (TX)	1988	Minimum	Female	480	703	143
Duluth (MN)	1983	Minimum	Male	693	610	152
Eglin (FL)	1962	Minimum	Male	560	901	144
El Paso (TX)	1989	Minimum	Male	257	470	103
Maxwell (AL)	1930	Minimum	Male	960	864	127
Millington (TN)	1990	Minimum	Male	403	420	83
Nellis (NV)	1990	Minimum	Male	263	476	67
Pensacola (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	312	497	99
Seymour Johnson (NC)	1989	Minimum	Male	576	529	103
Yankton (SD)	1988	Minimum	Male	406	509	126

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.86

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, 1993-Continued

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	1993 average daily population	Number of staff
Satellite Camps^c						
Ashland (KY)	1990	Minimum	Male	296	273	NA
Atlanta (GA)	1984	Minimum	Male	488	508	NA
Bastrop (TX)	1993	Minimum	Male	94	25 ^a	NA
Big Spring (TX)	1992	Minimum	Male	108	185	NA
Bryan (TX) ^d	1992	Minimum	Female	62	117	NA
Butner (NC)	1991	Minimum	Male	296	261	NA
Danbury (CT)	1982	Minimum	Female	96	179	NA
Dublin (CA)	NA	Minimum	Male	225	227	NA
El Reno (OK)	1980	Minimum	Male	144	272	NA
Englewood (CO)	1990	Minimum/Administrative	Male	74	122	NA
Estill (SC)	1993	Minimum	Male	256	248	NA
Fairton (NJ)	1992	Minimum	Male	49	74	NA
Florence (CO)	1993	Minimum	Male	512	238 ^a	NA
Jesup (GA)	1989	Minimum	Male	508	462	NA
La Tuna (TX) ^b	1978	Minimum	Male	164	314	NA
Leavenworth (KS)	1960	Minimum	Male	324	371	NA
Lewisburg (PA)	1991	Minimum	Male	352	213	NA
Lewisburg (PA) ^d	1991	Minimum	Male	180	182	NA
Lompoc (CA) ^e	1992	Minimum	Male	206	292	NA
Manchester (KY)	1992	Minimum	Male	512	375	NA
Marianna (FL)	1988	Minimum	Female	296	295	NA
Marion (IL)	1971	Minimum	Male	255	276	NA
McKean (PA)	1989	Minimum	Male	296	265	NA
Miami (FL)	1993	Minimum	Male	98	146	NA
Oakdale (LA)	1993	Minimum	Male	94	84	NA
Oxford (WI)	1985	Minimum	Male	106	158	NA
Petersburg (VA)	1978	Minimum	Male	148	275	NA
Phoenix (AZ)	1989	Minimum	Female	272	287	NA
Schuylkill (PA)	1991	Minimum	Male	296	272	NA
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Minimum	Male	384	514	NA
Talladega (AL)	1989	Minimum	Male	296	307	NA
Terre Haute (IN)	1960	Minimum	Male	284	370	NA
Texarkana (TX)	1981	Minimum	Male	147	292	NA
Three Rivers (TX)	1990	Minimum	Male	192	354	NA
Metropolitan Correctional/ Detention Centers (MCC/MDC)						
Chicago (IL)	1975	Administrative	Both	411	604	241
Guaynabo (PR)	1993	Administrative	Both	544	440	268
Lexington (KY) ^f	1974	Administrative	Female	1,307	1,916	510
Los Angeles (CA)	1988	Administrative	Both	728	1,028	276
Miami (FL)	1976 ^g	Administrative	Male	496	729	342
New York (NY)	1975	Administrative	Both	523	814	312
Oakdale (LA) ^h	1990	Administrative	Male	621	657	245
Rochester (MN) ⁱ	1985	Administrative	Both	609	827	469
San Diego (CA)	1974	Administrative	Both	622	1,149	266
Springfield (MO) ^j	1933	Administrative	Male	1,014	1,071	681

^aPopulation was less than capacity because the facility was in the process of being activated during 1993.

^bLocated on the New Mexico-Texas border.

^cSatellite 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.

^dThe satellite facility is an Intensive Confinement Center (ICC) not a camp.

^eThe satellite camp is adjacent to USP Lompoc.

^fFederal Medical Center (FMC).

^gMiami opened in 1975 as a facility for young adult offenders, was converted in 1976 to a FCI, and changed to MCC Miami in 1982.

^hFederal Detention Center (FDC).

ⁱMedical Center for Federal Prisoners (MCFP).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *State of the Bureau 1993: A Day in the Life* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 45-59. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.87

Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff

By race and ethnicity, 1994^a

	Total		Race and ethnicity							
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,781	100.0%	18,535	100.0%	4,954	100.0%	2,517	100.0%	755	100.0%
Sex										
Male	19,646	73.4	13,898	75.0	3,228	65.2	1,969	78.2	551	73.0
Female	7,115	26.6	4,637	25.0	1,726	34.8	548	21.8	204	27.0
Age										
Less than 18 years	1	.8	0	.0	1	.8	0	.0	0	.0
18 to 24 years	662	2.5	447	2.4	144	2.9	54	2.1	17	2.3
25 to 29 years	4,597	17.2	3,149	17.0	888	17.9	465	18.5	95	12.6
30 to 34 years	7,432	27.8	4,912	26.5	1,563	31.6	784	31.1	173	22.9
35 to 39 years	6,760	25.3	4,620	24.9	1,269	25.6	669	26.6	202	26.8
40 to 44 years	3,771	14.1	2,706	14.6	614	12.4	306	12.2	145	19.2
45 to 49 years	2,451	9.2	1,897	10.2	319	6.4	168	6.7	67	8.9
50 to 55 years	803	3.0	68	3.3	111	2.2	50	2.0	34	4.5
56 years and older	284	1.1	196	1.1	45	0.9	21	0.8	22	2.9
Education										
High school	8,712	32.6	6,106	32.9	1,560	31.5	858	34.1	188	24.9
Technical school	1,288	4.8	984	5.3	204	4.1	83	3.3	17	2.3
Some college	8,377	31.3	5,692	30.7	1,587	32.0	910	36.2	188	24.9
College degree	5,263	19.7	3,671	19.8	1,124	22.7	336	13.3	132	17.5
Some graduate school	784	2.9	576	3.1	137	2.8	52	2.1	19	2.5
Professional degree	506	1.9	214	1.2	61	1.2	125	5.0	106	14.0
Master's degree	1,439	5.4	1,022	5.5	254	5.1	100	4.0	63	8.3
Ph.D. degree	392	1.5	270	1.5	27	0.5	53	2.1	42	5.6

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 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 61, 63.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

Table 1.88

Characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers

By race and ethnicity, 1994^a

	Total		Race and ethnicity							
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,879	100.0%	6,940	100.0%	2,483	100.0%	1,244	100.0%	212	100.0%
Sex										
Male	9,653	88.7	6,344	91.4	1,996	80.4	1,120	90.0	193	91.0
Female	1,226	11.3	596	8.6	487	19.6	124	10.0	19	9.0
Age										
18 to 24 years	330	3.0	229	3.3	55	2.2	38	3.1	8	3.8
25 to 29 years	2,633	24.2	1,713	24.7	576	23.2	295	23.7	49	23.1
30 to 34 years	3,625	33.3	2,207	31.8	885	35.6	471	37.9	62	29.2
35 to 39 years	2,631	24.2	1,658	23.9	610	24.6	310	24.9	53	25.0
40 to 44 years	1,033	9.5	701	10.1	226	9.1	82	6.6	24	11.3
45 to 49 years	505	4.6	357	5.1	96	3.9	39	3.1	13	6.1
50 to 55 years	86	0.8	57	0.8	21	0.8	5	0.4	3	1.4
56 years and older	36	0.3	18	0.3	14	0.6	4	0.3	0	.0
Education										
High school	4,673	43.0	3,018	43.5	1,014	40.8	545	43.8	96	45.3
Technical school	437	4.0	300	4.3	81	3.3	51	4.1	5	2.4
Some college	3,871	35.6	2,427	35.0	856	34.5	503	40.4	85	40.1
College degree	1,663	15.3	1,050	15.1	463	18.6	126	10.1	24	11.3
Some graduate school	118	1.1	79	1.1	29	1.2	10	0.8	0	.0
Professional degree	19	0.2	11	0.2	6	0.2	2	0.2	0	.0
Master's degree	98	0.9	55	0.8	34	1.4	7	0.6	2	0.9

Note: See Note, table 1.87.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 74, 76.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

Table 1.89

Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons staff

By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1994^a

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	26,761	100.0%	18,535	100.0%	4,954	100.0%	2,517	100.0%	755	100.0%
Region										
Male	19,646	73.4	13,898	75.0	3,228	65.2	1,969	78.2	551	73.0
Central Office/Training Centers ^c	782	2.9	616	3.3	113	2.3	27	1.1	26	3.4
Northeast	3,941	14.7	3,085	16.6	455	9.2	319	12.7	82	10.9
North Central	3,924	14.7	3,199	17.3	405	8.2	234	9.3	86	11.4
Mid-Atlantic	2,993	11.2	2,300	12.4	574	11.6	80	3.2	39	5.2
Southeast	2,754	10.3	1,449	7.8	813	16.4	407	16.2	85	11.3
South Central	2,783	10.4	1,751	9.4	434	8.8	500	19.9	98	13.0
West	2,469	9.2	1,498	8.1	434	8.8	402	16.0	135	17.9
Female	7,115	26.6	4,637	25.0	1,726	34.8	548	21.8	204	27.0
Central Office/Training Centers ^c	719	2.7	392	2.1	300	6.1	19	0.8	8	1.1
Northeast	1,106	4.1	771	4.2	216	4.4	91	3.6	28	3.7
North Central	1,276	4.8	1,044	5.6	149	3.0	55	2.2	28	3.7
Mid-Atlantic	1,119	4.2	809	4.4	277	5.6	22	0.9	11	1.5
Southeast	956	3.6	466	2.5	358	7.2	100	4.0	32	4.2
South Central	1,107	4.1	670	3.6	250	5.0	149	5.9	38	5.0
West	832	3.1	485	2.6	176	3.6	112	4.4	59	7.8
Length of employment										
Male	19,646	73.4	13,898	75.0	3,228	65.2	1,969	78.2	551	73.0
Less than 1 year	1,868	7.0	1,187	6.4	358	7.2	236	9.4	87	11.5
1 to 2 years	3,536	13.2	2,266	12.2	662	13.4	499	19.8	109	14.4
3 to 4 years	4,139	15.5	2,874	15.5	666	13.4	485	19.3	114	15.1
5 to 9 years	5,325	19.9	3,878	20.9	849	17.1	433	17.2	165	21.9
10 to 14 years	2,057	7.7	1,555	8.4	314	6.3	150	6.0	38	5.0
15 to 19 years	1,774	6.6	1,363	7.4	262	5.3	123	4.9	26	3.4
20 years or more	947	3.5	775	4.2	117	2.4	43	1.7	12	1.6
Female	7,115	26.6	4,637	25.0	1,726	34.8	548	21.8	204	27.0
Less than 1 year	839	3.1	505	2.7	204	4.1	91	3.6	39	5.2
1 to 2 years	1,342	5.0	850	4.6	318	6.4	128	5.1	46	6.1
3 to 4 years	1,774	6.6	1,121	6.0	445	9.0	151	6.0	57	7.5
5 to 9 years	1,988	7.4	1,324	7.1	491	9.9	125	5.0	48	6.4
10 to 14 years	645	2.4	460	2.5	155	3.1	21	0.8	9	1.2
15 to 19 years	361	1.3	262	1.4	73	1.5	23	0.9	3	0.4
20 years or more	166	0.6	115	0.6	40	0.8	9	0.4	2	0.3

Note: See Note, table 1.87.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 68, 69.^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.^cCentral Office is located in Washington, DC. The Federal Training Centers are located in Glynco, Georgia and Aurora, Colorado.

Table 1.90

Employment characteristics of Federal Bureau of Prisons correctional officers

By race, ethnicity, and sex, 1994^a

	Race and ethnicity									
	Total		White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	10,879	100.0%	6,940	100.0%	2,483	100.0%	1,244	100.0%	212	100.0%
Region										
Male	9,653	88.7	6,344	91.4	1,996	80.4	1,120	90.0	193	91.0
Northeast	2,074	19.1	1,552	22.4	304	12.2	196	15.8	22	10.4
North Central	2,100	19.3	1,646	23.7	263	10.6	156	12.5	35	16.5
Mid-Atlantic	1,406	12.9	998	14.4	362	14.6	40	3.2	6	2.8
Southeast	1,470	13.5	657	9.5	535	21.5	238	19.1	40	18.9
South Central	1,334	12.3	772	11.1	259	10.4	267	21.5	36	17.0
West	1,269	11.7	719	10.4	273	11.0	223	17.9	54	25.5
Female	1,226	11.3	596	8.6	487	19.6	124	10.0	19	9.0
Northeast	228	2.1	128	1.8	82	3.3	17	1.4	1	0.5
North Central	167	1.5	104	1.5	44	1.8	16	1.3	3	1.4
Mid-Atlantic	216	2.0	126	1.8	84	3.4	6	0.5	0	X
Southeast	215	2.0	66	1.0	115	4.6	29	2.3	5	2.4
South Central	211	1.9	90	1.3	91	3.7	26	2.1	4	1.9
West	189	1.7	82	1.2	71	2.9	30	2.4	6	2.8
Length of employment										
Male	9,653	88.7	6,344	91.4	1,996	80.4	1,120	90.0	193	91.0
Less than 1 year	1,282	11.8	796	11.5	272	11.0	180	14.5	34	16.0
1 to 2 years	2,218	20.4	1,347	19.4	489	19.7	338	27.2	44	20.8
3 to 4 years	2,380	21.9	1,573	22.7	475	19.1	295	23.7	37	17.5
5 to 9 years	2,428	22.3	1,695	24.4	474	19.1	213	17.1	46	21.7
10 to 14 years	715	6.6	487	7.0	158	6.4	55	4.4	15	7.1
15 to 19 years	459	4.2	321	4.6	97	3.9	29	2.3	12	5.7
20 years or more	171	1.6	125	1.8	31	1.2	10	0.8	5	2.4
Females	1,226	11.3	596	8.6	487	19.6	124	10.0	19	9.0
Less than 1 year	222	2.0	85	1.2	95	3.8	39	3.1	3	1.4
1 to 2 years	271	2.5	135	1.9	103	4.1	26	2.1	7	3.3
3 to 4 years	305	2.8	161	2.3	113	4.6	29	2.3	2	0.9
5 to 9 years	298	2.7	136	2.0	132	5.3	23	1.8	7	3.3
10 to 14 years	78	0.7	46	0.7	28	1.1	4	0.3	0	X
15 to 19 years	42	0.4	27	0.4	12	0.5	3	0.2	0	X
20 years or more	10	0.1	6	0.1	4	0.2	0	X	0	X

Note: See Note, table 1.87.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 81, 82.^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

Table 1.91

Statutory provisions related to capital offenses

By jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	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; murder when a victim is subpoenaed in a criminal proceeding, when the murder is related to the role of the victim as a witness; murder when a victim is less than 14 years old; murder in which a victim is killed while in a dwelling by a deadly weapon fired from outside the dwelling; murder in which a victim is killed while in a motor vehicle by a deadly weapon fired from outside that vehicle; murder in which a victim is killed by a deadly weapon fired from a motor vehicle.	16
Arizona	First-degree murder accompanied by at least one of 10 aggravating factors.	None specified
Arkansas	Felony murder; arson causing death; intentional murder of a law enforcement officer, teacher, or school employee; 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; the defendant committed the offense(s) with an assault weapon.	18 ^b
Delaware	First-degree murder with aggravating circumstances.	16
Florida	First-degree murder; capital felonies; capital drug trafficking felonies.	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	First-degree murder accompanied by at least one of 12 aggravating factors.	18
Indiana	Murder accompanied by at least one of 13 aggravating circumstances.	16
Kentucky	Aggravated murder; kidnaping when victim is killed.	16
Louisiana	First-degree murder; treason.	15
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, robbery, sexual battery, unnatural intercourse); murder of an elected official; capital rape ^d ; aircraft piracy.	16 ^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 with at least one of nine aggravating circumstances.	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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.91

Statutory provisions related to capital offenses

By jurisdiction, 1993—Continued

Jurisdiction	Capital offense	Minimum age for imposition of death penalty
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
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.	None specified ^f
Tennessee	First-degree murder.	18
Texas	Murder of a public safety officer, fire fighter, 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; murder of an individual under 6 years of age.	17
Utah	Aggravated murder.	None specified
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 both premeditated and 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 860(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, 1993. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. The following jurisdictions do not have statutory provisions for sentences of death: Alaska, District of Columbia, 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.

^fJuveniles may be transferred to an adult court. Age may be a mitigating circumstance.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-150042 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), pp. 5, 6, Table 3; 13, 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.92

Characteristics of State and Federal paroling authorities

By jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1994

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 Executive Clemency	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Arkansas	Post-Prison Transfer Board	Department of Community Punishment ^a	Yes	7	No ^b
California	Board of Prison Terms	Department of Corrections	Yes	9	Yes
Colorado	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Connecticut	Board of Parole	Department of Correction	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	5	Yes
Florida	Parole Commission	Department of Corrections ^a	Yes	7	Yes
Georgia	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles ^a	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 ^a	Yes	12	Yes
Indiana	Parole Board	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
Iowa	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No ^c
Kansas	Parole Board	Department of Corrections ^a	Yes	5	Yes
Kentucky	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Louisiana	Board of Parole	Department of Public Safety and Corrections ^a	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	8	Yes
Michigan	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	10	Yes
Minnesota	Department of Corrections, Office of Adult Release ^a	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 ^a	Department of Correctional Services ^a	Yes	5	Yes
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	Department of Parole and Probation	Yes	6	Yes
New Hampshire	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections ^a	Yes	5	No
New Jersey	Parole Board	Department of Corrections, Bureau of Parole	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	11 ^f	Yes
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Corrections ^a	Yes	5	No
Oregon	Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision	Department of Corrections	Yes	4	Yes
Pennsylvania	Board of Probation and Parole ^a and County Courts ^d	Board of Probation and Parole ^a 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	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	3	Yes
West Virginia	Parole Board	Division of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Wisconsin	Parole Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Wyoming	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	No
Federal	Parole Commission ^a	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	Yes	9	Yes

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

^aAccredited by Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

^bThree full-time, four part-time.

^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 three Deputy Executive Officers serve full-time; other staff serve part-time.

^fFifteen 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.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), pp. xii, xiii. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.93

U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload

By type of hearing or record review, fiscal years 1978-94

Fiscal year	Total considerations	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	Institutional revocation hearing	Dispositional revocation	Curfew parole record reviews	Other
1978	23,305	11,980	1,044	4,574	1,002	1,946	618	X	240	1,535	X	X	366
1979	22,918	11,872	141	4,578	2,004	310	937	723	275	1,771	X	X	307
1980	21,886	10,379	10	5,478	1,790	13	1,056	366	319	2,042	X	X	393
1981	18,540	7,788	X	4,480	1,579	X	1,095	X	369	2,039	825	X	365
1982	18,693	8,745	X	4,367	1,744	X	879	X	346	1,949	353	X	310
1983	21,462	10,678	X	4,797	2,042	X	671	X	331	2,132	368	X	443
1984	20,773	10,010	X	4,908	2,137	X	780	X	352	1,890	366	X	330
1985	21,300	10,608	X	4,343	2,685	X	764	X	277	1,892	418	X	313
1986	24,264	12,519	X	5,057	2,680	X	880	X	319	2,035	303	X	471
1987	26,149	13,070	X	5,516	2,812	X	811	X	348	2,171	194	837	390
1988	27,118	12,860	X	5,932	3,357	X	887	X	385	2,458	159	721	359
1989	23,847	9,009	X	6,162	3,409	X	755	X	371	2,449	107	1,066	519
1990	19,328	5,596	X	5,088	3,552	X	586	X	507	2,885	69	672	373
1991	14,829	3,700	X	3,817	2,897	X	405	X	569	2,793	36	292	320
1992	12,049	2,679	X	2,648	2,175	X	416	X	603	3,218	16	94	200
1993	9,504	1,638	X	2,702	1,477	X	317	X	720	2,439	20	24	167
1994	6,737	1,059	X	1,808	1,246	X	277	X	542	1,695	11	7	92

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 13,000 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 procedure, "one-third hearings" and "review hearings" have been phased out. Data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

For parole guidelines and definitions of terms, see Appendix 5.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), pp. 19, 20; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, pp. 1, 2, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1988 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*, pp. 9, 10; *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, pp. 6, 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.94

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

By region and type of revocation hearing, fiscal years 1977-94

Type of revocation hearing	Total	Region				West
		North-east	South-east	North Central	South Central	
Local hearing						
1977	230	46	20	44	44	76
1978	240	45	45	54	25	71
1979	275	31	46	84	46	68
1980	319	32	49	109	33	96
1981	369	46	64	121	21	117
1982	346	34	61	94	45	112
1983	331	37	58	68	67	101
1984	352	71	45	72	80	84
1985	277	45	51	48	41	92
1986	319	53	48	50	60	108
1987	348	49	71	49	60	119
1988	385	64	94	51	70	106
1989	371	66	100	73	44	88
1990	507	62	193	79	62	111
1991	569	65	222	105	67	110
1992	603	296 ^a	X	173 ^b	134 ^b	X
1993	720	460 ^a	X	170 ^b	90 ^b	X
1994	542	239 ^a	X	189 ^b	114 ^b	X
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
1992	3,218	1,502 ^a	X	716 ^b	1,000 ^b	X
1993	2,439	740 ^a	X	653 ^b	1,046 ^b	X
1994	1,695	521 ^a	X	475 ^b	699 ^b	X

Note: See Note, table 1.93. 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 5.

^aThe Commission modified its regional operation by combining the Northeast and South-east regions into the Eastern region.

^bThe Commission modified its regional operation by closing the Western region. The South Central and North Central offices took over the area previously serviced by the Western region.

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*, p. 9; *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, p. 6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.95

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

By type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-94

Fiscal year	Initial hearings				Revocation hearings			
	Total number	Within	Above	Below	Total number	Within	Above	Below
1978	11,790	79.3%	10.6%	10.1%	1,749	79.8%	8.2%	12.1%
1979	11,801	80.7	9.4	10.0	2,032	80.2	8.5	11.3
1980	10,376	82.6	10.8	6.6	2,361	80.3	13.3	6.4
1981	7,718	84.4	9.7	5.9	2,406	80.4	13.3	6.3
1982	8,745	86.9	8.4	5.0	2,295	80.9	13.6	5.5
1983	10,678	86.7	7.9	5.4	2,463	82.8	12.7	4.5
1984	9,925	88.6	8.0	3.5	2,235	80.5	16.7	2.8
1985	10,514	91.2	6.7	2.1	2,163	79.3	19.0	1.6
1986	12,515	92.5	6.2	1.2	2,350	85.5	12.0	2.5
1987	13,029	92.6	6.1	1.3	2,519	88.4	8.4	3.2
1988	12,759	92.0	6.1	1.9	2,936	86.4	10.7	2.9
1989	8,724	90.0	7.9	2.2	2,759	85.8	10.2	4.0
1990	5,438	88.0	9.4	2.6	3,208	84.5	10.8	4.7
1991	3,612	84.9	11.7	3.4	3,142	84.1	9.7	6.2
1992	2,609	83.9	12.7	3.3	3,176	82.7	12.2	5.1
1993	2,618	83.3	14.5	3.3	2,974	82.0	13.0	4.9
1994	1,052	79.7	17.0	3.3	2,205	82.2	11.4	6.3

Note: See Note, table 1.93. 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 5.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 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, 1986 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*, p. 13; *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, p. 10 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.96

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

By State, 1994

State	Age at which juvenile can be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions
Alabama	14 and older	Any act that would constitute a crime if committed by an adult.
Alaska	No specific age	None.
Arizona	No specific age	None.
Arkansas	14 or 15	Capital murder; murder in the first degree; murder in the second degree; kidnaping; aggravated robbery; rape; first or second degree battery; possession of a handgun on school property; aggravated assault; terroristic act; unlawful discharge of a firearm from a vehicle; any felony committed while armed with a firearm; soliciting a minor to join a criminal street gang; criminal use of prohibited weapons; a felony attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit any of the following offenses: capital murder; murder in the first degree; murder in the second degree; kidnaping; aggravated robbery; rape; battery in the first degree; handgun possession by a minor or handgun possession on school property (felony).
	16 and older	Any felony.
California	14 but not yet 16	Murder (certain circumstances); robbery in which the minor personally used a firearm; rape with force or violence or threat of great bodily harm; sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm; oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or threat of great bodily harm; the offense specified in subdivision (a) of Section 289 of the Penal Code; kidnaping for ransom; kidnaping for purpose of robbery; kidnaping with bodily harm; kidnaping, as punishable in subdivision (d) of Section 208 of the Penal Code; the offense described in subdivision (c) of Section 12034 of the Penal Code, in which the minor personally used a firearm; personally discharging a firearm into an inhabited or occupied building; manufacturing, compounding, or selling one-half ounce or more of any salt or solution of a controlled substance specified in subdivision (e) of Section 11055 of the Health and Safety Code; escape, by the use of force or violence, from any county juvenile hall, home, ranch, camp, or forestry camp in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 871 where great bodily injury is intentionally inflicted upon an employee of the juvenile facility during the commission of the escape; torture, as described in Section 206 of the Penal Code; aggravated mayhem, as described in Section 205 of the Penal Code; assault with a firearm in which the minor personally used the firearm; attempted murder; rape in which the minor personally used a firearm; burglary in which the minor personally used a firearm; kidnaping in which the minor personally used a firearm; the offense described in Section 12308 of the Penal Code; kidnaping, in violation of Section 209.5 of the Penal Code; carjacking, in which the minor personally used a firearm.
	16 and older	Any criminal statute or ordinance.
Colorado	14 and older	Any felony.
Connecticut	14 and older	Class A felony other than murder; any serious juvenile offense designated as a class B or C felony, if such child has previously been adjudicated a delinquent for a serious juvenile offense, as defined in section 46b.120.
Delaware	14 and older	Any felony.
	16 and older	Child not amenable to rehabilitative processes available to the court.
District of Columbia	15	Murder; forcible rape; burglary in the first degree; robbery while armed, or assault with intent to commit any such offense; any offense joinable with above offenses; any crime committed with a firearm; any offense that if the child were charged as an adult would constitute a violent felony and the child has three or more prior delinquency adjudications. For all of the above, there is a rebuttable presumption that favors transfer.
	15 and older	Any felony.
	16 and older	None, if child already under commitment to an agency or institution as a delinquent child.
	No specific age	Illegal possession or control of a firearm within 1,000 feet of a public or private day care center, elementary school, vocational school, secondary school, college, junior college, or university, or any public swimming pool, playground, video arcade, or youth center, or an event sponsored by any of the above entities.
Florida	14 and older	None.
	No specific age	Offense punishable by death or life imprisonment if indicted by grand jury.
Georgia	13 or 14	Offense punishable by loss of life or confinement for life in a penal institution.
	14	Murder; voluntary manslaughter; aggravated assault; aggravated battery. Any of the above crimes if committed while confined to a youth development center.
	15 and older	Crime or public offense under the laws, including local ordinances.
Hawaii	16 and older	Felony.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.96

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

By State, 1994--Continued

State	Age at which juvenile can be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions
Idaho	14 and older	Any crime.
Illinois	13 and older	Any crime.
Indiana	14 and older	Heinous or aggravated act, or part of repetitive pattern of less serious delinquent acts.
	16 and older	Felony.
Iowa	14 and older	Public offense.
Kansas	14 or 15	Class A or B felony; off-grid felony; nondrug felony crime ranked at severity level 1, 2, or 3; drug felony crime ranked at severity level 1 or 2.
	16 and older	Any crime.
Kentucky	14 and older	Capital offense; Class A or B felony.
	16 and older	Class C or D felony with two prior delinquency adjudications or two prior felony convictions.
	No specific age	Any felony, if a prior criminal conviction.
Louisiana	14 and older	First degree murder; second degree murder; aggravated kidnaping; aggravated rape; aggravated battery when committed by the discharge of a firearm; armed robbery when committed with a firearm; aggravated oral sexual battery.
Maine	No specific age	Murder or a Class A, B, or C crime.
Maryland	Under 15	Crimes punishable by death or life imprisonment.
	15 and older	None.
Massachusetts	14 and older	Offense, if committed by an adult, would be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison, and the child has previously been committed to the department of youth services; offense involving threat or infliction of serious bodily harm.
Michigan	15 and older	Felony.
Minnesota	14 and 15	Any offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult.
	16 or 17	Offense that would result in a presumptive commitment to prison under the sentencing guidelines and applicable statutes; any felony offense committed while using, whether by brandishing, displaying, threatening with, or otherwise employing, a firearm.
Mississippi	13 and older	None.
Missouri	14 and older	Any felony.
Montana	12 and older	Sexual intercourse without consent; deliberate homicide; mitigated deliberate homicide; attempt of either deliberate or mitigated deliberate homicide.
	16 and older	Negligent homicide; arson; aggravated or felony assault; robbery; burglary or aggravated burglary; aggravated kidnaping; possession of explosives; criminal sale of dangerous drugs; criminal production or manufacture of dangerous drugs; attempt of any of the above acts.
Nevada	16 and older	Any felony.
New Hampshire	No specific age	Any felony.
New Jersey	Under 14	Murder. Juvenile may elect to have case transferred.
	14 and older	Criminal homicide other than death by auto; strict liability for drug induced deaths; 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; offense against a person committed in an aggressive, violent and willful manner, other than an offense enumerated above; unlawful possession of a firearm, destructive device or other prohibited weapon; arson; death by auto if the juvenile was operating the vehicle under the influence of an intoxicating liquor, narcotic, hallucinogenic or habit producing drug; certain drug-related offenses; crimes committed as part of a group; attempt or conspiracy to commit certain offenses; auto theft. Juvenile may elect to have case transferred.
North Carolina	13 and older	Any felony.
North Dakota	14 and older	Delinquent act involving infliction or threat of serious bodily harm.
	16 and older	Child requests.
Ohio	15 and older	Any felony.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.96

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

By State, 1994—Continued

State	Age at which juvenile can be transferred to criminal court	Crime restrictions
Oklahoma	No specific age	Any felony.
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.
Pennsylvania	14 and older	Any felony.
	No specific age	Child may request transfer.
Rhode Island	No specific age	Any felony.
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.
	16 and older	Any felony or misdemeanor.
	No specific age	Murder or criminal sexual conduct.
South Dakota	No specific age	Any felony.
Tennessee	Under 16	First degree murder; second degree murder; rape; aggravated rape; aggravated robbery; especially aggravated robbery; kidnaping; aggravated kidnaping; especially aggravated kidnaping.
	16 and older	None.
Texas	15 and older	Any felony.
Utah	14 and older	Any felony.
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.
Virginia	14 and older	Any felony, or if charged with an offense which if committed by an adult could be punishable by confinement in a State correctional facility, child may elect to have case transferred to adult criminal court.
Washington	15 and older	Class A felony; attempt, solicitation, or conspiracy to commit a class A felony.
	17	Second degree assault; first degree extortion; indecent liberties; second degree kidnaping; second degree child molestation; second degree robbery.
West Virginia	16 and older	Offense of violence to the person which would be a felony if committed by an adult; offense which would be a felony if committed by an adult if the child has been previously adjudged delinquent for an offense which would be a felony if the child were an adult.
	No specific age	Treason; murder; robbery involving the use or presenting of firearms or other deadly weapons; kidnaping; first degree arson; sexual assault in the first degree; offense of violence to the person which would be a felony if the child were an adult if the child has been previously adjudged delinquent for the commission of an offense which would be a violent felony if the child were an adult; offense which would be a felony if the child were an adult if the child has been twice previously adjudged delinquent for the commission of an offense which would be a felony if the child were an adult.
Wisconsin	14 and older	First or second degree murder; certain gang-related activity constituting a felony.
	16 and older	None.
Wyoming	No specific age	None.

Note: These data were produced by a computerized search of a database that contains State child abuse and neglect statutes and juvenile codes (the Automated Juvenile Law Archive). The search was completed in May 1995. 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.

Source: Linda A. Szymanski, Esq., *Waiver/Transfer/Certification of Juveniles to Criminal Court: Age Restrictions—Criminal Restrictions (1994 Update)* (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.97

Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population

As of April 1995

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group	Curfew provisions
Akron, OH	1985; 1994	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night, 8:30 am to 2:30 pm school days
Albuquerque, NM	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Allentown, PA	1992	16 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Amarillo, TX	1995	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night
Anchorage, AK	1975; 1989	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am winter weekday nights, 11 pm to 6 am winter weekend nights, 11 pm to 6 am summer weekday nights, midnight to 6 am summer weekend nights
Arlington, VA	1994	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Atlanta, GA	1992; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Aurora, CO	1963	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights
Aurora, IL	1969; 1992	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Austin, TX	1994	16 and under	11:30 pm to 6 am school nights, 12:30 am to 6 am weekend nights, 12:30 am to 6 am summer nights, 10 pm to 6 am every night in the club district, ^a 9 am to 6 am school days
Bakersfield, CA	1965; 1990	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Baltimore, MD	1976; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights, 9 am to 2:30 pm school days
Beaumont, TX	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night, 9:30 am to 2:30 pm school days
Birmingham, AL	1991	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Boise City, ID	1985; 1994	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Bridgeport, CT	1994	15 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Buffalo, NY	1994	15 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights
Cedar Rapids, IA	1972; 1994	14 through 16 13 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Chandler, AZ	1969; 1993	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 11 pm to 5 am every night
Charlotte, NC	1995	15 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Chattanooga, TN	1980	15 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Chesapeake, VA	1963	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
Chicago, IL	1955	16 and under	10:30 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 11:30 pm to 6 am weekend nights
Chula Vista, CA	1969	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Cincinnati, OH	1994	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.97

Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population

As of April 1995—Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group	Curfew provisions
Cleveland, OH	1976; 1993	17 year olds	Midnight to 5 am every night, 9 am to 2 pm school days
		13 through 16	11 pm to 5 am every night, 9 am to 2 pm school days
		12 and under	Darkness till dawn every night, 9 am to 2 pm school days
Colorado Springs, CO	1992	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Columbus, GA	1971	16 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night
Columbus, OH	1979	13 through 17 12 and under	Midnight to 4:30 am every night 1 hour after sunset, sunrise every night
Concord, CA	1970	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Corpus Christi, TX	1957; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night, 9:30 am to 2 pm school days
Dallas, TX	1991	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Dayton, OH	1943; 1981	17 and under	10:30 pm to 5 am every night
Denver, CO	1973; 1994	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights
Detroit, MI	1925; 1987	16 and 17	9 pm to 6 am non-daylight saving time nights, 10 pm to 6 am daylight saving time nights
		15 and under	8 pm to 6 am every night
El Monte, CA	1970	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
El Paso, TX	1992	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
Elizabeth, NJ	1992	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Eugene, OR	1971	17 and under	Midnight to 4 am every night
Evansville, IN	1994	15 through 17	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, 1 am to 5 am weekend nights
		14 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Flint, MI	1989; 1994	16 and 17	Midnight to 6 am every night
		13 through 15	11 pm to 6 am every night
		12 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Fort Worth, TX	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Fresno, CA	1981; 1994	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Fullerton, CA	1975	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Garden Grove, CA	1956	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Garland, TX	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Gary, IN	1984	15 through 17	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
		14 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
Glendale, AZ	1963; 1988	15 through 17	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend and holiday nights
		14 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Glendale, CA	1954; 1989	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
Grand Prairie, TX	1994	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Grand Rapids, MI	1967; 1970	16 and 17	Midnight to 6 am every night
		13 through 15	11 pm to 6 am every night
		12 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Green Bay, WI	1975	16 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.97

Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population

As of April 1995—Continued			
City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group	Curfew provisions
Hampton, VA	1965	16 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night, 9:30 am to 2:30 pm school days
Hartford, CT	1965; 1992	17 and under	9:30 pm to dawn every night
Hayward, CA	1994	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Honolulu, HI	1896; 1980	15 and under	10 pm to 4 pm every night
Houston, TX	1992	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night, 9 am to 2:30 pm school days
Huntington Beach, CA	1944; 1945	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Independence, MO	1984; 1995	15 through 17 14 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend and holiday nights 10 pm to 6 am every night
Indianapolis, IN	1971	16 and 17 15 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights 11 pm to 6 am every night
Inglewood, CA	1984; 1994	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise weekend nights, 11 pm to sunrise weekend nights
Irvine, CA	1975	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Irving, TX	1995	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Jackson, MS	1992	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights, 8:15 am to 2:15 pm school days
Jacksonville, FL	1991	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Kansas City, MO	1991	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Knoxville, TN	1979	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night
Lakewood, CO	1994	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Lancaster, PA	1974; 1989	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Laredo, TX	1986; 1993	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Las Vegas, NV	1955; 1992	High school students	10 pm to 5 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 5 am weekend nights, Special "Las Vegas Strip" curfew: 9 pm to 5 am every night
Little Rock, AR	1993; 1995	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights, 9:30 am to 2 pm school days
Livonia, MI	1946	15 and 16 14 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am every night
Long Beach, CA	1994	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Lubbock, TX	1970; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights, 9:30 am to 2:30 pm school days
Madison, WI	1973; 1992	15 through 17 14 and under	11 pm to 4 am weekday nights, midnight to 4 am weekend nights 10 pm to 4 am every night
Memphis, TN	1975	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.97

Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population

As of April 1995--Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group	Curfew provisions
Mesa, AZ	1975; 1993	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Mesquite, TX	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Miami, FL	1994	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Milwaukee, WI	1942	16 and under	10 pm to 5 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 5 am weekend nights
Minneapolis, MN	1960	15 through 17 14 and under	Midnight to 4 am every night 10 pm to 4 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 4 am weekend nights
Modesto, CA	1965	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Montgomery, AL	1964	17 and under	9 pm to 5 am every night
Moreno Valley, CA	1989; 1992	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Nashville, TN	1965	17 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night
New Orleans, LA	1994	17 and under	8 pm to 6 am school nights, 9 pm to 6 am summer weekday nights, 11 pm to 6 am weekend nights, 9 am to 3:15 pm school days
Newark, NJ	1992	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Newport News, VA	1991	12 through 17 11 and under	Midnight to 5 am weekday nights, 1 am to 5 am weekend nights 9 pm to 5 am every night
Norfolk, VA	1993	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Oakland, CA	1965	15 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 6 am weekend nights
Oceanside, CA	1956	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Oklahoma City, OK	1994	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights
Ontario, CA	1943; 1991	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Orange, CA	1979	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Orlando, FL	1994	17 and under	Special downtown tourist district curfew: midnight to 5 am every night
Oxnard, CA	1973	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Pasadena, CA	1989	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Pasadena, TX	1993	13 through 17 16 and under 12 and under	10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights 9 am to 2:30 pm school days 9 pm to 6 am every night
Peoria, IL	1957; 1993	13 through 16 12 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights 10 pm to 6 am every night
Philadelphia, PA	1956	17 and under	10:30 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Phoenix, AZ	1968; 1993	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Plano, TX	1971; 1994	16 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights
Pomona, CA	1985; 1988	17 and under	10 pm to daylight every night
Portland, OR	1906	15 through 17 14 and under	10:15 pm to 6 am school nights, midnight to 6 am non-school nights 9:15 pm to 6 am school nights, 10:15 pm to 6 am non-school nights

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.97

Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population

As of April 1995—Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group	Curfew provisions
Portsmouth, VA	1993	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1977	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
Reno, NV	1950; 1994	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am weekday nights, 1 am to 5 am weekend nights 11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights, 1 am to 5 am on "special event" nights ^b
Richmond, VA	1992; 1994	17 year olds 16 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 11 pm to 5 am every night
Riverside, CA	1963	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am every night
Rockford, IL	1936; 1992	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekday nights
Sacramento, CA	1994	17 and under	10 pm to daylight every night
Salem, OR	1974	17 and under	Midnight to 4 am every night
Salinas, CA	1992	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
Salt Lake City, UT	1994	16 and 17 15 and under	1 am to 5 am every night 11 pm to 5 am every night
San Antonio, TX	1991; 1994	16 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night, 9 am to 2:30 pm school days
San Bernardino, CA	1980; 1993	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
San Diego, CA	1940; 1994	17 and under	10:30 pm to 6 am every night
San Francisco, CA	1975	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night
San Jose, CA	1994	16 and 17 15 and under	11:30 pm to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Santa Ana, CA	1982	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Santa Clarita, CA	1991	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
Santa Rosa, CA	1985	17 and under	10 pm to sunrise every night
Savannah, GA	1991	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Scottsdale, AZ	1972; 1987	16 and 17 14 and 15 13 and under	12:30 am to 5:30 am every night 11:30 pm to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am every night
Shreveport, LA	1994	17 and under	10 pm to 5 am weekday nights, midnight to 5 am weekend nights, 8 am to 2:30 pm school days
Simi Valley, CA	1974	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Sioux Falls, SD	1957; 1994	17 and under	11 pm to 4 am every night
South Bend, IN	1988	15 through 17 14 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights 11 pm to 6 am every night
Springfield, IL	1971	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Springfield, MO	1946	14 and under	9 pm to 5 am every night October through May, 10 pm to 5 am every night June through September
St. Louis, MO	1955	16 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
St. Paul, MN	1960; 1987	15 through 17 14 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am weekday nights, 11 pm to 6 am weekend nights

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.97

Statutory provisions relating to curfews in cities over 100,000 population

As of April 1995--Continued

City	Year enacted; latest revision	Age group	Curfew provisions
Sterling Heights, MI	1978; 1993	13 through 16 12 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night 9 pm to 6 am every night
Stockton, CA	1957; 1958	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am every night, special city park curfew: 10 pm to 6 am every night ^c
Tacoma, WA	1995	17 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night
Tampa, FL	1993	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Tempe, AZ	1975; 1993	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 6 am every night 10 pm to 6 am every night
Thousand Oaks, CA	1970	17 and under	10 pm to 6 am every night
Toledo, OH	1992	16 and 17 11 through 15 10 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 11 pm to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Torrance, CA	1972	17 and under	10 pm to 7 am every night
Tucson, AZ	1969	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 5 am every night 10 pm to 5 am every night
Virginia Beach, VA	1965; 1992	17 and under	11 pm to 5 am every night
Warren, MI	1981	17 and under	11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights
Wichita, KS	1993	16 and 17 15 and under	Midnight to 6 am weekday nights, 1 am to 6 am weekend nights 11 pm to 6 am weekday nights, midnight to 6 am weekend nights

Note: U.S. Bureau of the Census data were utilized to identify all American cities with a 1992 population of 100,000 or greater. Curfew ordinance data from these 200 cities were obtained through a telephone survey of metropolitan police departments. Information was provided by public information, juvenile, or research and analysis personnel from each police department. In some cases, an additional phone call was made to the city clerk's office to augment the information provided by the police department. All 200 cities contacted responded to the survey. Cities not listed in the table had no curfew provisions in effect as of April 1995.

^aA well-known section of Guadalupe Street near the University of Texas.

^b"Special events" nights are designated as such by the city council.

^cThis curfew applies more restrictive hours to city parks.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Municipal Curfew Research Project, William Ruefle, University of South Alabama and Kenneth Mike Reynolds, University of New Orleans. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.98

Juvenile and adult sex-offender programs and treatment providers

By State, 1994

	Residential programs											
	Total		Total		Prison-based		Mental-health based		Private		Court	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
Total	684	710	134	137	21	90	35	28	68	18	10	1
Alabama	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alaska	8	10	3	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
Arizona	11	10	5	2	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	0
Arkansas	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	35	40	6	8	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	0
Colorado	16	13	3	3	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	0
Connecticut	11	10	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Delaware	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	23	24	6	3	0	1	3	1	3	1	0	0
Georgia	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	3	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	8	7	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Illinois	21	21	6	6	1	4	0	0	5	2	0	0
Indiana	11	13	3	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Iowa	7	9	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kansas	8	10	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kentucky	7	8	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	5	5	2	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Maine	7	9	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	25	21	7	1	0	1	3	0	4	0	0	0
Michigan	30	28	5	7	1	4	2	2	2	1	0	0
Minnesota	23	23	3	3	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0
Mississippi	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	13	12	3	3	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	0
Montana	8	7	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nevada	5	6	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	8	10	1	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	16	10	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
New York	51	58	5	7	2	7	0	0	1	0	2	0
North Carolina	28	24	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	4	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
Ohio	45	34	9	6	1	4	1	1	6	1	1	0
Oklahoma	3	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oregon	25	27	2	7	0	0	0	6	2	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	25	41	5	22	0	19	1	1	1	1	3	1
Rhode Island	3	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	6	8	3	2	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
South Dakota	4	5	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	10	7	5	2	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	0
Texas	47	45	10	5	1	1	2	0	7	4	0	0
Utah	7	8	3	3	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0
Vermont	12	10	4	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	0
Virginia	21	28	2	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	37	40	5	4	1	1	3	3	1	0	0	0
West Virginia	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	10	14	3	6	1	6	0	0	2	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: This information was collected by the Safer Society Program through a survey of 1,784 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 1,784 programs reflect data collected as of Oct. 1, 1994 and represent approximately 65 percent of known treatment programs. Data collection is ongoing as programs and agencies continue to return questionnaires. A total of 390 of these programs provided specialized treatment for abuse-reactive children and are not included in the data presented above.

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.

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-based" programs are those that are located in halfway houses operated by prison authorities.

Source: Robert E. Freeman-Longo, Stacey Bird, William F. Stevenson, and June A. Fiske, *1994 Nationwide Survey of Treatment Programs and Models* (Brandon, VT: The Safer Society Program and Press, 1995), pp. 10, 11. 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
550	573	0	9	167	156	356	396	27	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	8	0	0	3	4	2	4	0	0
6	8	0	0	2	3	4	5	0	0
2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
29	32	0	1	6	4	22	26	1	1
13	10	0	0	4	2	9	8	0	0
10	9	0	0	1	1	8	7	1	1
3	3	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0
4	3	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
17	21	0	0	3	6	14	15	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
5	6	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0
15	15	0	0	4	5	11	10	0	0
8	12	0	0	4	6	4	6	0	0
7	7	0	0	4	3	3	3	0	1
6	9	0	1	6	8	0	0	0	0
5	7	0	0	1	3	4	4	0	0
3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
6	8	0	0	1	2	5	6	0	0
11	13	0	0	2	3	8	10	1	0
18	20	0	1	7	5	11	14	0	0
25	21	0	0	12	11	10	9	3	1
20	20	0	1	10	7	10	12	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
10	9	0	0	3	4	4	5	3	0
6	6	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	0
3	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
4	5	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0
7	7	0	0	2	2	5	5	0	0
14	9	0	0	7	4	5	5	2	0
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
46	51	0	0	14	16	30	33	2	2
27	22	0	0	14	8	13	14	0	0
3	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0
36	28	0	0	19	12	15	14	2	2
2	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
23	20	0	1	9	5	12	14	2	0
20	19	0	2	4	3	11	11	5	3
1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
3	6	0	1	0	1	3	4	0	0
3	4	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	0
5	5	0	1	1	1	4	3	0	0
37	40	0	0	2	1	34	38	1	1
4	5	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	0
8	8	0	0	3	2	5	6	0	0
19	25	0	0	3	7	16	18	0	0
32	36	0	0	1	0	27	36	4	0
2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
7	8	0	0	2	3	5	5	0	0
2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0

Table 1.99

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

By State, 1995

State	Instant background check	Federal waiting period applies ^a	State waiting period (in days)		Purchase License or permit to purchase		Registration		Record of sales sent to police	Carrying			Ownership		State firearms preemption law ^b
			Hand-gun	Long-gun	Hand-gun	Long-gun	Hand-gun	Long-gun		State concealed carry law	Carrying openly prohibited	Certain firearms prohibited	Ownership licensing or identification cards provision	Constitutional provision	
Alabama		Y	2						Y	Y ^c	Y ^d		Y	Y	
Alaska		Y								Y ^e			Y		
Arizona	Y									Y ^e			Y	Y	
Arkansas		Y								Y ^e	Y ^e	Y ^h	Y	Y	
California			15	15					Y	Y ^e	Y ^e	Y ^h		Y	
Colorado	Y									Y ^e			Y		
Connecticut			14 ⁱ	14 ⁱ					Y	Y ^e	Y	Y ^h	Y	Y ⁱ	
Delaware	Y									Y ^e			Y	Y	
Florida	Y		3							Y ^e	Y		Y	Y	
Georgia	Y									Y ^e	Y		Y	Y	
Hawaii			(k)	(k)	Y	Y	Y ⁱ	Y ⁱ	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y ^h	Y	Y	
Idaho	Y									Y ^e	Y	Y ^{h,m}	Y	Y	
Illinois	Y		3 ^k	1 ^k	Y ^m	Y	Y ⁿ	Y ⁿ	Y	Y ^e	Y		Y	Y ^p	
Indiana			7							Y ^e	Y		Y	Y	
Iowa					Y ^k				Y	Y ^e	Y		Y	Y	
Kansas		Y	(q)		Y ^q			Y ^q		Y ^e	Y ^q		Y	Y	
Kentucky		Y								Y ^e			Y	Y	
Louisiana		Y								Y ^e			Y	Y	
Maine		Y								Y ^e			Y	Y	
Maryland			7	7 ^r					Y	Y ^e	Y	Y ^h	Y	Y	
Massachusetts			(k)	(k)	Y	Y		Y ^s	Y	Y ^e	Y		Y	Y	
Michigan					Y				Y	Y ^e	Y		Y	Y	
Minnesota			7		Y	Y			Y	Y ^e	Y		Y	Y	
Mississippi		Y ⁱ								Y ^e			Y	Y	
Missouri			7 ^k		Y				Y	Y ^e			Y	Y	
Montana		Y								Y ^e			Y	Y	
Nebraska	Y									Y ^e			Y	Y	
Nevada	Y		(q)					Y ^q		Y ^e			Y	Y	
New Hampshire	Y								Y	Y ^e			Y	Y	
New Jersey			7 ^k	(k)	Y	Y		Y ^r	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y ^h	Y	Y ⁱ	
New Mexico		Y								Y ^e			Y	Y	
New York			(k)		Y ^u	Y ^v	Y ^u	Y ^v	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y ^h	Y ^u	Y	
North Carolina			(k)		Y				Y	Y ^e			Y	Y	
North Dakota		Y ⁱ							Y	Y ^e	Y ^e		Y	Y	
Ohio		Y	(q)		Y ^{q,w}			Y ^q	Y ^q	Y ^e	Y ^{q,w}	Y ^h	Y ^{q,w}	Y	
Oklahoma		Y								Y ^e	Y ^e		Y	Y	
Oregon	Y								Y	Y ^e			Y	Y	
Pennsylvania	Y								Y	Y ^{e,x}	Y ^q		Y	Y	
Rhode Island			7	7					Y	Y ^e	Y		Y	Y	
South Carolina	Y		(y)		(y)				Y	Y ^e	Y		Y	Y	
South Dakota		Y ⁱ	2						Y	Y ^e			Y	Y	
Tennessee			15						Y	Y ^e	Y ^e		Y	Y	
Texas		Y								Y ^e	Y ^e		Y	Y	
Utah	Y									Y ^e	Y ^e		Y	Y	
Vermont		Y								Y ^e	Y ^e		Y	Y	
Virginia	Y		(q,y)		Y ^{q,y}				Y ^q	Y ^e	Y ^q	Y ^h	Y	Y	
Washington		Y	5 ^{aa}						Y	Y ^e	Y ^{ab}		Y	Y	
West Virginia		Y								Y ^e			Y	Y	
Wisconsin	Y		2						Y	Y ^e			Y	Y	
Wyoming		Y								Y ^e			Y	Y	
District of Columbia					Y ^{ac}	Y	Y ^{ac}	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y ^h	Y ^{ac}	Y ^{ad}	

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. A "Y" in the table indicates that the attribute is present. However, many qualifications may apply. 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.

A long gun is a rifle or shotgun. 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."

^aThe federal 5-day waiting period for handgun purchases applies to States that do not have instant background checks, waiting period requirements, or licensing procedures exempting them from the Federal requirement. Application of the Federal waiting period is determined by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

^bA State firearms preemption law prohibits a local law or ordinance more restrictive than a State law governing firearms.

^c"Shall issue" permit system, liberally administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or no permit required.

^dCarrying handgun openly in a motor vehicle requires a license.

^eArkansas prohibits carrying a firearm "with a purpose to employ it as a weapon against a person"; Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed"; Vermont prohibits carrying "with the intent or purpose of injuring another."

^fRestrictively administered discretion by local authorities over permit issuance, or permits are unavailable and concealed carry is prohibited in some circumstances.

^gLoaded.

^hCalifornia, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York City, other local jurisdictions in New York, and several cities in Ohio have banned "assault weapons." Some Ohio cities also forbid the possession and sale of handguns with a certain magazine capacity. In Illinois, Chicago and certain other cities have banned handguns and "assault weapons." Maryland has banned several small, low-caliber, inexpensive handguns and "assault pistols." Hawaii has banned "assault pistols." Virginia has banned Street Sweeper shotguns and the District of Columbia has banned handguns and semiautomatic firearms with the ability to use a magazine holding more than 12 rounds. (In some cases, individuals are allowed to keep any banned firearm possessed prior to the effective date of the gun-ban law, with certain restrictions.)

ⁱHolders of carry permits are exempt from the waiting period. A hunting license provides exemption on long guns only.

^jPreemption through judicial ruling, not statute. Local regulation may be instituted in Massachusetts and North Carolina, but it must be ratified by legislative action.

Table 1.99

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

By State, 1995--Continued

- ^kThe permit-to-purchase system constitutes a waiting period for first-time gun buyers in the following States: Illinois, Nebraska, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, and North Carolina. In Iowa, permits-to-purchase are good only after three days from date of issue. Hawaii's permit-to-purchase system constitutes a 14 to 20-day waiting period for first-time gun buyers as the law requires law enforcement to hold the permit-to-purchase for 14 days and no longer than 20 days. Subsequent permits may be granted in less time.
- ^lNew residents must register all firearms within 3 days and all handguns purchased must be registered within 5 days.
- ^mHandguns prohibited in Evanston, Oak Park, Morton Grove, Winnetka, Wilmette, and Highland Park.
- ⁿChicago only.
- ^oConcealed carry is prohibited and no permit system exists.
- ^pExcept Gary and East Chicago and local laws enacted before January 1994.
- ^qIn certain cities or counties.
- ^rApplies to "military style" semiautomatics. In New Jersey, applies only to semiautomatic firearms lawfully possessed prior to 1990 ban that have been disabled. In Minnesota, applies to a specific list of 17 semiautomatic firearms.
- ^sHandguns must be presented to the city chief of police or county sheriff to obtain a certificate of inspection.
- ^tWaiting period does not apply to persons holding valid permits/licenses to carry handguns issued within 5 years of proposed purchase.
- ^uNew York's permit system combines purchase, possession, and carry in a single permit. New York City requires a permit for all guns.
- ^vNew York City only.
- ^wSome 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 I.D.; Cincinnati requires application for purchase.
- ^xPrior to 1995, the State's concealed carry law did not apply to Philadelphia.
- ^yHandgun purchases limited to 1 per 30-day period, with certain exceptions.
- ^zVermont law allows concealed carry without a permit.
- ^{aa}Can be extended by police to 30 days under some circumstances. Non-driver's license holders must wait 90 days.
- ^{ab}Local municipalities may opt out of prohibition.
- ^{ac}Applies only to handguns registered and re-registered prior to the District of Columbia's 1977 handgun "ban," and to all long guns. No additional handguns may be acquired by District of Columbia residents.
- ^{ad}The District of Columbia is subject to the Federal Constitution's second amendment.

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

Table 1.100

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1995

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

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 1.100

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1995--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>^lProvided the driver has an alcohol concentration of 0.04 or more.</p> <p>^mUnclear, the statute appears to have limited actions to those committed by minors.</p> <p>ⁿPresumption of driving under the influence at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving while intoxicated at 0.10 percent. Both constitute prima facie evidence.</p> <p>^oLimited application.</p> <p>^pPresumption of driving while impaired at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^qCause of action limited to licensees who have been convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.</p> <p>^rInference of a driving while intoxicated offense.</p> <p>^s0.07 to 0.10 constitutes prima facie evidence of impairment.</p>	<p>^tApplies 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>^uPresumption of driving while impaired at 0.05 percent; prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^vNot less than 0.08 percent constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.</p> <p>^w0.05 for persons who operate buses, trucks, or other large motor vehicles.</p> <p>^xThis blood alcohol level is an inference of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p>^yPossible via case law. Applies to actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p>^zFor a first offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more; for a subsequent offense, an alcohol concentration of 0.08 or more.</p> <p>^{aa}Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors, and/or adults who have lost their will to stop drinking.</p> <p>^{ab}First and second offense 0.10 percent; third or subsequent offenses 0.08 percent.</p> <p>^{ac}0.10 percent is prima facie evidence for first and second offenses. 0.08 percent is prima facie evidence for third and subsequent offenses.</p> <p>^{ad}Liability limited only to the actions of persons who are under 21 years old.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, <i>Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1995</i> (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 2-1-2-4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.</p>
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Table 1.101

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, 1995

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)		(d)	Yes	Yes		S
Colorado	S			No ^e	Yes		S
Connecticut				Yes	Yes		S
Delaware	S			(f)	Yes		S
District of Columbia	S			Yes	Yes		S
Florida				Yes	Yes ^g		S
Georgia				Yes ^h	Yes		S
Hawaii				Yes	No		S
Idaho				No ⁱ	Yes		S
Illinois	S ^j			Yes	Yes		S
Indiana				No ^a	Yes	S ^k	S
Iowa	S			No ^l	Yes		S
Kansas	S	S		Yes ^m	Yes		S
Kentucky	S			Yes	Yes		S
Louisiana				Yes	Yes		S
Maine	(c)			No ^a	Yes		S
Maryland	S			Yes ⁿ	Yes		S
Massachusetts				Yes	No		S
Michigan	S			Yes	Yes		S
Minnesota	S			No	Yes	S	S
Mississippi	S			No ^o	No		S
Missouri	S			Yes	Yes		S
Montana				Yes	Yes ^p		S
Nebraska	S	S		Yes	Yes	S	S
Nevada	S		S	No ^q	Yes		S
New Hampshire	S			Yes	Yes		S
New Jersey				Yes ^r	No	S	S
New Mexico				Yes	Yes		S
New York	S ^a	S		No ^t	Yes		S
North Carolina	S			Yes ^u	Yes		S
North Dakota	S		S ^v	Yes	Yes		S ^v
Ohio				Yes	Yes	S	S
Oklahoma				Yes	Yes		S
Oregon				Yes	No		S
Pennsylvania	S			No ^q	Yes		S
Puerto Rico	S			Yes	No		S
Rhode Island	S			Yes ^w	Yes	S	S
South Carolina				Yes	Yes		S
South Dakota	S			Yes	Yes		S ^x
Tennessee				Yes	Yes		S
Texas				Yes	Yes		S
Utah				Yes	Yes		S
Vermont	S			No ^y	Yes ^z		S
Virginia	S			Yes	Yes		S
Washington				Yes ^{aa}	No ^{ab}		S
West Virginia	S			Yes	No		S
Wisconsin	S			Yes	Yes		S
Wyoming				Yes	Yes		S ^{ac}

See notes on next page.

Table 1.101

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, 1995--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.100. The blood alcohol concentration level of persons suspected of driving while intoxicated is generally determined through the administration of either preliminary breath tests or chemical blood, breath, or urine tests. "Preliminary breath tests" are administered at the site of a traffic stop and are used for screening purposes in determining the need to arrest and the need to conduct further blood alcohol concentration tests. "Chemical tests," authorized under "implied consent laws," are typically administered after arrest (see table for exceptions) and are used to obtain admissible evidence of intoxication (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), pp. 1, 3, 9). "Implied consent laws" provide that "any person who operates a motor vehicle upon a public highway is deemed to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of his or her blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the blood alcohol content" (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 9). "Criminal" sanctions refers to fines and/or jail sentences whereas "administrative licensing action" refers to suspension or revocation of license. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

^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 an 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. A law enforcement officer can request a driver, who is under 21, to submit to a chemical test (1) if the underage person has been arrested for any offense arising out of driving while under the influence or with a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.02 but less than 0.10, (2) if the underage person has been involved in an accident, or (3) if a law enforcement officer has stopped the underage person based upon "reasonable cause to believe" that the underage person has been driving while under the influence or with a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.02 but less than 0.10.

^cA preliminary breath test may be conducted without legislative authority.

^dFor persons under 21 years old, who refuse to submit to a preliminary breath test where there has been a lawful detention and where there is reasonable cause to believe that the person was operating a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol concentration/breath alcohol concentration level of 0.01 or more, suspension is for not less than 1 year.

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

^fUnclear, but probably not.

^gProvides only for the testing of urine.

^hAn 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.

ⁱThe 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.

^jBefore the preliminary breath test can be given, a law enforcement officer must have reasonable suspicion 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.

^kLimited to an accident in which there has been a death or serious bodily injury likely to cause death.

^lA 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 more, 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.

^mNo arrest is required if the person has been involved in a motor vehicle accident resulting in property damage, injury, or death.

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

^oPolice only need reasonable grounds and probable cause of driving while intoxicated.

^pUnder the implied consent law, a test for alcohol must be given first, whether or not that test also tests for drugs, and if the test shows an alcohol concentration of 0.10 or more, a test for drugs may not be given.

^qOnly "reasonable grounds" are needed, not an arrest.

^rOnly "reasonable grounds" seem to be required.

^sThe law only authorizes tests in 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.

^tAn 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.

^uIf criminal process for the driving while intoxicated offense has been issued arrest is not required.

^vA person is not subject to licensing action for a refusal if they plead guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense.

^wImplied.

^xA 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.

^yIf 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.

^zA 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.

^{aa}A law enforcement officer may request a person under 21 years old to submit to an implied consent test if the officer has "reasonable grounds to believe" that such driver has any alcohol in their system. An arrest is not required.

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

^{ac}If 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, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 3-1--3-540. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.102

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

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1995

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

Note: See Note, table 1.100. 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. However, the law only applies if, at the time of the accident, (1) the driver was the only occupant of the vehicle and (2) no other individuals were involved.

^hIf dies within 4 hours of the accident.

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

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

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

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

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

ⁿDiscretionary.

^oAdults 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, 1995* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), pp. 3-5-3-546. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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 government 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. 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, communities, and public schools; violence in 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 police behavior are presented as well.

Attitudes regarding the causes of crime, the level of spending on crime reduction and the drug problem, perceived safety, fear of crime, and perceived changes in the crime rate are included. Also examined through recent public opinion surveys are self-protective measures taken as a result of concerns about crime, severity of the courts, mandatory life imprisonment after three felony convictions, and rehabilitation and treatment of criminals. Attitudes toward the purpose of prisons and building more prisons are examined. Attitudes toward the treatment of juvenile offenders and attitudes toward the death penalty for murder are provided, including the results of a survey of police officials about the death penalty. Issues involving firearms, e.g., possession, sale, registration, and other gun control measures, have been examined through opinion surveys and are presented as well.

Public attitudes about the legalization of marijuana and concerns about drug addiction and dealing with drug users are included. Tables on the societal response to child abuse are presented. A series of tables presents the results of several surveys of student populations. These include students' attitudes about problems in the community and the availability and harmfulness of drugs and alcohol. Annual surveys of high school seniors examine their attitudes and beliefs about social problems, crime and violence, performance of the police and courts, harmfulness of drug use, and the legalization of marijuana. Attitudes of eighth and tenth graders on the harmfulness and availability of drugs also are included. A survey of

college freshmen includes items on marijuana legalization, criminals' rights, capital punishment, gun control, AIDS testing, and the legality of abortion and homosexuality.

Public opinion research regarding the relationship between crime and the media, particularly the attention given to crime in the media and in the news, violence on television, the impact of crime coverage by television news, broadcast of public executions, and the relationship between violence on television and crime is presented as well. Finally, public attitudes about pornography and the legality of abortion 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 that outline survey sampling procedures, methodology, and definitions of terms used in the surveys. Appendix 6 describes procedures used in The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, and surveys conducted by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc., and Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. Also included in Appendix 6 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 7 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 that have been 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. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also were included in the survey.

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 6, 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, 1981-95

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

	May 8-11, 1981	Oct. 15-18, 1982	Apr. 15-18, 1983	Oct. 7-10, 1983	Feb. 10-13, 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	Jan. 15-17, 1994	Aug. 15-16, 1994	Jan. 16-18, 1995
High cost of living; inflation; taxes	59%	18%	18%	12%	10%	11%	11%	4%	5%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	6%	3%	4%	3%	7%
Unemployment	15	61	54	41	29	20	21	23	13	9	6	3	3	3	8	25	22	18	6	15
International problems; foreign affairs	4	2	2	7	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	3	NA	NA	1	3	8	3	4	2
Crime; violence	5	3	2	5	4	4	4	3	3	2	6	3	2	1	2	5	9	37	52	27
Fear of war/nuclear war; international tensions	3	3	11	14	11	27	23	22	23	5	2	1	1	1	2	NA	NA	NA	(a)	(a)
Moral decline in society; ethics	5	3	4	5	7	2	6	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	2	5	7	8	7	6
Excessive government spending; Federal budget deficit	4	4	5	4	12	18	10	13	11	12	7	7	6	21	8	8	13	5	3	14
Dissatisfaction with government	2	3	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	2	1	1	1	NA	8	5	6	5	5
Economy (general)	NA	11	8	4	5	6	8	7	10	12	8	7	7	7	24	42	35	14	17	10
Poverty; hunger; homeless	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	6	6	5	7	10	10	11	7	10	15	15	11	5	10
Drugs; drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6	8	11	11	27	38	30	18	11	8	6	9	9	6
Trade deficit; trade relations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	2	2	1	1	4	3	2	1	1
Education; quality of education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2	1	2	2	8	8	7	5	5
Environment; pollution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	8	5	2	3	3	1	1	1
AIDS	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	2	(a)	3	2	2	2	1
Abortion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Recession; depression	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	(a)	NA	NA	4	3	NA	(a)	1	0
Health care	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	18	20	29	12
No opinion; don't know	3	2	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	12	7	6	9	5	6	2	2	2	2	2

Note: Exact wording of response categories varies across surveys. Multiple responses are possible; the Source records up to three problems per respondent. Some problems mentioned by less than 2 percent of respondents are not included in the table. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 198, p. 27; Report No. 226, p. 17; 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*, June 23, 1985, pp. 1, 2; Mar. 14, 1991, pp. 2, 3; Apr. 3, 1992, pp. 1, 2 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); and George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 298, p. 14; No. 340, p. 43; No. 352, p. 7 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2

Attitudes toward important issues for the government to address

United States, 1994

Question: "What do you think are the two most important issues for the government to address?"

Issue	February 1994	December 1994
Crime	36%	26%
Health care	45	25
Welfare	7	13
Federal deficit/budget	8	12
Taxes	6	11
Programs for the poor	8	10
The economy ^a	12	9
Education	6	9
Employment/jobs	14	8
Domestic/social issues	4	6
Foreign policy ^a	4	5
Programs for the elderly	2	4
Drugs	6	4
Immigration	(b)	2
Gun control	3	2
Abortion	3	2
Decline of family values	(b)	2
Peace/world peace/nuclear arms	1	2
Environment	1	2
Defense	2	2
Morality/sex on television	2	2
AIDS	(b)	2
Decline of religion	(b)	1
Term limits	(c)	1
Bosnia/Serbia/Yugoslavia	(b)	1
Human/civil/women's rights	1	(b)
Size of government	(c)	(b)
Ethics in government	(b)	(b)
Farmer/farm issues	(b)	(c)
Other	8	8
Not sure	5	10

Note: The issues mentioned are spontaneous, unprompted replies by the respondents. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aNon-specific.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

^cNot mentioned as specific issue.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Jan. 23, 1995), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3

Attitudes toward the most important issue facing communities today

By race/ethnicity, United States, 1994

Question: "Which of the following issues facing your community today do you feel is the most important?"

Issue	White	Hispanic	African- American	Asian
Education	44%	33%	41%	46%
Drugs	13	27	21	4
Gang violence	5	14	5	10
Crime	13	7	15	15
Child abuse	8	7	3	3
AIDS	8	7	9	8
Health care	6	3	3	1
Care for the elderly	2	1	3	5
Alcoholism	0	1	0	1
Environment	1	0	0	0

Note: These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. as part of the 1994 Ethnic Market Report. A total of 5,000 interviews of respondents 18 years of age and older were conducted February through April 1994. The sample included 1,000 Whites, 2,000 Hispanics, 1,000 African-Americans, and 1,000 Asians. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.4

Attitudes toward the biggest problems facing public schools

By school status, United States, 1991-94^a

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

	1991				1992				1993				1994			
	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/abuse of drugs	22%	24%	17%	13%	22%	26%	17%	18%	16%	17%	14%	9%	11%	11%	13%	7%
Lack of discipline	20	20	18	31	17	18	15	19	15	15	15	19	18	18	17	22
Lack of proper financial support	18	15	26	11	22	20	25	25	21	19	24	13	13	12	16	9
Difficulty in getting good teachers	11	11	11	6	5	4	7	5	5	4	7	3	3	4	2	2
Standards/quality of education	10	11	8	15	9	9	8	15	9	9	8	18	8	8	5	11
Overcrowded/large schools	9	8	11	7	9	6	13	16	8	6	11	10	7	5	11	10
Parents' lack of support/interest	7	7	8	10	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	2	3
Pupils' lack of interest/ truancy, poor attitudes	5	6	5	(b)	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	4	3	3	3	5
Integration/segregation/ racial discrimination	5	4	5	10	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	2	2
Low teacher pay	4	5	3	(b)	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fighting/violence/gangs	3	4	4	1	9	9	9	6	13	12	14	17	18	19	16	17
Lack of family structure/problems of home life ^c	3	3	4	8	3	4	2	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	5	3	4
Lack of needed teachers	3	3	4	3	2	2	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Moral standards, dress code, sex/pregnancy	3	3	1	5	4	6	2	3	3	3	3	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drinking/alcoholism	2	2	3	(b)	2	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crime/vandalism	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	5	4	3

Note: Some problems mentioned by 3 percent of respondents or less have been omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

^c"Problems of home life" added in 1994.

Source: 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; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 139; "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 43. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.5

Attitudes toward causes of increased violence in public schools

United States, 1994

Question: "As you probably know, there has been an increase in violence in the nation's public schools over the last decade. How important do you consider each of the following as a cause for this increased violence—very important, quite important, not very important, or not at all important?"

Cause	Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
Increased use of drugs and alcohol among school-age youth	78%	17%	3%	2%	(a)
Growth of youth gangs	72	19	4	3	2%
Easy availability of weapons (guns, knives)	72	15	6	6	1
A breakdown in the American family (e.g., an increase in one-parent and dysfunctional families)	70	20	7	2	1
Schools do not have the authority to discipline that they once had	65	22	9	3	1
Increased portrayal of violence in the media (especially in movies and on television)	60	20	14	5	1
Inability of school staff to resolve conflicts between students	59	26	11	3	1
Shortages in school personnel	52	26	15	5	2
Trying to deal with troubled or emotionally disturbed students in the regular classroom instead of in special classes or schools	51	27	16	4	2
A school curriculum that is out of touch with the needs of today's students	48	28	17	4	3
Cutbacks in many school support programs	45	27	18	6	4
Increased poverty among parents	44	29	20	6	1
Increased cultural, racial, and ethnic diversity among the public school student population	43	26	22	7	2

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

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 44. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6

Attitudes toward effectiveness of measures to reduce violence in public schools

United States, 1994

Question: "How effective do you think each of the following measures would be in reducing violence in the public schools—very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective, or not at all effective?"

Measure	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	Don't know
Stronger penalties for possession of weapons by students	86%	8%	3%	2%	1%
Training school staffs in how to deal with student violence	72	20	5	2	1
More vocational or job-training courses in public schools	67	25	7	1	(a)
Drug and alcohol abuse programs for students	66	23	7	3	1
Values and ethics education for students	60	27	9	3	1
Education designed to reduce racial and ethnic tensions	57	27	10	4	2
Courses offered by the public schools in how to be a good parent	51	28	15	5	1
Conflict education for students	45	35	11	3	6

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

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 44. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7

Attitudes toward potential threats to Americans' rights and freedoms

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "For each of the following, please indicate how serious a threat it is today to Americans' rights and freedoms."

	Crime			Police over-reaction to crime			Government regulations			Lack of economic opportunity			Military threat from a foreign country		
	Very serious threat	Moderate threat	Not much of a threat	Very serious threat	Moderate threat	Not much of a threat	Very serious threat	Moderate threat	Not much of a threat	Very serious threat	Moderate threat	Not much of a threat	Very serious threat	Moderate threat	Not much of a threat
National	83%	13%	2%	26%	40%	32%	41%	42%	13%	47%	38%	12%	23%	41%	33%
Sex															
Male	78	16	4	27	37	34	42	40	14	43	39	16	19	36	43
Female	88	10	1	26	42	30	40	43	13	50	38	8	26	45	25
Race															
White	83	14	2	24	41	33	44	41	12	44	41	12	21	42	34
Nonwhite ^a	82	6	5	40	31	28	26	44	19	63	23	10	33	34	27
Black	81	5	6	45	27	27	23	47	15	68	17	10	31	33	28
Age															
18 to 29 years	80	14	5	37	39	24	30	51	17	52	33	15	20	44	34
30 to 49 years	84	13	2	24	41	34	43	44	11	50	40	8	22	42	35
50 to 64 years	88	11	(b)	24	40	35	51	36	11	45	44	8	27	43	28
50 years and older	84	12	1	22	38	36	46	34	13	39	41	13	25	38	31
65 years and older	80	13	1	19	36	37	40	32	16	33	37	18	22	32	35
Education															
College post graduate	79	19	2	12	43	44	36	45	18	49	37	14	8	47	45
College graduate	79	18	2	15	42	42	39	44	16	45	38	16	12	42	45
Some college	80	15	3	25	43	30	44	43	11	46	44	8	21	39	37
No college	86	10	3	32	37	28	42	41	12	48	32	12	27	42	27
Income															
\$50,000 and over	85	13	2	19	41	39	47	39	13	46	41	13	15	46	39
\$30,000 to \$49,999	81	17	2	22	43	34	46	40	13	45	44	9	19	42	38
\$20,000 to \$29,999	83	10	6	32	41	26	35	51	13	49	38	11	26	44	29
Under \$20,000	85	13	1	37	35	26	39	45	13	52	34	13	32	39	28
Region															
East	83	14	1	32	38	28	37	41	18	52	35	10	25	37	33
Midwest	84	14	2	23	40	35	41	46	12	44	40	15	21	43	35
South	83	10	4	26	40	31	39	45	9	46	39	9	24	41	30
West	82	15	2	24	40	35	50	33	14	45	40	13	20	42	37
Politics															
Republican	80	16	3	21	40	37	48	40	8	36	45	15	19	39	39
Democrat	83	13	3	33	36	30	32	47	16	53	36	9	26	38	32
Independent	85	11	2	26	41	30	43	39	15	51	35	11	23	45	30

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

^aIncludes black respondents.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Table 2.8

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, selected years 1973-95

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	1994	1995
Church or organized religion	66%	68%	64%	65%	64%	62%	64%	66%	57%	61%	59%	52%	56%	56%	53%	54%	57%
Military	NA	58	57	54	50	53	58	61	63	61	58	63	68	69	68	64	64
U.S. Supreme Court	44	49	46	45	48	42	51	56	54	52	56	46	47	39	44	42	44
Banks and banking	NA	NA	NA	60	46	51	51	51	49	51	49	42	36	30	37	35	43
Public schools	58	NA	54	53	42	39	47	48	49	50	49	43	45	35	39	34	40
Congress	42	40	40	34	29	28	29	39	41	NA	35	32	24	18	18	18	21
Newspapers	39	NA	NA	51	35	36	34	35	37	31	36	NA	39	32	31	29	30
Big business	26	34	33	32	20	28	29	31	28	NA	25	NA	25	22	22	26	21
Television	37	NA	NA	38	25	25	25	29	27	28	27	NA	25	24	21	NA	NA
Organized labor	30	38	39	36	28	26	30	28	29	26	26	NA	27	22	26	26	26
Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52	54	58
Criminal justice system	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	15	20
Presidency	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	72	43	38	45

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

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*, Mar. 31, 1994, p. 2; May 5, 1995, p. 2 (Los Angeles: The Gallup Organization). Reprinted by permission.

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

Table 2.9

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, 1973-95

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	1994	1995
The military	40%	33%	24%	23%	27%	29%	29%	28%	28%	31%	35%	45%	32%	36%	35%	33%	32%	43%	47%	50%	57%	39%	43%
Medicine	57	50	43	42	43	42	30	34	37	32	35	43	39	33	36	40	30	35	NA	29	22	23	26
The White House	18	28	NA	11	31	14	15	18	28	20	23	42	30	19	23	17	20	21	21	16	23	18	13
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	25	27
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	31	32
Congress	NA	18	13	9	17	10	18	18	16	13	20	28	16	21	20	15	16	12	9	10	12	8	10
Television news	41	31	35	28	28	35	37	29	24	24	24	28	23	27	29	28	25	27	20	22	23	20	16
Organized religion	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	17	16	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
State governments	24	NA	NA	16	19	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	16	19	18	NA	18	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Local governments	28	NA	NA	21	18	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	18	21	18	NA	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Major companies	29	21	19	16	20	22	18	16	18	18	18	19	17	16	21	19	16	14	15	11	16	19	21
The press	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	16	14	19	18	16	19	18	18	18	18	14	13	15	13	11
Law firms	24	18	16	12	14	18	16	13	NA	NA	12	17	12	14	15	13	NA	NA	NA	11	11	8	9
Organized labor	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	13	10	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Executive branch of the Federal Government	19	28	13	11	23	14	17	17	24	NA	NA	19	18	19	16	17	14	NA	13	15	12	12	9
Wall Street	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	15	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	9	9	12	13	15	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 6.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Mar. 6, 1995), pp. 3, 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10

Reported confidence in the criminal justice system

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

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 criminal justice system?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None ^a
National	19%	37%	37%	5%
Sex				
Male	21	35	39	4
Female	18	39	36	5
Race				
White	20	37	38	4
Nonwhite ^b	17	40	35	7
Black	14	40	37	7
Age				
18 to 29 years	23	37	35	5
30 to 49 years	18	41	36	5
50 to 64 years	14	37	43	5
50 years and older	18	33	42	4
65 years and older	23	30	40	1
Education				
College post graduate	26	46	25	2
College graduate	22	46	29	3
Some college	17	42	37	3
No college	20	35	36	5
Income				
\$50,000 and over	14	46	37	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	19	35	41	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	23	31	37	7
Under \$20,000	22	35	36	5
Community				
Urban area	23	36	35	4
Suburban area	17	40	36	6
Rural area	18	33	44	3
Region				
East	25	35	34	6
Midwest	19	40	37	3
South	16	35	41	6
West	20	40	37	2
Politics				
Republican	19	35	40	5
Democrat	22	41	33	3
Independent	18	36	39	6

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered.

^bIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.11

Reported confidence in the police

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

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 police?"

	Great deal/quite a lot	Some	Very little	None ^a
National	58%	30%	10%	1%
Sex				
Male	57	28	12	2
Female	58	31	9	1
Race				
White	63	28	8	1
Nonwhite ^b	30	40	26	3
Black	26	37	32	4
Age				
18 to 29 years	50	32	16	2
30 to 49 years	58	32	9	1
50 to 64 years	57	31	10	2
50 years and older	62	26	9	2
65 years and older	69	20	7	2
Education				
College post graduate	61	33	5	1
College graduate	64	29	5	1
Some college	56	34	9	1
No college	56	28	14	1
Income				
\$50,000 and over	63	32	4	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	56	34	9	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	58	26	16	0
Under \$20,000	52	28	16	3
Community				
Urban area	56	30	12	1
Suburban area	62	29	7	2
Rural area	56	30	12	1
Region				
East	60	27	11	2
Midwest	60	28	11	1
South	50	35	12	2
West	64	28	7	1
Politics				
Republican	62	29	7	1
Democrat	57	30	11	2
Independent	54	30	14	1

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered.

^bIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.12

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

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	44%	39%	14%	1%
Sex				
Male	48	34	16	1
Female	41	42	12	1
Race				
White	45	38	14	1
Nonwhite ^b	36	44	14	1
Black	30	49	13	2
Age				
18 to 29 years	40	41	16	2
30 to 49 years	49	38	10	1
50 to 64 years	42	43	14	0
50 years and older	41	37	17	1
65 years and older	40	31	19	2
Education				
College post graduate	59	34	5	0
College graduate	56	35	7	(c)
Some college	48	39	10	1
No college	35	40	20	1
Income				
\$50,000 and over	54	36	8	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	46	40	12	(c)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	39	43	12	2
Under \$20,000	38	35	22	1
Community				
Urban area	43	38	15	1
Suburban area	47	40	10	1
Rural area	42	37	19	1
Region				
East	52	34	10	2
Midwest	44	37	14	1
South	38	42	17	1
West	44	40	13	(c)
Politics				
Republican	45	36	16	1
Democrat	47	41	9	1
Independent	41	39	17	1

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered.

^bIncludes black respondents.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.13

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1978-94

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			1986		
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any
National	28%	53%	15%	25%	50%	20%	31%	53%	12%	27%	55%	14%	33%	51%	12%	30%	52%	14%
Sex																		
Male	32	50	16	27	49	21	32	53	13	31	50	16	40	44	15	36	47	15
Female	25	55	14	23	51	18	30	53	12	24	58	12	29	56	11	25	56	14
Race																		
White	28	52	15	24	50	20	30	54	12	27	55	14	35	50	13	31	53	13
Black/other	25	58	12	29	47	16	31	49	13	26	53	15	25	54	11	24	49	19
Age																		
18 to 20 years	35	53	12	34	57	2	43	47	9	38	49	11	29	52	19	47	42	10
21 to 29 years	26	58	14	30	52	15	33	53	12	33	55	10	45	42	11	38	48	10
30 to 49 years	31	54	14	24	53	20	28	56	14	24	60	15	30	56	12	30	55	14
50 years and older	26	49	16	22	46	22	31	52	12	26	51	16	30	51	13	24	52	17
Education																		
College	37	52	10	28	55	16	36	53	10	34	53	12	40	50	8	37	52	9
High school	25	55	16	24	50	22	27	55	14	24	58	15	30	52	15	26	56	15
Grade school	21	47	18	21	39	20	30	45	11	19	47	19	25	46	17	21	39	27
Income^a																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																		
Professional/business	34	52	12	25	56	16	36	53	10	34	52	11	40	49	9	36	52	11
Clerical	27	55	14	25	51	19	29	58	11	26	57	14	24	62	12	25	57	14
Manual	24	54	16	24	46	21	28	52	15	22	57	17	33	48	14	27	51	17
Farmer	36	44	16	21	47	29	38	50	12	41	36	10	45	40	15	36	39	15
Region																		
Northeast	26	56	15	24	50	19	34	49	13	30	54	12	32	51	13	32	52	13
Midwest	32	51	13	27	57	14	30	57	11	30	54	12	30	55	12	30	54	13
South	26	52	15	24	51	22	27	53	15	26	53	17	32	49	14	28	50	16
West	27	54	16	24	46	24	32	53	11	22	60	15	41	48	9	30	54	14
Religion																		
Protestant	28	52	14	23	52	19	29	54	13	27	54	16	33	52	11	28	52	15
Catholic	27	56	16	29	42	21	33	54	10	26	58	12	32	52	13	32	54	11
Jewish	31	59	3	25	59	12	35	43	19	43	45	10	45	45	10	37	55	8
None	33	46	20	21	57	19	30	53	16	30	51	14	36	43	17	33	47	19
Politics																		
Republican	33	51	12	23	53	21	34	50	13	30	53	16	42	47	10	33	51	14
Democrat	28	55	12	28	48	17	30	54	11	27	54	15	34	51	12	29	53	14
Independent	26	52	18	22	50	21	29	54	14	26	57	12	27	54	14	28	52	15

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. 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 6.

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.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any
36%	50%	10%	35%	50%	11%	34%	50%	11%	35%	48%	13%	38%	48%	13%	31%	52%	13%	30%	50%	16%
41	46	11	39	47	10	38	47	12	36	48	13	44	42	14	34	51	12	34	48	16
33	52	10	31	53	11	32	52	10	34	48	12	33	52	12	28	52	14	27	52	17
38	47	11	36	49	11	36	49	11	37	47	12	38	47	12	32	51	12	30	50	17
26	61	7	26	56	10	26	55	12	27	53	14	34	48	14	20	55	20	29	50	15
62	24	10	57	37	7	44	47	3	39	48	4	32	42	21	38	52	7	32	47	21
41	51	6	43	45	8	40	50	8	38	47	10	50	41	7	32	55	13	37	51	11
36	52	9	34	55	8	34	54	9	36	47	14	36	51	12	32	52	14	30	52	16
32	48	13	30	50	14	31	46	15	32	50	12	33	48	15	28	50	14	27	48	19
44	49	6	40	51	8	42	50	7	44	47	9	45	45	9	36	51	11	36	49	13
32	51	12	32	51	13	29	52	14	29	48	17	32	49	16	24	54	17	26	52	20
24	47	18	27	46	12	26	41	13	21	51	13	23	57	13	27	46	13	19	42	20
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	52	10	38	48	14
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	28	58	12	31	54	13
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	33	46	17	30	53	15
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	26	51	16	26	46	22
47	45	7	38	52	9	43	51	5	42	48	10	42	47	10	36	52	9	37	48	14
33	58	7	32	54	10	33	50	12	35	48	10	45	45	10	25	57	14	28	54	16
29	52	13	32	50	12	27	52	14	28	49	17	32	50	15	29	49	17	26	52	17
35	40	22	33	33	33	31	19	31	35	53	12	30	60	5	26	58	5	35	38	25
43	48	7	35	53	9	37	45	9	39	43	13	44	39	14	32	50	12	35	47	14
32	52	12	33	51	11	33	55	9	37	48	10	34	51	13	33	52	11	29	50	18
33	50	12	37	44	12	32	48	16	29	53	13	37	48	13	25	55	16	27	51	18
41	48	8	32	58	8	38	52	6	39	44	15	38	51	9	34	48	13	32	51	15
35	50	11	35	48	12	30	54	12	33	50	13	35	48	15	29	52	14	28	51	17
39	48	9	34	55	9	47	40	6	40	42	12	45	44	9	36	50	12	32	51	14
36	35	5	39	61	0	35	41	18	67	33	0	48	43	10	30	50	15	42	46	12
33	53	10	38	52	7	28	54	12	34	44	16	24	64	11	29	56	13	33	47	18
42	48	6	42	49	7	40	52	6	41	48	9	46	43	11	33	54	11	32	49	16
34	50	12	33	52	12	32	51	13	31	48	16	34	50	13	27	52	16	32	48	16
35	50	12	30	50	12	33	46	13	33	48	13	34	50	14	32	50	13	27	53	17

Table 2.14

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

By type of occupation, United States, 1994^a

Question: "Next, please tell me how you would 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	13%	48%	33%	4%	1%	1%
Clergy	14	40	34	9	1	2
College teachers	9	41	39	8	1	2
Medical doctors	10	37	40	10	2	1
Dentists	9	42	41	6	1	1
Engineers	9	40	42	4	1	4
Police	9	37	41	9	3	1
Bankers	3	24	56	13	3	1
Funeral directors	6	25	51	11	3	4
Journalists	3	17	50	24	5	1
TV reporters, commentators	3	19	42	27	8	1
Newspaper reporters	2	15	47	27	8	1
Building contractors	3	14	57	20	4	2
U.S. Senators	2	10	48	32	7	1
Lawyers	3	14	36	31	15	1
Business executives	3	19	57	18	2	1
Congress members	1	9	46	34	10	(b)
Local officeholders	2	16	56	20	5	1
Labor union leaders	2	12	41	33	10	2
Real estate agents	1	13	57	23	4	2
Stockbrokers	3	12	59	18	4	4
State officeholders	2	10	55	27	5	1
Insurance salespeople	2	7	43	36	10	2
Advertising practitioners	2	10	49	29	7	3
Car salespeople	2	4	32	43	18	1

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

^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, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.15

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

United States, selected years 1976-94

Question: "Next, please tell me how you would 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	No opinion
1976	6%	19%	48%	18%	8%	1%
1977	5	21	44	18	8	4
1981	4	21	41	19	8	7
1983	5	19	43	18	9	6
1985	6	21	40	21	9	3
1988	3	15	45	23	10	4
1990	4	18	43	22	9	4
1991	4	18	43	20	10	5
1992	3	15	43	25	11	3
1993	3	13	41	26	13	2
1994	3	14	36	31	15	1

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

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; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 322 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1992), p. 2; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 334 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1993), p. 38; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Next, please tell me how you would 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
National	3%	14%	36%	31%	15%
Sex					
Male	3	13	31	31	22
Female	2	15	41	32	9
Race					
White	2	13	35	33	16
Nonwhite ^a	7	16	43	23	9
Black	9	15	49	20	5
Age					
18 to 29 years	6	20	33	33	7
30 to 49 years	3	9	36	32	19
50 to 64 years	1	18	37	30	14
65 years and older	2	10	40	31	16
Education					
College post graduate	3	6	36	33	22
College graduate	3	9	35	35	18
Some college	2	12	33	36	15
No college	3	17	38	27	14
Income					
\$75,000 and over	0	7	43	29	21
\$50,000 and over ^b	3	10	34	34	19
\$30,000 to \$49,999	2	11	37	33	17
\$20,000 to \$29,999	(c)	17	35	33	15
Under \$20,000	4	18	38	27	11
Community					
Urban area	3	15	40	32	9
Suburban area	3	13	33	32	18
Rural area	2	14	34	31	18
Region					
East	2	13	43	30	12
Midwest	3	16	31	35	15
South	4	12	35	33	15
West	2	15	35	28	18
Politics					
Republican	3	16	34	29	17
Democrat	2	16	40	30	11
Independent	3	11	35	34	16

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.^cLess than 1 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police

United States, selected years 1977-94

Question: "Next, please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields—very high, high, average, low, or very low: Police?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
1977	8%	29%	50%	9%	3%
1981	8	36	41	9	4
1983	7	34	45	7	4
1985	10	37	41	7	3
1988	10	37	39	8	3
1990	9	40	41	7	2
1991	7	36	42	10	3
1992	8	34	42	10	4
1993	10	40	39	7	3
1994	9	37	41	9	3

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 322 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1992), p. 2; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 334 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1993), p. 38; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.18

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of police

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Next, please tell me how you would rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields—very high, high, average, low, or very low: Police?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low
National	9%	37%	41%	9%	3%
Sex					
Male	11	40	37	8	4
Female	8	34	46	9	2
Race					
White	10	39	41	7	2
Nonwhite ^a	4	23	44	20	9
Black	4	17	43	25	11
Age					
18 to 29 years	12	33	38	12	4
30 to 49 years	8	41	42	6	3
50 to 64 years	7	36	41	13	2
65 years and older	10	32	45	8	3
Education					
College post graduate	2	41	45	5	6
College graduate	6	42	42	7	3
Some college	8	36	45	7	3
No college	11	35	39	11	3
Income					
\$75,000 and over	7	43	37	9	3
\$50,000 and over ^b	8	41	38	10	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	7	39	44	6	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	9	37	44	10	0
Under \$20,000	12	31	41	10	5
Community					
Urban area	9	35	43	10	2
Suburban area	9	40	41	8	2
Rural area	9	35	40	8	7
Region					
East	5	31	50	11	2
Midwest	8	40	43	6	3
South	9	36	40	9	5
West	15	42	32	8	3
Politics					
Republican	10	45	38	4	2
Democrat	9	32	44	12	3
Independent	8	35	42	10	5

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

^bIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.19

Attitudes toward a police officer striking an adult male citizen

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

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		1986		1987	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	73%	25%	73%	23%	76%	20%	76%	20%	73%	24%	78%	20%	69%	28%	72%	25%	73%	23%
Sex																		
Male	75	22	77	20	81	17	82	16	80	18	83	15	75	23	80	17	80	17
Female	71	28	70	26	72	22	72	23	68	29	73	23	65	32	66	31	67	27
Race																		
White	77	21	77	20	79	18	80	17	76	21	80	17	73	25	76	22	76	20
Black/other	42	54	46	47	48	44	48	45	45	49	59	37	50	46	49	46	56	35
Age																		
18 to 20 years	55	45	70	27	78	20	67	30	71	29	78	22	71	27	60	38	71	29
21 to 29 years	76	22	75	22	78	20	79	19	76	23	81	17	72	26	74	25	73	24
30 to 49 years	76	23	79	18	79	17	79	18	79	20	81	17	75	24	78	21	77	19
50 years and older	70	26	68	27	73	23	73	21	66	28	72	24	62	34	65	30	68	26
Education																		
College	84	14	86	13	85	13	85	12	82	17	87	11	79	20	85	14	83	14
High school	72	27	71	26	76	20	76	21	73	24	75	23	67	31	67	31	70	26
Grade school	56	38	58	35	62	33	59	33	52	41	56	36	46	46	51	38	48	39
Income^a																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																		
Professional/business	83	16	84	14	84	14	86	11	83	15	85	13	76	22	83	15	86	12
Clerical	80	18	77	20	78	18	79	19	78	21	83	16	74	26	70	28	66	29
Manual	66	32	66	30	73	24	72	25	67	29	71	26	64	32	66	30	65	29
Farmer	69	22	63	27	70	28	79	8	70	24	92	3	61	29	63	34	78	15
Region																		
Northeast	68	31	74	24	75	22	74	25	74	24	77	20	65	34	68	28	71	26
Midwest	72	25	77	21	78	18	80	18	70	26	76	22	70	26	72	26	72	24
South	73	25	71	24	74	20	74	21	71	26	77	20	67	30	70	26	71	23
West	79	19	70	26	78	20	80	16	79	18	84	14	76	23	78	21	79	17
Religion																		
Protestant	74	24	73	22	77	19	75	21	74	22	78	19	70	27	73	24	74	22
Catholic	70	27	71	27	74	23	76	21	70	28	75	22	66	32	68	30	68	27
Jewish	71	26	91	4	70	30	72	24	81	16	83	12	67	26	76	18	80	15
None	69	30	76	23	82	16	85	13	70	26	80	18	74	25	76	22	75	21
Politics																		
Republican	76	22	76	19	79	17	76	20	78	20	86	13	74	24	78	19	82	16
Democrat	67	31	67	29	72	24	73	23	67	29	72	26	62	35	68	30	66	29
Independent	79	19	78	19	79	17	80	18	75	22	79	17	73	25	73	24	74	21

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
73%	23%	70%	24%	70%	25%	66%	30%	73%	22%	71%	26%
77	20	77	18	77	19	71	27	81	16	80	18
69	25	66	28	64	30	62	33	68	27	64	32
77	19	74	21	73	22	70	26	77	19	76	22
51	41	51	40	52	41	44	51	51	40	48	46
74	26	69	31	59	36	53	42	69	28	56	38
70	26	73	21	74	24	68	30	80	19	70	27
79	18	74	20	74	23	72	27	75	22	76	22
68	26	65	28	63	28	58	34	68	24	66	30
78	19	78	17	78	19	73	24	79	18	79	19
73	23	66	30	64	30	64	32	70	26	66	32
50	36	53	34	48	33	36	54	55	33	52	40
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	83	16	81	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	23	80	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	77	20	69	28
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	29	60	35
79	19	80	14	80	18	75	23	79	17	80	18
77	19	70	26	73	24	66	30	74	22	67	30
69	26	64	30	64	29	60	35	72	24	68	29
62	25	75	12	50	38	55	35	47	47	70	20
68	29	62	30	68	24	63	34	71	25	65	32
70	24	79	19	69	26	66	30	67	27	71	26
75	19	71	20	67	27	65	31	77	18	71	26
77	20	66	29	76	20	70	26	76	20	76	20
74	21	73	22	70	25	67	28	74	21	70	27
66	29	66	28	67	27	62	34	67	27	71	25
91	4	75	19	71	29	68	32	79	21	76	22
78	20	68	25	74	19	65	34	78	21	77	22
75	21	76	18	76	19	72	25	78	17	77	20
69	26	69	26	64	30	58	37	65	29	68	30
75	20	66	26	70	25	68	28	76	20	71	26

Table 2.20

Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances

United States, selected years 1973-94

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	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1973	97%	3%	87%	12%	22%	76%	8%	90%
1975	98	2	86	11	19	77	8	90
1976	94	5	78	18	20	77	8	90
1978	93	6	75	22	18	80	8	89
1980	94	4	76	20	14	84	8	90
1983	92	7	75	21	15	83	9	89
1984	92	6	73	23	12	86	9	89
1986	94	5	72	24	14	85	9	90
1987	92	7	77	18	11	86	10	87
1988	92	6	76	19	12	86	8	89
1989	94	5	76	20	11	87	8	90
1990	92	6	74	21	12	84	11	86
1991	90	8	69	26	9	89	6	92
1993	92	6	73	23	7	91	7	90
1994	93	6	75	21	9	90	7	92

Note: In 1973 and 1975 these data were based on a subsample of respondents who answered "yes" or "not sure" to the question presented in table 2.19. Since 1976, all survey respondents were asked the above questions. The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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 2.21

Attitudes toward a police officer striking a citizen under certain circumstances

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

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	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	93%	6%	75%	21%	9%	90%	7%	92%
Sex								
Male	96	4	81	16	11	88	7	91
Female	91	8	70	25	7	92	6	92
Race								
White	94	5	78	18	9	90	6	92
Black/other	90	9	59	35	6	92	8	91
Age								
18 to 20 years	88	9	79	21	3	97	9	91
21 to 29 years	94	5	72	24	4	95	5	95
30 to 49 years	94	6	76	20	7	92	5	94
50 years and older	93	6	74	21	14	85	10	86
Education								
College	94	6	76	20	7	92	5	94
High school	93	6	75	21	9	90	8	90
Grade school	93	6	62	28	17	80	11	82
Income								
\$50,000 and over	94	5	80	18	7	92	7	92
\$30,000 to \$49,999	97	3	81	16	9	90	5	94
\$20,000 to \$29,999	94	5	74	22	7	93	5	93
Under \$20,000	91	8	69	27	11	88	9	88
Occupation								
Professional/business	94	5	78	18	7	92	5	94
Clerical	91	8	71	24	9	90	8	91
Manual	94	5	75	20	10	89	8	90
Farmer	88	10	72	25	8	90	8	90
Region								
Northeast	92	7	73	23	6	94	8	91
Midwest	93	7	74	21	9	90	5	94
South	94	4	76	20	11	88	8	90
West	94	6	74	22	8	92	6	92
Religion								
Protestant	93	6	74	21	10	89	7	92
Catholic	94	6	76	21	9	91	7	91
Jewish	98	2	93	7	7	93	0	100
None	95	5	74	22	6	92	6	91
Politics								
Republican	95	5	79	17	10	90	8	91
Democrat	93	6	72	23	8	91	7	92
Independent	92	7	74	22	9	91	6	92

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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 2.22

Attitudes toward the part of society most to blame for the increase in crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Which part of society do you personally feel is most to blame for the increase in crime in our country. Would you say . . . ?"

	The courts and prison system	Home and schools	Pop culture and media	The government	The law enforcement system	Don't know
National	33%	27%	14%	12%	8%	5%
Sex						
Male	31	28	14	15	8	4
Female	34	27	14	9	8	7
Race						
White	33	29	14	12	7	4
Black	31	20	12	12	11	11
Other	34	23	17	9	11	6
Age						
Less than 35 years	30	27	15	14	10	4
35 to 54 years	38	27	13	11	7	3
55 years and older	28	28	14	10	7	10
Education						
College post graduate	23	35	17	11	10	3
College graduate	28	32	14	13	4	8
Some college	34	31	17	7	7	3
High school graduate	34	19	14	16	9	6
Less than high school graduate	35	31	10	9	8	6
Income						
\$60,000 and over	29	33	13	12	8	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999	35	31	15	14	2	4
\$30,000 to \$39,999	35	26	15	13	6	5
\$15,000 to \$29,999	33	29	14	12	8	4
Under \$15,000	36	19	12	10	16	5
Community						
Urban area	32	23	17	10	9	7
Suburban area	30	27	16	13	8	4
Rural area	36	30	11	11	7	4
Region						
Northeast	39	21	13	10	7	8
Midwest	24	34	16	13	6	6
South	39	30	10	10	9	3
West	27	22	20	15	10	5
Politics						
Republican	32	33	15	11	6	2
Democrat	36	23	13	10	11	6
Independent	29	26	15	15	7	7

Note: These data are from a survey conducted Sept. 6-9, 1994 by The Wirthlin Group. Interviews were conducted by telephone with a representative random sample consisting of 1,019 adults age 18 and older residing within the continental United States. (The Wirthlin Group, *The Wirthlin Report*, Vol. 4, No. 9 (McLean, VA: The Wirthlin Group, September 1994), p. 4). The "refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Wirthlin Group. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.23

Attitudes toward the causes of crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Next, I'm going to read some reasons that have been given as the causes of crime in this country. While some people view all of these as important causes of crime, we'd like to know which factors you think are the most important. As I read each item, please tell me whether you think it is a critical factor, a very important factor, a somewhat important factor, or not an important factor."

	Influence of drugs			Lack of moral training in the home			Availability of guns			Influence of television/television violence			Absence of fathers in homes of young people			
	Critical	Important ^a	Not important	Critical	Important ^a	Not important	Critical	Important ^a	Not important	Critical	Important ^a	Not important	Critical	Important ^a	Not important	
National	64%	34%	2%	51%	48%	1%	45%	44%	10%	38%	50%	11%	36%	57%	6%	
Sex																
Male	60	36	3	51	48	1	34	51	14	30	52	17	38	56	6	
Female	66	33	1	52	47	(b)	55	37	6	44	49	6	34	58	7	
Age																
18 to 29 years	56	43	1	50	49	2	43	48	9	28	54	18	35	58	7	
30 to 49 years	64	33	3	50	48	1	45	46	8	33	55	11	34	59	6	
50 to 64 years	66	33	1	53	47	(b)	43	40	15	42	49	9	34	59	7	
65 years and older	69	30	(b)	53	45	(b)	49	36	12	53	40	6	43	49	5	
Region																
East	67	32	2	47	52	0	45	43	10	33	53	13	33	59	6	
Midwest	60	39	1	49	49	1	46	43	10	35	54	11	39	53	8	
South	64	35	1	53	45	1	44	44	11	40	47	12	34	59	6	
West	64	32	4	55	43	1	45	46	8	41	49	10	39	56	5	
Race																
White	62	36	2	51	48	1	44	45	10	37	52	11	35	57	6	
Black	73	24	3	56	42	1	53	40	5	39	47	13	43	53	4	
Nonwhite ^c	72	24	3	54	44	1	55	39	8	41	44	13	45	51	4	
Education																
Post graduate	65	34	1	51	49	0	52	40	8	35	56	8	36	61	2	
College graduate	65	35	(b)	52	48	(b)	51	43	6	34	57	3	36	61	3	
Some college	65	33	1	56	42	1	44	42	13	34	52	14	37	56	8	
No college	62	35	3	49	49	1	43	45	10	40	47	11	36	56	7	
Politics																
Republican	64	36	1	55	45	(b)	40	44	15	39	50	10	39	56	3	
Democrat	67	32	1	49	49	1	55	39	6	42	48	10	36	55	8	
Independent	61	36	3	51	48	1	41	48	10	33	53	13	33	58	7	
Income																
\$50,000 and over	68	32	(b)	52	47	1	48	42	10	25	59	16	37	58	5	
\$30,000 to \$49,999	65	34	1	54	45	1	44	44	12	41	49	10	36	57	7	
\$20,000 to \$29,999	63	36	1	51	48	(b)	44	47	8	34	58	7	33	61	6	
Under \$20,000	60	36	4	45	52	2	44	46	8	43	44	12	34	57	6	
Community																
Urban area	62	37	1	50	48	1	50	43	7	39	50	11	36	57	6	
Suburban area	71	28	1	52	47	1	47	42	10	36	50	13	34	57	8	
Rural area	58	39	2	52	46	(b)	38	46	13	38	51	10	37	56	5	

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^cIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

^aCategory includes responses of "very important" and "somewhat important."

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Poor quality of schools			Lack of good jobs for young people			Racism in American society			Decline in influence of religion		
Critical	Impor- tant ^a	Not im- portant	Critical	Impor- tant ^a	Not im- portant	Critical	Impor- tant ^a	Not im- portant	Critical	Impor- tant ^a	Not im- portant
34%	58%	7%	32%	60%	7%	31%	57%	10%	29%	56%	13%
36	55	8	30	61	8	29	57	12	25	57	16
31	60	7	34	59	6	34	56	8	31	56	10
39	54	8	28	65	6	37	59	4	18	63	18
33	60	6	32	59	9	29	60	11	27	57	14
32	60	8	37	55	7	33	52	13	36	53	9
31	57	9	32	60	6	28	53	14	37	50	8
36	57	6	34	58	8	32	57	9	24	60	13
30	59	9	33	60	7	35	53	11	25	56	14
33	60	6	31	60	7	29	57	12	37	53	9
36	56	7	30	63	7	30	60	8	25	57	17
33	59	7	31	60	8	29	58	10	28	57	13
40	55	4	39	58	2	45	46	8	34	57	10
41	53	5	38	58	2	44	46	9	33	54	12
29	62	9	28	63	9	26	65	9	26	57	15
27	63	9	24	67	9	24	66	9	27	60	12
32	60	7	32	59	9	34	56	10	30	55	13
37	55	6	35	58	6	32	54	11	29	55	13
31	61	6	26	64	9	28	59	11	34	54	9
35	56	8	36	60	3	38	53	8	25	59	14
35	57	7	32	57	10	29	58	12	28	56	14
30	63	6	25	68	7	29	60	11	27	58	15
37	54	9	32	56	12	32	57	11	32	52	14
30	63	6	31	62	6	30	64	5	32	59	8
36	55	7	37	57	5	34	50	12	23	60	13
39	53	6	34	60	5	34	57	9	28	54	16
30	61	8	26	64	10	29	60	10	28	60	11
33	59	6	36	55	7	31	53	12	30	56	11

Table 2.24

Attitudes toward whether selected influences contribute to violence

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Our society is often described as being more inclined toward violence than some others. Do you think that . . . contribute(s) a lot, contribute(s) a little, or don't/doesn't contribute at all to this violence?"

	Lack of adult supervision of children			Easy availability of handguns			Television			Movies		
	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute
National	89%	9%	1%	70%	20%	9%	61%	33%	6%	60%	33%	6%
Sex												
Male	89	9	2	59	27	13	56	35	8	54	36	9
Female	89	9	1	80	14	5	64	31	4	64	30	4
Race, ethnicity												
White	90	8	1	67	23	9	62	32	6	61	33	6
Black	84	12	0	84	9	5	55	36	7	55	34	7
Hispanic	87	7	4	85	10	6	63	33	3	58	33	8
Age												
18 to 24 years	82	17	1	78	15	7	47	43	9	49	40	10
25 to 29 years	88	9	3	68	18	13	58	34	9	57	36	8
30 to 39 years	92	7	1	68	25	7	59	37	4	59	35	5
40 to 49 years	89	11	1	70	23	8	64	30	6	63	32	5
50 to 64 years	91	7	(a)	68	20	12	61	33	6	58	34	7
65 years and older	89	5	4	71	17	10	73	20	4	68	22	4
Education												
Post graduate	88	11	1	80	15	5	61	37	2	56	41	3
College graduate	92	7	1	68	23	8	63	34	3	62	35	3
Some college	96	4	(a)	73	18	9	65	30	5	63	31	5
High school graduate	87	11	2	66	22	11	56	35	9	57	33	9
Less than high school graduate	80	14	3	73	19	5	61	31	6	61	30	5
Income												
\$50,001 and over	90	8	1	69	22	9	62	33	4	58	37	4
\$35,001 to \$50,000	96	4	(a)	69	20	11	61	34	5	61	32	6
\$25,001 to \$35,000	91	8	2	73	19	7	64	31	5	64	32	5
\$15,001 to \$25,000	85	12	3	72	20	7	56	36	7	53	37	8
\$15,000 and under	86	12	2	71	17	11	62	29	8	62	28	8
Community												
Central city	87	10	(a)	76	16	6	58	34	7	59	32	6
Metropolitan area ^b	91	8	1	68	22	10	62	33	4	59	34	5
Small town	88	9	3	66	23	11	63	29	8	63	29	7
Rural area	85	11	4	63	23	12	59	32	9	54	37	8
Region												
East	89	10	2	77	15	7	57	37	6	57	35	7
Midwest	89	9	2	69	22	8	59	35	5	58	36	5
South	88	9	1	66	21	11	62	30	6	60	31	5
West	91	7	1	69	22	9	64	30	7	63	29	7
Politics												
Republican	92	7	1	62	25	12	65	30	4	62	32	4
Democrat	85	11	2	81	13	6	58	34	7	58	32	7
Independent	90	8	1	64	26	10	60	33	6	59	34	6

Note: The "not sure/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^bExcluding central city.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

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

Video games			Local T.V. news reports		
Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute	Contributes a lot	Contributes a little	Does not contribute
38%	40%	18%	35%	46%	17%
32	40	25	32	46	20
44	39	13	39	45	14
38	40	17	33	47	18
40	34	23	45	40	11
45	36	19	37	45	17
18	49	33	26	54	20
32	40	26	35	48	17
37	42	20	34	47	18
36	50	13	37	49	14
46	33	14	39	39	18
55	22	12	40	39	16
35	53	11	32	48	19
32	49	16	32	51	16
39	39	18	43	42	14
37	38	22	32	48	19
49	31	14	37	39	19
32	49	15	35	44	20
34	42	21	33	49	17
39	43	16	38	43	18
45	31	20	31	49	19
40	34	22	39	45	14
38	38	19	38	42	17
38	44	15	35	46	18
37	40	19	32	51	15
43	25	30	34	46	18
36	44	17	37	47	16
38	39	20	34	44	21
40	38	17	37	43	17
38	39	19	33	51	15
39	41	15	34	47	18
40	39	17	36	44	18
35	40	22	36	48	16

Table 2.25

Attitudes toward reasons why the United States has more homicides and violent deaths than other countries

United States, 1994

Question: "There are many more homicides and violent deaths in the United States than in Canada or Europe. Do you think each of the following are major reasons, minor reasons or not reasons for this?"

	Major reason	Minor reason	Not a reason
It is easier for people to buy guns here than in other countries	60%	22%	16%
The news media here gives more emphasis to violent crime	55	31	13
Movies and television here are more violent	53	30	16
The courts here are not as good as in other countries	43	31	23
America is a melting pot of different countries and races	31	38	30
Americans are more violent than other people in other countries	27	30	41
The police are not as good here as in other countries	17	31	49

Note: The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Nov. 28, 1994), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.26

Respondents responding too little is spent on selected problems in this country

United States, selected years 1973-94

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 responding "too little")

	Halting the rising crime rate	Dealing with drug addiction	Improving the Nation's education system	Improving the conditions of blacks	Welfare
1973	64%	65%	49%	32%	20%
1974	66	60	50	31	22
1975	65	55	49	27	23
1976	65	58	50	27	13
1977	65	55	48	25	12
1978	64	55	52	24	13
1981	69	59	52	24	13
1982	71	57	56	28	20
1983	67	60	60	29	21
1984	68	63	64	35	24
1985	63	62	60	31	18
1986	64	58	60	34	22
1987	68	65	62	35	21
1988	72	71	66	38	24
1989	73	71	69	36	24
1990	70	64	71	37	22
1991	65	58	67	34	22
1993	71	60	67	36	16
1994	75	60	71	31	13

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

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

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

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

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			1986		
	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
National	69%	21%	6%	72%	18%	5%	67%	24%	5%	68%	25%	4%	63%	28%	5%	64%	27%	5%
Sex																		
Male	66	23	7	71	19	7	64	28	6	64	28	6	61	29	7	59	32	6
Female	71	19	5	72	18	4	69	22	4	71	21	3	66	26	4	67	24	4
Race																		
White	68	22	6	71	19	5	66	26	4	67	26	5	63	28	5	63	28	5
Black/other	79	13	6	74	15	7	75	14	7	74	19	4	62	26	9	68	20	4
Age																		
18 to 20 years	64	27	4	89	9	2	51	44	0	67	25	8	80	20	0	75	20	0
21 to 29 years	74	21	4	71	22	5	70	24	4	68	28	3	67	29	2	65	29	4
30 to 49 years	68	23	5	73	19	5	67	25	4	68	24	5	62	30	5	62	30	4
50 years and older	67	19	8	70	18	5	65	22	7	67	24	5	62	26	8	64	24	6
Education																		
College	66	25	4	72	19	6	65	27	4	68	28	3	61	30	4	62	30	3
High school	72	19	6	75	17	4	70	23	4	69	21	6	67	26	5	66	25	6
Grade school	66	18	8	60	21	6	57	19	13	63	28	2	62	30	15	60	24	6
Income^a																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																		
Professional/business	68	22	6	73	19	6	66	26	5	62	32	5	63	28	4	60	32	3
Clerical	74	19	5	76	17	4	67	26	3	76	20	2	68	23	5	69	23	5
Manual	68	21	7	70	19	6	67	23	6	68	23	6	62	28	7	65	23	7
Farmer	56	24	6	50	31	12	64	28	0	64	36	0	46	46	4	68	32	0
Region																		
Northeast	72	18	6	72	18	5	68	22	6	75	18	6	60	28	6	63	30	3
Midwest	69	21	7	71	19	5	66	26	3	70	25	2	62	29	6	63	27	4
South	71	19	6	73	18	4	67	22	5	65	26	4	67	24	4	66	22	7
West	62	26	6	70	19	7	65	26	6	62	29	7	60	32	6	62	33	3
Religion																		
Protestant	69	21	6	71	19	5	68	23	5	68	24	4	63	29	6	64	26	4
Catholic	71	20	6	74	18	4	66	25	4	70	24	4	66	24	5	66	27	3
Jewish	72	12	3	78	11	3	70	16	7	67	33	0	76	6	12	52	39	9
None	64	25	5	65	24	8	59	31	5	56	31	11	52	37	2	54	28	14
Politics																		
Republican	68	20	10	69	20	7	67	25	5	63	29	4	62	29	6	61	32	3
Democrat	70	22	4	75	16	4	70	22	5	72	23	3	66	27	4	70	23	4
Independent	68	20	6	69	20	5	64	25	5	68	23	6	61	29	6	59	29	6

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. 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 6.

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.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
68%	24%	4%	68%	23%	4%	72%	20%	5%	70%	22%	4%	65%	27%	5%	71%	20%	5%	75%	16%	6%
66	26	4	67	25	4	70	20	7	70	22	5	58	33	6	65	26	7	72	19	7
70	22	4	69	22	4	74	19	3	70	22	3	69	23	4	76	16	4	78	14	6
68	24	4	67	24	4	71	21	5	68	23	4	63	29	4	70	22	4	74	16	7
70	23	5	73	19	6	81	13	3	78	14	6	75	17	6	76	15	8	80	14	3
68	21	5	63	26	0	67	29	0	64	24	8	56	44	0	67	24	0	82	15	3
65	27	5	63	32	2	72	20	6	72	24	1	63	26	6	78	17	4	84	12	3
65	26	5	74	19	4	71	20	5	69	22	5	61	32	5	71	22	5	74	19	6
74	19	3	66	22	6	74	18	4	70	20	4	71	22	4	67	21	6	72	15	8
62	30	5	71	24	2	72	21	4	71	23	3	58	32	6	72	23	4	74	18	6
73	19	4	68	24	3	73	19	5	70	20	5	70	25	3	73	17	6	77	14	6
74	19	3	61	17	12	73	16	6	58	29	6	70	15	9	58	25	9	72	14	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	21	2	72	20	7
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	75	19	4	76	17	6
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	17	5	79	15	4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	68	21	6	76	13	6
62	29	4	68	25	4	72	19	5	66	26	3	58	32	7	68	25	5	73	20	5
61	36	3	66	25	5	80	18	0	74	19	2	69	26	2	76	16	4	77	12	7
75	16	5	70	22	2	70	22	6	70	20	6	66	26	5	72	19	5	78	13	6
76	18	0	70	20	0	77	8	15	57	21	14	76	18	6	53	20	27	48	31	17
63	28	7	70	22	3	73	20	3	70	25	3	67	30	2	72	21	3	76	17	4
73	20	3	63	28	3	70	24	4	63	28	2	67	27	4	71	22	2	76	18	3
68	22	4	72	20	5	76	16	4	75	16	5	66	24	7	71	17	7	74	14	8
67	27	4	67	24	5	69	20	8	69	18	7	58	31	5	68	24	6	75	16	7
70	22	5	66	24	4	74	20	4	71	21	4	66	25	5	70	20	5	75	16	6
66	30	2	72	21	3	72	21	5	67	25	4	66	30	3	76	20	2	79	14	6
60	40	0	94	6	0	91	9	0	71	18	12	56	33	6	77	18	0	75	18	4
64	19	7	64	29	4	57	22	12	67	28	2	58	36	4	65	24	10	69	22	9
63	30	3	67	26	5	72	24	3	65	27	6	62	30	6	68	25	3	70	19	8
74	19	4	72	21	4	80	12	5	70	23	2	71	24	3	75	18	5	79	14	4
64	26	6	67	22	3	63	25	7	76	17	4	62	27	6	71	18	6	76	16	5

Table 2.28

Attitudes toward the level of spending to deal with drug addiction

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

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			1986		
	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
National	60%	25%	8%	57%	27%	8%	60%	30%	5%	63%	27%	6%	62%	28%	5%	58%	32%	6%
Sex																		
Male	58	26	9	57	26	11	60	29	7	62	27	7	61	27	8	55	36	7
Female	61	24	8	57	28	6	59	30	4	64	28	4	62	30	2	60	29	5
Race																		
White	58	26	8	55	28	8	59	30	5	63	28	5	62	28	5	57	32	6
Black/other	72	13	9	68	19	9	62	25	7	65	24	9	59	30	9	66	27	5
Age																		
18 to 20 years	64	34	0	53	36	6	56	42	0	58	42	0	60	40	0	50	40	10
21 to 29 years	56	34	7	52	36	7	56	35	6	59	35	4	62	29	6	53	42	4
30 to 49 years	61	25	8	62	26	8	61	30	5	67	24	6	64	29	5	59	33	6
50 years and older	60	20	9	56	22	10	61	25	6	62	25	8	61	26	6	60	24	7
Education																		
College	51	35	8	54	33	7	57	33	6	63	30	4	59	32	5	54	39	5
High school	66	21	6	59	26	8	61	30	5	64	27	6	67	25	5	61	28	7
Grade school	59	16	14	56	19	11	60	19	13	61	22	12	49	31	11	58	23	7
Income^a																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																		
Professional/business	54	32	7	56	32	8	55	34	7	62	30	5	59	31	5	54	37	6
Clerical	65	26	3	56	31	6	60	32	4	63	32	3	61	32	3	62	30	2
Manual	62	20	10	58	24	9	60	28	6	65	23	7	64	25	7	60	28	8
Farmer	47	24	12	54	27	15	80	18	0	64	27	9	50	38	8	63	32	5
Region																		
Northeast	59	27	8	55	27	11	58	31	6	70	23	6	66	25	6	54	34	4
Midwest	61	25	7	56	30	6	57	34	5	62	30	4	61	29	5	61	30	5
South	63	23	7	63	23	8	66	24	4	64	25	6	62	26	6	58	30	8
West	53	28	10	49	31	10	56	31	8	56	33	6	59	35	4	58	34	7
Religion																		
Protestant	62	23	7	59	26	8	60	29	5	61	28	6	64	28	4	60	29	7
Catholic	60	27	7	55	32	7	62	30	5	69	25	5	62	29	6	55	37	4
Jewish	47	25	12	49	32	8	52	36	7	78	22	0	65	18	6	52	35	4
None	42	40	11	48	27	16	49	34	8	56	33	8	49	38	6	54	33	7
Politics																		
Republican	56	29	9	51	32	10	57	32	6	57	30	8	58	31	5	52	37	7
Democrat	63	22	6	64	23	6	65	26	4	64	28	5	64	27	5	62	29	6
Independent	59	26	8	53	29	10	55	32	6	67	24	4	63	27	6	58	30	6

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. 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 6.

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.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much	Too little	About right	Too much
65%	28%	4%	68%	24%	4%	71%	19%	6%	64%	26%	7%	58%	32%	7%	60%	27%	8%	60%	26%	9%
62	31	4	72	21	5	74	15	7	60	28	8	48	41	8	55	32	9	57	28	11
68	26	4	66	27	3	68	22	6	67	24	5	64	26	7	64	23	7	62	25	7
66	28	4	67	25	4	69	20	6	63	27	6	54	34	8	58	29	8	57	28	10
60	28	6	75	20	5	80	11	6	68	20	7	72	19	4	73	19	7	73	17	5
58	26	10	50	40	5	67	33	0	68	24	8	69	31	0	62	33	5	58	33	6
57	40	2	57	34	7	69	22	7	66	28	4	57	34	7	61	32	4	66	28	3
65	29	4	73	22	2	72	18	6	66	26	5	58	32	8	60	28	8	58	30	8
70	22	6	71	20	4	71	18	7	61	26	9	56	30	8	60	24	10	60	20	12
59	36	4	70	25	4	74	19	4	64	29	6	52	36	8	56	32	8	55	32	9
69	23	4	67	26	3	69	19	8	67	22	7	60	31	7	65	23	6	66	22	7
71	19	5	68	17	8	65	20	12	50	28	13	72	16	6	58	18	18	56	17	15
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	55	31	9	58	30	10
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	62	28	7	56	32	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	66	26	7	68	24	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	62	25	8	62	21	9
63	31	5	68	25	4	73	18	6	62	30	6	53	34	11	54	34	9	55	30	10
61	34	5	64	29	3	67	23	4	68	26	3	61	28	6	66	20	9	61	28	7
67	26	4	72	22	4	71	18	7	63	24	9	56	34	7	64	25	7	65	22	8
65	24	12	90	10	0	77	8	15	71	14	14	53	35	0	50	36	14	52	38	7
71	26	2	71	23	5	69	20	4	58	29	8	56	34	7	67	21	8	61	25	8
61	32	4	68	27	2	73	18	6	63	28	7	57	35	6	58	30	6	59	31	7
66	26	5	66	24	4	71	18	7	71	23	4	64	25	8	61	26	10	62	23	10
62	30	6	70	21	6	70	21	7	61	25	9	48	38	8	55	32	6	56	28	9
67	26	4	68	24	4	72	18	7	67	25	6	60	29	0	60	26	8	62	25	8
64	32	3	71	24	3	69	23	3	58	30	8	55	36	6	60	30	10	58	28	9
60	20	20	67	33	0	91	9	0	65	29	0	48	28	22	54	27	9	64	29	7
51	37	7	64	23	9	59	21	16	57	26	12	42	42	1	56	31	10	53	29	13
58	38	3	68	26	4	69	23	5	60	32	7	51	37	10	50	34	12	54	31	9
74	20	4	70	24	4	80	12	5	64	25	6	66	23	6	70	23	4	67	22	7
57	32	6	67	24	4	61	26	9	69	22	6	55	35	6	58	27	8	58	28	9

Table 2.29

Respondents' fear of being victimized

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1993^a

Question: "How often do you, yourself, worry about the following things—very frequently, pretty frequently, pretty seldom, or very seldom?"

	Very frequently	Pretty frequently	Pretty seldom	Very seldom	No opinion
Yourself or someone in your family getting sexually assaulted or raped	15%	23%	22%	39%	1%
White	13	24	23	40	(b)
Black	22	18	23	36	1
Your home being burglarized when you're not there	14	21	22	42	1
White	13	22	23	41	1
Black	20	15	17	48	0
Being attacked while driving your car	12	16	22	47	3
White	10	17	23	48	2
Black	21	15	14	41	9
Getting mugged	11	15	23	51	(b)
White	9	15	23	52	1
Black	15	18	20	47	0
Getting beaten up, knifed or shot	11	12	24	53	(b)
White	10	12	25	52	1
Black	15	10	16	58	1
Your home being burglarized when you are there	9	12	22	56	1
White	8	12	22	57	1
Black	11	14	22	53	0
Getting murdered	8	11	18	62	1
White	7	11	19	63	(b)
Black	13	15	14	57	1

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bLess than 0.5 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 21. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.30

Respondents' perceptions of personal safety

By race, United States, 1993^a

Question: "Do you feel very safe, somewhat safe, somewhat unsafe or very unsafe; out alone at night using public transportation; out alone at night walking in your neighborhood; alone at night in your home; out alone at night driving a car in your neighborhood?"

	Very safe	Some-what safe	Some-what unsafe	Very unsafe	Not appli-cable ^b	No opinion
On public transportation	11%	22%	22%	23%	19%	3%
White	12	22	22	21	19	4
Black	8	21	19	36	14	2
Walking	36	32	14	15	3	(c)
White	38	31	14	13	4	(c)
Black	20	36	13	26	4	1
At home	61	29	6	4	(c)	(c)
White	63	28	6	3	(c)	(c)
Black	49	32	9	9	1	(c)
Driving	51	29	11	5	3	1
White	53	29	9	5	3	1
Black	36	30	17	10	7	0

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bResponse volunteered.^cLess than 0.5 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.31

Attitudes toward crime rate in own area and uneasiness on the streets

United States, selected years 1966-93

	"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
1966	NA	NA	NA	NA	49%	3%	44%	4%
1967	46%	4%	43%	7%	NA	NA	NA	NA
1968	NA	NA	NA	NA	53	4	42	1
1969	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	4	39	2
1970	62	3	30	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1971	NA ^a	NA	NA	NA	55	5	39	1
1973	4 ^a	7	40	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1975	70	3	24	3	55	2	42	1
1977	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	4	46	1
1978	46	7	42	5	40	5	53	2
1981	68	4	27	1	48	6	45	1
1982	59	6	34	1	41	7	51	1
1983	41	15	43	1	26	9	63	2
1984	33	21	44	2	24	10	65	1
1985	40	17	42	1	32	7	60	1
1991	55	5	39	1	38	5	57	(a)
1993	54	5	39	2	42	5	51	2

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

^aLess than 0.5 percent.Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll*, Apr. 14, 1991, p. 2; Aug. 9, 1993, p. 2 (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc.). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.32

Respondents reporting fear of walking alone at night and feeling unsafe at home

United States, selected years 1965-93

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?"

(Percent responding "yes")

	Afraid to walk alone at night	Feel unsafe at home
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	11
1993	43	NA

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 318, pp. 51, 52; No. 339, p. 20 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.33

Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

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
National	43%	56%
Sex		
Male	28	72
Female	57	42
Race		
White	42	57
Nonwhite ^a	52	48
Black	53	46
Age		
18 to 29 years	48	52
30 to 49 years	39	61
50 to 64 years	43	56
50 years and older	45	54
65 years and older	48	50
Education		
College post graduate	35	65
College graduate	39	61
Some college	43	56
No college	45	55
Income		
\$50,000 and over	32	67
\$30,000 to \$49,999	39	61
\$20,000 to \$29,999	43	57
Under \$20,000	53	47
Community		
Urban area	61	38
Suburban area	39	61
Rural area	30	69
Region		
East	47	52
Midwest	38	61
South	49	50
West	37	63
Politics		
Republican	46	54
Democrat	43	56
Independent	42	57

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.34

Respondents reporting whether they feel afraid to walk alone at night in their own neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

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

	1973		1974		1976		1977		1980		1982		1984		1985		1987	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	41%	59%	45%	55%	44%	56%	45%	54%	43%	56%	47%	53%	42%	57%	40%	59%	38%	51%
Sex																		
Male	20	80	24	76	23	77	23	76	21	79	28	72	19	81	21	78	17	83
Female	59	40	63	36	61	39	63	37	60	39	60	39	57	41	56	43	55	44
Race																		
White	39	61	43	57	44	56	43	57	42	58	45	55	39	60	38	62	36	63
Black/other	54	45	60	40	48	51	59	40	52	47	61	39	54	43	60	39	50	50
Age																		
18 to 20 years	33	67	43	55	45	55	45	55	45	54	28	72	27	73	24	76	38	62
21 to 29 years	40	59	44	56	40	60	39	60	41	59	47	52	39	59	40	59	40	59
30 to 49 years	40	60	40	59	40	60	41	59	39	60	43	57	37	62	35	64	34	66
50 years and older	43	57	50	50	49	51	51	48	47	52	50	49	49	49	46	53	43	56
Education																		
College	35	64	42	57	36	64	41	58	42	58	49	50	40	59	36	63	38	62
High school	44	55	44	55	47	52	46	53	44	55	46	54	42	57	41	58	39	61
Grade school	41	58	51	49	48	52	47	52	42	57	43	56	46	51	51	48	39	59
Income^a																		
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																		
Professional/business	38	62	39	60	40	60	40	60	42	58	50	50	40	59	36	63	37	63
Clerical	55	44	59	40	56	43	60	39	53	46	57	43	51	48	46	53	47	53
Manual	41	58	40	60	40	60	41	59	38	62	39	60	39	60	41	58	36	63
Farmer	26	72	28	72	14	84	17	83	15	82	8	92	13	87	19	81	18	82
Region																		
Northeast	47	52	47	53	54	46	53	47	47	53	46	54	44	55	44	55	34	66
Midwest	40	60	39	60	34	66	36	63	33	66	40	60	35	64	30	68	37	63
South	39	61	47	53	42	58	47	52	44	55	50	50	48	51	44	56	42	58
West	38	61	48	51	50	50	46	54	52	48	53	47	39	61	44	55	40	60
Religion																		
Protestant	41	59	43	56	43	57	45	55	43	56	45	54	44	55	41	58	37	63
Catholic	43	56	50	48	46	54	45	54	45	55	49	51	40	58	39	60	45	56
Jewish	44	56	50	50	63	37	60	40	50	50	81	19	59	41	53	47	47	53
None	32	68	38	62	43	57	40	59	38	62	40	60	22	77	36	64	36	64
Politics																		
Republican	35	65	48	52	42	57	44	56	41	57	43	57	42	56	36	63	35	65
Democrat	46	53	45	54	49	50	48	52	46	54	51	49	46	52	47	52	40	60
Independent	39	61	42	58	39	61	41	58	41	59	44	56	37	62	35	63	39	60

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
40%	59%	40%	60%	41%	58%	43%	56%	43%	57%	47%	52%
16	83	19	80	19	81	24	76	26	73	30	69
56	42	55	45	58	41	58	41	55	44	60	39
39	60	38	62	39	60	41	59	40	60	45	54
45	53	52	46	50	48	56	44	58	42	56	43
27	73	47	53	43	57	52	48	31	66	44	56
38	61	42	58	33	65	40	60	40	60	49	50
32	67	33	67	38	62	39	61	38	62	43	57
51	48	45	54	48	51	49	49	51	48	51	47
36	62	40	60	39	60	43	56	42	58	45	54
41	58	38	62	41	58	42	58	44	56	48	51
51	49	45	55	51	48	50	50	45	55	53	47
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	61	41	59
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	63	42	58
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	57	46	53
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	51	49	54	45
37	62	41	59	36	63	39	61	44	56	44	55
54	46	49	51	56	42	51	48	43	57	58	41
35	64	33	67	38	61	41	59	42	58	42	57
18	82	20	80	28	72	24	76	24	76	36	64
41	57	35	65	40	59	36	62	44	56	44	56
33	66	39	61	36	64	42	57	34	66	39	60
44	56	42	58	46	52	43	57	46	54	54	45
43	57	41	59	41	58	51	49	48	52	46	53
42	57	41	58	43	56	45	54	44	56	48	52
38	60	38	62	38	61	36	63	41	59	45	54
71	24	53	47	61	39	67	33	65	35	58	39
22	77	34	66	32	64	39	61	33	66	41	58
41	59	37	62	41	58	36	63	42	58	45	54
44	56	46	54	47	52	48	51	48	51	51	49
35	63	33	67	35	64	44	56	39	61	44	55

Table 2.35

Attitudes toward various crime reduction proposals

United States, 1994

Question: "Please tell me whether you would generally favor or oppose each of the following proposals which some people have made to reduce crime."

	Favor	Oppose	Mixed	No opinion ^a
Prohibiting people under the age of 18 from being able to purchase a gun	88%	11%	(b)	1%
A ban on the manufacture, sale, and possession of certain semi-automatic guns known as assault rifles	71	26	1%	2
Requiring that if a sexual offender is released from prison, that the community where he will live be notified	89	8	2	1
Providing local communities with Federal tax money to hire more police officers	79	18	1	2
Passing a law called "three strikes and you're out," which requires that anyone convicted of three serious felonies be automatically sentenced to life in prison without parole	74	21	3	2
Providing local communities with Federal tax money to provide social programs and activities for low-income children, such as midnight basketball	65	31	2	2
Extending the death penalty for some serious crimes other than murder	60	35	1	4
Allowing courts to overturn death sentences where there is statistical evidence that minorities are sentenced to death more than whites	28	61	4	7

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

^aResponse volunteered.
^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 347 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1994), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36

Attitudes toward effectiveness of measures to reduce crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Which of the proposals I'm about to read would be the most effective in reducing crime in this country? Adding 100,000 more police officers nationwide, or more money for drug treatment programs for criminals, or mandatory life sentences for three-time violent felons, or expanding the death penalty for more crimes, or trying 13 and 14 year olds accused of serious crimes as adults, or money for more State prisons, or banning some types of assault weapons or more money for youth recreation and job training programs?"

	Adding 100,000 more police officers	Money for drug treat- ment for criminals	Mandatory life sentences for three-time violent felons	Expanding death penalty	Trying 13- and 14-year olds as adults	Money for more State prisons	Banning assault weapons	Money for youth programs
National	13%	6%	22%	17%	9%	3%	7%	21%
Sex								
Male	15	6	20	16	11	2	6	20
Female	12	7	23	16	7	3	7	22
Race, ethnicity								
White	14	6	22	18	6	2	7	19
Black	12	8	21	9	12	3	10	24
Hispanic	14	4	27	5	8	3	2	37
Age								
18 to 29 years	12	4	20	18	7	4	9	25
30 to 44 years	16	6	23	17	6	1	5	22
45 to 64 years	12	10	23	18	8	2	6	18
65 years and older	12	6	22	11	14	4	7	19
Income								
More than \$60,000	18	6	29	15	4	3	8	15
\$40,000 to \$60,000	15	8	29	14	5	1	7	19
\$20,000 to \$39,999	13	5	17	21	13	2	6	21
Less than \$20,000	11	7	20	14	8	4	7	25
Politics								
Republican	13	3	30	20	9	1	5	16
Democrat	14	9	16	13	9	5	9	23
Independent	15	5	22	18	9	2	6	19

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,682 adults age 18 and older conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Apr. 16-19, 1994. Telephone numbers were generated from a computer list that includes all telephone exchanges in the Nation. Random-digit dialing techniques were used to ensure that both listed and unlisted residences had an opportunity to be contacted. Interviewing was conducted in English and Spanish. Results were

adjusted to conform with U.S. Bureau of the Census figures on characteristics such as sex, race, age, and occupation. These data reflect respondent's first response to the question. The "not sure" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.37

Attitudes toward government spending to reduce crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "In order to fight crime, the government can spend money in four different areas. The first is prevention, such as community education and youth programs. The second is enforcement, such as more police officers and tougher laws. The third is punishment, such as better courts and bigger jails, and the fourth is rehabilitation, such as education and work programs for former criminals. If the government could spend money in only one of these four areas to try to reduce crime in this country, do you feel the money should be spent on . . .?"

	Prevention	Punishment	Enforcement	Rehabilitation
National	41%	25%	19%	12%
Sex				
Male	41	30	16	12
Female	42	20	22	12
Race				
White	43	26	20	9
Black	37	10	11	30
Other	32	33	21	12
Age				
Less than 35 years	41	29	17	11
35 to 54 years	45	25	19	9
55 years and older	36	18	21	17
Education				
College post graduate	32	16	21	6
College graduate	38	30	23	8
Some college	49	23	17	9
High school graduate	35	29	20	11
Less than high school graduate	41	19	16	20
Income				
\$60,000 and over	47	29	19	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999	44	29	17	8
\$30,000 to \$39,999	47	25	19	7
\$15,000 to \$29,999	38	24	21	14
Under \$15,000	31	19	18	25
Community				
Urban area	37	23	18	18
Suburban area	43	26	22	7
Rural area	44	24	17	13
Region				
Northeast	46	24	17	10
Midwest	42	17	21	17
South	38	27	19	12
West	40	32	19	7
Politics				
Republican	39	31	18	9
Democrat	44	20	19	14
Independent	38	25	23	11

Note: See Note, table 2.22. The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Wirthlin Group. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.38

Attitudes toward measures to reduce crime

By race, ethnicity, community, and whether respondent is a crime victim, United States, 1994^a

Question: "To lower the crime rate in the United States some people think additional money and effort should go to attacking the social and economic problems that lead to crime, through better education and job training. Others feel more money and effort should go to deterring crime by improving law enforcement with more prisons, police, and judges. Which comes closer to your view?"

	Spend money on social and economic problems	Spend money on police, prisons, and judges	Don't know
National	52%	38%	10%
Race, ethnicity			
White	50	39	11
Black	56	35	9
Hispanic	56	36	8
Community			
City	53	39	8
Suburb	56	33	11
Small town	49	39	12
Rural area	49	42	9
Victim of crime	46	43	11

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,516 adults age 18 and older conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Jan. 15-19, 1994. Telephone numbers were generated from a computer list that includes all telephone exchanges in the Nation. Random-digit dialing techniques were used to ensure that both listed and unlisted residences had an opportunity to be contacted. Results are adjusted to conform with U.S. Bureau of the Census figures on characteristics such as sex, age, race, education, and household size.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.39

Attitudes toward proposed anti-crime measures

By race, United States, 1993^a

Question: "For each of the following, please tell me whether you favor or oppose it as a way of dealing with crime in the United States. First, do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose: making it more difficult for those convicted of violent crimes like murder and rape to be paroled; making it more difficult for those accused of violent crimes like murder and rape to get out on bail while awaiting trial; enacting tougher gun control laws; prohibiting plea bargaining—where in exchange for pleading guilty the defendant is charged with a lesser crime; making sentences more severe for all crimes; extending the death penalty for some serious crimes other than murder; limiting appeals to death sentences; putting more police on the streets, even if it requires higher taxes?"

	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion
Make parole more difficult	66%	16%	8%	9%	1%
White	68	16	7	8	1
Black	53	21	8	16	2
Restrict bail	59	16	11	13	1
White	61	17	10	11	1
Black	46	12	14	25	3
Impose more severe sentences	48	31	14	4	3
White	48	30	15	4	3
Black	42	34	13	7	4
Put more police on the street	43	37	15	4	1
White	43	37	14	4	2
Black	41	35	15	9	0
Enact tougher gun laws	40	24	20	13	3
White	38	25	21	13	3
Black	47	20	16	12	5
Limit appeals in death penalty cases	37	23	21	14	5
White	38	24	21	13	4
Black	23	20	19	29	9
Extend death penalty for more crimes	24	27	30	15	4
White	25	28	30	14	3
Black	22	17	26	28	7
Ban plea bargaining	24	19	31	22	4
White	25	19	31	21	4
Black	19	12	30	31	8

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.40

Police chiefs' and county sheriffs' attitudes toward efforts to reduce violent crime

United States, 1995

Question: "If you had to choose just one of the following seven areas as a primary focus of efforts to reduce violent crime in your jurisdiction, which one area would you choose?"

Area of focus	Percent
Reducing drug abuse	31%
Better economy and more jobs	17
Court rules with fewer technical barriers to prosecution	16
Longer prison sentences for criminals	15
More police officers on the street	10
Reducing the number of guns on the street	3
Expanded use of the death penalty	1
All of them ^a	6
Other/none ^a	1

Note: These data are from a survey of police chiefs and county sheriffs conducted Jan. 17-24, 1995 by Peter D. Hart Research Associates for the Death Penalty Information Center. The sample provides a cross-section of police chiefs and county sheriffs from throughout the United States, excluding Alaska and Hawaii. The sample is based on a mailing list of chiefs of police and a mailing list of county sheriffs from the major counties in the U.S. The list of chiefs of police was first sorted by the size of the community they served and, within community, by zip code to provide a representative cross-section. The list of sheriffs also was sorted by zip code (all were large jurisdictions) to provide a proper geographic distribution. Prior to interviewing, a letter was mailed to each potential respondent to make them aware of the survey and to request their participation, but without any discussion of the contents of the interview. The actual respondents were selected from the two lists on a random basis using equal intervals and a random starting point. A total of 386 daytime telephone interviews were conducted with randomly designated respondents. After the interviews had been completed, a subsample of the respondents was recontacted to verify that the data had been accurately recorded.

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Table 2.41

Attitudes toward wiretapping

United States, selected years 1974-94

Question: "Everything considered, would you say that you approve or disapprove of wiretapping?"

	Approve	Disapprove
1974	16%	80%
1975	16	80
1977	18	78
1978	19	78
1982	19	77
1983	18	78
1985	23	74
1986	22	74
1988	20	74
1989	26	69
1990	22	72
1991	24	70
1993	23	72
1994	18	76

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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 2.42

Reported self-protective measures taken as a result of concerns about crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Which of the following things have you done as a result of concerns about crime?"

	Bought a gun	Carried a protective device, such as mace, a knife, a whistle, etc.	Bought a car alarm or locking device for your car	Installed a home security system
National	27%	32%	28%	20%
Sex				
Male	35	27	29	19
Female	21	36	27	21
Race				
White	29	33	25	20
Black	24	27	31	16
Other	19	30	45	23
Age				
Less than 35 years	28	42	31	18
35 to 54 years	29	28	28	23
55 years and older	23	23	22	17
Education				
College post graduate	19	29	45	25
College graduate	29	33	39	29
Some college	29	38	34	21
High school graduate	28	32	24	17
Less than high school graduate	27	24	17	15
Income				
\$60,000 and over	34	36	51	33
\$40,000 to \$59,999	33	36	32	21
\$30,000 to \$39,999	33	33	32	17
\$15,000 to \$29,999	24	31	23	17
Under \$15,000	19	21	18	13
Community				
Urban area	24	36	38	23
Suburban area	23	32	31	21
Rural area	34	28	18	16
Region				
Northeast	20	31	27	17
Midwest	23	28	25	17
South	37	33	29	24
West	26	36	31	18
Politics				
Republican	33	30	29	17
Democrat	25	32	28	21
Independent	22	35	26	23

Note: See Note, table 2.22.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Wirthlin Group. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.43

Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-94

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			1986			
	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly enough	Not harshly enough	About right	
National	3%	83%	8%	3%	86%	8%	4%	86%	6%	3%	82%	11%	3%	84%	9%	3%	85%	8%	
Sex																			
Male	3	83	9	2	84	9	4	84	8	5	80	12	4	84	10	4	84	8	
Female	4	83	7	3	88	6	3	86	6	2	83	10	3	85	8	3	86	8	
Race																			
White	3	84	8	2	87	7	3	87	6	3	84	10	3	85	9	2	87	8	
Black/other	9	77	3	10	79	9	10	74	8	6	71	16	5	80	8	9	77	9	
Age																			
18 to 20 years	11	77	5	0	90	5	4	87	7	7	73	11	6	78	14	8	79	8	
21 to 29 years	7	79	7	0	81	12	4	85	6	6	78	12	6	79	10	5	81	9	
30 to 49 years	3	84	8	3	85	8	3	86	8	3	83	11	3	85	9	3	86	8	
50 years and older	1	86	8	2	89	5	3	86	6	6	84	11	2	87	8	2	88	7	
Education																			
College	3	79	10	3	83	11	4	82	8	2	82	11	3	83	11	2	84	9	
High school	4	86	6	2	89	5	4	89	5	4	82	10	4	86	7	3	88	7	
Grade school	2	84	8	4	84	6	3	81	7	2	79	14	4	81	10	4	81	9	
Income^a																			
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																			
Professional/business	2	83	9	1	85	12	2	84	7	2	83	11	2	84	11	1	88	8	
Clerical	2	86	6	3	92	2	2	92	4	2	86	9	2	90	6	4	88	7	
Manual	4	83	8	3	84	7	6	83	8	4	80	11	5	83	8	4	83	9	
Farmer	0	91	9	5	79	16	3	87	5	3	87	10	3	89	5	3	83	6	
Region																			
Northeast	2	86	7	1	85	6	2	88	7	3	82	11	2	86	8	3	88	6	
Midwest	3	82	8	1	90	7	2	87	5	4	82	11	3	85	9	3	87	7	
South	3	86	7	5	83	9	2	85	6	3	80	11	4	82	11	4	82	10	
West	5	76	10	3	87	7	4	81	9	2	83	11	4	84	8	3	85	8	
Religion																			
Protestant	3	85	7	3	87	7	3	86	6	2	82	12	3	84	10	3	85	8	
Catholic	3	83	7	2	88	6	3	87	6	4	82	10	3	87	8	2	88	6	
Jewish	0	75	9	0	91	9	2	86	9	0	89	0	3	78	6	8	90	3	
None	10	71	10	2	72	14	5	74	12	7	72	13	6	76	10	4	72	14	
Politics																			
Republican	2	89	5	1	89	7	2	90	5	2	88	9	2	88	8	2	87	8	
Democrat	3	85	8	4	87	7	4	84	7	4	80	11	3	84	10	3	86	6	
Independent	4	78	9	2	84	9	4	84	7	3	80	12	5	82	8	3	82	10	

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. 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 6.

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.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right
3%	79%	12%	4%	82%	10%	3%	84%	9%	3%	83%	9%	4%	80%	11%	3%	81%	10%	3%	85%	8%
4	78	14	5	79	13	4	79	12	3	82	11	5	78	12	5	81	10	3	83	9
3	80	11	3	84	8	1	87	6	4	83	8	3	81	11	2	82	10	2	87	6
2	81	12	3	83	10	2	83	10	3	84	9	3	80	12	2	82	10	2	86	8
7	70	14	8	73	11	4	87	3	8	77	8	10	76	8	9	76	11	5	82	8
0	76	17	8	84	8	10	83	8	10	80	5	3	70	20	16	74	7	7	70	14
4	78	9	8	77	10	2	86	8	5	80	9	8	77	9	2	86	8	4	81	9
4	78	13	3	82	11	3	83	9	4	81	10	4	80	11	4	81	9	2	87	7
2	82	12	2	83	9	2	84	9	2	86	8	3	81	12	2	81	11	2	86	7
3	77	14	3	78	13	2	81	10	4	82	10	4	78	12	3	80	11	2	84	10
3	84	9	4	85	7	3	86	8	4	83	9	5	82	9	4	84	8	4	87	6
5	71	18	3	82	8	3	82	8	3	86	6	2	78	17	5	78	9	3	86	6
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	3	81	10	2	84	9
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	85	10	2	87	8
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4	86	7	2	87	7
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	5	78	11	4	84	7
2	80	13	3	83	10	2	82	11	3	82	11	3	78	11	2	80	12	2	83	10
2	81	12	3	84	9	1	87	7	4	84	8	3	80	12	3	83	8	2	88	6
5	78	11	4	81	10	4	84	8	3	84	8	5	82	11	5	82	9	3	86	6
2	82	12	8	79	8	0	86	9	0	85	15	0	89	8	3	94	3	5	81	10
3	82	10	6	83	9	2	86	5	4	83	10	4	83	8	2	82	11	3	86	6
4	80	10	4	80	11	3	81	12	4	80	10	3	78	12	4	79	11	2	84	8
4	78	14	3	83	10	3	86	8	3	85	8	5	82	10	4	84	8	2	86	8
3	79	12	5	80	8	3	80	11	4	82	9	4	73	16	4	80	10	3	84	9
3	80	12	4	83	9	2	85	9	3	85	8	4	81	10	3	82	9	2	87	7
2	81	12	3	86	9	3	83	9	4	84	8	2	80	13	3	82	9	3	85	7
0	80	20	3	73	17	0	96	0	0	82	15	0	81	9	0	81	12	2	79	10
7	70	7	11	64	18	7	72	9	1	74	16	8	72	14	3	77	14	3	76	12
2	86	10	2	85	9	1	91	6	2	87	8	2	82	11	3	85	8	2	88	7
4	78	13	5	80	10	3	83	10	4	82	9	5	79	12	4	79	12	3	85	8
4	76	12	4	80	11	4	77	10	5	80	10	5	79	10	4	81	9	3	84	8

Table 2.44

Attitudes toward requiring mandatory life imprisonment for anyone convicted of a violent felony for the third time

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law requiring mandatory life imprisonment for anyone convicted of a violent felony for the third time?"

	Favor	Oppose
National	86%	12%
Sex		
Male	83	16
Female	89	8
Race		
White	88	10
Black	68	26
Age		
18 to 30 years	85	13
31 to 44 years	86	13
45 to 60 years	88	11
61 years and older	85	11
Education		
Some college	86	14
High school graduate	87	12
Less than high school graduate	86	9
Income		
\$50,000 and over	85	13
\$30,000 to \$49,999	90	10
\$20,000 to \$29,999	88	11
\$12,000 to \$19,999	86	14
Under \$12,000	80	13

Note: These data are from an ABC News/Washington Post Poll conducted in February 1994. Telephone interviews were conducted with a nationally representative sample of 1,829 adults. The error margin for the survey is plus or minus 3.5 percentage points. The "don't know/no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Polling Unit. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45

Attitudes toward rehabilitation and treatment of criminals who commit violent crimes

By race, ethnicity, community, and whether respondent is a crime victim, United States, 1994^a

	"Thinking of criminals who commit violent crimes, do you think most, some, only a few, or none of them can be rehabilitated given early intervention with the right program?"					"Where does government need to make a greater effort these days: in trying to rehabilitate criminals who commit violent crimes or in trying to punish and put away criminals who commit violent crimes?"				
	Most	Some	Only a few	None	Don't know	Rehabilitate	Punish	Neither/other ^b	Both equally ^b	Don't know
National	17%	47%	25%	6%	5%	32%	49%	2%	8%	9%
Race, ethnicity										
White	14	48	27	6	5	31	50	2	8	9
Black	28	47	17	5	3	40	46	1	9	4
Hispanic	18	44	24	7	7	30	56	5	3	6
Community										
City	15	51	22	8	4	32	47	3	8	10
Suburb	16	51	22	6	5	33	49	3	10	5
Small town	16	48	24	7	5	31	51	2	8	8
Rural area	20	38	32	4	5	34	52	1	5	8
Victim of crime	12	45	28	12	2	32	53	2	10	3

Note: See Note, table 2.38.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bResponse volunteered.

Table 2.46

Attitudes toward government response to criminals who commit violent crimes

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Where does government need to make a greater effort these days: in trying to rehabilitate criminals who commit violent crimes or in trying to punish and put away criminals who commit violent crimes?"

	Rehabilitate criminals	Punish criminals	Both equally ^a	Not sure
National	25%	61%	6%	5%
Sex				
Male	24	65	4	4
Female	26	57	7	6
Race, ethnicity				
White	22	64	5	5
Black	44	46	3	1
Hispanic	23	56	7	12
Age				
18 to 29 years	33	57	5	3
30 to 44 years	24	61	6	6
45 to 64 years	23	64	6	5
65 years and older	19	64	4	5
Education				
College graduate	31	53	5	5
Some college	23	58	10	5
No college	24	65	4	5
Income				
More than \$60,000	23	64	5	5
\$40,000 to \$60,000	24	63	4	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	26	63	6	4
Less than \$20,000	24	56	8	8

Note: These data are from a nationwide telephone survey of 1,491 adults age 18 and older conducted by the Los Angeles Times Poll Sept. 25-28, 1993. Telephone numbers were generated from a computer list that includes all telephone exchanges in the Nation. Random-digit dialing techniques were used to ensure that both listed and unlisted residences had an opportunity to be contacted. Interviewing was conducted in English and Spanish. Results were adjusted to conform with U.S. Bureau of the Census figures on characteristics such as sex, race, age, and occupation. The "neither/other" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.47

Attitudes toward purpose of prisons

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "What do you feel is the main purpose of prisons. Is it . . .?"

	To keep criminals out of society	To punish criminals	To rehabilitate criminals
National	61%	22%	13%
Sex			
Male	58	26	13
Female	65	19	13
Race			
White	63	24	12
Black	53	17	22
Other	60	17	15
Age			
Less than 35 years	63	21	13
35 to 54 years	60	25	12
55 years and older	62	19	14
Education			
College post graduate	67	20	8
College graduate	59	28	9
Some college	58	27	14
High school graduate	61	22	16
Less than high school graduate	66	17	11
Income			
\$60,000 and over	64	29	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999	58	26	13
\$30,000 to \$39,999	55	19	22
\$15,000 to \$29,999	66	21	12
Under \$15,000	63	19	14
Community			
Urban area	60	21	15
Suburban area	62	24	11
Rural area	62	22	13
Region			
Northeast	66	18	13
Midwest	70	14	12
South	50	31	17
West	63	24	9
Politics			
Republican	61	28	9
Democrat	60	18	18
Independent	68	20	9

Note: See Note, table 2.22. The "don't know" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Wirthlin Group. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.48

Attitudes toward building more prisons so that longer sentences could be given to criminals

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Would you approve or disapprove of building more prisons so that longer sentences could be given to criminals?"

	Approve	Disapprove
National	73%	25%
Sex		
Male	71	27
Female	75	22
Race		
White	75	23
Black	68	26
Age		
18 to 30 years	71	28
31 to 44 years	73	26
45 to 60 years	78	20
61 years and older	71	24
Education		
Some college	73	26
High school graduate	73	26
Less than high school graduate	77	18
Income		
\$50,000 and over	75	23
\$30,000 to \$49,999	73	27
\$20,000 to \$29,999	73	26
\$12,000 to \$19,999	74	24
Under \$12,000	70	26

Note: See Note, table 2.44. The "don't know/no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Polling Unit. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.49

Attitudes toward building more prisons so that longer sentences could be given if taxes were increased

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "What if building more prisons meant your taxes went up to pay for them? Would you still approve?"

	Yes, approve	No, disapprove
National	85%	14%
Sex		
Male	85	14
Female	85	13
Race		
White	86	12
Black	72	24
Age		
18 to 30 years	80	18
31 to 44 years	86	13
45 to 60 years	88	11
61 years and older	85	12
Education		
Some college	90	8
High school graduate	84	14
Less than high school graduate	74	24
Income		
\$50,000 and over	89	10
\$30,000 to \$49,999	88	10
\$20,000 to \$29,999	88	12
\$12,000 to \$19,999	81	19
Under \$12,000	75	19

Note: See Note, table 2.44. This question was asked of those responding "approve" to the question presented in table 2.48. The "don't know/no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the ABC News Polling Unit. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.50

Attitudes toward treatment of juveniles who commit crimes

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "How do you think society should deal with juveniles (those under age 18) who commit crimes?"

	Less emphasis on punishment/more on rehabilitation	Give same punishment as adults	Other ^a	Depends on circumstances ^a
National	31%	52%	3%	13%
Sex				
Male	28	58	2	11
Female	34	47	4	14
Race				
White	32	51	3	13
Nonwhite ^b	33	61	0	6
Black	31	62	0	7
Age				
18 to 29 years	35	48	5	11
30 to 49 years	32	52	3	13
50 to 64 years	25	56	1	15
65 years and older	32	55	4	9
Education				
College post graduate	49	37	0	14
College graduate	39	47	2	12
Some college	31	47	4	16
No college	27	59	3	10
Income				
\$75,000 and over	33	53	2	12
\$50,000 and over ^c	31	54	1	14
\$30,000 to \$49,999	32	52	3	12
\$20,000 to \$29,999	33	51	5	10
Under \$20,000	32	49	5	13
Community				
Urban area	32	53	2	12
Suburban area	34	50	4	11
Rural area	28	53	3	15
Region				
East	32	48	4	16
Midwest	36	55	3	5
South	29	56	2	13
West	27	48	6	17
Politics				
Republican	29	54	4	12
Democrat	34	48	1	17
Independent	31	55	4	9

Note: The "don't know/used" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered.

^bIncludes black respondents.

^cIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

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

Table 2.51

Attitudes toward treatment of juveniles who commit violent crimes

By race, ethnicity, community, and whether respondent is a crime victim, United States, 1994^a

Question: "In your view, should juveniles who commit violent crimes be treated the same as adults, or should they be given more lenient treatment in a juvenile court?"

	Treated the same as adults	Given more lenient treatment	Treated tougher ^b	Depends ^b	Don't know
National	68%	13%	(c)	16%	3%
Race, ethnicity					
White	69	12	(c)	16	3
Black	71	17	(c)	11	1
Hispanic	64	15	(c)	19	2
Community					
City	70	7	1%	17	5
Suburb	68	15	(c)	16	1
Small town	66	17	(c)	16	1
Rural area	69	14	(c)	15	2
Victim of crime	71	8	1	15	5

Note: See Note, table 2.38.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bResponse volunteered.^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52

Attitudes toward success of treating juvenile offenders differently than adult offenders who commit the same crimes

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "In most places, there are criminal justice programs that treat juveniles differently than adults who commit the same crimes. These programs emphasize protecting and rehabilitating juveniles rather than punishing them. How successful would you say these programs have been at controlling juvenile crime?"

	Very successful	Moderately successful	Not very successful	Not successful at all
National	1%	24%	49%	23%
Sex				
Male	1	24	46	27
Female	1	23	51	20
Race				
White	1	23	49	23
Nonwhite ^a	6	24	45	23
Black	8	24	40	26
Age				
18 to 29 years	1	32	45	18
30 to 49 years	1	22	51	24
50 to 64 years	4	21	48	24
65 years and older	2	18	47	28
Education				
College post graduate	1	22	53	19
College graduate	1	24	51	20
Some college	(b)	27	43	26
No college	2	21	50	24
Income				
\$75,000 and over	0	21	54	24
\$50,000 and over ^c	(b)	21	49	27
\$30,000 to \$49,999	1	24	50	22
\$20,000 to \$29,999	2	17	54	25
Under \$20,000	2	27	46	20
Community				
Urban area	2	25	41	28
Suburban area	1	24	51	22
Rural area	1	23	56	17
Region				
East	1	29	41	24
Midwest	1	20	53	23
South	2	19	52	25
West	1	27	47	21
Politics				
Republican	1	23	55	17
Democrat	2	25	44	26
Independent	1	22	47	27

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.^bLess than 1 percent.^cIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53

Attitudes toward treatment of juvenile first-time offenders compared to adult first-time offenders

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "First, do you think that juveniles convicted of their first crime should be given the same punishment as adults convicted of their first crime, or should juveniles be treated less harshly?"

	Treated the same	Treated less harshly	Depends on the circumstances ^a
National	50%	40%	9%
Sex			
Male	50	41	9
Female	50	40	8
Race			
White	50	40	9
Nonwhite ^b	50	44	4
Black	41	50	5
Age			
18 to 29 years	53	41	6
30 to 49 years	48	43	9
50 to 64 years	53	38	7
65 years and older	50	37	10
Education			
College post graduate	41	51	8
College graduate	41	51	8
Some college	48	43	9
No college	56	34	8
Income			
\$75,000 and over	40	55	5
\$50,000 and over ^c	39	54	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	52	39	8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	51	37	12
Under \$20,000	56	34	7
Community			
Urban area	47	45	7
Suburban area	53	39	8
Rural area	52	35	11
Region			
East	43	42	14
Midwest	50	45	5
South	53	37	7
West	53	39	8
Politics			
Republican	51	41	7
Democrat	51	39	9
Independent	50	40	9

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered.^bIncludes black respondents.^cIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.54

Attitudes toward treatment of juveniles after their second or third crimes compared to adults after their second or third crimes

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "First, do you think that juveniles convicted of their second or third crimes should be given the same punishment as adults convicted of their second or third crimes -- or should juveniles be treated less harshly?"

	Treated the same	Treated less harshly	Depends on the circumstances ^a
National	83%	12%	4%
Sex			
Male	85	10	4
Female	81	14	5
Race			
White	83	12	5
Nonwhite ^b	86	12	2
Black	86	13	1
Age			
18 to 29 years	81	17	1
30 to 49 years	85	10	4
50 to 64 years	79	13	7
65 years and older	83	13	4
Education			
College post graduate	69	25	5
College graduate	75	20	4
Some college	87	8	4
No college	85	11	4
Income			
\$75,000 and over	78	17	2
\$50,000 and over ^c	81	15	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	78	13	8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	87	8	5
Under \$20,000	85	13	2
Community			
Urban area	84	13	2
Suburban area	81	13	6
Rural area	83	10	7
Region			
East	77	15	7
Midwest	88	10	2
South	79	15	5
West	90	8	2
Politics			
Republican	85	11	4
Democrat	77	18	5
Independent	86	8	4

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aResponse volunteered.^bIncludes black respondents.^cIncludes \$75,000 and over category.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55

Attitudes toward the penalty for murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "In your view, what should be the penalty for murder—the death penalty or life imprisonment with absolutely no possibility of parole?"

	Death	Life without parole	Depends ^a	Neither/ other ^a	Don't know/ refused
National	50%	32%	11%	3%	4%
Sex					
Male	53	31	11	1	4
Female	47	34	12	3	4
Race					
White	54	30	11	1	4
Black	21	48	15	13	3
Age					
18 to 29 years	51	39	5	4	1
30 to 49 years	51	29	15	1	4
50 years and older	47	33	11	3	5
Education					
College post graduate	37	41	13	3	6
College graduate	45	37	12	2	4
No college	50	32	10	3	5
Region					
East	48	34	11	2	5
Midwest	49	29	13	3	6
South	53	34	9	3	1
West	47	33	13	2	5

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

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.56

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

United States, selected years 1953-95^a

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted of murder?"

	Yes, in favor	No, not in favor	No opinion ^b
1953	68%	25%	7%
1956	53	34	13
1957	47	34	18
1960	53	36	11
1965	45	43	12
1966	42	47	11
1967	54	38	8
1969	51	40	9
1971	49	40	11
1972 ^c	50	41	9
1972 ^d	57	32	11
1976	66	26	8
1978	62	27	11
1981	66	25	9
1985	72	20	8
1991	76	18	6
1994	80	16	4
1995	77	13	10

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bMay include other response categories such as "depends" or "refused."^cMar. 3-5.^dNov. 10-13.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Los Angeles: The Gallup Organization, June 2, 1995), p. 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.57

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for a person convicted of murder?"

	Yes, in favor	No, not in favor	Depends
National	77%	13%	8%
Sex			
Male	80	12	6
Female	74	15	9
Race			
White	81	10	7
Black	53	31	14
Nonwhite ^a	56	30	12
Age			
18 to 29 years	80	14	4
30 to 49 years	77	13	8
50 to 64 years	79	12	7
65 years and older	75	12	11
75 years and older	71	13	14
Education			
College post graduate	69	22	7
College graduate	75	17	6
Some college	81	9	8
No college	76	14	8
Income			
\$50,000 and over	81	14	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	82	7	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	75	14	8
Under \$20,000	71	17	11
Community			
Urban area	72	17	8
Suburban area	83	9	7
Rural area	79	11	8
Region			
East	75	17	8
Midwest	78	10	9
South	77	12	8
West	78	15	6
Politics			
Republican	89	7	4
Democrat	67	20	10
Independent	76	13	9

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-94

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	1976		1977		1978		1980		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	66%	30%	67%	26%	66%	28%	67%	27%	74%	20%	73%	22%	70%	24%	76%	19%
Sex																
Male	73	24	75	22	74	24	75	21	80	16	80	16	77	19	80	17
Female	60	34	61	30	61	31	61	32	69	24	68	27	66	27	72	22
Race																
White	68	28	70	24	69	25	70	24	77	18	76	19	75	20	79	17
Black/other	44	51	46	47	44	48	40	51	51	42	49	44	46	46	53	35
Age																
18 to 20 years	55	42	69	30	63	33	70	27	68	26	64	29	68	27	69	29
21 to 29 years	58	38	62	31	64	31	66	31	74	20	74	22	76	19	75	20
30 to 49 years	69	27	67	27	67	28	69	26	74	21	76	19	70	24	76	18
50 years and older	68	26	70	23	68	25	66	25	74	20	71	25	67	26	76	20
Education																
College	63	33	66	29	66	29	67	30	71	21	75	22	73	22	73	22
High school	68	27	69	24	68	26	71	23	78	17	75	20	71	23	78	17
Grade school	61	30	65	29	60	31	56	33	64	26	61	29	59	33	72	21
Income^a																
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																
Professional/business	67	30	64	28	68	28	68	28	72	23	73	23	75	20	76	19
Clerical	66	27	64	26	72	23	69	26	79	17	78	18	71	23	76	19
Manual	68	29	71	25	65	28	68	26	73	21	71	23	69	25	76	19
Farmer	70	20	74	20	76	20	71	15	77	15	85	10	61	39	76	22
Region																
Northeast	70	26	64	31	67	28	68	26	74	22	70	25	74	20	74	21
Midwest	65	31	68	25	69	24	66	26	72	21	75	21	65	28	73	20
South	63	31	64	28	64	30	66	28	74	21	70	25	68	27	76	19
West	65	32	77	20	64	31	70	25	76	18	79	16	78	16	79	17
Religion																
Protestant	65	30	67	26	67	27	67	26	73	21	74	22	70	24	76	19
Catholic	68	27	70	25	68	27	71	23	76	20	72	22	72	23	78	19
Jewish	74	26	66	26	79	21	75	22	73	19	67	26	85	4	62	31
None	55	41	64	34	58	38	54	39	73	16	72	26	68	26	75	20
Politics																
Republican	73	23	74	21	73	23	77	18	79	16	85	13	80	16	83	13
Democrat	65	30	67	27	63	31	63	31	71	24	67	28	64	30	70	24
Independent	62	34	64	29	66	27	66	28	73	20	72	22	70	23	75	19

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. 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 B.

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.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
71%	23%	70%	24%	71%	22%	74%	20%	74%	19%	72%	22%	72%	21%	74%	20%
79	17	73	22	77	18	81	16	79	18	77	19	78	16	79	17
66	28	67	26	66	26	69	24	71	21	67	25	67	24	71	22
75	20	74	21	76	18	77	18	78	16	75	19	75	18	78	16
49	43	46	43	46	44	57	36	58	36	53	37	54	38	56	34
68	24	64	36	61	35	69	25	66	34	60	33	70	23	73	21
72	23	69	27	73	24	71	24	79	16	74	23	69	26	72	21
70	27	74	21	72	21	76	20	74	21	71	22	73	20	75	20
74	20	66	26	70	22	74	19	74	18	71	21	73	20	75	18
72	23	70	26	71	23	72	22	73	21	69	25	69	24	73	21
73	23	73	20	73	20	77	18	77	18	74	20	75	18	77	17
64	26	54	38	59	27	69	24	70	21	72	21	71	18	67	25
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	73	22	77	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	74	18	76	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	81	14	75	19
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	67	25	71	22
76	21	72	25	72	21	75	19	72	20	67	25	70	23	75	20
70	25	74	19	72	21	73	21	81	14	73	22	72	21	74	19
69	25	68	24	71	24	74	21	74	22	75	20	74	19	75	19
83	17	65	28	67	29	91	4	78	7	81	11	74	21	74	18
70	26	72	23	66	26	72	19	75	20	71	23	65	26	70	24
69	26	67	26	70	24	72	22	76	20	70	24	72	18	72	20
67	26	67	26	72	21	75	21	72	20	71	22	75	19	76	19
83	13	76	19	76	17	76	19	76	16	76	20	72	24	78	16
72	23	70	24	72	22	75	20	75	19	72	22	74	20	75	18
69	26	70	24	73	21	73	20	76	18	75	21	68	22	75	19
79	16	80	10	63	23	87	13	74	15	53	34	70	21	72	26
73	24	65	28	67	26	71	24	72	24	65	28	72	23	73	20
80	15	83	14	81	12	82	14	83	12	84	13	81	13	84	12
66	30	61	32	62	32	68	26	68	24	63	29	64	30	65	28
70	23	69	24	72	20	73	21	74	21	69	23	71	20	76	17

Table 2.53

Attitudes toward the death penalty for teenagers convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994^a

Question: "When a teenager commits a murder and is found guilty by a jury, do you think he should get the death penalty or should he be spared because of his youth?"

	Yes, death penalty	No, spared	Don't know/ refused
National	60%	30%	10%
Sex			
Male	66	26	8
Female	56	33	11
Race			
White	60	30	10
Nonwhite ^b	59	33	8
Black	55	38	7
Age			
18 to 29 years	60	30	10
30 to 49 years	62	30	8
50 to 64 years	55	34	11
65 years and older	63	25	12
Education			
College post graduate	52	39	9
College graduate	59	33	8
Some college	59	37	14
No college	63	29	8
Income			
\$75,000 and over	68	28	4
\$50,000 and over ^c	62	30	8
\$30,000 to \$49,999	60	31	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	66	22	12
Under \$20,000	55	33	12
Community			
Urban area	60	31	9
Suburban area	61	30	9
Rural area	60	28	12
Region			
East	57	32	11
Midwest	59	31	10
South	64	28	8
West	60	29	11
Politics			
Republican	65	24	11
Democrat	56	37	7
Independent	61	28	11

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes black respondents.^cIncludes \$75,000 and over category.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 348 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1994), p. 4; and data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.60

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder given evidence that innocent persons have been sentenced to death

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Some experts estimate that one out of a hundred people who have been sentenced to death were actually innocent. If that estimate were right, would you still support the death penalty for a person convicted of a murder, or not?"

	Yes, still support	No, would not support	Depends
National	74%	20%	4%
Sex			
Male	79	15	5
Female	70	24	4
Race			
White	75	19	4
Black	61	28	9
Nonwhite ^a	68	22	8
Age			
18 to 29 years	73	23	2
30 to 49 years	76	20	4
50 to 64 years	76	15	8
50 years and older	74	17	6
65 years and older	72	19	5
Education			
College post graduate	77	20	2
College graduate	79	17	4
Some college	76	19	5
No college	70	22	5
Income			
\$50,000 and over	79	17	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	78	17	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	77	14	7
Under \$20,000	66	25	5
Community			
Urban area	69	24	5
Suburban area	82	12	4
Rural area	73	22	4
Region			
East	76	18	5
Midwest	72	21	4
South	73	22	5
West	77	16	4
Politics			
Republican	77	18	3
Democrat	70	23	6
Independent	75	18	4

Note: This question was asked of those respondents answering "yes" to the question presented in table 2.57. The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.61

Police chiefs' and county sheriffs' attitudes toward the death penalty

United States, 1995

Question: "Which of the following three statements comes closest to your own point of view about the death penalty?"

	Percent
I support the death penalty and think it works well	34%
Philosophically, I support the death penalty, but I don't think it is an effective law enforcement tool in practice	58
I oppose the death penalty	4
A combination ^a	1
None ^a	2

Note: See Note, table 2.40. The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Table 2.62

Police chiefs' and county sheriffs' attitudes toward the death penalty

United States, 1995

Question: "I would like to read you some statements people make about the death penalty. Regardless of whether you support or oppose the death penalty, for each one I read, please tell me whether that statement is totally accurate, largely accurate, largely inaccurate, or totally inaccurate when it comes to the death penalty as it is now used."

	Totally accurate	Largely accurate	Largely inaccurate	Totally inaccurate	Not sure
Death penalty cases are hard to close and take up a lot of police time	20%	45%	27%	6%	2%
Politicians support the death penalty as a symbolic way to show they are tough on crime	33	52	10	2	3
Murderers think about the range of possible punishments before committing homicides	1	15	41	41	2
Race is a factor in determining who gets the death penalty	1	15	46	32	6
The death penalty is one of the most important law enforcement tools	5	25	44	23	3
If the number of executions increases significantly in the United States, there is a good chance that mistakes will be made and innocent people will be put to death	4	28	50	16	2
Debates about the death penalty distract Congress and State legislatures from focusing on real solutions to crime problems	11	46	30	11	2
The death penalty significantly reduces the number of homicides	4	22	45	22	7

Note: See Note, table 2.40.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Death Penalty Information Center.

Table 2.63

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"

(Percent reporting having any firearms)

	1973	1974	1976	1977	1980	1982	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1993	1994
National	47%	46%	47%	51%	48%	45%	45%	44%	46%	40%	46%	43%	40%	42%	41%
Sex															
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53	54	51	50	55	53	50	53	50
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40	36	43	33	39	34	32	34	33
Race															
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48	46	49	43	50	45	42	45	44
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30	29	33	28	23	29	29	26	24
Age															
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44	39	43	33	35	40	22	48	42
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37	40	35	34	33	34	36	38	34
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48	48	51	42	48	46	40	44	41
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49	44	47	42	50	42	42	42	43
Education															
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42	40	43	37	41	37	34	38	38
High school	50	48	50	54	51	51	48	49	50	43	51	47	46	46	44
Grade school	44	49	42	51	51	41	43	38	44	39	46	47	39	47	37
Income^a															
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	49	52
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	48	50
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	38
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	32	28
Occupation															
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42	40	45	39	46	38	35	38	38
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39	41	40	45	37	37	38	35	36	36
Manual	48	48	48	52	48	49	48	48	46	41	52	50	47	51	45
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77	84	78	75	82	87	83	56	68	67
Region															
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32	28	31	25	32	30	28	29	26
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44	48	46	41	46	44	42	41	46
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52	53	55	47	53	52	50	52	48
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49	40	47	42	48	39	32	39	35
Religion															
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52	50	52	46	53	48	46	47	46
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34	35	36	31	36	36	30	36	34
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22	9	25	0	18	6	10	9	18
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36	44	39	41	36	34	31	37	32
Politics															
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56	47	51	46	50	48	42	51	49
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42	47	44	39	43	40	41	35	37
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40	39	44	36	46	42	37	42	39

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

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.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Table 2.64

Respondents reporting owning a firearm

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Do you personally own a gun, or not?"

	Yes	No
National	35%	64%
Sex		
Male	50	50
Female	22	77
Race		
White	38	61
Black	17	83
Nonwhite ^a	20	80
Age		
18 to 29 years	25	75
30 to 49 years	38	62
50 to 64 years	47	51
50 years and older	39	59
65 years and older	31	68
Education		
College post graduate	30	70
College graduate	36	64
Some college	37	62
No college	34	65
Income		
\$50,000 and over	40	60
\$30,000 to \$49,999	41	58
\$20,000 to \$29,999	40	59
Under \$20,000	26	74
Community		
Urban area	25	74
Suburban area	38	62
Rural area	52	47
Region		
East	22	78
Midwest	35	64
South	46	53
West	35	65
Politics		
Republican	38	61
Democrat	30	69
Independent	37	63

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.65

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?" If yes, "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?"

(Percent reporting having a firearm)

	Any type	Firearm in the home		
		Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	41%	24%	24%	24%
Sex				
Male	50	32	33	34
Female	33	19	18	17
Race				
White	44	26	28	28
Black/other	24	16	9	9
Age				
18 to 20 years	42	24	23	26
21 to 29 years	34	18	21	20
30 to 49 years	41	25	24	26
50 years and older	43	27	26	24
Education				
College	38	24	21	22
High school	44	26	28	28
Grade school	37	22	24	22
Income				
\$50,000 and over	52	34	32	34
\$30,000 to \$49,999	50	31	31	33
\$20,000 to \$29,999	38	24	24	23
Under \$20,000	28	14	15	12
Occupation				
Professional/business	38	24	22	22
Clerical	36	22	20	20
Manual	45	27	28	28
Farmer	67	37	50	45
Region				
Northeast	26	13	18	20
Midwest	46	23	31	28
South	48	32	29	26
West	35	23	14	22
Religion				
Protestant	46	28	28	28
Catholic	34	20	20	22
Jewish	18	18	0	3
None	32	16	18	21
Politics				
Republican	49	31	30	31
Democrat	37	22	20	21
Independent	39	23	24	24

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

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 2.66

Firearm owners' reported training and firearm storage practices

By demographic and other characteristics, United States, 1994

	Firearm owners, total ^a	Received formal training	Store firearms loaded ^b	Store firearms loaded and unlocked ^c
National	100%	56%	29%	21%
Sex				
Male	62	74	32	24
Female	38	29	27	17
Age				
Less than 50 years	62	57	27	19
50 years and older	38	56	32	25
Education				
College graduate	25	66	36	30
Less than college graduate	75	53	37	19
Income				
\$35,000 and over	61	61	30	23
Under \$35,000	39	51	27	21
Community				
Urban area	27	62	34	23
Other	72	54	27	21
Region				
South	28	50	40	27
Other	72	59	25	19
Children under 18 years old in household				
Yes	39	53	22	14
No	60	59	34	26
Own a handgun				
Yes	68	61	38	28
No	32	46	9	8
Number of firearms owned				
One	11	37	31	22
More than one	89	60	17	15
Reason for owning firearm^d				
Protection	38	61	48	34
Other	61	54	17	13
Firearms in household when growing up				
Yes	79	60	30	22
No	20	45	25	20
National Rifle Association member				
Yes	15	78	43	33
No	85	53	27	19

Note: These data are from a national random-digit dialing telephone survey of 800 firearm owners aged 18 years and older conducted by Fact Finders Inc., Delmar, NY, for the Harvard Injury Control Center, Boston, MA from May to June 1994. To ensure a nationally representative sample of firearm owners, the sample was stratified according to the population of each State. The number of interviews designated for each State was determined by that State's population relative to the total population of the 50 States. Because of stratification, firearm owners in States with relatively few firearm owners are overrepresented in the sample compared with firearm owners in States in which a high percentage of people own firearms. Once a telephone number was selected, as many as 10 attempts were made to screen the household selected. Respondents were not identifiable by name or address. The firearm owners themselves were interviewed. When there was not a firearm owner in the household, the call was terminated and the respondent recorded as a non-firearm owner. Of individuals contacted, 27 percent refused to be interviewed. For individuals who passed the firearm screening question, fewer than 2 percent did not complete the entire survey. A total of 82 people did not report their income, 80 did not specify whether they owned a handgun, and for 77 it could not be determined whether they owned more than one firearm. For these categories, missing cases were excluded from percentage calculations. In a survey of 800 respondents, for projection to the entire United States firearm-owning population, the results are subject to an error margin of plus or minus 4 percentage points for each question because of chance variation in the sample.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of missing cases.

^bRespondents asked whether any firearm was currently loaded.

^cRespondents asked whether any firearm was currently loaded and unlocked.

^dRespondents asked whether protection is one of the reasons they own a firearm.

Source: David Hemenway, Sara J. Solnick, and Deborah R. Azrael, "Firearm Training and Storage," *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 273, No. 1 (Jan. 4, 1995), p. 48, Table 2; p. 49, Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.67

Respondents reporting using or carrying a firearm for self-defense

By race, ethnicity, and community, United States, 1994

	"On another subject, other than when you might have been in the military or working in security or law enforcement, have you ever used a firearm for self-defense outside of your home, or not? And by using it I don't necessarily mean firing it but also just displaying it in a way that might have scared off a potential attacker. How many times have you used a firearm in that way?"				"Other than for military or job use, do you currently ever carry a firearm outside of your home for self-defense, or not? Do you always carry that firearm, frequently carry it or only occasionally carry it?"				
	Yes, used or displayed gun				Carry gun				
	Total ^a	Once	More than once	No	Total ^b	Always	Frequently	Occasionally	Never
National	8%	5%	3%	92%	11%	2%	3%	6%	89%
Race, ethnicity									
White	9	5	3	91	12	2	3	6	88
Black	6	1	4	94	9	(c)	1	8	91
Hispanic	9	7	2	91	7	(c)	2	5	93
Community									
City	10	5	4	90	12	2	3	7	87
Suburb	10	7	3	90	8	1	3	4	92
Small town	4	2	1	96	9	3	;	4	91
Rural	10	5	5	90	16	2	3	10	84

 Note: See Note, table 2.36. Percents may not sum to 100 because of rounding. ^cLess than 0.5 percent.

^aIncludes those responding "yes," but unsure of how many times.

^bIncludes those indicating that they do carry a gun, but not sure how often.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.68

Attitudes toward laws covering the sale of firearms

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

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
National	62%	12%	24%
Sex			
Male	57	13	28
Female	67	11	20
Race			
White	61	13	25
Black	76	12	10
Nonwhite ^a	73	9	15
Age			
18 to 29 years	60	15	23
30 to 49 years	62	14	22
50 to 64 years	66	13	19
50 years and older	64	8	26
65 years and older	62	3	33
Education			
College post graduate	64	7	28
College graduate	65	7	26
Some college	64	16	19
No college	59	13	26
Income			
\$50,000 and over	70	11	19
\$30,000 to \$49,999	56	18	25
\$20,000 to \$29,999	57	9	30
Under \$20,000	68	11	19
Community			
Urban area	67	10	21
Suburban area	64	14	21
Rural area	45	15	39
Region			
East	61	12	24
Midwest	60	8	30
South	65	15	19
West	62	13	24
Politics			
Republican	49	15	34
Democrat	68	11	20
Independent	69	11	18

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.69

Attitudes toward the registration of handguns

United States, selected years 1982-93

Question: "Would you favor or oppose the registration of all handguns?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
1982	66%	30%	4%
1985	70	25	5
1990	81	17	2
1991	80	17	3
1993	81	18	1

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 340 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1994), p. 20. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.70

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
January 1980	31%	65%	4%
December 1980	38	51	11
April 1981	39	58	3
June 1981	41	54	5
October 1987	42	50	8
September 1990	41	55	4
March 1991	43	53	4
March 1993	42	54	4
December 1993	39	60	1

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 340 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1994), p. 22. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.71

Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1972-94

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1980		1982	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	70%	27%	74%	25%	75%	24%	74%	24%	72%	27%	72%	26%	69%	29%	72%	26%
Sex																
Male	61	37	67	32	66	33	66	32	64	35	64	35	63	36	68	31
Female	79	17	79	19	83	15	80	17	78	20	78	19	74	23	75	23
Race																
White	70	27	73	25	75	24	73	25	71	27	70	28	68	30	71	27
Black/other	69	26	74	24	77	22	81	15	74	24	81	17	81	15	78	19
Age																
18 to 20 years	70	27	73	27	75	23	74	26	78	22	69	31	71	29	77	23
21 to 29 years	74	24	76	23	77	23	79	19	71	27	72	26	73	27	76	24
30 to 49 years	68	29	72	26	76	24	70	27	73	25	70	29	70	29	72	26
50 years and older	70	26	74	24	74	24	73	24	70	29	74	24	67	29	69	29
Education																
College	71	27	76	23	77	22	76	22	71	27	74	25	70	29	76	23
High school	72	26	73	25	75	23	74	24	72	27	70	28	69	29	71	27
Grade school	66	29	70	27	71	27	68	26	71	28	72	25	70	27	64	30
Income^a																
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																
Professional/business	69	28	71	27	74	25	73	24	74	25	76	23	70	28	75	23
Clerical	80	18	78	21	84	16	81	18	78	20	75	22	77	21	77	23
Manual	72	26	74	24	74	24	70	27	68	30	68	30	67	32	69	29
Farmer	54	44	56	42	52	48	60	33	56	44	66	31	53	47	36	60
Region																
Northeast	83	16	88	10	88	12	85	12	86	13	85	14	86	13	85	13
Midwest	69	27	72	28	77	22	76	22	72	27	67	31	71	27	73	24
South	63	33	67	31	70	28	66	30	63	35	69	28	64	34	62	36
West	67	32	69	29	66	32	70	29	68	30	68	31	60	38	69	30
Religion																
Protestant	66	31	68	31	71	28	70	27	67	31	67	30	64	34	68	30
Catholic	78	19	83	15	85	14	83	15	82	18	80	20	83	16	81	17
Jewish	96	4	98	2	98	2	96	4	89	11	89	9	88	12	89	5
None	69	29	81	18	70	29	71	28	68	28	73	26	71	28	72	28
Politics																
Republican	70	27	70	28	74	25	74	23	71	27	71	26	64	35	66	33
Democrat	72	25	76	22	78	22	77	20	74	25	73	26	74	25	75	24
Independent	68	30	73	26	73	25	70	28	69	29	71	28	68	29	72	26

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.
For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1984		1985		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
70%	27%	72%	26%	70%	28%	74%	24%	78%	21%	79%	20%	81%	18%	81%	17%	78%	20%
62	37	65	34	62	36	66	33	69	30	72	27	74	25	73	26	70	29
76	20	78	20	76	22	79	17	85	13	84	14	86	12	87	11	84	14
69	29	72	27	69	29	74	24	77	21	77	21	81	18	80	18	77	22
79	18	76	22	74	23	75	23	81	18	86	12	84	15	84	15	84	14
71	24	71	29	69	29	73	24	66	34	91	9	70	30	83	17	85	15
73	25	74	25	76	23	73	26	81	17	83	15	82	18	83	17	78	20
70	29	71	28	68	30	72	26	74	25	76	23	82	17	82	17	77	22
70	26	72	26	69	29	75	20	81	17	78	19	80	17	80	18	79	19
74	25	75	24	74	25	76	22	80	19	81	18	85	14	84	15	79	19
68	30	71	28	67	31	74	24	75	23	77	20	79	20	79	19	76	22
72	23	69	26	70	27	66	27	82	17	73	22	70	24	76	20	78	18
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	84	15	79	20
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	83	16	74	25
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	84	15	80	19
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	79	20	80	18
71	27	75	24	74	24	77	21	82	17	78	20	89	11	84	15	79	20
76	23	79	21	77	22	78	19	80	16	84	15	84	15	89	10	85	14
68	29	68	31	64	33	71	26	72	26	77	22	75	23	75	23	74	24
48	48	43	57	48	50	24	65	73	27	56	39	72	28	72	24	56	38
80	18	82	17	83	15	84	13	90	10	85	15	84	15	90	9	85	15
70	25	73	25	68	31	76	22	80	19	78	20	81	17	82	16	78	21
66	31	67	32	66	31	69	28	72	26	77	20	78	21	75	22	77	21
67	32	71	29	67	31	68	28	74	24	75	24	85	15	82	17	74	25
66	31	68	30	67	31	72	26	75	23	76	22	78	20	79	19	75	23
79	20	79	20	74	24	77	20	84	16	84	14	84	15	84	14	84	15
93	7	94	6	85	10	100	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	96	4	94	6
78	22	74	26	77	20	73	25	70	26	76	23	87	13	80	20	76	22
66	32	70	28	71	27	68	29	76	22	78	21	81	18	76	22	71	28
75	23	74	25	70	29	79	19	84	15	83	15	82	16	86	13	85	14
70	28	72	27	70	28	73	24	71	26	76	23	80	19	81	17	77	21

Table 2.72

Attitudes toward a ban on assault rifles

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

Question: "Please tell me whether you would favor or oppose the following proposal which some people have made to reduce crime: a ban on the manufacture, sale and possession of certain semi-automatic guns known as assault rifles."

	Favor a ban	Oppose a ban
National	68%	29%
Sex		
Male	61	36
Female	74	23
Race		
White	68	29
Black	68	27
Nonwhite ^a	73	24
Age		
18 to 29 years	61	34
30 to 49 years	67	30
50 to 64 years	76	21
50 years and older	73	24
65 years and older	70	27
Education		
College post graduate	77	23
College graduate	77	21
Some college	66	32
No college	64	32
Income		
\$50,000 and over	76	22
\$30,000 to \$49,999	63	37
\$20,000 to \$29,999	70	26
Under \$20,000	64	32
Community		
Urban area	69	27
Suburban area	71	28
Rural area	61	37
Region		
East	68	26
Midwest	73	26
South	67	30
West	64	34
Politics		
Republican	65	33
Democrat	76	23
Independent	64	30

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.73

Attitudes toward allowing police to randomly search homes and cars for illegal firearms

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the idea of allowing the police to randomly search homes or cars for illegal firearms without a search warrant, even if that means your house or car may be searched? Do you favor/oppose that strongly or favor/oppose that somewhat?"

	Favor strongly	Favor somewhat	Oppose somewhat	Oppose strongly
National	15%	13%	14%	56%
Sex				
Male	14	11	13	60
Female	17	13	16	52
Race, ethnicity				
White	16	13	14	55
Black	12	14	18	55
Hispanic	10	14	14	59
Age				
18 to 29 years	11	11	18	59
30 to 44 years	17	11	13	58
45 to 64 years	14	12	11	59
65 years and older	19	18	14	44
Income				
More than \$60,000	17	12	9	59
\$40,000 to \$60,000	16	10	13	59
\$20,000 to \$39,999	14	12	18	54
Less than \$20,000	14	13	15	57
Politics				
Republican	15	17	12	53
Democrat	16	11	12	59
Independent	14	12	17	56

Note: See Note, table 2.36. The "not sure" and "refused" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Los Angeles Times Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.74

Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marijuana

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal or not?"

	1973		1975		1976		1978		1980		1983		1984		1986	
	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not
National	18%	80%	20%	75%	28%	69%	30%	67%	25%	72%	20%	76%	23%	73%	18%	80%
Sex																
Male	22	75	25	69	32	64	34	63	30	67	25	71	28	68	23	75
Female	15	83	16	80	24	73	26	71	21	76	16	80	19	77	14	84
Race																
White	18	80	20	75	27	70	29	68	25	72	19	77	23	73	18	81
Black/other	18	79	22	71	33	60	38	59	27	71	28	69	22	75	19	77
Age																
18 to 20 years	42	56	34	56	57	39	51	48	45	52	33	67	36	62	16	82
21 to 29 years	38	60	40	54	49	48	49	49	42	56	29	68	34	62	27	71
30 to 49 years	14	84	18	79	25	72	29	69	27	71	21	76	27	68	20	79
50 years and older	9	89	9	86	16	81	16	80	13	84	13	83	9	87	12	87
Education																
College	32	66	35	59	40	56	42	55	35	61	23	74	29	66	22	75
High school	15	83	16	79	26	70	27	70	23	75	21	76	21	75	17	82
Grade school	6	94	5	89	11	86	13	84	3	88	9	87	7	91	8	91
Income^a																
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation																
Professional/business	23	74	29	65	36	60	37	60	30	66	22	75	27	68	20	79
Clerical	15	83	20	76	26	72	27	71	23	75	18	79	22	72	16	82
Manual	17	82	17	79	25	71	28	69	23	74	22	75	20	77	19	79
Farmer	6	89	3	93	8	92	16	80	12	79	8	82	3	94	9	91
Region																
Northeast	22	74	26	70	32	64	33	62	27	70	20	76	24	74	20	80
Midwest	20	78	20	75	25	72	26	72	20	77	18	79	23	72	16	82
South	11	89	12	84	22	74	27	72	20	78	17	80	20	76	14	84
West	24	73	32	63	37	61	38	59	38	57	30	66	26	70	25	73
Religion																
Protestant	14	84	15	81	22	74	24	74	20	77	17	80	20	76	15	83
Catholic	18	81	21	73	32	64	31	64	26	71	17	78	20	76	18	80
Jewish	33	67	48	48	37	63	62	38	28	62	33	54	48	48	40	60
None	52	43	53	43	54	39	64	33	60	36	54	44	44	50	37	60
Politics																
Republican	11	87	12	86	20	78	19	80	18	80	15	82	17	80	13	86
Democrat	17	82	19	77	26	71	29	67	24	73	20	77	21	75	18	80
Independent	25	72	26	67	34	62	37	60	30	66	24	72	28	68	21	76

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not	Should	Should not
16%	81%	17%	79%	16%	81%	16%	81%	18%	78%	22%	73%	23%	72%
19	78	21	74	20	76	19	79	23	74	27	68	27	69
14	83	14	82	14	84	14	82	14	81	19	76	20	75
17	80	17	80	18	80	17	80	18	78	22	73	23	73
12	84	18	75	10	85	13	82	16	76	20	75	24	71
21	74	16	74	19	75	22	78	21	79	24	69	50	50
25	70	24	70	21	76	19	76	25	73	25	70	24	71
19	79	19	78	19	78	19	79	22	74	27	67	26	70
8	90	12	86	11	86	12	85	10	86	15	81	17	78
21	75	20	75	20	77	18	79	21	74	25	70	26	69
13	84	16	80	15	82	16	81	16	81	19	76	22	74
10	88	12	88	9	88	12	87	8	88	19	80	10	84
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	72	24	70
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	22	72	21	76
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	27	69	20	77
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	23	73	27	69
20	77	16	80	20	77	21	77	19	76	24	71	26	69
11	83	14	82	10	88	9	87	16	80	19	75	18	79
16	81	20	75	17	80	16	80	17	79	24	71	24	72
2	95	6	94	25	75	6	88	15	80	5	90	15	82
18	78	19	76	14	80	12	84	18	77	24	70	19	75
14	83	18	78	14	84	16	81	13	83	19	77	19	76
13	85	12	86	14	83	12	84	15	81	19	77	22	74
23	72	23	72	26	72	29	71	30	66	28	64	32	64
13	85	13	84	13	86	12	85	16	80	18	78	19	77
16	81	16	80	16	80	15	84	15	82	21	75	21	74
40	55	52	44	35	65	33	60	36	59	30	60	42	49
42	51	38	55	40	49	44	51	40	52	47	45	46	49
13	84	14	84	14	85	11	86	16	80	14	84	15	82
15	82	18	78	16	81	18	79	16	80	28	68	24	73
19	76	20	75	19	76	18	78	21	75	23	69	29	64

Table 2.75

Respondents' biggest concerns about drug addiction and abuse

United States, 1995

Question: "Now, let me read you a list of things that might concern you about drug addiction and abuse. Please tell me which one of these is your biggest concern. And which of these is your second biggest concern?"^a

	Biggest concern	Second biggest concern ^a
Increased drug use among young people	35%	18%
Violent crime associated with drug trafficking	24	26
Thefts and burglaries by drug users	16	14
The spread of AIDS through contaminated needles	8	13
Higher health care costs from treating drug users	4	10
Accidents resulting from drug use in the workplace	2	6
All of them ^b	9	NA
None of them ^b	1	NA

Note: These data are from a survey of a representative cross section of 1,003 Americans 18 years of age and older conducted Feb. 16-19, 1995 by Peter D. Hart Research Associates. The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

^aThe second question was not asked of respondents indicating "all of them" or "none of them."

^bResponse volunteered.

Source: Drug Strategies, *Americans Look at the Drug Problem* (Washington, DC: Drug Strategies, 1995), p. 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.76

Attitudes toward proposals to control the damage done by illegal drugs

United States, 1994 and 1995

Question: "Now I am going to read you a few proposals that have been suggested as ways of controlling the damage that is done to society's health and that of drug users themselves, because of illegal drugs. For each one, please tell me if you would favor or oppose the proposal. Would you favor or oppose. . .?"

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
Implementing needle exchange programs to reduce the spread of diseases such as AIDS			
1994	55%	40%	5%
1995	50	46	4
Allowing drug users to buy clean needles from pharmacies without prescriptions ^a			
1994	37	59	4
1995	33	64	3

Note: See Note, table 2.75.

^aIn 1994 the statement read "without prescriptions from pharmacies."

Source: Drug Strategies, *Americans Look at the Drug Problem* (Washington, DC: Drug Strategies, 1995), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.77

Attitudes toward dealing with drug users

United States, 1994 and 1995

Question: "Which of the following statements about dealing with drug users comes closest to your own point of view?"

	1994	1995
Do not prosecute drug users	3% ^a	2%
Require drug users to enter treatment programs that are supervised by the courts	55	50
Send drug users to jail for sentences of less than two years	11	12
Impose mandatory minimum prison sentences of more than two years on drug users	25	31
Combination ^a	3	2
None ^a	2	1

Note: See Note, table 2.75. The "not sure" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: Drug Strategies, *Americans Look at the Drug Problem* (Washington, DC: Drug Strategies, 1995), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.78

Respondents' assessments of how State government deals with child abuse

 By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994^a

Question: "Now on a related subject: how do you rate the way your state government — including social workers and the courts — deal with the problem of child abuse. Do you think the state government does an excellent job, good, not good, or a poor job?"

	Excellent	Good	Not good	Poor	No opinion
National	1%	36%	24%	31%	8%
Sex					
Male	1	36	24	31	8
Female	1	36	25	31	7
Race					
White	1	37	25	30	7
Nonwhite	3	34	20	37	6
Age					
18 to 29 years	1	40	23	30	6
30 to 49 years	1	37	26	30	6
50 to 64 years	1	34	25	33	7
65 years and older	1	34	23	31	11
Education					
College post graduate	1	38	21	33	7
College graduate	2	38	25	27	8
Some college	(b)	36	26	28	10
No college	1	35	24	34	6
Income					
\$50,000 and over	(b)	36	24	33	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	2	38	26	29	5
\$20,000 to \$29,999	(b)	36	31	27	6
Under \$20,000	1	35	22	33	9
Community					
Urban area	1	34	25	33	7
Suburban area	1	38	26	27	8
Rural area	2	38	21	33	6
Region					
East	1	34	29	27	9
Midwest	(b)	40	23	26	11
South	1	36	21	37	5
West	1	34	25	34	6
Politics					
Republican	1	37	24	30	8
Democrat	1	37	28	29	5
Independent	1	35	22	33	9

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bLess than 1 percent.

 Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 344 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1994), p. 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.79

Respondents' assessments of how society deals with child abuse

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "How do you rate the way society deals with the problem of child abuse? By society I mean doctors, teachers, friends, and neighbors. Do you think society does an excellent job, good, not good, or a poor job?"

	Excellent	Good	Not good	Poor
National	2%	45%	31%	19%
Sex				
Male	2	44	30	20
Female	2	46	31	18
Race				
White	2	45	32	18
Nonwhite	3	47	25	23
Age				
18 to 29 years	4	50	27	18
30 to 49 years	2	47	33	18
50 to 64 years	3	42	30	21
65 years and older	0	41	30	19
Education				
College post graduate	3	42	34	20
College graduate	1	42	37	18
Some college	2	45	33	18
No college	2	48	26	20
Income				
\$50,000 and over	2	41	36	20
\$30,000 to \$49,999	2	49	33	14
\$20,000 to \$29,999	2	46	30	18
Under \$20,000	2	46	27	22
Community				
Urban area	3	41	31	21
Suburban area	2	42	34	19
Rural area	1	54	26	16
Region				
East	1	42	29	25
Midwest	3	49	30	13
South	3	46	28	21
West	1	44	36	16
Politics				
Republican	2	48	30	16
Democrat	2	50	30	17
Independent	2	40	31	22

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

 Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 344 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1994), p. 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.80

Students' (grades 7 through 12) attitudes toward most important problem to address in order to improve their community

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993^a

Question: "There are a lot of serious problems which can be improved or fixed only by spending a lot of money and time on them. First read this list. Then place an "X" next to the one problem in the area where you live which you think it is most important to improve or fix."

(Percent indicating problem as the most important)

	Helping people get jobs	Helping to clean up the environment	Stopping the drug problem	Helping to protect people against criminals	Helping people without homes	Helping people with AIDS	Not sure
National	23%	22%	17%	10%	8%	7%	15%
Sex							
Male	25	24	14	10	5	6	16
Female	20	21	19	10	10	7	13
Race, ethnicity							
White	24	25	15	10	7	6	14
Black	18	9	27	10	9	11	16
Hispanic	19	18	17	10	10	8	17
Asian-American	21	21	16	10	8	7	17
Native American	17	21	20	7	11	6	18
Grade							
7th and 8th grade	15	27	15	9	8	7	19
9th and 10th grade	23	21	17	10	8	7	14
11th and 12th grade	29	18	19	10	6	6	11

Note: These data are from a study conducted by Louis Harris and Associates for The Pew Charitable Trusts in cooperation with Earth Force. The survey was conducted from Apr. 12 to May 24, 1993 among a nationwide cross-section of 10,375 school children in grades 4 through 12 selected from 549 schools. The children completed the interviews in the classroom. The completed interviews were weighted to the average number of children per class, by grade, gender, race/ethnicity, and region to reflect their actual proportions in the population.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 4, 1994), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.81

Students' (grades 6 to 12) perceptions of availability of alcohol and drugs

By grade level of respondent, 1993-94^a

Question: "How easy is it to get . . .?"

	Can't get	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know		Can't get	Fairly difficult	Fairly easy	Very easy	Don't know
Beer						Cocaine^b					
Total	13.9%	5.9%	21.1%	38.6%	20.6%	Total	27.8%	6.6%	6.9%	11.2%	47.4%
6th grade	30.0	8.1	12.2	17.3	32.4	6th grade	46.5	4.8	2.7	5.3	40.6
7th grade	22.0	8.0	16.9	24.5	28.6	7th grade	40.6	5.6	4.0	7.5	42.2
8th grade	14.5	7.7	22.1	32.6	23.2	8th grade	32.0	7.0	5.8	9.9	45.3
9th grade	9.6	5.5	24.8	41.6	18.5	9th grade	23.5	7.4	7.9	12.5	48.7
10th grade	6.7	4.4	25.9	49.0	14.1	10th grade	17.1	7.6	9.3	13.6	52.4
11th grade	5.2	3.1	24.4	55.8	11.5	11th grade	14.0	7.2	10.3	15.9	52.6
12th grade	4.3	2.5	21.8	62.0	9.4	12th grade	12.2	6.9	10.6	16.8	53.6
Junior high school	21.7	7.9	17.3	25.2	27.8	Junior high school	39.3	5.9	4.3	7.7	42.8
Senior high school	6.8	4.1	24.5	50.5	14.1	Senior high school	17.6	7.3	9.3	14.3	51.5
Liquor						Hallucinogens^c					
Total	17.7	7.4	18.5	33.1	23.4	Total	27.8	6.0	6.6	10.9	48.8
6th grade	37.5	7.4	8.4	11.8	34.9	6th grade	46.2	4.2	2.3	4.8	42.5
7th grade	28.5	8.9	12.4	18.8	31.3	7th grade	40.8	4.8	3.5	6.7	44.1
8th grade	19.3	9.2	17.6	27.6	26.4	8th grade	32.0	6.2	5.0	9.3	47.5
9th grade	12.4	7.7	21.5	36.7	21.7	9th grade	23.5	6.6	7.5	12.1	50.3
10th grade	8.2	6.7	24.6	43.3	17.1	10th grade	17.0	6.8	9.4	14.2	52.7
11th grade	6.2	5.4	24.2	50.2	14.0	11th grade	13.9	7.0	10.3	15.6	53.2
12th grade	5.3	4.6	23.2	55.3	11.6	12th grade	12.1	6.4	11.1	16.6	53.8
Junior high school	27.9	8.6	13.0	19.8	30.7	Junior high school	39.3	5.1	3.7	7.1	44.9
Senior high school	8.6	6.3	23.3	44.9	16.9	Senior high school	17.5	6.7	9.3	14.3	52.2
Marijuana											
Total	22.9	5.3	11.9	24.4	35.5						
6th grade	44.4	5.3	3.7	7.2	39.4						
7th grade	36.1	6.0	6.4	12.6	38.9						
8th grade	26.2	6.8	10.3	19.0	37.8						
9th grade	17.1	5.5	14.1	27.9	35.4						
10th grade	11.4	4.8	16.4	34.1	33.2						
11th grade	8.7	4.2	17.8	39.3	29.9						
12th grade	7.8	3.6	18.4	39.5	30.7						
Junior high school	35.1	6.1	7.0	13.2	38.7						
Senior high school	12.0	4.7	16.3	34.3	32.7						

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1993 and June 1994 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 1993-94 academic year there were 277,372 adolescent student respondents from 34 States. The 1993-94 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 1993-94 survey results are based upon 197,735 sampled respondents. After sampling, 50.3 percent of the respondents were from Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The following

States did not participate in the PRIDE survey: Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and the District of Columbia.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes crack.

^cIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1993-94 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1994. (Mimeographed.) P. 37, Tables 10.1 and 10.3; p. 38, Tables 10.4 and 10.5; p. 39, Table 10.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.82

Students' (grades 6 to 12) perceptions of the harmfulness of alcohol and drug use

By grade level of respondent, 1993-94^a

Question: "Do you feel the following drugs are harmful to your health...?"

	No	Some- times	Very much	Don't know
Beer				
Total	13.8%	36.3%	45.7%	4.3%
6th grade	12.0	26.7	55.4	6.0
7th grade	13.5	30.6	50.2	5.8
8th grade	14.0	35.2	46.0	4.7
9th grade	14.7	37.5	43.7	4.1
10th grade	14.2	41.4	41.2	3.1
11th grade	13.9	42.5	40.9	2.7
12th grade	14.0	44.6	39.1	2.3
Junior high school	13.2	31.0	50.3	5.5
Senior high school	14.3	41.0	41.6	3.2
Liquor				
Total	11.2	26.5	57.7	4.6
6th grade	11.1	16.2	66.2	6.5
7th grade	11.5	20.1	62.2	6.3
8th grade	11.4	24.9	58.5	5.2
9th grade	11.5	28.3	55.8	4.3
10th grade	11.0	31.9	53.7	3.5
11th grade	10.6	33.8	52.9	2.7
12th grade	10.7	35.6	51.2	2.5
Junior high school	11.3	20.6	62.1	6.0
Senior high school	11.0	31.8	53.7	3.4
Marijuana				
Total	11.5	9.9	73.3	5.3
6th grade	10.6	2.7	80.9	5.8
7th grade	10.8	5.3	77.7	6.2
8th grade	10.9	8.1	75.3	5.7
9th grade	12.0	11.0	71.7	5.3
10th grade	11.9	14.0	69.4	4.6
11th grade	12.7	15.9	67.3	4.2
12th grade	12.5	16.2	67.2	4.1
Junior high school	10.8	5.5	77.8	5.9
Senior high school	12.2	13.8	69.3	4.7
Cocaine^b				
Total	8.3	2.0	83.6	6.0
6th grade	10.4	1.5	82.2	5.9
7th grade	10.0	2.1	81.2	6.7
8th grade	8.8	2.2	82.3	6.5
9th grade	8.0	2.2	83.6	6.3
10th grade	6.8	2.2	85.4	5.6
11th grade	6.6	2.1	85.9	5.3
12th grade	6.7	1.8	86.4	5.1
Junior high school	9.7	2.0	81.9	6.5
Senior high school	7.1	2.1	85.1	5.7
Hallucinogens^c				
Total	8.9	3.4	79.3	8.4
6th grade	10.4	2.2	77.1	10.3
7th grade	10.2	2.6	77.3	9.9
8th grade	9.2	3.2	78.4	9.2
9th grade	8.6	3.7	79.6	8.1
10th grade	7.6	4.3	81.1	7.1
11th grade	7.6	4.3	81.4	6.7
12th grade	7.6	4.5	81.6	6.3
Junior high school	9.9	2.7	77.7	9.7
Senior high school	7.9	4.1	80.8	7.2

Note: See Note, table 2.81.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bIncludes crack.^cIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1993-94 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1994. (Mimeoographed.) P. 33, Table 9.2; p. 34, Tables 9.4-9.6; p. 36, Table 9.10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.83

High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems

United States, 1982-94

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 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)	Class of 1993 (N=2,807)	Class of 1994 (N=2,664)
Chance of nuclear war	71.6%	66.6%	69.4%	64.5%	69.1%	58.3%	57.3%	52.4%	45.1%	41.5%	33.4%	28.8%	27.9%
Population growth	34.1	31.5	25.3	25.7	24.1	26.6	27.5	29.6	33.0	30.6	35.2	38.9	35.4
Crime and violence	86.3	85.4	83.9	82.3	79.4	81.9	83.9	86.3	88.8	88.1	91.6	90.8	92.7
Pollution	54.8	53.0	49.1	46.9	44.2	45.2	45.5	55.9	67.2	72.1	71.9	72.8	66.5
Energy shortages	60.3	49.9	40.4	33.7	28.7	28.1	25.1	27.9	32.6	38.2	35.2	29.8	23.8
Race relations	44.0	45.5	43.1	43.4	43.4	44.2	53.3	53.6	57.1	59.4	68.7	75.4	71.6
Hunger and poverty	55.6	59.1	58.3	69.7	65.9	62.2	64.2	64.1	65.9	66.4	68.1	71.1	65.7
Using open land for housing or industry	33.8	31.9	30.0	30.4	26.8	30.5	29.4	30.8	33.9	33.8	34.7	32.9	32.7
Urban decay	21.4	19.5	18.0	17.9	17.0	18.5	19.9	19.8	20.4	21.7	25.8	25.3	25.6
Economic problems	73.7	73.5	66.2	60.4	60.6	55.6	56.2	57.6	56.8	63.9	70.6	71.8	62.6
Drug abuse	70.2	68.7	68.4	69.1	69.2	75.4	78.6	79.5	82.6	79.5	77.8	75.5	76.7

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research from 1975 through 1994. 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 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 174, 175; *1985*, pp. 174, 175; *1987*, pp. 180, 181; *1989*, pp. 180, 181; *1991*, pp. 188, 189 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 174, 175; *1984*, pp. 174, 175; *1986*, pp. 176, 177; *1988*, pp. 180, 181; *1990*, pp. 186, 187; *1992*, pp. 189, 190 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.84

High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1982-94

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 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)	Class of 1993 (N=2,807)	Class of 1994 (N=2,664)
Total	86.3%	85.4%	83.9%	82.3%	79.4%	81.9%	83.9%	86.3%	88.8%	88.1%	91.6%	90.8%	92.7%
Sex													
Male	79.5	78.6	77.5	76.6	70.8	73.7	76.0	80.9	84.8	82.6	87.6	85.7	88.4
Female	92.8	92.4	90.4	88.0	87.4	90.3	91.8	92.2	93.4	93.6	95.7	95.6	96.5
Race													
White	85.1	84.5	83.3	80.9	78.4	80.8	82.8	84.6	88.1	86.6	90.5	89.4	92.9
Black	91.2	91.6	90.4	88.9	81.9	94.2	88.2	91.8	92.7	94.5	96.9	95.1	90.7
Region													
Northeast	86.2	89.0	82.7	80.0	77.0	77.9	81.9	83.0	87.7	86.0	92.0	90.6	91.0
North Central	82.9	79.9	83.6	81.7	78.9	81.6	81.7	83.0	87.0	88.8	87.6	90.2	93.2
South	89.0	86.5	86.0	83.6	82.3	85.3	86.1	89.4	90.4	88.4	93.8	91.2	93.3
West	87.4	87.6	81.9	84.0	78.4	81.3	85.4	88.2	89.4	89.0	93.0	91.4	92.4
College plans													
Yes	87.4	85.9	85.6	83.3	80.9	82.8	85.4	88.0	89.8	89.9	93.1	92.4	94.1
No	84.9	84.4	82.0	81.4	77.2	79.4	80.8	82.8	88.0	83.9	87.7	85.8	89.4
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	87.9	86.2	87.5	84.5	80.3	83.2	85.8	88.8	90.6	90.7	92.9	91.9	94.1
Marijuana only	84.0	86.2	84.0	80.5	79.2	81.7	83.9	86.6	87.1	85.4	89.6	91.1	91.5
Few pills	88.6	84.3	86.6	81.9	80.0	80.8	83.7	85.2	87.6	86.6	89.4	90.7	95.6
More pills	85.2	84.9	78.4	81.6	77.8	81.2	81.2	81.7	85.7	84.8	90.6	87.4	89.5

Note: See Note, table 2.83. 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 each of these groups comprises 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 who 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 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 174, 175; *1985*, p. 174; *1987*, p. 180; *1989*, p. 180; *1991*, p. 188 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 174; *1984*, p. 174; *1986*, p. 176; *1988*, p. 180; *1990*, p. 186; *1992*, p. 189 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.85

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions

United States, 1982-94

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 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)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)
Large corporations	33.6%	38.7%	45.4%	44.9%	47.6%	46.9%	47.4%	45.1%	38.4%	36.3%	31.8%	31.5%	34.6%
Major labor unions	30.8	30.0	31.6	32.6	32.6	31.8	32.7	35.5	31.7	31.3	28.9	27.2	29.2
The Nation's colleges and universities	73.0	74.8	79.1	76.1	78.6	78.8	76.8	73.7	73.8	70.2	67.2	61.1	67.7
The Nation's public schools	41.2	44.3	43.8	43.3	46.8	46.2	44.2	37.9	36.1	33.6	32.5	29.0	27.2
Churches and religious organizations	57.3	56.6	56.3	55.1	54.8	48.4	47.4	47.3	47.0	49.2	50.3	46.9	50.3
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	58.8	58.2	56.6	58.8	65.5	58.8	58.3	55.3	54.7	51.1	47.9	40.5	37.9
The President and his administration	28.6	31.1	43.9	45.9	54.4	35.2	35.3	36.4	41.8	56.8	23.8	24.9	22.1
Congress—that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	23.7	23.2	31.6	35.1	42.3	36.9	33.4	31.6	32.9	38.3	15.9	16.6	18.8
The U.S. Supreme Court	37.5	36.4	43.1	42.1	46.3	45.7	42.1	42.7	40.9	44.1	35.7	31.0	31.0
All the courts and the justice system in general	25.7	25.7	28.7	28.7	34.4	33.7	31.6	31.7	27.8	31.2	23.4	21.1	19.3
The police and other law enforcement agencies	37.2	37.4	36.9	37.3	40.5	39.5	37.4	33.6	34.3	28.0	26.9	27.1	29.3
The U.S. military	50.8	56.3	61.0	60.2	66.4	62.2	60.9	60.1	58.8	80.6	62.2	57.0	54.3

Note: See Note, table 2.83. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 126-128; *1985*, pp. 126-128; *1987*, pp. 132-134; *1989*, pp. 132-134; *1991*, pp. 136-138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 126-128; *1984*, pp. 126-128; *1986*, pp. 129-131; *1988*, pp. 132-134; *1990*, pp. 135-137; *1992*, pp. 137-139 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.85

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, 1982-94

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 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)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)
Total	37.2%	37.4%	36.9%	37.3%	40.5%	39.5%	37.4%	33.6%	34.3%	28.0%	26.9%	27.1%	29.3%
Sex													
Male	37.8	36.9	38.3	38.1	39.9	40.4	37.3	33.5	33.4	29.3	27.4	30.1	30.2
Female	36.6	37.8	35.6	36.5	40.9	38.5	37.5	34.2	35.0	27.2	26.8	24.3	28.4
Race													
White	38.6	38.7	37.6	38.9	42.4	41.9	40.5	35.5	35.4	31.5	30.0	31.1	32.2
Black	30.3	29.8	31.7	29.4	30.3	24.8	22.6	28.3	22.4	11.0	12.4	9.2	16.9
Region													
Northeast	34.5	33.6	32.0	32.7	32.5	37.4	34.0	33.4	28.3	26.3	26.6	28.0	29.5
North Central	36.2	35.9	37.1	36.9	41.4	39.4	38.5	33.8	35.2	35.7	27.7	28.5	29.9
South	37.8	39.0	37.5	36.5	42.7	39.5	38.5	35.2	36.0	22.1	24.5	25.4	29.3
West	42.8	42.7	41.1	44.7	46.2	41.9	37.3	30.7	36.3	30.0	30.7	27.8	28.4
College plans													
Yes	37.5	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.9	40.7	38.7	34.2	34.0	28.5	25.8	26.9	29.5
No	35.8	36.1	34.5	34.9	42.6	38.3	35.4	34.0	33.8	28.7	31.0	27.3	29.7
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	38.4	42.4	37.3	41.4	43.4	43.0	39.7	35.1	37.7	31.1	29.5	29.7	32.9
Marijuana only	40.6	38.0	37.0	39.3	39.6	39.8	35.1	33.1	33.6	27.0	23.5	24.0	25.8
Few pills	37.4	32.7	38.3	33.8	40.3	38.2	35.9	28.0	31.5	29.4	23.3	25.2	26.7
More pills	33.3	34.4	34.6	30.3	38.9	32.6	35.7	32.8	26.6	17.5	21.3	22.2	22.9

Note: See Notes, tables 2.83 and 2.84. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 128; *1985*, p. 128; *1987*, p. 134; *1989*, p. 134; *1991*, p. 138 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 128; *1984*, p. 128; *1986*, p. 131; *1988*, p. 134; *1990*, p. 137; *1992*, p. 139 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.87

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, 1982-94

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 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)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)
Total	37.5%	36.4%	43.1%	42.1%	46.3%	45.7%	42.1%	42.7%	40.9%	44.1%	35.7%	31.0%	31.0%
Sex													
Male	39.4	40.8	46.2	43.9	48.8	50.0	44.6	45.8	44.6	46.2	39.7	34.5	32.6
Female	35.9	32.7	40.0	40.6	44.0	41.9	40.5	39.5	37.2	41.7	32.1	27.8	29.6
Race													
White	38.8	37.8	45.2	43.8	48.1	47.9	45.0	43.7	42.0	47.1	38.4	33.3	32.9
Black	37.9	30.8	35.5	37.8	42.3	38.5	32.0	37.0	36.9	29.9	27.8	23.8	22.9
Region													
Northeast	36.3	32.7	40.0	40.1	41.1	44.1	39.4	38.9	38.4	40.1	31.9	31.5	31.5
North Central	37.5	36.9	41.7	41.3	47.1	47.9	42.1	41.1	42.1	47.9	38.3	33.4	32.2
South	39.1	36.8	44.9	43.3	48.5	44.9	46.5	46.7	41.6	43.9	35.9	28.9	30.3
West	36.4	40.2	45.0	43.8	48.3	45.9	37.4	40.9	40.4	42.8	34.8	31.0	30.2
College plans													
Yes	41.0	39.6	48.5	45.5	47.8	49.2	45.8	44.5	42.4	47.5	37.8	34.0	33.6
No	34.4	32.3	35.5	36.4	44.0	39.7	35.9	39.7	36.7	36.3	31.6	23.3	24.7
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	38.4	35.7	46.0	44.1	47.4	49.7	43.5	44.2	44.1	46.8	39.3	33.4	32.6
Marijuana only	36.1	40.2	41.8	43.0	48.7	44.7	41.5	41.6	38.6	41.6	31.3	29.6	30.0
Few pills	40.4	35.0	46.6	42.5	43.5	44.1	38.1	35.5	36.0	41.9	30.7	27.6	29.1
More pills	36.6	35.6	37.8	37.5	43.6	40.3	41.8	45.7	36.7	37.2	27.7	27.7	29.3

Note: See Notes, tables 2.83 and 2.84. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127; *1987*, p. 133; *1989*, p. 133; *1991*, p. 137 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 127; *1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130; *1988*, p. 133; *1990*, p. 136; *1992*, p. 138 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.88

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, 1982-94

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 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)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)
Total	25.7%	25.7%	28.7%	28.7%	34.4%	33.7%	31.6%	31.7%	27.8%	31.2%	23.4%	21.1%	19.3%
Sex													
Male	24.3	25.4	29.4	30.0	33.0	36.1	31.7	33.2	30.9	33.8	25.3	24.0	20.5
Female	27.1	26.4	28.2	27.2	35.2	31.3	32.1	30.1	24.9	28.8	21.5	18.7	18.2
Race													
White	25.7	26.3	29.0	28.8	34.7	33.8	34.0	32.2	27.3	32.5	24.6	22.4	20.5
Black	28.0	23.5	26.4	28.9	35.4	30.9	21.6	26.8	26.4	23.5	18.6	13.6	12.0
Region													
Northeast	24.7	20.1	28.6	29.2	29.2	32.3	31.2	27.2	22.8	31.0	18.1	19.7	18.5
North Central	26.3	28.1	27.6	28.3	34.8	33.3	31.7	33.7	27.2	34.4	24.5	22.6	19.0
South	25.0	26.5	25.6	27.2	36.8	34.4	34.1	33.4	31.1	28.0	24.5	20.8	19.5
West	25.8	28.9	35.0	31.2	36.3	34.6	27.4	29.9	28.8	32.7	24.8	20.6	20.4
College plans													
Yes	25.8	26.7	29.8	28.9	34.2	34.7	32.7	32.3	27.6	32.7	24.0	21.8	20.6
No	25.9	25.2	27.2	27.7	34.6	31.8	30.2	31.2	27.8	27.6	22.8	17.6	16.4
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	25.6	25.7	29.3	28.6	33.9	35.0	32.7	31.6	29.9	34.3	25.8	23.0	21.0
Marijuana only	23.8	26.6	29.8	31.4	36.4	33.8	31.5	33.2	25.7	29.3	22.0	19.6	18.3
Few pills	28.5	25.4	28.5	27.7	36.1	35.8	30.8	28.2	25.4	27.0	15.4	18.5	16.8
More pills	25.7	25.8	26.6	26.4	33.1	28.9	29.2	33.6	24.2	25.2	19.6	16.9	17.9

Note: See Notes, tables 2.83 and 2.84. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127; *1987*, p. 133; *1989*, p. 133; *1991*, p. 137 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 127; *1984*, p. 127; *1988*, p. 130; *1986*, p. 133; *1990*, p. 136; *1992*, p. 138 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.89

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, 1982-94

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 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)	Class of 1993 (N=2,759)	Class of 1994 (N=2,591)
Try marijuana once or twice	11.5%	12.7%	14.7%	14.8%	15.1%	18.4%	19.0%	23.6%	23.1%	27.1%	24.5%	21.9%	19.5%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	18.3	20.6	22.6	24.5	25.0	30.4	31.7	36.5	36.9	40.6	39.6	35.6	30.1
Smoke marijuana regularly	60.4	62.8	66.9	70.4	71.3	73.5	77.0	77.5	77.8	78.6	76.5	72.5	65.0
Try LSD once or twice	44.9	44.7	45.4	43.5	42.0	44.9	45.7	46.0	44.7	46.6	42.3	39.5	38.8
Take LSD regularly	83.5	83.2	83.8	82.9	82.6	83.8	84.2	84.3	84.5	84.3	81.0	79.4	79.1
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.6	58.8	56.6	55.2	51.7	54.8	50.8	51.5
Try cocaine once or twice	32.8	33.0	35.7	34.0	33.5	47.9	51.2	54.9	59.4	59.4	56.8	57.6	57.2
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.2	66.8	69.2	71.8	73.9	75.5	75.1	73.3	73.7
Take cocaine regularly	73.0	74.3	78.8	79.0	82.2	88.5	89.2	90.2	91.1	90.4	90.2	90.1	89.3
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.0	62.1	62.9	64.3	60.6	62.4	57.6	58.4
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.4	73.2	75.3	80.4	76.5	76.3	73.9	73.8
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84.6	84.8	85.6	91.6	90.1	89.3	87.5	89.6
Try cocaine powder once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.3	51.7	53.8	53.9	53.6	57.1	53.2	55.4
Take cocaine powder occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.8	61.9	65.8	71.1	69.8	70.8	68.6	70.6
Take cocaine powder regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.4	82.9	83.9	90.2	88.9	88.4	87.0	88.6
Try heroin once or twice	51.1	50.8	49.8	47.3	45.8	53.6	54.0	53.8	55.4	55.2	50.9	50.7	52.8
Take heroin occasionally	69.8	71.8	70.7	69.8	68.2	74.6	73.8	75.5	76.6	74.9	74.2	72.0	72.1
Take heroin regularly	86.0	86.1	87.2	86.0	87.1	88.7	88.8	89.5	90.2	89.6	89.2	88.3	88.0
Try amphetamines once or twice	25.3	24.7	25.4	25.2	25.1	29.1	29.6	32.8	32.2	36.3	32.6	31.3	31.4
Take amphetamines regularly	64.7	64.8	67.1	67.2	67.3	69.4	69.8	71.2	71.2	74.1	72.4	69.9	67.0
Try crystal methamphetamine (ice) once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61.6	61.9	57.5	58.3
Try barbiturates once or twice	27.5	27.0	27.4	26.1	25.4	30.9	29.7	32.2	32.4	35.1	32.2	29.2	29.9
Take barbiturates regularly	67.6	67.7	68.5	68.3	67.2	69.4	69.6	70.5	70.2	70.5	70.2	66.1	63.3
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	6.2	6.0	8.0	8.3	9.1	8.6	8.2	7.6
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	21.6	21.6	23.0	24.4	25.1	26.2	27.3	28.5	31.3	32.7	30.6	28.2	27.0
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	65.5	66.8	68.4	69.8	66.5	69.7	68.5	69.8	70.9	69.5	70.5	67.8	66.2
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	36.0	38.6	41.7	43.0	39.1	41.9	42.6	44.0	47.1	48.6	49.0	48.3	46.5
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	60.5	61.2	63.8	66.5	66.0	68.6	68.0	67.2	68.2	69.4	69.2	69.5	67.6
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.8	69.9	65.6	70.7	69.1	66.1

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 1994. 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 86 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students also were included in the survey. 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 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^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, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.90

Students' perceptions of harmfulness of drug use and alcohol use

By type of drug, frequency of use, and student grade level, United States, 1991-94

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	Eighth grade				Tenth grade				Twelfth grade			
	1991 (N=17,437)	1992 (N=18,662)	1993 (N=18,366)	1994 (N=17,394)	1991 (N=14,719)	1992 (N=14,808)	1993 (N=15,298)	1994 (N=15,880)	1991 (N=2,549)	1992 (N=2,684)	1993 (N=2,759)	1994 (N=2,591)
Try marijuana once or twice	40.4%	39.1%	36.2%	31.6%	30.0%	31.9%	29.7%	24.4%	27.1%	24.5%	21.9%	19.5%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	57.9	56.3	53.8	48.6	48.6	48.9	46.1	38.9	40.6	39.6	35.6	30.1
Smoke marijuana regularly	83.8	82.0	79.6	74.3	82.1	81.1	78.5	71.3	78.6	76.5	72.5	65.0
Try inhalants once or twice	35.9	37.0	36.5	37.9	37.8	38.7	40.9	42.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Take inhalants regularly	65.6	64.4	64.6	65.5	69.8	67.9	69.6	71.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try LSD once or twice ^b	NA	NA	42.1	38.3	NA	NA	48.7	46.5	46.6	42.3	39.5	38.8
Take LSD regularly ^b	NA	NA	68.3	65.8	NA	NA	78.9	75.9	84.3	81.8	79.4	79.1
Try "crack" once or twice	62.8	61.2	57.2	54.4	70.4	69.6	66.6	64.7	60.6	62.4	57.6	58.4
Take "crack" occasionally	82.2	79.6	76.8	74.4	87.4	86.4	84.4	83.1	76.5	76.3	73.9	73.8
Try cocaine powder once or twice	55.5	54.1	50.7	48.4	59.1	59.2	57.5	56.4	53.6	57.1	53.2	55.4
Take cocaine powder occasionally	77.0	74.3	71.8	69.1	82.2	80.1	79.1	77.8	69.8	70.8	68.6	70.6
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	11.0	12.1	12.4	11.6	9.0	10.1	10.9	9.4	9.1	8.6	8.2	7.6
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	31.8	32.4	32.6	29.9	36.1	36.8	35.9	32.5	32.7	30.6	28.2	27.0
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	59.1	58.0	57.7	54.7	54.7	55.9	54.9	52.9	48.6	49.0	48.3	46.5
Take steroids ^b	64.2	69.5	70.2	67.6	67.1	72.7	73.4	72.5	65.6	70.7	69.1	66.1

Note: See Note, table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.^bData for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-half of N indicated. Data for 1991 and 1992 for steroids for eighth and tenth grades are based on two questionnaire forms.

Table 2.91

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, 1982-94

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	19 to 22 years old												
	1982 (N=583)	1983 (N=585)	1984 (N=579)	1985 (N=547)	1986 (N=581)	1987 (N=570)	1988 (N=551)	1989 (N=565)	1990 (N=552)	1991 (N=533)	1992 (N=527)	1993 (N=480)	1994 (N=475)
Try marijuana once or twice	9.7%	9.7%	12.8%	11.2%	13.0%	12.9%	16.8%	16.9%	17.8%	19.1%	19.7%	19.4%	18.8%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	16.9	16.7	21.7	20.6	22.4	23.0	28.7	29.1	30.1	30.2	29.5	30.3	31.3
Smoke marijuana regularly	52.4	58.4	62.2	66.8	67.6	69.4	72.4	74.9	73.0	75.0	69.3	69.2	65.0
Try LSD once or twice	45.0	44.7	46.0	44.3	47.6	49.4	49.2	49.5	49.3	48.0	45.6	42.4	42.3
Take LSD regularly	86.2	86.0	84.5	86.4	87.1	85.6	85.4	85.5	85.8	86.6	87.0	81.3	81.0
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.6	63.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try cocaine once or twice	33.3	28.7	33.1	33.2	35.5	45.9	51.9	51.5	58.1	58.7	56.1	60.5	63.8
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	53.8	61.3	67.1	72.6	74.6	72.6	74.9	75.4	78.0
Take cocaine regularly	71.5	75.2	75.1	82.9	82.0	88.0	90.3	89.1	93.9	93.5	92.9	91.7	92.2
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.4	67.3	68.5	69.4	66.9	65.4	63.5	70.1
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75.0	77.3	81.8	82.3	82.7	81.9	83.6	84.3
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.6	91.1	94.1	94.9	95.6	93.4	96.2	96.0
Try heroin once or twice	54.4	52.5	58.7	51.0	55.5	57.9	58.9	59.6	58.3	59.9	59.8	58.9	60.8
Take heroin occasionally	73.6	74.5	74.9	73.6	77.2	77.6	77.5	79.8	80.8	80.2	81.6	78.8	79.0
Take heroin regularly	87.5	88.6	86.8	90.2	90.7	90.2	89.6	90.8	91.2	91.5	92.2	89.2	91.2
Try amphetamines once or twice	27.8	24.8	26.9	23.9	27.1	27.4	31.7	28.9	35.6	32.8	34.5	33.3	36.3
Take amphetamines regularly	68.3	69.9	68.4	68.5	72.3	72.0	73.9	71.3	74.0	77.1	73.5	73.5	71.6
Try crystal methamphetamine (Ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.8	58.6	57.7	57.5	61.4
Try barbiturates once or twice	30.5	25.4	29.9	25.0	30.7	29.6	32.7	30.5	36.4	33.5	33.5	33.4	35.0
Take barbiturates regularly	72.7	71.3	71.6	71.7	74.5	73.0	74.0	71.7	75.5	75.5	73.6	71.1	69.4
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.1	2.3	4.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.6	6.5
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	23.2	23.2	25.0	26.3	27.3	26.1	26.5	28.1	30.1	29.1	30.2	28.0	27.5
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	73.3	72.7	76.2	74.1	74.0	76.4	72.8	75.7	76.1	75.5	71.8	72.1	70.3
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	33.5	36.6	37.9	40.2	34.6	36.7	36.9	42.4	40.6	40.8	41.8	42.4	41.9
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	64.0	62.1	69.1	71.4	70.4	70.6	71.0	73.4	72.5	77.9	72.6	76.0	71.2

Note: See Note, table 2.89. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 12 years beyond high school. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^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 the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

23 to 26 years old										27 to 30 years old				
1986 (N=545)	1987 (N=531)	1988 (N=527)	1989 (N=498)	1990 (N=511)	1991 (N=505)	1992 (N=518)	1993 (N=503)	1994 (N=465)	1990 (N=490)	1991 (N=486)	1992 (N=482)	1993 (N=473)	1994 (N=445)	
12.4%	14.5%	16.0%	14.0%	17.7%	14.0%	15.0%	13.0%	15.0%	17.0%	15.7%	15.1%	14.0%	14.8%	
20.9	20.8	26.8	25.3	30.4	26.2	27.4	24.0	25.5	28.7	27.4	27.5	26.8	28.1	
59.4	65.3	68.3	72.1	71.0	70.9	67.3	64.1	63.2	69.2	67.5	68.8	69.4	65.6	
47.9	51.5	53.7	50.7	52.0	50.1	49.7	49.0	46.8	54.6	52.5	53.0	51.5	53.5	
88.7	90.0	89.2	89.0	88.2	89.1	87.3	85.3	87.5	92.0	87.1	88.5	89.0	89.2	
NA	64.8	63.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
35.9	48.0	47.1	51.3	51.5	50.5	53.5	54.1	56.0	51.6	52.6	51.8	54.7	53.5	
50.9	62.6	63.2	69.9	69.9	70.3	69.9	72.8	70.3	66.6	69.1	69.9	69.1	69.9	
83.0	88.9	90.9	91.2	91.2	92.7	89.9	91.9	92.6	91.4	90.9	92.0	91.6	92.1	
NA	59.1	63.5	69.8	67.3	66.9	67.1	64.2	69.3	68.7	66.8	64.3	68.8	65.6	
NA	70.3	74.0	79.9	81.1	83.9	84.4	81.6	83.2	82.6	81.8	79.1	83.6	78.6	
NA	88.0	89.2	91.5	94.2	95.4	94.1	93.4	94.9	95.3	94.4	93.3	93.5	93.0	
60.8	66.6	65.4	62.3	64.1	62.4	63.7	65.0	63.3	67.5	66.1	66.5	69.3	69.6	
78.9	84.5	82.4	80.8	83.4	84.4	81.5	82.1	80.8	85.3	84.3	84.9	86.2	88.8	
90.6	92.8	91.5	91.3	91.0	92.6	91.3	91.6	93.0	93.0	90.7	91.3	92.6	93.8	
29.4	34.1	33.2	32.5	35.3	31.0	32.7	32.6	32.9	36.9	36.5	36.2	34.0	37.5	
75.6	78.2	77.4	76.7	77.8	79.4	76.4	76.2	73.6	83.3	79.4	80.3	79.8	78.4	
NA	NA	NA	NA	56.5	56.0	55.6	52.0	61.0	59.6	57.2	52.7	60.3	57.9	
30.2	35.5	35.8	32.9	37.9	31.8	33.5	32.8	34.0	39.0	37.0	38.2	36.5	40.5	
74.9	79.9	79.8	76.6	80.5	77.7	76.3	75.0	74.3	84.0	79.6	78.6	80.2	78.3	
6.4	6.6	4.2	5.1	5.7	4.4	5.6	3.2	4.5	4.4	6.6	5.6	4.7	4.1	
26.9	30.2	29.1	27.8	31.1	30.4	31.6	25.9	26.2	32.2	31.7	30.9	28.0	27.4	
80.1	77.2	81.8	76.9	79.7	80.2	78.0	76.7	77.5	84.7	79.1	79.9	79.1	76.6	
39.1	39.8	35.8	37.7	40.2	39.3	37.6	36.2	40.2	44.1	42.2	45.1	42.9	43.2	
75.7	73.6	75.5	71.4	78.5	75.3	76.3	78.4	76.4	77.8	75.4	77.6	75.0	75.3	

Table 2.92

High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1982-94

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 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)	Class of 1993 (N=2,670)	Class of 1994 (N=2,526)
Marijuana	88.5%	86.2%	84.6%	85.5%	85.2%	84.8%	85.0%	84.3%	84.4%	83.3%	82.7%	83.0%	85.5%
Amyl and butyl nitrites	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.9	25.9	26.8	24.4	22.7	25.9	25.9	26.7
LSD	34.2	39.9	30.6	30.5	28.5	31.4	33.3	38.3	40.7	39.5	44.5	49.2	50.8
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.8	24.9	28.9	27.7	27.6	31.7	31.7	31.4
Some other psychedelic	30.6	26.6	26.6	26.1	24.9	25.0	26.2	28.2	28.3	28.0	29.9	33.5	33.8
Cocaine powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52.9	50.3	53.7	49.0	46.0	48.0	45.4	43.7
"Crack"	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.1	42.1	47.0	42.4	39.9	43.5	43.6	40.5
Cocaine	47.4	43.1	45.0	48.9	51.5	54.2	55.0	58.7	54.5	51.0	52.7	48.5	46.6
Heroin	20.8	19.3	19.9	21.0	22.0	23.7	28.0	31.4	31.9	30.6	34.9	33.7	34.1
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	30.4	30.0	32.1	33.1	32.2	33.0	35.8	38.3	38.1	34.6	37.1	37.5	38.0
Amphetamines	70.8	68.5	69.2	66.4	64.3	64.5	63.9	64.3	59.7	57.3	58.8	61.5	62.0
Crystal methamphetamine (ice)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.1	24.3	26.0	26.6	25.6
Barbiturates	55.2	52.5	51.9	51.3	48.3	48.2	47.8	48.4	45.9	42.4	44.0	44.5	43.3
Tranquilizers	58.9	55.3	54.5	54.7	51.2	48.6	49.1	45.3	44.7	40.8	40.9	41.1	39.2
Steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.7	46.8	44.8	42.9

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

Table 2.93

Students' perceptions of availability of drugs

By type of drug and student grade level, United States, 1992-94

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 "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get^a)

Type of drug	Eighth grade			Tenth grade			Twelfth grade		
	1992 (N=8,355)	1993 (N=16,775)	1994 (N=16,119)	1992 (N=7,014)	1993 (N=14,652)	1994 (N=15,192)	1992 (N=2,586)	1993 (N=2,670)	1994 (N=2,526)
Marijuana	42.3%	43.8%	49.9%	65.2%	68.4%	75.0%	82.7%	83.0%	85.5%
LSD	21.5	21.8	21.8	33.6	35.8	36.1	44.5	49.2	50.8
PCP ^b	18.0	18.5	17.7	23.7	23.4	23.8	31.7	31.7	31.4
"Crack"	25.6	25.9	26.9	33.7	33.0	34.2	43.5	43.6	40.5
Cocaine powder	25.7	25.9	26.4	35.0	34.1	34.5	48.0	45.4	43.7
Heroin	19.7	19.8	19.4	24.3	24.3	24.7	34.9	33.7	34.1
Other opiates ^b	19.8	19.0	18.3	26.9	24.9	26.9	37.1	37.5	38.0
Amphetamines	32.2	31.4	31.0	43.4	46.4	46.6	58.8	61.5	62.0
Crystal methamphetamine (ice) ^b	16.0	15.1	14.1	18.8	16.4	17.8	26.0	26.6	25.6
Barbiturates	27.4	26.1	25.3	38.0	38.8	38.3	44.0	44.5	43.3
Tranquilizers	22.9	21.4	20.4	31.6	30.5	29.8	40.9	41.1	39.2
Alcohol	76.2	73.9	74.5	88.6	88.9	89.8	NA	NA	NA
Steroids	24.0	22.7	23.1	37.6	33.6	33.6	46.8	44.8	42.9

Note: See Note, table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy. For eighth and tenth grades the response "can't say, drug unfamiliar" was also available.

^b Data for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-half of N indicated.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.94

High school seniors disapproving of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1982-94

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 1982 (N=3,651)	Class of 1983 (N=3,341)	Class of 1984 (N=3,254)	Class of 1985 (N=3,265)	Class of 1986 (N=3,113)	Class of 1987 (N=3,302)	Class of 1988 (N=3,311)	Class of 1989 (N=2,799)	Class of 1990 (N=2,566)	Class of 1991 (N=2,547)	Class of 1992 (N=2,645)	Class of 1993 (N=2,723)	Class of 1994 (N=2,588)
Try marijuana once or twice	45.5%	46.3%	49.3%	51.4%	54.6%	56.6%	60.8%	64.6%	67.8%	68.7%	69.9%	63.3%	57.6%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	59.1	60.7	63.5	65.8	69.0	71.6	74.0	77.2	80.5	79.4	79.7	75.5	68.9
Smoke marijuana regularly	80.6	82.5	84.7	85.5	86.6	89.2	89.3	89.8	91.0	89.3	90.1	87.6	82.3
Try LSD once or twice	88.8	89.1	88.9	89.5	89.2	91.6	89.8	89.7	89.8	90.1	88.1	85.9	82.5
Take LSD regularly	96.7	97.0	96.8	97.0	96.6	97.8	96.4	96.4	96.3	96.4	95.5	95.8	94.3
Try cocaine once or twice	76.6	77.0	79.7	79.3	80.2	87.3	89.1	90.5	91.5	93.6	93.0	92.7	91.6
Take cocaine regularly	91.5	93.2	94.5	93.8	94.3	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.7	97.3	96.9	97.5	96.6
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.3	92.1	93.1	89.9	89.5
Smoke "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.3	94.2	95.0	92.8	92.8
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.9	95.0	95.5	93.4	93.1
Try heroin once or twice	94.6	94.3	94.0	94.0	93.3	96.2	95.0	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.9	94.4	93.2
Take heroin occasionally	98.9	98.9	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	97.3	96.8	97.0	96.2
Take heroin regularly	97.5	97.7	98.0	97.6	97.6	98.1	97.2	97.4	97.5	97.8	97.2	97.5	97.1
Try amphetamines once or twice	72.6	72.3	72.8	74.9	76.5	80.7	82.5	83.3	85.3	86.5	86.9	84.2	81.3
Take amphetamines regularly	92.0	92.6	93.6	93.3	93.5	95.4	94.2	94.2	95.5	96.0	95.6	96.0	94.1
Try barbiturates once or twice	84.4	83.1	84.1	84.9	86.8	89.6	89.4	89.3	90.5	90.6	90.3	89.7	87.5
Take barbiturates regularly	94.4	95.1	95.1	95.5	94.9	96.4	95.3	95.3	96.4	97.1	96.5	97.0	96.1
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	18.2	18.4	17.4	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.6	27.3	29.4	29.8	33.0	30.1	28.4
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	69.9	68.9	72.9	70.9	72.8	74.2	75.0	76.5	77.9	76.5	75.9	77.8	73.1
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	90.9	90.0	91.0	92.0	91.4	92.2	92.8	91.6	91.9	90.6	90.8	90.6	89.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	58.8	56.6	59.6	60.4	62.4	62.0	65.3	66.5	68.9	67.4	70.7	70.1	65.1
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	69.4	70.8	73.0	72.3	75.4	74.3	73.1	72.4	72.8	71.4	73.5	70.6	69.8
Take steroids	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	90.8	90.5	92.1	92.1	91.9

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1977 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). 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 2.95

Students disapproving of drug use and alcohol use

By type of drug, frequency of use, and student grade level, United States, 1991-94

Question: "Do you disapprove of people who . . . ?"

(Percent disapproving^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Eighth grade				Tenth grade				Twelfth grade ^b			
	1991 (N=17,390)	1992 (N=18,503)	1993 (N=18,435)	1994 (N=17,429)	1991 (N=14,750)	1992 (N=14,774)	1993 (N=15,334)	1994 (N=15,891)	1991 (N=2,547)	1992 (N=2,645)	1993 (N=2,723)	1994 (N=2,588)
Try marijuana once or twice	84.6%	82.1%	79.2%	72.9%	74.6%	74.8%	70.3%	62.4%	66.7%	69.9%	63.3%	57.6%
Smoke marijuana occasionally	89.5	88.1	85.7	80.9	83.7	83.6	79.4	72.3	79.4	79.7	75.5	68.9
Smoke marijuana regularly	92.1	90.8	88.9	85.3	90.4	90.0	87.4	82.2	89.3	90.1	87.6	82.3
Try inhalants once or twice	84.9	84.0	82.5	81.6	85.2	85.6	84.8	84.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Take inhalants regularly	90.6	90.0	88.9	88.1	91.0	91.5	90.9	91.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Try LSD once or twice ^c	NA	NA	77.1	75.2	NA	NA	82.1	79.3	90.1	88.1	85.9	82.5
Take LSD regularly ^c	NA	NA	79.8	78.4	NA	NA	86.8	85.6	96.4	95.5	95.8	94.3
Try "crack" once or twice	91.7	90.7	89.1	86.9	92.5	92.5	91.4	89.9	92.1	93.1	89.9	89.5
Take "crack" occasionally	93.3	92.5	91.7	89.9	94.3	94.4	93.6	92.5	94.2	95.0	92.8	92.8
Try cocaine powder once or twice	91.2	89.6	88.5	86.1	90.8	91.1	90.0	88.1	88.0	89.4	86.6	87.1
Take cocaine powder occasionally	93.1	92.4	91.6	89.7	94.0	94.0	93.2	92.1	93.0	93.4	91.2	91.0
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	51.7	52.2	50.9	47.8	37.6	39.9	38.5	36.5	29.8	33.0	30.1	28.4
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	82.2	81.0	79.6	76.7	81.7	81.7	78.6	75.2	76.5	75.9	77.8	73.1
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	85.2	83.9	83.3	80.7	76.7	77.6	74.7	72.3	67.4	70.7	70.1	65.1
Take steroids ^c	89.8	90.3	89.9	87.9	90.0	91.0	91.2	90.8	90.5	92.1	92.1	91.9

Note: See Note, table 2.89. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove. For eighth and tenth grades the response "can't say, drug unfamiliar" was also available. Percentages are shown for categories (2) and (3) combined.^bThe twelfth grade questions ask about people who are 18 or older.^cData for eighth and tenth grades are based on a single questionnaire form; N is one-half of N indicated. Data for 1991 and 1992 for steroids for eighth and tenth grades are based on two questionnaire forms.

Table 2.96

High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and place of use, United States, 1982-94

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)

	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=2,671)	Class of 1993 (N=2,759)	Class of 1994 (N=2,803)
Smoke marijuana in private	36.6%	37.8%	41.6%	44.7%	43.8%	47.6%	51.8%	51.5%	56.0%	51.6%	52.4%	48.0%	42.9%
Smoke marijuana in public places	72.8	73.6	75.2	78.2	78.9	79.7	81.3	80.0	81.9	79.8	78.3	77.3	72.5
Take LSD in private	67.1	66.7	67.9	70.6	69.0	70.8	71.5	71.6	72.9	68.1	67.2	63.5	63.2
Take LSD in public places	82.1	82.8	82.4	84.8	84.9	85.2	86.0	84.4	84.9	83.9	82.2	82.1	80.5
Take heroin in private	69.3	69.7	69.8	73.3	71.7	75.0	74.2	74.4	76.4	72.8	71.4	70.7	70.1
Take heroin in public places	82.5	83.7	83.4	85.8	85.0	86.2	86.6	85.2	86.7	85.4	83.3	84.5	82.9
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	53.5	52.8	54.4	56.3	56.8	59.1	60.2	61.1	64.5	59.7	60.5	57.4	55.7
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	75.5	76.7	76.8	78.3	79.1	79.8	80.2	79.2	81.6	79.7	78.5	78.0	76.4
Get drunk in private	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.8	18.5	18.6	19.2	20.2	23.0	22.0	24.4	22.1	21.0
Get drunk in public places	50.7	52.2	51.1	53.1	52.2	53.2	53.8	52.6	54.6	54.3	54.1	53.6	54.3
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	42.0	40.5	39.2	42.8	45.1	44.4	48.4	44.5	47.3	44.9	47.6	45.9	47.3

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aAnswer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.

Table 2.97

High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marijuana use

United States, 1982-94

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 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=2,672)	Class of 1993 (N=2,768)	Class of 1994 (N=2,597)
Using marijuana should be entirely legal	20.0%	18.9%	18.6%	16.6%	14.9%	15.4%	15.1%	16.6%	15.9%	18.0%	18.7%	22.8%	26.8%
It should be a minor violation like a parking ticket but not a crime	28.2	26.3	23.6	25.7	25.9	24.6	21.9	18.9	17.4	19.2	18	18.7	19.0
It should be a crime	34.7	36.7	40.6	40.8	42.5	45.3	49.2	50	53.2	48.6	47.6	43.4	39.4
Don't know	17.1	18.1	17.2	16.9	16.7	14.8	13.9	14.6	13.6	14.3	15.7	15.1	14.8

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.98

High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marijuana if the use of marijuana were legal

United States, 1982-94

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

	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=2,672)	Class of 1993 (N=2,768)	Class of 1994 (N=2,597)
No	29.3%	27.4%	30.9%	32.6%	33.0%	36.0%	36.8%	38.8%	40.1%	36.8%	37.8%	36.7%	33.1%
Yes, but only to adults	46.2	47.6	45.8	43.2	42.2	41.2	39.9	37.9	38.8	41.4	39.5	40.7	41.7
Yes, to anyone	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.4	9.2	10.5	9.2	9.6	9.4	9.6	10.1	11.6
Don't know	13.8	14.6	12.8	13.1	14.4	13.6	12.8	14.1	11.6	12.5	13.1	12.5	13.7

Note: See Note, table 2.89. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.99

Teenagers' use of marijuana and attitudes toward legalization

United States, selected years 1978-92

Question: "Have you, yourself, ever happened to try marijuana? About how long ago did you last try marijuana? Do you think the use of marijuana should be made legal, or not? Do you think the possession of small amounts of marijuana should be or should not be treated as a criminal offense?"

	Ever used	Used in past month	Oppose legalization	Oppose decriminalization
1978	39%	27%	62%	42%
1979	41	27	65	44
1980	40	NA	68	46
1981	37	13	74	57
1982	37	13	74	60
1983	19	8	80	70
1985	23	8	87	73
1986	24	6	82	70
1987	16	5	88	76
1988	11	2	89	77
1989	12	4	83	80
1992	11	4	77	74

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

Source: The George H. Gallup International Institute, *America's Youth in the 1990s* (Princeton, NJ: The George H. Gallup International Institute, 1993), p. 176. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.100

College freshmen reporting that marijuana should be legalized

By sex, United States, 1968-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	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	18.3	21.7	16.0
1991	20.9	24.2	18.0
1992	23.0	26.6	19.9
1993	28.2	32.1	25.0
1994	32.1	36.4	28.3

Note: These figures are taken from the Cooperative Institutional Research Program Freshman Survey, which is conducted annually by the Higher Education Research Institute (HERI) at the University of California, Los Angeles. The survey covers a wide range of student characteristics including demographic and background information, high school activities, college plans, values, attitudes, and beliefs. Each fall, the HERI surveys approximately 200,000 full-time students entering the freshman classes from a nationally representative sample of 2-year and 4-year colleges and universities in the United States. From 1968 to 1970, approximately 15 percent of the Nation's institutions of higher education were selected by sampling procedures to participate in the program. Beginning in 1971, a stratified sample was selected from all institutions that have entering freshman classes and that respond to the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education General Information Survey. An institution is considered eligible if it was operating at the time of the survey and if it had a freshman class of at least 25 students. The data presented above are weighted estimates of all first-time, full-time students entering higher education institutions in the fall of each year. Published reports on trends over thirty years or reports on individual annual survey results can be obtained by writing to the Higher Education Research Institute, 3005 Moore Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1521. 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, 1968-1990*, 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; 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; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Elyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.101

College freshmen reporting that abortion should be legal

By sex, United States, 1977-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	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
1993	62.4	61.8	62.8
1994	59.7	59.0	60.3

Note: See Note, table 2.100.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1968-1990*, 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; 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; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Elyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.102

College freshmen reporting there is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals

By sex, United States, 1969-83 and 1987-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals		
	Total	Male	Female
	1969	54.3%	60.0%
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
1993	67.6	70.1	65.5
1994	73.0	75.0	71.3

Note: See Note, table 2.100.

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; 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; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Eilyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.103

College freshmen reporting that capital punishment should be abolished

By sex, United States, 1969-71 and 1978-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	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
1993	22.1	19.2	24.5
1994	20.1	17.7	22.1

Note: See Note, table 2.100.

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; 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; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Eilyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.104

College freshmen reporting that homosexual relations should be legally prohibited

By sex, United States, 1976-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relations		
	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
1993	36.2	47.7	26.6
1994	33.9	45.4	24.0

Note: See Note, table 2.100.

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; 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; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.105

Attitudes of college freshmen toward testing for AIDS and drug testing by employers

By sex, United States, 1988-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	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
1993	61.7	60.4	62.7	79.6	77.4	81.5
1994	62.3	61.3	63.2	80.6	78.3	82.5

Note: See Note, table 2.100.

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; 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; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.106

College freshmen reporting that the Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns

By sex, United States, 1989-94

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

	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
1993	81.8	71.8	90.2
1994	79.9	69.2	89.2

Note: See Note, table 2.100.

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; 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; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Riggs, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1993*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1993), pp. 25, 43, 61; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1994), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.107

Attitudes toward violence on television

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "How do you feel about the amount of violence portrayed on television programs today, not including news programs? Do you think there is too much violence, a reasonable amount, or very little violence?"

	Too much	Reasonable amount	Very little
National	80%	17%	2%
Sex			
Male	74	22	2
Female	87	11	1
Race, ethnicity			
White	81	17	2
Black	81	15	4
Hispanic	79	16	1
Age			
18 to 29 years	70	26	3
30 to 39 years	75	18	3
40 to 49 years	82	16	1
50 to 64 years	88	11	0
65 years and older	90	8	(a)
Education			
College graduate	82	16	2
College incomplete	82	16	1
High school graduate	78	19	2
Less than high school graduate	82	14	2
Income			
Over \$50,000	79	17	3
\$35,001 to \$50,000	80	19	(a)
\$25,001 to \$35,000	82	15	1
\$15,001 to \$25,000	77	21	2
\$15,000 and under	82	13	3
Community			
Central city	80	17	2
Suburbs	78	19	2
Small town	86	11	2
Rural area	84	14	1
Region			
East	79	17	4
Midwest	83	14	1
South	79	18	1
West	81	17	1
Politics			
Republican	80	17	1
Democrat	83	15	2
Independent	76	18	3

Note: The "not sure/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.108

Attitudes toward the impact of crime coverage by local television news

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Questions: "In your view, does local television news exaggerate the amount of crime in your community, or does it accurately reflect the amount of crime? Do you think that coverage of news about crime on television encourages more people to commit crimes, or not?"

	Exaggerates crime		Encourages crime	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	25%	69%	43%	54%
Sex				
Male	32	62	43	53
Female	19	74	43	54
Race				
White	23	70	42	54
Black ^a	40	58	43	55
Age				
18 to 29 years	20	76	35	63
30 to 49 years	25	68	41	57
50 to 64 years	31	64	42	56
65 years and older	27	65	55	35
Education				
College post graduate	35	58	41	55
College graduate	32	62	39	57
Some college	27	65	43	54
No college	22	72	44	52
Income				
\$50,000 and over	25	67	40	57
\$30,000 to \$49,999	32	63	46	53
\$20,000 to \$29,999	19	78	39	55
Under \$20,000	25	70	45	53
Community				
Urban area	28	67	40	56
Suburban area	29	66	45	53
Rural area	18	73	43	52
Region				
East	26	65	39	58
Midwest	24	72	39	56
South	24	70	48	49
West	28	65	44	54
Politics				
Republican	24	71	46	51
Democrat	24	71	40	58
Independent	27	65	42	53

Note: The "no opinion" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes oversample of 235 respondents.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 339 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1993), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.109

Attitudes toward violence in entertainment media as cause of breakdown of law and order

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Do you feel that violence on T.V. and in movies is a major cause of the breakdown of law and order, a minor cause, or hardly a cause?"

	Major cause	Minor cause	Hardly a cause	Don't know/ no answer
National	39.3%	38.8%	18.0%	3.9%
Sex				
Male	31.3	41.7	24.2	2.8
Female	46.6	36.1	12.5	4.9
Race, ethnicity				
White	39.8	39.1	17.2	3.8
Black	36.1	36.1	23.9	3.8
Other	36.3	37.1	21.2	5.4
Hispanic ^a	48.8	27.5	20.4	3.3
Age				
18 to 29 years	26.7	45.1	25.9	2.3
30 to 49 years	34.6	42.7	19.8	2.9
50 to 64 years	50.1	33.1	11.9	4.9
50 years and older	53.7	29.5	10.6	6.2
65 years and older	57.6	25.5	9.2	7.7
Education				
College graduate	37.2	46.1	13.4	3.3
Some college	41.1	39.3	16.9	2.7
High school graduate	38.1	39.1	19.9	2.9
Less than high school graduate	41.6	29.0	21.4	8.0
Family income				
\$50,000 and over	34.2	44.8	18.4	2.6
\$30,000 to \$49,999	38.1	42.0	16.8	3.1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	39.7	38.8	18.6	2.9
Under \$20,000	41.0	32.9	21.9	4.2
Region				
East	38.0	39.1	19.3	3.6
Midwest	40.0	39.0	17.4	3.6
South	39.4	34.7	20.9	5.0
West	39.8	44.8	12.7	2.7

Note: These data are derived from telephone interviews of a nationwide sample of 1,516 adults, 18 years of age and older. The interviews were conducted Feb. 20-23, 1993 by Princeton Survey Research Associates for the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aHispanics comprise a separate category and are not included in any other racial category.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.110

Attitudes toward television broadcast of public executions

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "A judge in at least one state has ruled that public executions can be televised. Some people think that executions should be shown on television because it would be a deterrent to would be killers. Others think executions should not be on television because such violence shouldn't be brought into people's living rooms. How do you feel -- that executions should or should not be shown on television?"

	Should be shown	Should not be shown	Don't know/ no answer
National	22.3%	74.1%	3.6%
Sex			
Male	30.5	65.8	3.6
Female	14.9	81.6	3.5
Race, ethnicity			
White	21.1	75.5	3.5
Black	30.3	65.1	4.6
Other	31.9	66.2	1.8
Hispanic ^a	27.3	68.6	4.0
Age			
18 to 29 years	28.9	69.0	2.1
30 to 49 years	23.3	71.7	4.9
50 to 64 years	20.0	76.9	3.1
50 years and older	16.8	80.2	3.0
65 years and older	13.2	83.9	2.9
Education			
College graduate	16.3	80.1	3.6
Some college	24.1	71.4	4.5
High school graduate	24.0	73.5	2.5
Less than high school graduate	23.7	72.1	4.2
Family income			
\$50,000 and over	22.1	74.9	3.0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	21.1	75.8	3.1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	25.6	70.9	3.5
Under \$20,000	24.3	71.6	4.1
Region			
East	20.2	76.9	2.9
Midwest	22.0	74.8	3.2
South	24.1	70.6	5.3
West	21.9	76.3	1.8

Note: See Note, table 2.109. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aHispanics comprise a separate category and are not included in any other racial category.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.111

Attitudes toward relationship between violence on television and crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1993

Question: "Do you think there is a relationship between violence on television and the crime rate in the United States, or not?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	75%	21%	4%
Sex			
Male	69	27	4
Female	82	15	3
Race			
White	75	21	4
Nonwhite	81	17	2
Age			
18 to 29 years	64	33	3
30 to 49 years	76	21	3
50 to 64 years	82	16	2
65 years and older	84	7	9
Education			
College post graduate	72	23	5
College graduate	75	21	4
College incomplete	77	21	2
No college	76	20	4
Income			
\$50,000 and over	79	18	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	74	25	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	77	21	2
Under \$20,000	76	20	4
Community			
Urban area	78	20	2
Suburban area	76	21	3
Rural area	74	21	5
Region			
East	74	22	4
Midwest	78	20	2
South	73	23	4
West	78	18	4

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 335 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1993), p. 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.112

Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-84

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			1987		
	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	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding distribution
	What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18		What-ever the age	To persons under 18	
National	40%	51%	6%	41%	53%	4%	41%	54%	4%	43%	53%	4%	40%	55%	4%
Sex															
Male	31	60	8	31	63	5	30	63	7	30	64	4	26	67	5
Female	47	45	5	49	46	4	48	48	2	52	44	4	50	46	3
Race															
White	41	52	6	42	52	4	41	54	4	43	53	3	41	54	4
Black/other	35	51	10	32	62	5	37	54	5	38	52	6	33	61	3
Age															
18 to 20 years	12	79	9	24	73	2	20	69	9	21	74	5	26	74	0
21 to 29 years	23	69	7	25	71	3	22	73	5	26	71	2	25	70	5
30 to 49 years	32	60	7	35	60	4	34	62	4	35	60	4	32	63	4
50 years and older	40	50	8	38	56	4	36	60	4	40	55	4	36	60	4
Education															
College	31	59	8	35	60	5	33	62	5	38	58	4	32	63	4
High school	42	52	5	42	53	4	44	52	3	42	54	4	43	53	3
Grade school	57	34	4	59	31	5	54	36	5	61	31	2	56	34	7
Income^a															
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Occupation															
Professional/business	37	54	6	38	55	5	35	60	4	40	55	4	35	59	4
Clerical	49	45	6	46	50	4	43	54	2	50	48	2	51	46	3
Manual	37	54	6	38	56	5	43	51	4	40	55	4	39	55	4
Farmer	41	47	9	38	51	5	55	39	6	60	40	0	38	58	5
Region															
Northeast	60	32	4	59	33	6	62	32	4	60	34	4	57	37	4
Midwest	38	55	5	38	56	4	40	54	4	42	54	3	39	55	5
South	45	50	4	46	48	4	43	51	4	47	48	4	43	52	4
West	36	51	10	40	54	6	42	53	5	38	58	4	39	55	4
Religion															
Protestant	45	48	5	46	48	4	44	50	4	47	49	3	43	53	3
Catholic	40	52	6	36	59	5	40	58	2	40	56	3	40	56	3
Jewish	25	59	9	19	72	7	19	77	4	18	71	10	20	65	15
None	8	74	15	27	65	6	21	70	9	24	66	8	16	71	11
Politics															
Republican	48	44	6	45	49	5	44	52	3	47	49	3	44	51	4
Democrat	42	50	6	41	54	5	44	51	4	44	50	4	41	54	4
Independent	33	58	6	39	55	4	35	58	6	37	59	3	34	61	4

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. 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 6.

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.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1988			1989			1990			1991			1993			1994		
Laws forbidding distribution			Laws forbidding distribution			Laws forbidding distribution			Laws forbidding distribution			Laws forbidding distribution			Laws forbidding distribution		
What- ever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distrib- ution	What- ever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distrib- ution	What- ever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distrib- ution	What- ever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distrib- ution	What- ever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distrib- ution	What- ever the age	To persons under 18	No laws forbidding distrib- ution
43%	50%	5%	40%	54%	5%	41%	52%	6%	40%	55%	4%	42%	54%	3%	37%	60%	3%
33	59	6	29	63	7	33	59	6	26	66	6	32	62	5	26	68	5
51	43	4	49	46	3	47	47	5	49	47	3	48	48	2	45	52	2
45	49	5	41	54	4	42	51	5	41	54	4	44	53	3	38	58	3
35	58	6	38	52	7	34	57	7	31	60	6	31	60	6	31	65	3
23	71	6	36	56	8	17	65	13	16	79	0	28	59	10	15	79	3
28	67	4	27	68	3	29	67	3	30	66	3	24	72	3	25	72	2
38	57	4	30	65	4	36	60	4	33	63	4	33	64	3	28	69	3
32	61	7	59	33	6	53	36	8	54	38	5	60	34	3	54	41	4
37	58	4	34	59	5	36	57	7	36	59	4	36	60	3	30	66	3
46	47	5	43	53	4	44	51	5	42	53	4	46	49	3	42	56	2
55	30	6	59	29	7	47	38	5	51	43	4	55	39	4	54	34	9
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	35	60	5	32	65	2
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	60	2	34	63	3
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	41	53	4	35	60	4
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	49	2	41	55	3
40	54	4	37	58	4	38	55	6	35	60	4	38	58	3	32	64	3
53	44	2	48	48	3	47	50	4	45	51	4	48	48	4	43	55	1
41	51	6	39	53	6	40	52	5	41	53	4	42	54	3	35	61	4
56	31	12	44	38	12	35	59	6	25	65	5	42	53	5	38	52	5
58	32	5	36	56	5	32	62	5	34	61	3	38	56	5	32	63	4
45	48	3	39	56	4	38	54	7	41	54	5	40	56	3	34	63	2
48	45	5	44	49	6	49	44	5	39	54	5	47	49	2	43	53	3
44	52	4	40	56	4	38	55	6	44	53	3	38	57	4	32	64	3
48	46	4	46	50	4	46	48	5	43	52	3	49	47	2	43	54	2
40	55	3	34	61	2	39	56	4	38	58	4	35	62	3	32	66	2
13	65	17	24	71	6	20	53	20	4	82	9	20	80	0	20	76	5
21	64	12	22	59	16	22	66	9	18	66	11	15	75	9	17	75	7
46	48	3	42	53	4	43	50	5	43	54	2	52	45	3	43	55	2
44	49	6	44	51	5	44	47	7	38	55	4	41	55	3	36	61	2
39	54	5	34	58	5	34	60	5	38	56	5	35	60	4	33	63	4

Table 2.113

Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-94

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		1986		1987		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
National	50%	43%	52%	38%	53%	38%	57%	36%	54%	37%	55%	38%	55%	37%	57%	36%	54%	37%	
Sex																			
Male	43	51	46	46	46	46	50	45	47	45	48	46	46	48	50	43	45	45	
Female	56	36	57	31	58	32	51	30	59	30	61	31	61	30	62	31	61	30	
Race																			
White	50	43	53	38	54	38	57	36	54	38	56	38	55	38	57	37	55	37	
Black/other	52	43	47	41	44	44	55	38	59	31	53	35	56	34	56	33	49	37	
Age																			
18 to 20 years	41	56	44	51	39	54	53	45	50	43	46	50	40	49	53	42	43	38	
21 to 29 years	36	60	37	55	38	54	47	46	45	50	51	42	46	47	44	50	50	45	
30 to 49 years	47	47	47	42	49	44	50	42	48	44	49	45	50	43	50	45	45	46	
50 years and older	62	28	66	23	65	23	69	23	65	22	65	26	69	23	71	19	68	22	
Education																			
College	34	60	37	54	40	53	40	51	35	56	45	49	44	47	48	45	41	50	
High school	53	40	55	35	56	36	61	33	62	30	61	33	59	34	58	35	61	30	
Grade school	69	23	70	18	67	19	76	15	68	17	65	21	74	16	80	12	73	14	
Income^a																			
\$50,000 and over	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
\$30,000 to \$49,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
\$20,000 to \$29,999	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Under \$20,000	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Occupation																			
Professional/business	41	50	46	45	43	51	46	46	43	48	48	44	48	44	49	43	43	48	
Clerical	47	44	50	37	55	35	62	30	62	30	60	33	54	37	58	36	65	29	
Manual	56	38	56	36	58	34	58	35	58	33	58	36	60	34	61	33	58	32	
Farmer	64	31	60	23	46	26	64	28	50	32	60	26	64	29	74	17	75	18	
Region																			
Northeast	42	49	54	38	49	47	48	42	51	38	55	37	48	43	54	39	50	41	
Midwest	53	39	51	41	56	34	57	35	53	38	53	40	53	38	58	37	57	36	
South	53	41	57	30	53	34	65	29	61	32	60	33	63	30	59	32	58	32	
West	50	45	40	50	51	41	52	43	46	42	52	41	52	42	54	40	48	41	
Religion																			
Protestant	54	39	56	33	56	34	62	32	59	33	59	34	61	33	61	31	58	34	
Catholic	50	41	54	38	54	39	56	35	48	42	55	37	50	40	54	41	54	37	
Jewish	24	67	26	56	38	58	41	48	39	45	23	74	27	50	30	62	40	40	
None	21	75	20	73	26	65	26	66	36	55	38	53	37	52	33	60	29	62	
Politics																			
Republican	54	39	58	30	56	31	63	29	57	34	59	36	61	31	60	34	59	34	
Democrat	52	40	54	36	56	35	57	38	57	34	56	37	56	37	59	34	54	37	
Independent	44	50	46	44	47	45	53	39	50	40	52	39	50	41	51	41	50	39	

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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.

^aIncome categories have been revised and therefore are not directly comparable to previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

1988		1989		1990		1991		1993		1994	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
56 %	36 %	60%	33%	56%	33%	52%	37%	57%	34%	48%	42%
47	45	49	45	48	42	40	50	50	43	40	51
64	28	68	24	64	26	61	27	62	27	55	34
57	35	59	34	56	33	53	36	57	33	48	42
52	38	66	24	56	34	49	40	56	35	49	38
36	58	64	33	61	26	26	68	52	38	41	47
49	44	50	42	49	44	46	44	55	39	40	52
52	42	53	40	52	38	48	43	45	44	42	49
67	23	72	21	65	22	63	24	74	18	61	27
44	46	48	45	47	42	45	43	49	40	39	49
66	29	68	25	64	27	58	33	64	27	55	37
65	23	76	16	64	19	71	20	71	23	67	15
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	48	41	38	54
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	41	47	42
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	33	45	44
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	67	26	58	34
50	41	51	41	50	40	45	44	48	40	37	51
63	29	70	25	65	29	55	35	62	31	60	33
57	35	64	29	60	29	58	32	60	31	50	40
62	38	56	25	53	29	40	20	90	10	50	38
50	42	55	35	50	46	45	42	55	36	44	47
56	36	59	36	57	31	53	38	54	35	48	40
65	27	66	27	60	29	56	34	61	29	53	39
50	42	55	37	57	30	53	34	55	37	44	44
60	32	65	28	62	27	55	33	62	30	53	38
57	36	56	36	53	37	56	36	56	35	45	45
48	44	65	35	20	73	18	59	40	40	28	61
33	52	38	59	37	56	31	65	36	51	30	53
56	35	59	35	56	31	52	36	64	29	56	36
58	34	66	27	59	30	54	35	56	36	48	40
54	38	54	38	55	38	51	39	54	35	41	49

Table 2.114

Attitudes toward the legality of abortion

United States, selected years 1975-95

Question: "On a different subject, do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal in certain circumstances	Always illegal	No opinion
1975	21%	54%	22%	3%
1977	22	55	19	4
1979	22	54	19	5
1980	25	53	18	4
1981	23	52	21	4
1983	23	58	16	3
1988	24	57	17	2
April 1989	27	50	18	5
July 1989	29	51	17	3
1990	31	53	12	4
May 1991	32	50	17	1
September 1991	33	49	14	4
January 1992	31	53	14	2
June 1992	34	48	13	5
1993	32	51	13	4
March 1994	31	51	15	3
September 1994	33	52	13	2
1995	33	50	15	2

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 354 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1995), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.115

Attitudes toward legality of abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1995

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
National	33%	50%	15%
Sex			
Male	29	53	14
Female	36	47	15
Race			
White	33	50	14
Nonwhite	30	49	18
Age			
18 to 29 years	34	44	19
30 to 49 years	39	46	12
50 to 64 years	26	57	15
65 years and older	24	59	13
Education			
College post graduate	43	49	7
College graduate	41	48	9
Some college	37	47	14
No college	26	52	18
Income			
\$75,000 and over	50	45	4
\$50,000 and over ^a	38	54	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	37	47	11
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34	45	19
Under \$20,000	25	52	20
Community			
Urban area	37	46	14
Suburban area	34	51	11
Rural area	24	53	21
Region			
East	39	44	13
Midwest	27	50	21
South	27	55	16
West	40	49	18
Politics			
Republican	25	57	16
Democrat	36	49	12
Independent	37	44	15

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes \$75,000 and over category.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 354 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1995), p. 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. 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 in the United States. 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 used 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, whereas 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, and reasons for reporting and not reporting crimes to the police. Data from the Gallup Organization on the prevalence of experiences of physical abuse during childhood also are included.

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 (both at school and elsewhere) and involvement in delinquent activities is gathered annually. Additionally, these data include involvement in moving violations and traffic accidents while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. 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, drugs, and cigarettes. Drugs examined include marijuana, cocaine, crack, heroin, inhalants, sedatives, stimulants, tranquilizers, hallucinogens, and steroids. Selected data on drug and alcohol use by eighth and tenth graders also are included. This segment incorporates self-report data collected by PRIDE, Inc. on alcohol and drug use by students (grades 6 through 12) and data from the Youth Risk

Behavior Surveillance System on high school students' involvement in violence-related behaviors.

Also included in this section are data from the 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. Included are data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) focusing on drug abuse-related emergency room episodes. In addition, data from the Gallup Poll on alcohol use and related problems are included as is a survey of college students on alcohol use and associated problems. Finally, information is presented on alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents.

The final part of the section presents data on officially recorded crime. 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. A ranking of States according to violent crime rates is provided. Also, data are presented for the 50 States on the involvement of firearms and other weapons in violent crime. Numbers and rates of violent crime for large U.S. cities are displayed. Tables presenting data on bias-motivated (hate) crimes from the Federal Bureau of Investigation are provided. Detailed information on murder offenders and victims is included in this section. These data are based on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Supplementary Homicide Reports (SHR). In addition, a series of tables presents data on homicides occurring in the workplace and rates of suicide for various subgroups of the population.

Information on motor vehicle thefts, financial institution fraud, 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 bombings and other explosives incidents, arson and loss due to incendiary or suspicious fires, information on the number and type of terrorist incidents and casualties resulting from terrorism, results of airline passenger screening, and data from the Federal Crime Insurance Program.

Table 3.1

Estimated number, percent distribution, and rate of personal and property victimization
By type of crime, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Percent of all victimizations ^b	Rate per 1,000 persons or households
All crimes	43,547,400	100%	NA
Personal crimes	11,365,080	26.1	53.7
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	24.9	51.3
Completed violence	3,212,740	7.4	15.2
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	17.5	36.1
Rape/sexual assault	485,290	1.1	2.3
Rape/attempted rape	312,580	0.7	1.5
Rape	160,380	0.4	0.8
Attempted rape ^c	152,200	0.3	0.7
Sexual assault ^d	172,700	0.4	0.8
Robbery	1,291,020	3.0	6.1
Completed/property taken	814,810	1.9	3.9
With injury	274,000	0.6	1.3
Without injury	540,800	1.2	2.6
Attempted to take property	476,210	1.1	2.3
With injury	95,500	0.2	0.5
Without injury	380,710	0.9	1.8
Assault	9,071,790	20.8	42.9
Aggravated	2,562,860	5.9	12.1
With injury	712,970	1.6	3.4
Threatened with weapon	1,849,880	4.2	8.7
Simple	6,508,930	14.9	30.8
With minor injury	1,356,220	3.1	6.4
Without injury	5,152,710	11.8	24.4
Purse snatching/pocket picking	516,980	1.2	2.4
Completed purse snatching	90,330	0.2	0.4
Attempted purse snatching	45,500	0.1	0.2
Pocket picking	381,160	0.9	1.8
Total population age 12 and older	211,524,770	X	X
Property crimes	32,182,320	73.9	322.1
Household burglary	5,984,000	13.7	59.9
Completed	4,823,770	11.1	48.3
Forcible entry	1,855,890	4.3	18.6
Unlawful entry without force	2,967,880	6.8	29.7
Attempted forcible entry	1,160,230	2.7	11.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	4.5	19.6
Completed	1,290,530	3.0	12.9
Attempted	670,010	1.5	6.7
Theft ^e	24,237,780	55.7	242.6
Completed	23,020,050	52.9	230.4
Less than \$50	9,652,550	22.2	96.6
\$50 to \$249	7,682,460	17.6	76.9
\$250 or more	4,252,510	9.8	42.6
Amount not available	1,432,520	3.3	14.3
Attempted	1,217,720	3.3	14.3
Total number of households	99,927,410	X	X

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted annually for the U.S. Department of Justice, 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. Completed interviews were obtained from approximately 93,000 persons age 12 and older in 48,000 housing units. This represents a 95.6 percent response rate for sampled housing units for the 1993 survey.

Readers should note that murder is not measured by the NCVS because of the inability to question the victim. The NCVS has undergone a redesign and all data presented are based on the redesigned survey. Fundamental changes in methodology and offense categories introduced by the redesign make comparisons with data based on previous survey procedures inappropriate. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix B.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bPercent distribution is based on unrounded figures.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

^eIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 1.

Table 3.2

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of crime and sex of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	11,365,080	53.7	6,468,030	63.2	4,897,050	44.9
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	51.3	6,231,760	60.9	4,616,340	42.3
Completed violence	3,212,740	15.2	1,601,470	15.6	1,611,260	14.8
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	36.1	4,630,280	45.2	3,005,080	27.5
Rape/sexual assault	485,290	2.3	43,690	0.4	441,590	4.0
Rape/attempted rape	312,580	1.5	21,200 ^b	0.2 ^b	291,380	2.7
Rape	160,380	0.8	5,950 ^b	0.1 ^b	154,430	1.4
Attempted rape ^c	152,200	0.7	15,250 ^b	0.1 ^b	136,950	1.3
Sexual assault ^d	172,700	0.8	22,490 ^b	0.2 ^b	150,210	1.4
Robbery	1,291,020	6.1	860,000	8.4	431,020	3.9
Completed/property taken	814,810	3.9	526,520	5.1	288,280	2.6
With injury	274,000	1.3	181,790	1.8	92,220	0.8
Without injury	540,800	2.6	344,740	3.4	196,060	1.8
Attempted to take property	476,210	2.3	333,470	3.3	142,740	1.3
With injury	95,500	0.5	57,590	0.6	37,910	0.3
Without injury	380,710	1.8	275,880	2.7	104,830	1.0
Assault	9,071,790	42.9	5,328,070	52.1	3,743,720	34.3
Aggravated	2,562,860	12.1	1,670,020	16.3	892,840	8.2
With injury	712,970	3.4	418,110	4.1	294,870	2.7
Threatened with weapon	1,849,880	8.7	1,251,910	12.2	597,970	5.5
Simple	6,508,930	30.8	3,658,050	35.7	2,850,880	26.1
With minor injury	1,356,220	6.4	628,400	6.1	727,820	6.7
Without injury	5,152,710	24.4	3,029,640	29.6	2,123,070	19.4
Purse snatching/pocket picking	516,980	2.4	236,270	2.3	280,710	2.6
Population age 12 and older	211,524,770	NA	102,348,090	NA	109,176,670	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 2.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.

Table 3.3

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of crime and age of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15	16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 39	50 to 64	65 and older
All personal crimes	125.2	120.5	97.7	60.9	44.5	18.3	7.8
Crimes of violence	120.6	116.8	93.6	58.6	42.5	17.1	5.5
Completed violence	40.2	34.4	31.9	17.0	11.0	3.8	1.7
Attempted/threatened violence	80.4	82.4	61.7	41.6	31.5	13.3	3.8
Rape/sexual assault	4.5	7.2	5.7	2.4	1.6	0.2 ^b	0.3
Rape/attempted rape	2.6	4.4	3.5	1.6	1.2	0.1 ^b	0.3
Rape	0.6 ^b	2.3	2.3	1.1	0.4 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1
Attempted rape ^c	2.0	2.1	1.2 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.8	0.1 ^b	0.1
Sexual assault ^d	1.9	2.8	2.2	0.8	0.5 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0
Robbery	13.6	11.5	10.5	7.3	5.0	3.0	1.2
Completed/property taken	7.3	6.3	8.1	4.6	3.4	1.6	0.6
With injury	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.8 ^b	0.0
Without injury	4.7	3.9	5.8	2.7	2.5	1.0	0.6
Attempted to take property	6.4	5.2	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.6
With injury	1.2 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.7	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1
Without injury	5.1	4.8	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.8 ^b	0.5
Assault	102.5	98.1	77.4	48.9	35.9	13.9	4.1
Aggravated	23.3	30.0	26.7	14.8	8.8	4.0	1.1
With injury	9.6	8.1	7.9	3.7	2.1	0.6 ^b	0.3
Threatened with weapon	13.7	21.9	18.8	11.1	6.7	3.3	0.8
Simple	79.1	68.1	50.7	34.1	27.2	9.9	3.0
With minor injury	20.8	15.0	11.4	6.8	4.8	1.2	0.7
Without injury	58.4	53.1	39.3	27.3	22.4	8.7	2.4
Purse snatching/pocket picking	4.5	3.7	4.1	2.3	1.9	1.2	2.2
Population in each age group	14,963,650	13,988,460	18,701,390	42,279,270	57,428,550	33,350,360	30,813,070

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.^dIncludes threats.^aDetail may not add 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, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 3.

Table 3.4

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By sex and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1993^a

Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault ^b	Robbery			Assault		Purse snatching/pocket picking	
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated		Simple
Male												
12 to 15 years	7,643,960	145.7	47.1	98.7	0.0 ^c	19.0	5.3	13.7	126.8	29.7	97.1	5.8
16 to 19 years	7,130,050	134.9	33.6	101.4	2.4 ^c	15.7	3.4 ^c	12.3	116.9	41.2	75.7	4.0
20 to 24 years	9,316,420	101.8	30.0	71.8	0.9 ^c	13.0	4.2	8.7	87.9	32.9	55.1	6.0
25 to 34 years	21,064,330	69.7	16.1	53.6	0.8 ^c	9.5	3.2	6.4	59.4	19.1	40.3	2.1
35 to 49 years	28,371,920	46.2	10.3	35.9	0.1 ^c	6.6	1.4	5.2	39.6	12.1	27.5	1.1
50 to 64 years	16,037,740	21.9	4.5	17.4	0.0 ^c	4.6	1.7 ^c	2.8	17.3	5.3	12.0	0.8 ^c
65 years and older	12,783,690	6.0	1.5 ^c	4.5	0.0 ^c	1.7 ^c	0.2 ^c	1.6 ^c	4.3	0.9 ^c	3.4	1.5 ^c
Female												
12 to 15 years	7,319,690	94.4	33.1	61.3	9.2	8.1	2.2 ^c	5.9	77.1	16.8	60.3	3.3 ^c
16 to 19 years	6,858,410	97.9	35.3	62.6	12.2	7.1	2.2 ^c	5.0	78.6	18.4	60.2	3.5 ^c
20 to 24 years	9,384,980	85.4	33.7	51.7	10.4	8.1	2.1 ^c	6.0	67.0	20.6	46.3	2.2 ^c
25 to 34 years	21,214,950	47.6	17.9	29.6	4.0	5.1	2.1	3.0	38.5	10.5	28.0	2.5
35 to 49 years	29,056,630	38.9	11.8	27.2	3.2	3.4	0.9 ^c	2.5	32.4	5.5	26.8	2.8
50 to 64 years	17,312,620	12.6	3.2	9.4	0.5 ^c	1.5 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.9 ^c	10.7	2.7	8.0	1.6 ^c
65 years and older	18,029,390	5.2	1.8	3.4	0.4 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.8 ^c	3.9	1.2 ^c	2.8	2.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 4.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.5

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of crime and race of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Race of victim					
	White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	9,249,160	51.7	1,808,890	71.7	307,030	41.6
Crimes of violence	8,889,490	49.7	1,667,460	66.1	291,140	39.4
Completed violence	2,437,390	13.6	663,350	26.3	112,000	15.2
Attempted/threatened violence	6,452,110	36.1	1,004,120	39.8	179,140	24.3
Rape/sexual assault	403,120	2.3	67,240	2.7	14,920 ^b	2.0 ^b
Rape/attempted rape	240,980	1.3	61,030	2.4	10,560 ^b	1.4 ^b
Rape	118,750	0.7	35,920	1.4	5,710 ^b	0.8 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	122,240	0.7	25,110 ^b	1.0 ^b	4,850 ^b	0.7 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	162,140	0.9	6,210 ^b	0.2 ^b	4,360 ^b	0.6 ^b
Robbery	913,660	5.1	319,220	12.7	58,140	7.9
Completed/property taken	536,350	3.0	231,060	9.2	47,400	6.4
With injury	197,300	1.1	53,150	2.1	23,560 ^b	3.2 ^b
Without injury	339,050	1.9	177,910	7.1	23,840 ^b	3.2 ^b
Attempted to take property	377,310	2.1	88,160	3.5	10,740 ^b	1.5 ^b
With injury	77,160	0.4	18,340 ^b	0.7 ^b	0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	300,150	1.7	69,820	2.8	10,740 ^b	1.5 ^b
Assault	7,572,710	42.3	1,281,000	50.8	218,070	29.5
Aggravated	2,026,200	11.3	471,820	18.7	64,840	8.8
With injury	501,250	2.8	183,760	7.3	27,960 ^b	3.8 ^b
Threatened with weapon	1,524,950	8.5	288,060	11.4	36,880	5.0
Simple	5,546,510	31.0	809,180	32.1	153,240	20.8
With minor injury	1,123,250	6.3	206,400	8.2	26,570 ^b	3.6 ^b
Without injury	4,423,260	24.7	602,780	23.9	126,660	17.2
Purse snatching/pocket picking	359,670	2.0	141,420	5.6	15,890 ^b	2.2 ^b
Population age 12 and older	178,912,480	NA	25,230,060	NA	7,382,230	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

Table 3.6

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of crime and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Total ^b		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	11,365,080	53.7	1,096,300	62.5	10,211,600	52.9
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	51.3	1,036,460	59.1	9,759,260	50.6
Completed violence	3,212,740	15.2	377,990	21.6	2,817,900	14.6
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	36.1	658,470	37.5	6,941,360	36.0
Rape/sexual assault	485,290	2.3	37,450	2.1	445,150	2.3
Rape/attempted rape	312,580	1.5	21,040 ^c	1.2 ^c	288,850	1.5
Rape	160,380	0.8	6,660 ^c	0.4 ^c	151,030	0.8
Attempted rape ^d	152,200	0.7	14,380 ^c	0.8 ^c	137,820	0.7
Sexual assault ^e	172,700	0.8	16,410 ^c	0.9 ^c	156,290	0.8
Robbery	1,291,020	6.1	188,600	10.8	1,095,280	5.7
Completed/property taken	814,810	3.9	125,370	7.1	684,380	3.5
With injury	274,000	1.3	22,490 ^c	1.3 ^c	249,040	1.3
Without injury	540,800	2.6	102,880	5.9	435,340	2.3
Attempted to take property	476,210	2.3	63,230	3.6	410,900	2.1
With injury	95,500	0.5	24,490 ^c	1.4 ^c	71,010	0.4
Without injury	380,710	1.8	38,740	2.2	339,890	1.8
Assault	9,071,790	42.9	810,420	46.2	8,218,830	42.6
Aggravated	2,562,860	12.1	302,050	17.2	2,253,940	11.7
With injury	712,970	3.4	87,700	5.0	623,060	3.2
Threatened with weapon	1,849,880	8.7	214,350	12.2	1,630,880	8.5
Simple	6,508,930	30.8	508,370	29.0	5,964,890	30.9
With minor injury	1,356,220	6.4	141,850	8.1	1,207,490	6.3
Without injury	5,152,710	24.4	366,510	20.9	4,757,410	24.7
Purse snatching/pocket picking	516,980	2.4	59,840	3.4	452,350	2.3
Population age 12 and older	211,524,770	NA	17,538,450	NA	192,859,920	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^dIncludes verbal threats of rape.^eIncludes threats.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which are 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, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 7.

Table 3.7

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons in each group) of personal victimization

By type of crime, and sex and race of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Male				Female			
	White		Black		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
All personal crimes	5,319,040	61.0	965,300	83.8	3,930,120	42.9	843,590	61.5
Crimes of violence	5,175,440	59.3	877,340	76.2	3,714,060	40.5	790,120	57.6
Completed violence	1,240,460	14.2	294,680	25.6	1,196,920	13.1	368,670	26.9
Attempted/threatened violence	3,934,980	45.1	582,660	50.6	2,517,130	27.5	421,460	30.7
Rape/sexual assault ^b	40,860	0.5	2,830 ^c	0.2 ^c	362,260	4.0	64,410	4.7
Robbery	611,220	7.0	201,760	17.5	302,440	3.3	117,460	8.6
Completed/property taken	354,940	4.1	133,380	11.6	181,410	2.0	97,680	7.1
With injury	129,610	1.5	28,620	2.5	67,690	0.7	24,530 ^c	1.8 ^c
Without injury	225,330	2.6	104,760	9.1	113,720	1.2	73,150	5.3
Attempted to take property	256,280	2.9	68,380	5.9	121,030	1.3	19,780 ^c	1.4 ^c
With injury	46,840	0.5	10,750 ^c	0.9 ^c	30,320	0.3	7,590 ^c	0.6 ^c
Without injury	209,430	2.4	57,630	5.0	90,710	1.0	12,190 ^c	0.9 ^c
Assault	4,523,360	51.9	672,750	58.4	3,049,350	33.3	608,260	44.4
Aggravated	1,400,820	16.1	236,110	20.5	625,390	6.8	235,710	17.2
With injury	327,940	3.8	80,740	7.0	173,310	1.9	103,020	7.5
Threatened with weapon	1,072,880	12.3	155,370	13.5	452,070	4.9	132,690	9.7
Simple	3,122,540	35.8	436,630	37.9	2,423,970	26.4	372,550	27.2
With minor injury	529,140	6.1	80,560	7.0	594,100	6.5	125,840	9.2
Without injury	2,593,400	29.7	355,080	30.9	1,829,860	20.0	246,710	18.0
Purse snatching/pocket picking	143,600	1.6	87,960	7.6	216,060	2.4	53,460	3.9
Population age 12 and older	87,222,730	NA	11,519,830	NA	91,689,740	NA	13,710,230	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 6.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3 8

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By race and age of victim, and type of crime, United States, 1993^a

Race and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Completed violence	Attempted/threatened violence	Rape/sexual assault ^b	Robbery			Assault			Purse snatching/pocket picking
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple	
White												
12 to 15 years	11,893,120	121.5	39.1	82.4	3.8	11.8	3.1	8.7	105.9	22.5	83.4	4.3
16 to 19 years	11,263,270	118.1	32.4	85.6	7.6	9.8	2.7	7.1	100.6	27.4	73.3	3.6
20 to 24 years	15,288,520	91.8	27.2	64.6	5.8	8.9	3.1	5.8	77.1	24.8	52.4	1.7 ^c
25 to 34 years	34,989,570	59.4	16.3	43.1	2.6	5.9	2.1	3.8	50.9	15.7	35.2	2.0
35 to 49 years	48,598,880	41.0	10.0	31.0	1.6	4.5	1.0	3.5	35.0	8.1	26.9	1.5
50 to 64 years	29,071,370	17.3	3.4	13.9	0.3 ^c	2.7	1.2	1.5	14.4	3.7	10.7	1.2
65 years and older	27,807,750	4.9	1.2	3.7	0.3 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.8	3.7	0.9 ^c	2.7	2.2
Black												
12 to 15 years	2,476,870	129.2	49.8	79.4	7.3 ^c	21.3	5.9 ^c	15.4	100.6	32.2	68.3	5.9 ^c
16 to 19 years	2,147,300	118.7	47.2	71.5	5.8 ^c	20.7	1.3 ^c	19.4	92.1	47.4	44.7	3.1 ^c
20 to 24 years	2,542,920	114.7	61.6	53.0	6.1 ^c	19.7	2.4 ^c	17.3	88.9	41.5	47.4	19.7
25 to 34 years	5,552,540	58.3	19.7	38.6	0.8 ^c	15.0	5.7	9.3	42.5	12.1	30.4	4.7 ^c
35 to 49 years	6,677,710	58.1	18.9	39.2	2.5 ^c	8.4	1.9 ^c	6.5	47.2	13.8	33.4	4.9
50 to 64 years	3,311,300	17.0	8.3	8.7	0.0 ^c	6.5 ^c	0.9 ^c	5.6	10.5	6.2 ^c	4.3 ^c	1.3 ^c
65 years and older	2,521,420	13.0	7.3	5.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.4 ^c	8.6 ^c	1.8 ^c	6.8 ^c	2.8 ^c

Note. See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix B.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 9.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3 9

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of crime and annual family income of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Annual family income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
All personal crimes	92.6	59.3	53.6	51.4	51.4	47.4	40.8
Crimes of violence	88.5	57.4	50.6	49.7	49.1	45.7	38.1
Completed violence	33.5	20.3	16.0	13.4	11.3	10.0	9.3
Attempted/threatened violence	55.0	37.1	34.6	36.3	37.8	35.7	28.8
Rape/sexual assault	5.5	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.9
Rape/attempted rape	4.5	1.9	1.4	1.7	0.8	0.8 ^b	0.4 ^b
Rape	2.8	1.3	0.5 ^b	1.0	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted rape ^c	1.7	0.6 ^b	0.9	0.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b
Sexual assault ^d	1.1 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.1	0.6 ^b	1.1	0.3 ^b	1.5 ^b
Robbery	11.8	8.9	5.9	4.5	5.0	4.6	4.2
Completed/property taken	8.5	5.3	4.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2
With injury	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.4 ^b	0.6 ^b
Without injury	5.2	4.0	2.8	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.4 ^b
Attempted to take property	3.2	3.6	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.2	2.0
With injury	1.0 ^b	1.1	0.5 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.2	2.5	1.6	2.0
Assault	71.2	45.7	42.2	43.0	42.2	40.0	32.0
Aggravated	22.7	14.3	13.0	11.5	11.7	8.6	6.4
With injury	8.0	4.8	3.4	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.7
Threatened with weapon	14.7	9.5	9.6	8.3	9.6	6.7	4.7
Simple	48.5	31.5	29.2	31.4	30.5	31.4	25.5
With minor injury	13.2	8.1	7.0	5.7	5.3	5.1	3.9
Without injury	35.3	23.4	22.2	25.8	25.2	26.3	21.7
Purse snatching/pocket picking	4.0	1.9	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.7
Population age 12 and older	18,347,030	26,452,570	33,635,530	30,883,930	33,752,180	27,340,170	17,398,260

Note. See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix B.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^dIncludes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 14.

Table 3.10

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	All areas	Locality of residence										
		Total		50,000 to 49,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		Rural
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Personal crimes	53.7	73.4	47.5	69.6	41.5	75.8	55.3	73.3	43.3	76.4	52.0	43.4
Crimes of violence	51.3	68.8	45.8	65.5	40.4	75.1	53.2	69.8	41.7	67.0	49.6	42.1
Completed violence	15.2	23.0	12.2	19.8	9.9	24.3	16.0	25.5	10.6	24.0	12.9	11.9
Attempted/threatened violence	36.1	45.7	33.5	45.7	30.5	50.8	37.1	44.3	31.1	43.0	36.7	30.2
Rape/sexual assault ^b	2.3	3.4	1.7	3.7	0.7 ^c	4.3	1.9	4.2	2.5	1.7 ^c	2.1	2.2
Robbery	6.1	10.7	5.0	4.9	3.5	11.5	6.8	11.2	3.7	17.2	6.7	3.0
Completed/property taken	3.9	7.5	2.8	3.7	1.9	8.1	4.6	8.3	1.4 ^c	11.1	3.4	1.8
With injury	1.3	2.5	0.9	1.0 ^c	0.9	2.4	1.2	3.3	0.5 ^c	3.7	0.9 ^c	0.7
Without injury	2.6	5.0	1.9	2.7	1.0	5.7	3.4	5.0	0.9 ^c	7.4	2.5	1.1
Attempted to take property	2.3	3.3	2.2	1.2 ^c	1.0	3.4	2.1	2.9	2.3	6.1	3.3	1.3
With injury	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4 ^c	0.1 ^c	1.4 ^c	0.4	0.4 ^c	0.4 ^c	1.1 ^c	0.7 ^c	0.3
Without injury	1.8	2.5	1.9	0.8 ^c	1.5	2.1 ^c	1.7	2.5	2.0	5.0	2.6	1.0
Assault	42.9	54.6	39.1	57.0	36.2	59.3	44.4	54.4	35.5	48.1	40.8	36.9
Aggravated	12.1	15.1	11.1	14.4	9.9	13.2	12.4	18.4	11.2	14.9	11.6	10.5
With injury	3.4	4.6	2.8	3.8	2.1	3.9	3.8	5.7	2.6	5.2	3.1	3.0
Threatened with weapon	8.7	10.5	8.3	10.6	7.8	9.3	8.6	12.7	8.6	9.6	8.5	7.6
Simple	30.8	39.5	28.0	42.6	26.3	46.1	32.0	36.0	24.3	33.2	29.3	26.2
With minor injury	6.4	8.7	5.5	9.7	5.4	9.4	6.6	9.0	4.6	6.6	4.9	5.6
Without injury	24.4	30.8	22.5	32.9	20.9	36.7	25.4	27.0	19.7	26.7	24.4	20.6
Purse snatching/ pocket picking	2.4	4.6	1.8	4.1	1.2	0.7 ^c	2.1	3.5	1.7	9.4	2.4	1.3
Population age 12 and older	211,524,770	59,949,390	94,088,710	19,510,500	32,493,010	12,395,130	24,585,550	12,536,630	18,603,530	15,507,130	18,406,620	57,486,660

Note: See Note, table 3.1. "Urban" denotes central cities; "suburban" denotes outside central cities; "rural" denotes nonmetropolitan areas. The population range categories shown for "urban" and "suburban" are based on the size of the core city of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) and do not reflect the population of the entire MSA. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^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, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 52.

Table 3.11

Estimated number and percent of violent victimization incidents

By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	989,8980	100%	504,5040	51.0%	485,3940	49.0%
Completed violence	294,2240	100	132,5350	45.0	161,6900	55.0
Attempted/threatened violence	695,6740	100	371,9690	53.5	323,7050	46.5
Rape/sexual assault	47,2760	100	12,2090	25.8	35,0670	74.2
Rape/attempted rape	30,5890	100	7,2850	23.8	23,3050	76.2
Rape	16,0380	100	3,4070	21.2	12,6310	78.8
Attempted rape ^b	14,5510	100	3,8780	26.6	10,6730	73.4
Sexual assault ^c	16,6870	100	4,9240	29.5	11,7630	70.5
Robbery	116,1900	100	93,0860	80.1	23,1040	19.9
Completed/property taken	72,3140	100	57,0450	78.9	15,2690	21.1
With injury	25,3950	100	18,3680	72.3	7,0260	27.7
Without injury	46,9200	100	38,6770	82.4	8,2430	17.6
Attempted to take property	43,8760	100	36,0410	82.1	7,8350	17.9
With injury	8,9980	100	6,1240	68.1	2,8740	31.9
Without injury	34,8770	100	29,9170	85.8	4,9600	14.2
Assault	826,4320	100	399,2090	48.3	427,2230	51.7
Aggravated	222,0180	100	128,1200	57.7	93,8980	42.3
With injury	62,3010	100	28,9650	46.5	33,3360	53.5
Threatened with weapon	159,7170	100	99,1550	62.1	60,5620	37.9
Simple	604,4150	100	271,0900	44.9	333,3250	55.1
With minor injury	127,3190	100	38,4190	30.2	88,9000	69.8
Without injury	477,0950	100	232,6700	48.8	244,4250	51.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape.

^cIncludes threats.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 27.

Table 3.12

Estimated percent distribution of violent victimization

By type of crime and relationship to offender, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Total number of victimizations	Total crimes	Victim-offender relationship										
			Total	Related					Well known ^b	Casual acquaintances	Don't know relationship	Strangers	Don't know number of offenders
				Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Other relatives					
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	100%	9.4%	3.3%	1.7%	0.9%	0.8%	2.7%	22.9%	14.8%	1.5%	49.1%	2.2%
Completed violence	3,212,740	100	13.6	5.6	2.3	1.6	0.9	3.3	26.1	12.9	2.6	41.9	2.9
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	100	7.7	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.7	2.5	21.6	15.6	1.1	52.1	1.9
Rape/sexual assault ^c	485,290	100	13.8	3.9 ^c	6.6	1.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.9 ^c	33.0	25.7	2.2 ^c	24.4	1.0 ^c
Robbery	1,291,020	100	4.2	0.7 ^c	1.5 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.2 ^c	1.5 ^c	9.5	5.0	2.8	76.1	2.4
Completed/property taken	814,810	100	4.1	0.3 ^c	1.6 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.2 ^c	1.5 ^c	12.5	3.1 ^c	4.5	73.8	2.1 ^c
Attempted to take property	476,210	100	4.3 ^c	1.5 ^c	1.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.5 ^c	4.3	8.3	0.0 ^c	80.1	2.9 ^c
Assault	9,071,790	100	10.0	3.7	1.5	0.9	0.9	2.9	24.3	15.7	1.3	46.6	2.2
Aggravated	2,562,860	100	7.9	1.4	1.7	0.9 ^c	0.6 ^c	3.2	19.8	13.0	2.1	53.5	3.8
Simple	6,508,930	100	10.8	4.6	1.4	0.9	1.1	2.8	26.0	16.7	1.0	43.9	1.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^dIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

^aDetail may not add 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, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 34.

Table 3.13

Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used by offenders in violent victimization incidents

By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1993^a

All incidents	Total Incidents	No weapon used	Weapon used										Don't know if weapon present		
			Number	Percent	Total	Total firearm	Hand gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown	Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object		Other weapon	Weapon type unknown
Crimes of violence	9,898,980	100%	65.7%	27.3%	10.3%	8.9%	1.3%	0.1% ^b	6.3%	1.0%	3.7%	4.8%	1.2%	6.9%	
Completed violence	2,942,240	100	62.8	31.4	11.2	10.1	0.7 ^b	0.3 ^b	7.2	1.3	4.5	6.0	1.1	5.9	
Attempted/threatened violence	6,956,740	100	67.0	25.6	10.0	8.4	1.5	0.1 ^b	5.9	0.9	3.4	4.2	1.2	7.4	
Rape/sexual assault ^c	472,760	100	83.4	7.5	4.2 ^b	4.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.6 ^b	9.1	
Robbery	1,161,900	100	39.2	52.1	25.1	24.2	0.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	14.3	1.6 ^b	4.8	4.3	2.0 ^b	8.8	
Completed/property taken	723,140	100	33.1	59.6	31.9	30.4	1.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	14.1	2.2 ^b	5.5	4.1	1.9 ^b	7.2	
Without injury	253,950	100	47.0	45.2	9.9 ^b	9.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	8.8 ^b	3.2 ^b	10.4 ^b	9.3 ^b	3.7 ^b	7.9 ^b	
Attempted to take property	469,200	100	25.6	67.5	43.8	41.5	2.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	17.0	1.7 ^b	2.9 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.6 ^b	6.9	
Without injury	438,760	100	49.1	39.6	14.0	14.0	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	14.6	0.6 ^b	3.5 ^b	4.8 ^b	2.1 ^b	11.3	
Assault	8,264,320	100	68.5	25.0	8.6	7.0	1.4	0.2 ^b	5.5	1.0	3.7	5.1	1.1	6.6	
Aggravated	2,220,180	100	5.8	93.0	32.1	26.2	5.2	0.7 ^b	20.3	3.7	13.9	18.9	4.1	1.2 ^b	
Without injury	623,010	100	20.7	75.1	13.5	10.4	1.4 ^b	1.6 ^b	16.8	3.8	14.8	23.4	2.9 ^b	4.2 ^b	
Treated with weapon	1,597,170	100	NA	100.0	39.3	32.4	6.6	0.3 ^b	21.7	3.7	13.5	17.1	4.6	0.0 ^b	
Simple ^d	6,044,150	100	91.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.5	
With minor injury	1,273,190	100	95.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	
Without injury	4,770,950	100	90.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5	
<u>Involving strangers</u>															
Crimes of violence	5,045,040	100	55.1	34.8	14.4	12.6	1.6	0.3 ^b	7.7	1.0	4.6	5.6	1.5	10.1	
Rape/sexual assault ^c	122,090	100	60.0	15.0 ^b	8.7 ^b	8.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.8 ^b	2.0 ^b	0.0 ^c	1.9 ^b	25.0	
Robbery	930,860	100	34.1	56.3	29.5	28.3	1.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	16.2	1.1 ^b	4.4	3.4	1.7 ^b	9.6	
Aggravated assault	1,281,200	100	3.8	94.6	34.6	28.2	5.4	1.0 ^b	18.5	2.8	14.8	19.7	4.3	1.6 ^b	
Simple assault ^c	2,710,900	100	86.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.6	
<u>Involving nonstrangers</u>															
Crimes of violence	4,853,940	100	76.8	19.6	6.1	5.1	1.0	0.0 ^b	4.9	1.1	2.7	3.9	3.9	3.6	
Rape/sexual assault ^c	350,670	100	91.5	4.9 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.6	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.6 ^c	0.0 ^b	3.5 ^b	
Robbery	231,040	100	59.5	35.1	7.6 ^b	7.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.8 ^b	3.4 ^b	6.2 ^b	8.1 ^c	3.0 ^b	5.4 ^b	
Aggravated assault	938,980	100	8.5	90.8	28.7	23.5	4.9	0.2 ^b	22.9	5.0	12.7 ^b	17.9	3.8	0.6 ^b	
Simple assault ^d	3,333,250	100	95.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4	

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Responses for weapons use are tallied once, based upon a hierarchy. In previous years, multiple responses for weapons were tallied. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault

^dSimple assault, by definition, does not involve the use of a weapon.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 66.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.14

Estimated percent of violent victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By type of crime and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1993

Type of crime	Percent of all victimizations		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	70.6%	69.9%	71.3%
Completed violence	68.0	60.9	74.3
Attempted/threatened violence	71.7	73.2	69.8
Rape/sexual assault ^a	80.7	77.1	82.1
Robbery	61.2	61.2	61.5
Completed/property taken	50.2	48.7	56.4
With injury	65.1	67.1	59.7
Without injury	42.7	40.6	53.8
Attempted to take property	80.0	81.8	71.4
With injury	95.2	93.2	100.0
Without injury	76.2	79.5	55.7
Assault	71.4	71.8	71.0
Aggravated	73.3	73.3	73.4
With injury	69.9	65.9	73.6
Threatened with weapon	74.7	75.4	73.3
Simple	70.6	71.0	70.2
With minor injury	75.6	72.8	76.9
Without injury	69.3	70.7	67.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 68.

Table 3.15

Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime

By selected characteristics of victim, United States, 1993^a

Self-protective measure	Sex			Race ^b	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Attacked offender with weapon	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.4
Attacked offender without weapon	11.6	14.0	8.6	11.4	12.1
Threatened offender with weapon	1.7	2.3	1.0	1.6	2.5
Threatened offender without weapon	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.8
Resisted or captured offender	21.2	23.1	18.9	20.7	24.4
Scared or warned offender	8.4	5.7	11.6	9.0	4.8
Persuaded or appeased offender	12.3	12.4	12.3	11.9	14.2
Ran away or hid	16.1	16.2	16.0	16.3	14.2
Got help or gave alarm	8.9	6.2	12.1	8.9	9.2
Screamed from pain or fear	1.7	0.0	3.2	1.7	2.2
Took other measures	15.1	16.1	13.9	15.9	11.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes data on persons of "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 71.

Table 3.16

Estimated percent distribution of the effectiveness of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime

By person taking measure, outcome of action, and type of crime, United States, 1993^a

Person taking action and type of crime	Number of victimizations	Total	Percent of victimizations					Don't know	Not available
			Helped situation	Hurt situation	Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation			
Measure taken by victim									
Crimes of violence	7,655,650	100%	67.2%	8.4%	7.0%	10.8%	6.4%	0.2%	
Rape/sexual assault ^b	391,650	100	56.5	11.6	7.9	16.5	5.9 ^c	1.5 ^c	
Robbery	790,620	100	70.1	6.7	7.6	9.0	6.4	0.3 ^c	
Assault	6,473,390	100	67.5	8.4	6.9	10.6	6.4	0.1 ^c	
Aggravated	1,879,440	100	73.7	6.2	5.5	9.1	5.4	0.1 ^c	
Simple	4,593,940	100	65.0	9.3	7.5	11.3	6.9	0.1 ^c	
Measure taken by others									
Crimes of violence	7,234,810	100	35.6	10.3	1.9	45.4	4.5	2.2	
Rape/sexual assault ^b	148,060	100	42.3	11.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	35.4	3.9 ^c	7.2 ^c	
Robbery	716,220	100	33.8	8.0	1.2 ^c	51.6	1.9 ^c	3.5 ^c	
Assault	6,370,530	100	35.7	10.5	2.1	44.9	4.8	2.0	
Aggravated	1,820,780	100	38.3	12.1	2.5	39.0	5.5	2.6	
Simple	4,549,750	100	34.7	9.9	1.9	47.3	4.6	1.8	

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes victimizations in which no self-protective actions were taken. Of those victimizations in which a self-protective measure or measures was/were employed, the victim and/or someone else may have taken action. Therefore, the above categories are not mutually exclusive. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.
^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, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 72.

Table 3.17

Respondents reporting whether something was taken from them by force during the last year

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "During the last year, did anyone take something directly from you by using force—such as a stickup, mugging, or threat?"

	Yes	No
1973	2%	98%
1974	4	96
1976	2	98
1977	2	98
1980	2	98
1982	2	98
1984	2	98
1985	2	98
1987	2	98
1988	2	98
1989	1	98
1990	1	98
1991	2	98
1993	3	97
1994	2	97

Note: The "no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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 3.18

Respondents reporting whether they have been hit by another person

United States, selected years 1973-94

Question: "Have you ever been punched or beaten by another person?"

	Yes	No
1973	28%	72%
1975	32	68
1976	28	72
1978	35	65
1980	33	67
1983	46	54
1984	40	60
1986	36	64
1987	36	64
1988	35	64
1989	36	64
1990	37	63
1991	34	65
1993	36	64
1994	38	62

Note: The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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 3.19

Respondents reporting whether they were physically abused during childhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "When you were growing up, do you remember any time when you were punched or kicked or choked by a parent or other adult guardian?"

	Yes	No
National	12%	88%
Sex		
Male	13	85
Female	10	90
Race		
White	12	88
Nonwhite	9	90
Age		
18 to 29 years	15	85
30 to 49 years	13	87
50 to 64 years	8	91
65 years and older	8	90
Education		
College post graduate	8	91
College graduate	8	92
Some college	13	87
No college	13	86
Income		
\$50,000 and over	6	94
\$30,000 to \$49,999	12	88
\$20,000 to \$29,999	11	89
Under \$20,000	17	82
Community		
Urban area	10	89
Suburban area	13	87
Rural area	12	87
Region		
East	14	86
Midwest	9	90
South	9	91
West	15	82
Politics		
Republican	6	94
Democrat	11	89
Independent	16	82

Note: The "not sure" and "no opinion" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 344 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1994), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.20

Respondents reporting very serious physical abuse during childhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Do you remember ever receiving a more serious physical punishment from a parent or adult guardian than being punched, kicked, or choked?"

	Yes	No
National	5%	94%
Sex		
Male	5	94
Female	5	95
Race		
White	5	95
Nonwhite	9	91
Age		
18 to 29 years	7	93
30 to 49 years	5	95
50 to 64 years	3	96
65 years and older	4	94
Education		
College post graduate	5	94
College graduate	4	96
Some college	8	92
No college	4	95
Income		
\$50,000 and over	2	98
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5	94
\$20,000 to \$29,999	7	93
Under \$20,000	8	91
Community		
Urban area	5	94
Suburban area	5	95
Rural area	6	94
Region		
East	5	95
Midwest	1	98
South	5	94
West	10	90
Politics		
Republican	3	96
Democrat	5	95
Independent	7	93

Note: The "not sure" and "no opinion" categories have been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, No. 344 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1994), p. 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.21

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization

By type of crime and race of head of household, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Race of head of household							
	All races		White		Black		Other	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	32,182,320	322.1	26,795,610	314.8	4,391,520	368.8	995,190	343.7
Household burglary	5,984,000	59.9	4,817,090	56.6	1,018,800	85.6	148,110	51.2
Completed	4,823,770	48.3	3,899,890	45.8	810,330	68.1	113,560	39.2
Forcible entry	1,855,890	18.6	1,391,320	16.3	431,000	36.2	33,580	11.6
Unlawful entry without force	2,967,880	29.7	2,508,570	29.5	379,330	31.9	79,980	27.6
Attempted forcible entry	1,160,230	11.6	917,210	10.8	208,470	17.5	34,560	11.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	19.6	1,461,860	17.2	400,950	33.7	97,740	33.8
Completed	1,290,530	12.9	971,480	11.4	253,140	21.3	65,910	22.8
Attempted	670,010	6.7	490,380	5.8	147,800	12.4	31,830	11.0
Theft ^b	24,237,780	242.6	20,516,660	241.0	2,971,780	249.6	749,340	258.8
Completed	23,020,050	230.4	19,490,480	22.9	2,819,570	236.8	710,000	245.2
Less than \$50	9,652,550	96.6	8,287,350	97.4	1,094,500	91.9	270,700	93.5
\$50 to \$249	7,682,460	76.9	6,511,200	76.5	926,640	77.8	244,620	84.5
\$250 or more	4,252,510	42.6	3,584,360	42.1	540,960	45.4	127,190	43.9
Amount not available	1,432,520	14.3	1,107,560	13.0	257,470	21.6	67,990	23.3
Attempted	1,217,720	12.2	1,026,180	12.1	152,210	12.8	39,340	13.6
Total number of households	99,927,410	NA	85,125,000	NA	11,906,950	NA	2,895,460	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 16.

Table 3.22

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization

By type of crime and ethnicity of head of household, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Ethnicity of head of household					
	Total ^b		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Property crimes	32,182,320	322.1	3,023,890	442.2	29,007,310	313.2
Household burglary	5,984,000	59.9	595,790	67.1	5,360,190	57.9
Completed	4,823,770	48.3	478,440	70.0	4,319,250	46.6
Forcible entry	1,855,890	18.6	182,580	26.7	1,655,060	17.9
Unlawful entry without force	2,967,880	29.7	295,860	43.3	2,664,190	28.8
Attempted forcible entry	1,160,230	11.6	117,350	17.2	1,040,940	11.2
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	19.6	251,330	36.8	1,705,180	18.4
Completed	1,290,530	12.9	179,330	26.2	1,107,170	12.0
Attempted	670,010	6.7	72,000	10.5	598,010	6.5
Theft ^c	24,237,780	242.6	2,176,770	318.4	21,941,940	236.9
Completed	23,020,050	230.4	2,049,860	299.8	20,855,290	225.2
Less than \$50	9,652,550	96.6	669,850	98.0	8,938,430	96.5
\$50 to \$249	7,682,460	76.9	771,810	112.9	6,868,680	74.2
\$250 or more	4,252,510	42.6	444,040	64.9	3,783,540	40.9
Amount not available	1,432,520	14.3	164,160	24.0	1,264,640	13.7
Attempted	1,217,720	12.2	126,910	18.6	1,086,650	11.7
Total number of households	99,927,410	NA	6,837,600	NA	92,609,620	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained, which is not shown separately.^cIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 17.

Table 3.23

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization

By type of crime and annual family income of victim, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Annual family income						
	Less than \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$34,999	\$35,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$74,999	\$75,000 or more
Property crimes	314.9	299.4	310.4	335.8	340.8	371.7	388.5
Household burglary	97.3	66.9	58.0	50.8	54.3	49.7	51.2
Completed	78.2	52.1	44.9	42.9	43.4	41.8	42.8
Forcible entry	28.1	19.2	20.1	16.0	17.3	16.0	10.8
Unlawful entry without force	50.1	32.8	24.8	26.8	26.2	25.8	31.9
Attempted forcible entry	19.1	14.9	13.2	7.9	10.9	7.9	8.4
Motor vehicle theft	14.1	18.9	18.6	21.2	18.6	22.4	26.4
Completed	9.5	13.9	11.5	14.4	11.7	15.0	16.8
Attempted	4.6	5.0	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.4	9.6
Theft ^b	203.5	213.6	233.8	263.9	267.9	299.6	310.9
Completed	194.5	201.9	222.5	250.2	253.1	286.0	291.2
Less than \$50	83.3	85.7	95.5	109.0	111.5	124.4	105.5
\$50 to \$249	65.8	70.7	74.7	81.3	80.6	92.4	98.1
\$250 or more	32.5	33.7	36.9	43.3	47.9	54.2	73.0
Amount not available	12.9	11.8	15.4	16.6	13.2	15.0	14.6
Attempted	8.9	11.6	11.3	13.6	14.8	13.6	19.7
Total number of households	11,345,760	14,221,480	16,395,340	14,016,520	14,259,860	10,763,360	6,904,420

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Table excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 20.

Table 3.24

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization

By type of crime and locality of residence, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	All areas	Locality of residence										
		Total		50,000 to 249,999		250,000 to 499,999		500,000 to 999,999		1,000,000 or more		Rural
		Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	Urban	Suburban	
Property crimes	322.1	410.4	304.4	352.6	276.3	431.8	308.9	445.0	309.0	437.2	343.1	250.9
Household burglary	59.9	84.1	46.8	72.6	48.6	90.6	48.9	86.3	41.5	89.9	46.3	53.6
Completed	48.3	66.9	37.7	57.2	39.0	71.6	36.2	72.3	35.1	70.9	40.0	44.3
Forcible entry	18.6	30.3	13.8	24.5	12.4	30.8	13.5	32.3	13.6	35.5	16.7	13.1
Unlawful entry without force	29.7	36.6	23.9	32.7	26.7	40.8	22.7	40.0	21.5	35.4	23.4	31.2
Attempted forcible entry	29.7	36.6	23.9	32.7	26.7	40.8	22.7	40.0	21.5	35.4	23.4	31.2
Completed	11.6	17.2	9.1	15.4	9.8	19.0	12.7	16.0	6.4	19.0	6.3	9.3
Motor vehicle theft	13.6	34.2	17.0	18.2	11.3	40.3	16.6	36.9	20.9	47.3	23.7	7.3
Completed	12.9	21.5	11.1	11.1	8.1	24.4	11.0	23.1	12.2	31.0	15.6	6.1
Attempted	6.7	12.7	5.9	7.1	3.2	15.9	5.6	13.9	8.7	16.3	8.1	1.2
Theft ^b	242.6	292.0	240.6	261.9	216.4	301.0	243.4	319.7	246.7	299.9	273.1	189.9
Completed	230.4	273.4	229.1	245.5	207.2	282.2	233.7	302.0	233.1	277.8	257.1	183.9
Less than \$50	96.6	103.5	97.4	103.1	98.5	115.5	96.0	117.0	98.9	83.0	96.2	87.5
\$50 to \$249	76.9	98.8	72.5	92.1	63.3	98.0	76.0	106.2	72.4	101.7	83.8	59.3
\$250 or more	42.6	53.6	44.0	38.2	35.6	51.7	46.2	58.1	44.9	70.7	54.9	27.8
Amount not available	14.3	17.6	15.2	12.1	9.9	17.0	15.5	20.7	16.9	22.4	22.1	9.3
Attempted	12.2	18.6	11.5	16.3	9.2	18.8	9.7	17.7	13.6	22.1	16.0	6.0
Total number of households	99,927,410	30,152,160	43,001,100	9,751,800	14,599,320	6,265,770	11,394,970	6,397,600	8,716,880	7,736,990	8,289,930	26,774,150

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.10. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 53.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

Table 3.25

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of property victimization					
By locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime, United States, 1993 ^a					
Locality and race of head of household	Total households	Property crimes	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ^b
All areas					
White	85,125,000	314.8	56.6	17.2	241.0
Black	11,906,950	368.8	85.6	33.7	249.6
Urban					
White	22,263,130	406.8	79.4	30.5	296.9
Black	6,734,320	424.3	104.3	43.3	276.6
Suburban					
White	38,544,010	301.4	46.0	15.8	239.7
Black	3,164,870	340.4	60.3	28.9	251.3
Rural					
White	24,317,860	251.6	52.5	7.2	191.9
Black	2,007,760	227.7	62.5	8.8 ^c	156.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.10. Table excludes data on persons of "other" races. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix B.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

^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, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 55.

Table 3.26

Respondents reporting whether anyone illegally entered their home during the past year		
United States, selected years 1973-94		
Question: "During the last year--that is, between March and now--did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home)?"		
	Yes	No
1973	8%	92%
1974	8	92
1976	7	93
1977	7	93
1980	8	92
1982	8	92
1984	7	93
1985	7	93
1987	6	93
1988	7	93
1989	6	94
1990	6	94
1991	5	94
1993	6	94
1994	6	94

Note: The "no answer" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

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 3.27

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders

By type of crime and perceived age of offender, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)								Not known and not available
		Total	Under 12	12 to 20				30 and older		
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17	18 to 20		21 to 29	
Crimes of violence	8,175,570	100%	1.1%	31.5%	9.5%	11.9%	10.1%	28.0%	37.3%	2.1%
Completed violence	2,219,870	100	0.7 ^b	31.3	9.7	11.7	9.9	30.0	34.9	3.1
Attempted/threatened violence	5,955,690	100	1.2	31.6	9.5	12.0	10.1	27.3	38.2	1.7
Rape/sexual assault ^c	429,790	100	0.0 ^b	20.0	2.9 ^b	8.6	8.4	32.8	43.0	4.2 ^b
Robbery	641,100	100	0.5 ^b	35.1	5.9	15.5	13.6	32.6	27.7	4.1 ^b
Completed/property taken	353,460	100	0.0 ^b	27.6	3.8 ^b	12.1	11.7	36.4	30.6	5.3 ^b
With injury	112,020	100	0.0 ^b	27.8	5.6 ^b	7.1 ^b	15.1 ^b	35.8	31.9	4.5 ^b
Without injury	241,440	100	0.0 ^b	27.6	3.0 ^b	14.5	10.1 ^b	36.7	30.0	5.7 ^b
Attempted to take property	287,630	100	1.1 ^b	44.2	8.5 ^b	19.6	16.0	28.0	24.2	2.5 ^b
With injury	59,680	100	0.0 ^b	32.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	21.4 ^b	11.6 ^b	37.9 ^b	29.1 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	227,940	100	1.4 ^b	47.1	10.8 ^b	19.2	17.2	25.4	22.9	3.2 ^b
Assault	7,104,670	100	1.2	31.9	10.2	11.8	9.8	27.3	37.8	1.8
Aggravated	1,768,590	100	1.1 ^b	30.3	6.8	11.6	12.0	30.1	34.7	3.9
Simple	5,336,080	100	1.2	32.4	11.4	11.9	9.1	26.4	38.9	1.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix B.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 39.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.28

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by lone offenders

By type of crime and perceived race of offender, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Number of lone-offender victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				Not known and not available
		Total	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	8,175,570	100%	64.4%	25.5%	8.4%	1.8%
Completed violence	2,219,870	100	59.0	29.1	9.7	2.2
Attempted/threatened violence	5,955,690	100	66.4	24.1	7.9	1.6
Rape/sexual assault ^b	429,790	100	69.2	17.4	9.1	4.3 ^c
Robbery	641,100	100	35.0	49.3	12.0	3.8 ^c
Completed/property taken	353,460	100	32.5	51.8	12.4	3.3 ^c
With injury	112,020	100	46.0	38.7	11.2 ^c	4.0 ^c
Without injury	241,440	100	26.2	57.8	13.0	3.0 ^c
Attempted to take property	287,630	100	38.1	46.2	11.5	4.2 ^c
With injury	59,680	100	42.3 ^c	39.2 ^c	14.9 ^c	3.5 ^c
Without injury	227,940	100	37.0	48.0	10.6 ^c	4.4 ^c
Assault	7,104,670	100	66.7	23.8	8.0	1.4
Aggravated	1,768,590	100	59.8	29.4	8.5	2.2
Simple	5,336,080	100	69.0	22.0	7.8	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.^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, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 40.

Table 3.29

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders

By type of crime and perceived age of offenders, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived age of multiple offenders (in years)						Not known and not available
		Total	All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	2,437,620	100%	0.6% ^b	48.1%	12.9%	6.5%	26.0%	5.9%
Completed violence	900,860	100	0.5 ^b	43.9	15.6	7.9	26.2	5.9
Attempted/threatened violence	1,536,750	100	0.7 ^b	50.7	11.3	5.6	25.8	5.8
Rape/sexual assault ^c	50,790	100	0.0 ^b	44.7 ^b	25.7 ^b	7.5 ^b	13.3 ^b	8.8 ^b
Robbery	619,270	100	0.4 ^b	42.0	16.4	5.1	30.9	5.3
Completed/property taken	444,300	100	0.5 ^b	36.5	17.0	6.6	32.5	6.8
With injury	156,860	100	0.0 ^b	36.4	16.9 ^b	2.8 ^b	37.9	6.0 ^b
Without injury	287,430	100	0.8 ^b	36.6	17.0	8.7 ^b	29.5	7.3 ^b
Attempted to take property	174,970	100	0.0 ^b	56.0	14.8 ^b	1.1 ^b	26.7	1.3 ^b
With injury	33,580	100	0.0 ^b	65 ^b	12.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	22.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	141,380	100	0.0 ^b	53.3	15.4 ^b	1.4 ^b	27.8	1.6 ^b
Assault	1,767,550	100	0.7 ^b	50.4	11.3	7.0	24.6	6.0
Aggravated	697,940	100	0.0 ^b	48.9	12.8	8.2	23.4	6.7
Simple	1,069,600	100	1.2 ^b	51.3	10.3	6.1	25.4	5.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 45.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Table 3.30

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations by multiple offenders

By type of crime and perceived race of offenders, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Number of multiple-offender victimizations	Perceived race of multiple offenders						Not known and not available
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races		
Crimes of violence	2,437,620	100%	40.3%	33.4%	12.0%	11.5%	2.8%	
Completed violence	900,860	100	31.2	40.8	14.1	10.9	2.9 ^b	
Attempted/threatened violence	1,536,750	100	45.7	29.0	10.8	11.8	2.7	
Rape/sexual assault ^c	50,790	100	44.5 ^b	15.6 ^b	13.4 ^b	26.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Robbery	619,270	100	20.4	54.0	12.9	10.7	2.0 ^b	
Completed/property taken	444,300	100	17.5	56.8	14.4	8.6	2.7 ^b	
With injury	156,860	100	25.6	48.8	15.8 ^b	7.9 ^b	2.0 ^b	
Without injury	287,430	100	13.1	61.2	13.7	8.9 ^b	3.1 ^b	
Attempted to take property	174,970	100	27.6	45.9	9.2 ^b	16.3	0.0 ^b	
With injury	33,580	100	34.0 ^b	50.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	15.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Without injury	141,380	100	25.0	46.1	11.4 ^b	16.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Assault	1,767,550	100	47.2	26.6	11.7	11.3	3.2	
Aggravated	697,940	100	43.6	27.5	13.7	11.2	4.0	
Simple	1,069,600	100	49.6	26.1	10.3	11.4	2.6	

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 46.

Table 3.31

Estimated percent distribution of personal and property incidents

By type of crime and place of occurrence, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Number of incidents	Total	Place of occurrence											
			At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near a friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial building	Parking lot or garage	Inside school building/ on school property	In apartment, yard, park, field, or playground	On street other than near own home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
Crimes of violence	9,898,980	100%	15.2%	6.8%	3.1%	7.9%	4.9%	7.0%	8.6%	13.3%	2.8%	20.3%	0.0%	9.2%
Completed violence	2,942,240	100	24.8	5.0	2.8	9.6	3.8	3.9	7.5	12.6	3.8	18.7	0.8 ^b	6.6
Attempted/threatened violence	6,956,740	100	11.1	7.6	3.3	7.2	5.4	8.3	9.1	13.5	2.4	21.0	0.9	10.3
Rape/sexual assault ^c	472,760	100	37.4	1.8 ^b	1.4 ^b	19.2	2.5 ^b	4.4 ^b	7.3	2.8 ^b	2.8 ^b	10.0	0.7 ^b	9.8
Robbery	1,161,900	100	11.7	4.1	4.8	3.6	1.1 ^b	3.3	13.3	8.8	3.0	36.0	2.1 ^b	8.1
Completed/property taken	723,140	100	13.5	4.9	6.6	4.2	1.5 ^b	2.7 ^b	12.3	6.6	4.1	36.2	1.6 ^b	5.6
With injury	253,950	100	10.1 ^b	1.9 ^b	10.5 ^b	7.7 ^b	1.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	18.2	4.1 ^b	4.8 ^b	35.4	1.0 ^b	3.5 ^b
Without injury	469,200	100	15.4	6.5	4.5 ^b	2.3 ^b	1.3 ^b	3.7 ^b	9.1	8.0	3.8 ^b	36.7	2.0 ^b	6.8
Attempted to take property	438,760	100	8.8	2.8 ^b	1.8 ^b	2.7 ^b	0.5 ^b	4.4 ^b	15.0	12.3	1.1 ^b	35.5	2.9 ^b	12.1
With injury	89,980	100	16.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.2 ^b	5.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.4 ^b	11.7 ^b	5.2 ^b	3.3 ^b	28.6 ^b	5.2 ^b	15.6 ^b
Without injury	348,770	100	6.8 ^b	3.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.1 ^b	0.6 ^b	4.9 ^b	15.8	14.2	0.6 ^b	37.3	2.4 ^b	11.2
Assault	8,264,320	100	14.4	7.5	3.0	7.9	5.6	7.6	8.0	14.5	2.8	18.7	0.7	9.3
Aggravated	2,220,180	100	10.5	9.6	3.8	9.8	5.1	5.7	8.7	6.1	3.7	28.4	0.5 ^b	8.1
Simple	6,044,150	100	15.8	6.7	2.7	7.2	5.8	8.4	7.8	17.6	2.4	15.1	0.8	9.7
Purse snatching/pocket picking	514,630	100	1.5 ^b	2.8 ^b	1.5 ^b	2.1 ^b	6.4	27.7	5.6	11.5	0.9 ^b	16.9	13.7	9.4
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	100	0.8 ^b	26.0	18.7	3.5	NA	0.6 ^b	32.2	1.9	0.6 ^b	12.7	0.1 ^b	2.9
Completed	1,290,530	100	1.2 ^b	25.0	17.5	4.4	NA	0.7 ^b	34.0	0.9 ^b	0.4 ^b	13.0	0.0 ^b	3.0
Attempted	670,010	100	0.0 ^b	28.0	21.2	1.7 ^b	NA	0.6 ^b	28.5	3.9 ^b	0.9 ^b	12.1	0.3 ^b	2.8 ^b
Theft ^d	24,237,780	100	9.2 ^b	28.0	6.0	3.7	2.0	6.0 ^b	15.8	13.1	1.2	5.7	0.6	8.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^dIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cIncludes verbal threats of rape and threats of sexual assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 61.

Table 3.32

Estimated percent distribution of personal and property victimization

By type of crime and whether or not reported to police, United States, 1993^a

Type of crime	Number of victimizations	Total	Percent of victimizations reported to the police		
			Yes ^b	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	43,547,400	100%	35.1%	63.8%	1.1%
Personal crimes	11,365,080	100	40.9	57.7	1.3
Crimes of violence	10,848,090	100	41.6	57.0	1.3
Completed violence	3,212,740	100	53.6	45.6	0.8 ^c
Attempted/threatened violence	7,635,360	100	36.6	61.9	1.6
Rape/sexual assault	485,290	100	28.8	71.2	0.0 ^c
Rape/attempted rape	312,580	100	34.0	66.0	0.0 ^c
Rape	160,380	100	34.7	65.3	0.0 ^c
Attempted rape ^d	152,200	100	33.4	66.6	0.0 ^c
Sexual assault ^e	172,700	100	19.4	80.6	0.0 ^c
Robbery	1,291,020	100	56.1	43.2	0.7 ^c
Completed/property taken	814,810	100	67.6	32.1	0.3 ^c
With injury	274,000	100	69.0	30.3	0.8 ^c
Without injury	540,800	100	66.9	33.1	0.0 ^c
Attempted to take property	476,210	100	36.3	62.1	1.5 ^c
With injury	95,500	100	48.3	51.7	0.0 ^c
Without injury	380,710	100	33.3	64.8	1.9 ^c
Assault	9,071,790	100	40.2	58.3	1.5
Aggravated	2,562,860	100	53.2	45.6	1.2
With injury	712,970	100	58.1	40.1	1.8 ^c
Threatened with weapon	1,849,880	100	51.3	47.7	1.0 ^c
Simple	6,508,930	100	35.2	63.2	1.6
With minor injury	1,356,220	100	49.5	49.7	0.8 ^c
Without injury	5,152,710	100	31.4	66.8	1.8
Purse snatching/pocket picking	516,980	100	27.0	72.6	0.4 ^c
Completed purse snatching	90,330	100	55.9	44.1	0.0 ^c
Attempted purse snatching	45,500	100	9.3	85.7	5.0 ^c
Pocket picking	381,160	100	22.3	77.7	0.0 ^c
Property crimes	32,182,320	100	33.1	65.9	1.0
Household burglary	5,984,000	100	48.9	50.3	0.8
Completed	4,823,770	100	51.7	47.7	0.6
Forcible entry	1,855,890	100	75.0	24.5	0.6 ^c
Unlawful entry without force	2,967,880	100	37.1	62.2	0.7 ^c
Attempted forcible entry	1,160,230	100	37.3	61.2	1.6 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,960,540	100	77.7	21.7	0.6 ^c
Completed	1,290,530	100	93.4	6.4	0.2 ^c
Attempted	670,010	100	47.4	51.2	1.4 ^c
Theft ^f	24,237,780	100	25.6	73.3	1.1
Completed	23,020,050	100	25.4	73.5	1.1
Less than \$50	9,652,550	100	11.9	87.3	0.8
\$50 to \$249	7,682,460	100	25.9	72.8	1.3
\$250 or more	4,252,510	100	57.0	42.2	0.8
Amount not available	1,432,520	100	20.4	76.3	3.3
Attempted	1,217,720	100	28.6	69.8	1.6 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bFigures in this column represent the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^dIncludes verbal threats of rape.^eIncludes threats.^fIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 91.

Table 3.33

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and property victimizations to police
By type of crime, United States, 1993^a

Reasons for reporting to police	All personal crimes				All property crimes			
	Total	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ^b
Total		Robbery	Assault					
Number of reasons for reporting victimizations ^c	3,376,200	3,241,000	647,380	2,470,870	10,388,500	3,162,680	1,382,230	5,843,590
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Stop or prevent this incident	14.7	15.1	7.9	17.1	4.8	7.2	2.6	4.0
Needed help due to injury	1.9	2.0	2.6 ^d	1.5	0.2 ^d	0.1 ^d	0.3 ^d	0.2 ^d
To recover property	4.8	4.1	17.3 ^d	0.7 ^d	21.8	16.8	32.4	21.9
To collect insurance	0.9	0.9	2.0 ^d	0.6 ^d	6.2	3.9	8.1	7.1
To prevent further crimes by offender against victim	18.0	18.7	7.3	21.7	7.4	11.7	2.9	6.2
To prevent crime by offender against anyone	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.5	4.7	5.7	2.8	4.6
To punish offender	6.6	6.8	7.8	6.4	3.7	4.2	4.6	3.2
To catch or find offender	4.4	4.2	10.5	2.7	5.4	6.7	6.0	4.6
To improve police surveillance	2.4	2.5	3.9 ^d	2.2	5.9	8.8	4.1	4.7
Duty to notify police	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.7	5.2	5.7	6.0
Because it was a crime	21.8	21.7	21.3	22.1	28.5	24.9	27.7	30.7
Some other reason	9.2	9.0	3.1 ^d	10.7	4.4	4.1	2.3	5.1
Not available	1.3	1.3	2.1 ^d	1.2	1.2	0.7 ^d	0.5 ^d	1.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix B.

^dEstimate 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, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 101. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

^cSome respondents may have cited more than one reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 3.34

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and property victimizations to police
By type of crime, United States, 1993^a

Reasons for not reporting to police	All personal crimes				All property crimes			
	Total	Crimes of violence			Total	Household burglary	Motor vehicle theft	Theft ^b
Total		Robbery	Assault					
Number of reasons for not reporting victimizations ^c	7,614,590	7,129,760	654,840	6,055,780	25,621,170	3,749,270	540,120	21,331,780
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Reported to another official	11.9	11.9	4.9	13.1	9.6	4.5	5.5	10.6
Private or personal matter	19.6	20.8	8.6	21.8	5.0	6.5	5.7	4.7
Object recovered; offender unsuccessful	18.7	18.3	20.2	18.9	29.1	24.1	29.8	30.0
Not important enough	5.4	5.7	3.3 ^d	6.0	3.5	5.9	3.4 ^d	3.1
Insurance would not cover	0.1 ^d	0.1 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.1 ^d	1.8	1.9	4.0 ^d	1.7
Not aware crime occurred until later	0.6	0.1 ^d	1.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	5.2	7.5	9.8	4.7
Unable to recover property; no ID number	0.3 ^d	0.2 ^d	2.1 ^d	0.0 ^d	6.9	6.6	0.6 ^d	7.1
Lack of proof	4.8	4.2	14.1	3.3	10.9	13.1	15.3	10.4
Police would not want to be bothered	5.7	5.6	6.6	5.7	8.0	8.3	6.0	8.0
Police inefficient, ineffective, or biased	3.5	3.4	4.9	3.1	3.2	4.2	4.2 ^d	3.1
Fear of reprisal	4.1	4.3	4.2 ^d	3.8	0.6	0.5 ^d	0.4 ^d	0.6
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.7	3.1	5.0	2.9	3.7	2.6	2.1 ^d	3.9
Other reasons	21.6	22.3	25.2	21.3	12.6	14.3	13.1	12.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix B.

^dEstimate 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, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 102. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes crimes previously classified as "personal larceny without contact" and "household larceny."

^cSome respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 3.35

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1982-94

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	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)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	54.8%	52.4%	56.0%	55.6%	52.7%	52.2%	52.5%	56.3%	54.6%	55.4%	55.4%	55.3%	56.6%
Once	27.4	27.2	25.8	26.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	26.2	24.8	26.2	27.0	25.6	25.3
Twice	11.2	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.5	10.6	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.0	11.0
3 or 4 times	4.5	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.7	5.1
5 or more times	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.1
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	83.8	83.7	83.6	85.1	82.5	79.7	78.0	79.4	77.9	77.2	77.5	75.1	76.8
Once	12.7	12.2	12.0	10.7	13.5	15.2	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.7	15.3	17.2	16.8
Twice	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.8	4.6	4.0	4.1
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.6
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	66.4	66.9	69.1	68.9	67.9	66.2	65.7	66.7	66.3	65.8	66.4	66.1	67.0
Once	21.1	19.9	18.7	19.4	21.7	21.5	21.1	21.3	19.5	21.6	19.6	19.1	19.6
Twice	7.8	8.8	6.8	7.6	7.0	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.9	7.7	9.4	9.2	8.5
3 or 4 times	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.8
5 or more times	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.2
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.2	94.8	94.8	95.2	95.3	95.0	95.5	94.7	94.4	94.5	94.3	93.9	94.9
Once	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5
Twice	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	83.7	82.7	83.4	83.8	84.2	83.2	82.8	81.3	81.9	81.4	80.7	79.6	80.9
Once	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.2	10.4	11.1	10.9	11.5	11.3
Twice	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.7
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	2.4
5 or more times	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.7
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	84.9	83.6	83.4	83.6	84.4	82.8	84.1	84.2	83.3	83.8	84.0	83.6	84.9
Once	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.3
Twice	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.7
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7
5 or more times	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	71.7	70.8	72.4	71.8	71.7	70.3	69.3	69.6	66.8	69.1	69.3	69.0	70.1
Once	14.5	14.5	13.3	13.3	15.2	14.1	14.7	14.2	15.3	13.5	13.7	13.1	13.2
Twice	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.2	8.0	6.8	6.2	7.6	6.8
3 or 4 times	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.2	4.5
5 or more times	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.4	6.1	5.5

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1994 by the Monitoring the Future Project at the University of Michigan's 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 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.36

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1982-94

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often..."

Type of victimization	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	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)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	50.8%	59.1%	47.9%	56.8%	51.7%	61.0%	50.7%	60.7%	47.7%	57.4%	47.0%	57.1%
Once	28.3	28.3	27.3	27.1	25.9	25.2	28.2	25.3	29.8	27.7	30.4	26.4
Twice	13.4	9.0	14.4	10.1	12.5	9.3	12.6	8.7	12.3	9.8	12.9	10.2
3 or 4 times	4.8	4.1	8.1	4.6	7.1	3.5	6.2	3.8	7.1	3.8	6.1	4.5
5 or more times	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.3	3.6	1.8
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	80.5	87.5	79.8	88.0	79.5	88.5	81.9	88.3	77.9	86.9	75.1	84.2
Once	14.8	10.4	14.9	9.5	14.6	9.2	12.7	8.8	16.8	10.5	18.5	12.0
Twice	2.8	1.3	3.5	2.0	3.8	1.5	4.4	1.6	3.5	1.8	4.2	2.1
3 or 4 times	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	59.3	73.5	58.1	76.1	62.1	76.4	62.5	75.3	61.1	74.0	62.0	70.6
Once	25.0	17.0	24.9	14.9	22.0	15.0	23.3	15.7	25.2	18.5	23.6	19.6
Twice	9.8	5.8	11.6	6.0	8.7	5.2	9.6	5.5	8.8	5.5	9.9	6.6
3 or 4 times	4.2	2.7	4.2	1.9	4.9	2.4	3.4	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.5	2.3
5 or more times	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	93.0	97.8	92.2	97.8	92.4	97.7	93.3	97.3	93.3	97.4	92.5	97.6
Once	5.1	1.6	4.8	1.2	5.3	1.9	4.2	2.0	4.6	1.9	5.6	2.1
Twice	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	(a)
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	78.5	89.1	77.1	89.4	77.2	90.7	78.9	89.2	79.4	89.2	76.7	89.6
Once	13.4	7.3	14.0	7.5	13.9	6.2	12.6	7.2	12.6	8.1	14.4	6.8
Twice	4.9	1.8	4.2	2.0	4.8	1.5	4.5	2.7	4.9	1.6	4.7	1.9
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.4	2.8	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.2	0.9
5 or more times	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	82.7	87.4	82.5	85.3	81.8	85.7	82.9	84.9	83.8	85.4	81.2	84.5
Once	10.8	7.4	10.6	8.2	9.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	10.4	9.5	11.9	8.7
Twice	3.6	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.1
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2
5 or more times	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	63.9	79.4	63.4	78.6	65.4	80.0	65.1	79.1	65.6	77.8	65.2	75.0
Once	17.3	11.5	17.1	12.0	14.6	11.7	15.2	10.9	16.9	13.3	14.9	13.2
Twice	7.3	3.8	7.5	3.4	6.9	3.7	8.1	4.4	7.4	4.4	7.4	5.3
3 or 4 times	5.1	2.3	5.1	3.1	6.1	2.8	5.4	2.6	5.3	2.6	6.5	3.0
5 or more times	6.5	2.9	7.0	2.9	6.9	1.8	6.2	3.1	4.8	1.8	6.0	3.4

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 106, 107; *1989*, pp. 106, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
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)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)
46.5%	58.8%	53.2%	59.8%	52.8%	57.3%	50.4%	60.9%	49.9%	60.8%	50.9%	60.3%	53.8%	59.5%
30.3	26.2	27.0	25.4	24.6	24.9	28.1	23.9	28.8	25.5	25.9	24.4	24.1	26.5
13.1	10.0	12.0	9.3	12.5	11.5	12.1	9.8	12.7	8.3	13.1	9.0	12.9	9.1
6.7	3.9	5.4	3.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.0	5.7	4.2	6.6	5.0	6.4	3.6
3.4	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.5	1.2	3.2	1.4	2.9	1.2	3.5	1.3	2.8	1.2
72.4	84.0	76.8	81.8	75.6	81.2	73.2	81.6	73.3	82.7	69.0	81.3	73.6	81.0
19.6	11.9	16.7	15.1	16.5	13.6	18.5	13.1	17.5	12.2	20.8	13.9	19.0	14.4
4.7	3.0	3.6	2.3	4.9	2.9	5.6	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.3	2.6	4.6	3.2
2.2	0.9	2.1	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.4	3.3	1.9	2.2	0.9
1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.5
59.7	72.1	60.9	72.6	60.8	73.2	59.7	72.3	61.3	71.8	61.6	71.1	61.8	72.1
24.8	17.7	25.4	17.6	21.9	16.1	24.5	18.8	21.5	18.4	21.7	16.2	22.0	17.2
9.7	7.2	9.6	5.9	10.5	7.3	10.0	5.1	11.9	6.8	9.8	8.6	10.9	6.0
4.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	4.2	2.3	4.8	3.5	4.4	3.3
1.5	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.2	0.6	0.9	1.4
92.7	98.2	91.8	97.4	91.2	98.3	92.0	97.2	90.8	98.4	91.3	97.1	93.1	96.9
5.0	1.2	5.6	2.2	5.9	1.3	5.9	2.3	6.2	1.3	4.6	2.1	5.1	1.8
1.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.4	2.4	0.3	2.6	0.1	1.4	0.9
0.7	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	(a)	0.2
76.7	88.9	74.8	87.4	76.1	88.7	75.2	87.9	73.8	88.3	72.7	86.5	74.3	87.8
14.1	7.8	16.2	8.6	13.6	7.0	14.0	8.2	13.3	8.6	14.0	8.6	13.4	8.6
5.0	1.9	4.5	1.8	5.3	2.1	5.4	2.4	6.3	1.3	4.8	2.9	6.2	1.5
2.1	0.9	2.2	1.1	3.0	0.8	2.9	1.1	3.7	1.0	4.8	1.1	3.7	1.3
2.1	0.4	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.7	0.9	2.4	0.9
83.4	84.9	84.6	84.2	83.3	83.1	83.2	84.6	82.8	86.3	82.7	84.9	84.1	85.6
9.5	8.8	10.0	9.1	10.9	9.5	10.3	8.7	10.8	7.5	10.6	7.3	10.9	8.1
3.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.8	2.5	2.7
1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0
2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.8
62.1	76.7	63.1	75.9	60.9	73.3	62.3	75.9	63.4	75.6	63.5	74.7	63.4	76.5
17.8	11.5	16.3	12.4	16.7	14.1	14.5	12.7	14.8	12.9	14.4	11.6	14.7	11.7
8.8	5.3	7.7	4.9	9.9	6.2	8.8	4.8	8.2	4.5	8.7	6.6	7.8	5.4
5.9	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.7	5.7	4.0	5.7	4.5	4.4	3.9	6.3	2.9
5.4	2.9	7.5	3.3	6.8	2.8	8.7	2.5	7.9	2.8	9.0	3.1	7.7	3.5

Table 3.37

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1982-94

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often..."

Type of victimization	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	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)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	55.1%	53.9%	52.2%	51.9%	57.6%	47.5%	56.8%	52.6%	53.0%	53.8%	52.1%	54.8%
Once	26.9	27.8	27.5	25.0	24.8	30.6	26.3	29.3	28.2	27.8	28.1	31.5
Twice	11.9	8.4	12.2	13.1	10.5	13.1	10.4	8.5	11.1	10.7	12.1	8.2
3 or 4 times	4.2	5.8	6.5	6.8	5.2	7.0	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6
5 or more times	1.8	4.0	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.0
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	85.7	79.3	85.3	78.1	86.2	75.6	86.2	79.5	84.2	79.8	80.8	79.2
Once	11.7	15.7	11.1	15.0	10.3	18.2	10.3	14.0	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.5
Twice	1.9	2.8	2.4	5.2	2.0	5.1	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.5
5 or more times	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	66.2	68.5	66.0	71.3	69.6	69.7	68.8	72.5	67.8	72.6	66.0	71.4
Once	21.5	19.7	20.7	16.0	18.7	18.3	19.9	16.7	22.1	18.5	22.1	17.4
Twice	7.7	7.7	9.1	7.4	6.8	6.7	7.8	5.3	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.1
3 or 4 times	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.0
5 or more times	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.8	94.8	95.3	93.2	95.6	94.3	95.4	94.0	96.1	94.8	95.8	91.8
Once	3.0	4.1	2.8	4.4	3.3	4.2	3.0	4.9	2.6	4.1	3.4	7.1
Twice	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	85.2	76.6	84.1	76.5	84.8	77.9	85.7	74.9	85.8	78.4	84.4	75.0
Once	9.4	16.1	10.2	15.1	9.5	14.7	8.7	16.5	9.8	12.9	9.8	16.8
Twice	2.9	5.3	2.9	4.7	3.2	4.2	3.2	5.9	2.8	4.8	3.2	3.8
3 or 4 times	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.2
5 or more times	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	3.2
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	85.2	85.7	83.0	86.1	83.4	86.0	83.6	86.5	83.9	88.7	81.9	88.3
Once	8.8	10.1	9.9	8.2	9.7	9.5	9.3	7.5	10.7	8.3	11.0	9.4
Twice	3.2	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	1.5	3.8	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.0
5 or more times	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.8
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	70.7	74.2	70.2	71.8	72.4	74.1	71.1	75.5	71.3	72.4	69.4	71.9
Once	14.4	14.8	14.6	17.5	13.3	13.5	13.3	12.0	15.4	15.2	14.3	14.9
Twice	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.5	5.1	6.2	6.6	3.9	5.9	5.1	6.6	5.0
3 or 4 times	4.1	0.9	4.5	1.9	4.7	3.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.5
5 or more times	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.3	4.4	3.0	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.8	3.7

Note: See Note, table 3.35. 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 a small percentage of the sample in any given year (Source, 1992, p. 9). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1993*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103; *1987*, pp. 105, 107; *1989*, pp. 105, 107; *1991*, pp. 109, 110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106; *1988*, pp. 106, 107; *1990*, pp. 109, 110; *1992*, pp. 109, 110 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
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)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)
53.7%	47.8%	57.9%	51.1%	54.1%	54.0%	57.9%	47.3%	58.2%	52.0%	55.6%	54.2%	59.0%	48.7%
27.9	29.7	24.9	29.7	25.4	24.6	25.4	25.3	26.2	25.0	25.6	23.0	23.8	29.5
11.2	11.8	11.1	11.0	12.5	11.7	10.2	15.6	9.7	11.5	11.1	10.3	10.5	11.2
5.1	6.2	4.3	5.3	5.7	8.4	4.4	7.8	4.6	7.6	5.6	8.1	5.2	5.7
2.2	4.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3	2.1	3.9	1.4	3.8	2.2	4.3	1.5	4.9
81.3	67.1	81.5	71.1	79.9	71.4	80.4	68.8	80.6	71.3	77.5	67.5	79.8	65.8
13.7	22.6	14.6	20.3	14.3	19.9	14.3	20.5	14.1	18.3	16.5	19.9	15.5	21.8
3.0	6.8	2.1	5.7	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.7	3.4	6.4	3.2	5.3	3.3	7.4
1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.0	3.4	1.6	2.4	2.1	5.6	1.1	2.5
0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.7	0.8	1.7	0.3	2.5
66.3	67.5	67.2	70.5	67.3	69.4	66.3	67.3	67.3	73.4	66.4	70.9	66.9	68.9
21.6	18.0	21.1	18.7	19.7	15.3	21.3	22.8	20.7	14.8	19.7	17.1	21.3	12.8
8.3	7.9	7.5	6.1	8.7	9.6	7.8	4.7	8.5	8.0	8.4	7.3	7.6	9.3
2.8	5.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.5	4.2	3.5	3.3	6.1
1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	2.9
96.3	92.7	95.3	94.0	95.3	94.4	95.1	92.1	96.0	93.3	95.0	93.6	96.7	87.6
2.7	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	5.7	3.0	4.9	3.1	3.9	2.5	8.4
0.7	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6	2.6
0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.3
(a)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1
84.0	78.0	82.6	73.9	82.6	79.7	83.5	71.2	83.1	74.1	81.0	76.0	82.6	71.9
10.7	12.6	11.5	16.5	10.1	11.4	10.3	15.7	9.9	14.0	11.0	14.6	10.4	14.3
3.2	4.7	2.7	5.8	3.7	4.1	3.3	6.9	3.5	4.5	3.4	5.0	3.5	5.0
1.2	2.6	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.3	3.8	2.0	3.7	2.5	2.8	2.2	4.6
0.9	2.0	1.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.5	3.7	2.2	1.6	1.3	4.2
84.1	87.3	83.7	89.5	83.0	83.9	83.7	83.1	83.9	87.3	83.5	85.6	85.5	80.7
9.4	6.7	10.5	6.0	10.2	11.4	9.7	9.3	9.8	6.6	10.0	6.9	9.0	11.4
3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	1.8	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.0
1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	3.2	1.6	3.4
1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.7	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.6
68.9	73.3	68.8	70.1	65.1	69.4	68.6	65.7	68.0	73.8	67.5	72.3	69.2	69.0
14.8	14.2	14.8	14.2	15.6	17.2	12.7	16.1	13.5	12.6	13.7	11.3	14.2	8.6
7.4	5.4	6.1	5.5	8.6	7.6	7.0	6.7	7.2	3.0	8.4	6.6	6.3	9.3
4.8	2.8	5.0	3.8	5.1	3.4	5.2	5.7	5.6	4.2	4.4	5.2	5.0	3.7
4.1	4.3	5.4	6.4	5.6	2.4	6.4	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.3	9.6

Table 3.38

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1982-94

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 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)	Class of 1993 (N=2,773)	Class of 1994 (N=2,642)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	64.6%	63.7%	64.8%	64.0%	63.0%	60.5%	61.7%	63.7%	61.6%	62.7%	66.4%	62.1%	63.9%
Once	24.1	25.5	25.9	23.1	24.3	26.8	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.6	22.0	24.9	24.8
Twice	7.5	7.2	6.1	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0	7.9	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.0	6.9
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.6	3.6
5 or more times	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.9
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	89.0	88.0	88.2	87.9	85.9	86.2	84.7	84.3	84.4	81.5	83.7	81.4	82.1
Once	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.5	13.6	12.3	12.8	13.4
Twice	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.1
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	74.3	74.5	75.8	73.1	74.1	73.4	72.5	73.4	70.6	71.7	73.6	74.2	72.8
Once	17.0	17.9	16.3	18.2	18.5	18.1	19.0	17.7	20.2	18.9	18.5	17.3	18.9
Twice	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.1	5.6	4.8
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.8
5 or more times	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.3	94.4	94.2	93.5	94.9	95.3	95.3
Once	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.7
Twice	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6
5 or more times	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	88.1	87.0	88.1	86.5	86.8	87.6	87.5	86.4	86.8	83.7	86.0	84.4	85.0
Once	8.3	8.9	7.8	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.3	8.6	8.6	9.0
Twice	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.9	3.2
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.2
5 or more times	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.6
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	87.9	86.0	87.5	85.8	86.2	84.5	86.5	86.0	86.4	84.7	87.2	88.6	88.3
Once	8.0	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.5	10.3	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.0	7.4	6.8	6.5
Twice	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.9
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.3
5 or more times	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	78.9	75.7	77.1	75.4	75.2	75.2	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.2	75.4	76.9	76.3
Once	12.0	13.1	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.6	13.5	10.5	12.6
Twice	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.9	3.8	5.5	4.3
3 or 4 times	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.0
5 or more times	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.1	3.8

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1962*, pp. 140, 141; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.39

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1982-94

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 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	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)	Male (N=1,456)	Female (N=1,581)	Male (N=1,558)	Female (N=1,691)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	60.4%	69.1%	60.7%	66.7%	61.4%	68.1%	62.8%	65.6%	59.9%	65.8%	58.0%	63.1%
Once	26.8	21.2	27.2	23.6	27.0	25.2	22.4	23.6	25.7	23.4	26.9	26.8
Twice	9.0	6.2	7.5	7.1	6.9	5.0	10.0	8.1	8.4	8.3	10.4	7.6
3 or 4 times	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.2	3.3	2.0	4.4	1.9	3.8	2.4
5 or more times	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.1
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	86.1	92.1	86.5	90.3	86.3	90.5	86.1	89.9	82.1	89.5	82.8	89.9
Once	10.3	6.3	9.8	7.3	9.8	7.5	9.7	7.8	13.1	9.4	13.6	9.0
Twice	2.4	0.8	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.4	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3
5 or more times	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	67.9	60.9	67.2	81.7	68.9	62.4	65.8	79.9	68.5	78.9	68.8	77.8
Once	20.7	13.5	23.1	13.1	19.4	13.1	23.1	14.0	20.6	17.1	20.9	15.3
Twice	8.2	4.1	6.7	3.8	7.6	3.1	7.1	4.4	6.7	2.7	6.6	5.2
3 or 4 times	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.0	3.0	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.0	2.3	1.3
5 or more times	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.3
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	93.2	97.7	92.9	97.6	93.5	98.5	91.2	97.4	91.4	97.6	92.3	98.2
Once	3.9	1.7	4.3	1.5	4.5	1.0	5.6	1.5	4.4	1.7	5.2	1.2
Twice	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.3
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1
5 or more times	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	83.9	92.4	82.8	91.8	82.4	93.2	80.5	92.4	79.8	93.3	82.6	92.9
Once	10.7	5.7	11.2	5.7	10.5	5.5	11.6	5.6	12.1	4.8	10.3	5.2
Twice	3.1	1.3	3.4	1.6	4.0	0.9	3.5	1.2	4.0	1.1	3.9	1.1
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.6
5 or more times	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	0.2
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	84.7	91.2	83.0	89.0	84.2	91.0	81.6	90.0	82.8	89.2	81.2	87.9
Once	10.5	5.5	10.8	7.3	9.5	5.7	11.5	5.9	10.3	7.2	12.2	8.5
Twice	2.9	1.6	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.0	3.6	2.3	3.3	1.7	4.3	1.8
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2
5 or more times	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.6
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	71.7	85.8	68.6	82.3	68.8	85.0	67.5	82.8	67.0	82.3	68.5	81.9
Once	14.5	9.3	14.9	11.0	15.6	8.9	16.4	9.7	15.7	11.5	16.7	11.0
Twice	6.6	2.8	7.3	3.5	5.8	3.0	6.6	3.6	8.0	2.6	5.9	4.1
3 or 4 times	3.8	1.2	4.3	1.9	3.9	2.3	5.4	2.3	3.9	2.0	4.1	1.8
5 or more times	3.5	0.9	4.7	1.3	5.9	0.7	4.1	1.6	5.4	1.5	4.8	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
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)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,377)	Male (N=1,221)	Female (N=1,326)
58.8%	64.1%	62.4%	64.5%	56.6%	66.7%	58.7%	67.1%	62.5%	70.2%	61.3%	63.2%	59.1%	68.3%
25.2	24.0	24.4	24.9	28.8	22.2	27.2	24.3	23.7	20.6	25.0	25.1	26.5	23.0
11.0	9.2	8.2	7.7	8.9	7.6	9.4	5.8	9.6	6.7	8.4	7.4	9.0	5.2
3.0	2.3	3.4	2.3	3.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.0
2.0	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.5
81.2	88.3	81.7	86.9	80.3	88.7	77.2	85.6	80.6	87.1	78.9	84.3	76.9	87.0
13.3	9.4	13.2	10.1	12.7	8.2	16.4	10.7	14.6	10.3	14.6	11.0	17.2	9.8
3.2	1.7	3.2	2.3	4.9	1.8	4.1	1.6	3.8	1.8	4.0	3.1	4.0	2.2
1.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.8
0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2
66.1	78.8	68.1	78.5	66.5	74.7	65.9	78.4	66.4	80.8	70.2	77.8	66.3	79.4
22.8	15.4	21.2	14.2	21.9	18.5	22.1	15.4	22.9	14.6	18.9	15.9	23.3	14.3
7.3	3.7	8.0	4.9	6.6	5.0	7.6	4.1	5.4	2.5	6.9	4.5	6.4	3.5
2.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.9	1.4	3.2	1.4	3.5	1.8	2.5	1.4	3.1	2.2
1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.5
92.2	98.2	92.0	96.9	91.1	97.3	91.3	96.6	91.9	98.2	93.0	98.0	92.2	98.3
5.3	1.6	5.3	2.3	5.8	1.9	5.0	2.6	5.3	1.0	4.1	1.5	4.6	0.9
1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.1	0.5	2.3	0.6	1.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	1.7	0.4
0.6	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.1
0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.3
81.0	93.5	81.0	91.6	81.8	91.9	78.7	89.7	79.2	92.8	76.6	90.4	78.0	91.5
12.4	5.1	10.7	6.1	10.6	5.4	11.6	6.8	12.5	4.9	11.6	5.6	12.9	5.6
3.2	0.8	3.9	1.2	4.4	1.6	5.1	1.8	3.9	1.7	4.9	2.5	4.6	1.7
1.9	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.0	2.8	0.4	3.0	0.7	1.7	0.7
1.4	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.7	1.6	0.2	1.9	0.8	2.8	0.5
83.3	89.6	82.9	88.8	83.9	88.7	82.7	87.8	84.4	90.0	86.2	91.0	85.0	92.0
9.7	7.0	9.2	7.4	10.1	7.5	10.7	6.7	8.2	6.6	8.0	5.5	8.2	4.6
3.5	1.5	3.9	1.7	3.2	1.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.0	3.9	1.8
2.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.6	1.7	0.9
1.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.8
68.1	83.5	68.8	82.5	68.1	81.5	68.3	80.6	68.6	81.8	70.1	83.0	68.9	83.3
16.4	10.1	12.5	11.1	14.4	11.4	14.1	11.2	15.3	12.1	12.5	9.2	15.5	9.8
5.1	3.4	6.3	3.3	7.3	3.0	6.8	3.2	4.9	2.8	7.0	4.2	5.6	2.9
4.0	1.5	4.8	2.0	4.6	1.8	4.5	2.4	5.7	1.9	4.6	1.4	4.1	1.8
6.4	1.5	7.6	1.1	5.5	2.3	6.3	2.6	5.5	1.4	5.7	2.2	5.8	2.2

Table 3.40

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1982-94

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 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	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)	White (N=2,357)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,484)	Black (N=339)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	64.9%	60.3%	63.1%	64.8%	64.0%	69.9%	63.8%	66.5%	61.0%	68.3%	60.6%	61.2%
Once	24.4	21.7	26.3	24.5	26.7	19.2	23.8	19.6	25.1	21.4	27.4	26.8
Twice	7.0	12.2	7.2	7.4	6.3	6.1	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.7	8.3	9.0
3 or 4 times	2.8	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4
5 or more times	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	80.1	84.7	89.4	81.1	89.9	80.6	89.4	83.7	86.8	84.3	87.6	80.8
Once	7.6	11.2	8.3	13.1	7.7	13.0	8.2	8.2	10.9	11.0	10.6	14.9
Twice	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.5	1.6	4.0	1.3	4.8	1.3	3.0	1.3	3.7
3 or 4 times	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.4	2.0	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
5 or more times	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	(a)	1.3	0.1	0.3
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	74.4	74.6	75.0	76.9	75.7	78.2	73.4	72.0	74.3	75.5	73.0	75.0
Once	17.3	15.1	18.1	14.6	15.9	16.4	18.5	17.0	18.6	16.5	18.3	19.0
Twice	6.1	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.6	2.4	5.4	6.3	4.5	6.2	5.9	4.1
3 or 4 times	1.7	5.4	1.2	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.9	1.5
5 or more times	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.8	95.5	95.7	94.4	96.8	94.0	94.6	91.1	95.1	93.1	95.6	94.4
Once	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.7	3.2	5.6	2.6	4.8	2.8	4.5
Twice	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8
5 or more times	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	88.9	84.1	88.1	85.2	89.1	83.3	88.4	77.4	87.4	84.3	88.8	82.5
Once	7.7	11.7	8.0	10.2	7.3	10.6	7.0	14.0	7.9	9.6	6.9	12.0
Twice	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.9
3 or 4 times	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.1	1.3
5 or more times	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	88.2	88.3	86.6	86.8	87.9	86.7	86.4	81.8	85.5	87.2	84.6	84.6
Once	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.8	7.6	7.0	7.7	12.5	8.8	9.1	10.3	12.5
Twice	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.7
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.1
5 or more times	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	78.7	80.5	76.1	75.5	77.0	76.6	75.5	74.8	74.3	77.3	74.6	79.8
Once	12.0	11.5	12.7	13.9	12.3	12.1	12.0	14.9	13.5	11.8	14.1	10.2
Twice	4.7	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.7	3.1	5.4	3.5
3 or 4 times	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3
5 or more times	2.2	0.8	3.0	2.1	3.5	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.8	2.8	3.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.37. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141; *1987*, pp. 145, 146; *1989*, pp. 145, 146; *1991*, pp. 151, 152 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143; *1988*, pp. 145, 146; *1990*, pp. 150, 151; *1992*, pp. 153, 154 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
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)	White (N=1,883)	Black (N=340)	White (N=1,814)	Black (N=291)
62.3%	58.0%	64.3%	60.5%	61.5%	61.2%	62.6%	62.6%	67.2%	59.4%	61.8%	59.3%	63.6%	59.5%
24.0	28.4	24.4	26.5	26.3	21.7	26.1	25.4	22.3	25.4	25.7	24.6	24.6	28.8
10.1	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.5	12.4	8.1	6.7	6.9	11.9	8.0	7.8	7.3	5.5
2.6	2.6	2.6	4.9	3.4	3.2	2.3	4.2	2.6	3.0	3.4	6.4	3.8	4.5
1.1	2.5	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.7
86.7	78.2	86.2	72.4	86.3	79.1	83.6	74.6	85.3	77.4	83.1	73.1	83.1	75.2
10.1	14.6	10.4	19.8	9.6	13.0	12.3	19.4	11.6	16.4	11.6	18.0	12.7	19.4
2.2	4.4	2.2	4.9	2.7	4.7	2.8	3.8	2.3	5.6	3.6	4.7	3.0	2.2
0.8	1.4	0.7	2.7	1.1	3.2	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.2	3.0	0.9	3.2
0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0
72.6	74.2	74.0	71.1	71.1	73.9	71.6	75.4	74.3	73.7	74.2	73.7	71.7	78.5
19.2	16.6	17.2	21.7	20.2	16.8	19.4	15.1	18.3	16.2	18.0	15.8	19.6	17.0
5.4	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.5	2.8	5.9	2.5	3.4	6.8	5.3	6.3	4.7	3.8
2.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	2.4	4.7	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.3	1.7	2.3	3.2	0.5
0.6	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.8	3.2	1.0	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.8	0.2
96.1	91.0	95.1	88.7	95.4	90.0	94.7	90.4	95.5	94.8	95.7	93.6	96.0	91.9
2.7	6.8	3.2	8.6	3.1	6.0	3.2	6.4	2.9	3.5	2.5	4.9	2.5	3.2
0.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	3.8
0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.1
0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0
88.7	77.8	88.0	75.9	88.0	84.0	84.3	79.8	87.7	80.6	86.2	76.5	85.2	81.9
8.1	13.6	7.4	15.4	7.5	8.4	8.8	12.2	8.1	9.8	7.1	15.0	9.1	10.6
1.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	7.1	3.6	4.2	2.4	6.1	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.1
0.9	2.4	1.2	4.1	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.9	1.2	7.9	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.7
0.4	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	6.6	1.3	2.3	1.1	2.7
86.5	83.4	86.3	82.2	86.4	90.0	84.6	82.9	87.3	86.2	89.0	88.5	88.5	88.5
8.3	11.2	8.0	11.0	8.9	6.3	9.2	9.5	7.5	6.4	6.5	5.5	6.2	6.2
2.5	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.2	5.3	2.4	2.7	2.8	3.4
1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.7	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.9
1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.2	0.7	2.1	1.2	0.0
75.7	72.3	75.5	79.0	73.9	78.3	73.5	72.5	74.5	79.5	76.2	77.7	75.3	77.9
12.9	16.6	11.7	9.2	13.2	12.3	12.4	13.2	13.7	12.4	10.8	13.8	13.2	11.5
4.8	3.7	5.1	2.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.1	2.6	5.8	3.1	3.9	6.4
2.8	1.1	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.3	2.6	3.1	1.4	3.1	2.5
3.9	6.2	4.1	5.8	4.1	1.1	4.9	4.9	3.4	2.9	4.1	3.9	4.5	1.6

Table 3.41

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1982-94

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

Delinquent activity	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)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?													
Not at all	12.5%	11.3%	12.5%	11.1%	11.1%	8.8%	9.7%	9.6%	9.3%	10.0%	9.3%	12.1%	10.1%
Once	9.4	11.0	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	9.4	10.3
Twice	12.8	11.6	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.2	12.8	12.7	11.7	12.4	12.1
3 or 4 times	24.6	24.4	24.3	23.6	24.2	23.1	23.7	23.6	23.2	24.7	24.7	20.2	24.9
5 or more times	40.7	41.8	41.7	43.8	44.3	47.5	47.5	47.9	45.9	43.6	45.5	45.9	42.7
Hit an instructor or supervisor?													
Not at all	97.3	96.6	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.6	97.3	96.7	97.4	97.0	96.7	96.2	97.0
Once	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.5
Twice	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Got into a serious fight in school or at work?													
Not at all	82.7	82.4	82.6	81.8	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.3	81.1	82.1	81.1	82.3	83.8
Once	11.2	10.7	10.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	10.3	11.5	10.3	9.1
Twice	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.9
3 or 4 times	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.0
5 or more times	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.1
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?													
Not at all	81.9	82.1	82.1	79.4	80.5	80.4	80.5	79.7	78.8	79.6	78.7	77.8	80.7
Once	10.0	10.1	10.1	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.2	11.5	11.2	10.2
Twice	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.4	5.8	4.0
3 or 4 times	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.8
5 or more times	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.3
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?													
Not at all	88.6	88.9	89.4	88.5	88.9	88.3	89.6	87.7	87.1	87.1	87.2	86.6	86.6
Once	7.5	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.2	8.0	7.6	8.2	7.3	7.1	7.5
Twice	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.5
3 or 4 times	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.1
5 or more times	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.4
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?													
Not at all	97.7	97.0	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.2	96.3	96.5	96.6	95.7	95.4	95.2
Once	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.4
Twice	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7
5 or more times	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.8
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?													
Not at all	68.7	69.3	69.7	69.9	68.0	66.1	66.6	68.4	67.7	68.1	67.4	67.9	69.3
Once	13.9	14.8	13.3	14.2	16.2	15.9	15.1	13.7	13.5	13.7	14.2	13.8	13.1
Twice	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.3	6.6
3 or 4 times	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.7	4.1	5.6	4.5	5.7
5 or more times	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.5	5.2	6.5	5.3
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?													
Not at all	93.1	93.6	93.3	93.0	93.4	91.5	91.5	91.9	89.9	89.9	89.5	88.7	89.0
Once	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.6	5.5	5.0	5.1
Twice	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4
5 or more times	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.8	2.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.41

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1982-94—Continued

Delinquent activity	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)	Class of 1993 (N=2,770)	Class of 1994 (N=2,645)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?													
Not at all	71.2%	73.9%	73.2%	73.5%	72.1%	70.3%	69.6%	70.8%	68.1%	68.9%	69.6%	69.3%	69.7%
Once	12.5	12.7	12.4	11.7	12.8	13.5	12.9	12.8	13.2	11.9	12.6	13.4	11.5
Twice	5.8	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.4	6.7	5.8	6.9
3 or 4 times	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.2
5 or more times	5.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.5	6.7
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	95.9	94.5	94.2	94.4	94.9	94.4	94.4	94.6	93.4	93.8	94.0	93.6	94.1
Once	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
Twice	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8
5 or more times	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.7
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	94.3	94.3	93.6	93.3	94.4	93.3	94.1	93.2	93.1	93.7	93.9	92.7	94.3
Once	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.9
Twice	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.0
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8
5 or more times	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.0
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?													
Not at all	75.5	76.6	74.8	73.8	75.5	73.0	72.7	74.4	74.4	75.7	74.0	73.7	75.2
Once	12.6	11.5	12.3	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	11.9	10.6	10.8	12.1	12.1	11.2
Twice	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.9	7.1	7.8	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.5
3 or 4 times	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.4	4.1
5 or more times	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.0
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?													
Not at all	98.8	98.7	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.4	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.9	97.2	96.6	96.8
Once	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7
Twice	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Damaged school property on purpose?													
Not at all	87.6	85.9	85.9	86.2	86.8	84.9	85.8	86.8	86.6	87.2	85.3	85.3	86.2
Once	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.8	8.2	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.5	7.9	6.4	6.5
Twice	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.5
3 or 4 times	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0
5 or more times	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9
Damaged property at work on purpose?													
Not at all	94.2	94.5	95.0	94.5	94.8	94.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	93.4	94.0	93.6	94.4
Once	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.3
Twice	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9
5 or more times	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did? ^a													
Not at all	78.2	78.7	79.5	77.7	78.6	75.9	77.5	76.6	75.8	77.4	77.8	90.4	91.1
Once	13.7	13.8	13.2	14.1	13.2	15.3	12.8	13.7	13.2	12.4	11.9	5.9	5.5
Twice	5.4	4.5	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.5	6.2	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.2	1.8	1.7
3 or 4 times	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.7	3.0	1.2	1.0
5 or more times	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	0.6	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aBeginning in 1993, the question is worded: "Been arrested and taken to a police station?" Therefore, these data are not directly comparable to data shown for years prior to 1993.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 105-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 105-109 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.42

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1982-94

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you..."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	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)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,521)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	14.5%	10.2%	13.3%	8.8%	14.9%	9.7%	14.0%	8.2%	13.0%	8.9%	11.7%	5.5%
Once	11.3	7.7	11.2	10.4	11.1	8.5	11.2	7.4	10.4	7.1	9.5	7.3
Twice	14.4	11.2	10.7	12.5	12.6	10.6	12.6	11.9	12.8	10.4	14.0	10.3
3 or 4 times	24.9	23.8	26.2	22.9	23.4	25.7	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.0	23.0	23.3
5 or more times	34.9	47.1	38.6	45.3	38.1	45.5	38.7	49.1	39.2	49.6	41.9	53.5
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	95.6	99.1	94.6	98.7	94.7	98.8	94.9	99.0	95.5	98.3	96.1	98.9
Once	2.8	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.5	1.1	3.1	0.8	2.7	1.3	2.5	0.6
Twice	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	(a)	0.7	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
5 or more times	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	79.2	87.0	75.3	89.6	78.3	88.0	76.3	87.3	79.5	86.6	78.2	86.1
Once	13.0	8.9	14.0	7.2	11.9	8.1	13.8	8.6	12.6	9.4	12.4	8.0
Twice	3.6	2.2	5.1	1.6	4.4	2.3	4.5	2.8	4.6	2.2	5.3	4.0
3 or 4 times	2.2	1.3	4.1	1.3	3.2	1.2	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.3
5 or more times	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	77.6	86.5	78.5	86.1	76.5	88.7	73.9	85.1	76.5	84.6	76.3	84.3
Once	12.0	8.2	11.1	9.0	12.7	7.0	13.2	10.5	12.4	10.2	12.7	9.9
Twice	4.9	3.2	5.3	3.1	4.6	3.0	6.5	3.0	6.1	2.7	5.5	3.5
3 or 4 times	3.1	1.6	3.0	1.3	3.6	1.0	3.8	1.0	3.2	1.7	3.4	1.8
5 or more times	2.4	0.5	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.5
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	82.1	95.8	81.4	96.7	82.9	96.7	81.0	96.3	81.0	97.0	79.9	96.4
Once	11.0	3.4	11.7	2.5	9.8	2.3	11.1	2.7	11.7	2.2	12.8	2.7
Twice	3.9	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7	4.3	0.4	4.5	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.7	(a)	2.5	(a)	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.3
5 or more times	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	96.8	98.7	95.2	99.0	95.2	98.7	94.7	98.7	95.1	98.5	94.9	98.5
Once	2.0	1.1	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.7	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.8	2.6	1.1
Twice	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	60.4	77.0	61.5	77.2	62.0	78.4	61.4	78.5	62.3	72.8	59.2	72.1
Once	15.7	12.1	16.6	13.3	15.6	10.2	16.7	11.4	18.5	14.4	17.8	14.2
Twice	9.2	4.5	8.8	4.3	9.1	5.2	8.9	4.5	7.2	6.7	7.8	5.9
3 or 4 times	6.7	4.1	6.3	2.9	6.7	3.6	6.3	2.8	5.0	4.0	6.9	3.9
5 or more times	8.1	2.3	6.8	2.3	6.6	2.7	6.7	2.9	6.9	2.2	8.2	3.8
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	89.3	97.2	89.9	97.8	89.2	97.9	88.1	97.9	90.6	96.0	86.4	96.2
Once	5.4	1.9	5.7	1.0	6.4	1.3	5.7	1.1	4.6	2.5	6.0	2.1
Twice	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.7
3 or 4 times	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.5	0.6
5 or more times	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.4

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
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)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)
10.8%	8.0%	12.8%	6.8%	11.2%	6.5%	12.2%	7.0%	11.5%	6.6%	15.5%	8.0%	13.1%	6.3%
9.6	6.7	10.4	6.8	10.0	7.0	9.6	8.3	9.7	7.4	11.8	7.3	12.3	8.0
12.6	9.2	10.0	10.5	13.0	12.8	13.1	12.2	12.9	10.7	12.2	12.1	11.6	12.9
23.8	23.9	23.5	24.0	24.1	22.8	24.9	25.3	25.3	24.0	18.5	22.1	23.1	27.3
43.2	52.2	43.3	51.9	41.8	50.9	40.2	47.2	40.6	51.3	42.0	50.5	40.0	45.6
95.8	99.0	94.3	99.1	96.6	98.6	95.3	98.9	94.8	98.9	94.3	98.3	95.0	99.3
2.2	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.4	0.8	2.6	0.8	3.3	1.1	2.4	0.5
1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.2
0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.7	(a)
77.6	86.6	76.3	84.3	75.9	86.9	76.6	88.1	76.9	85.8	78.4	87.0	80.3	87.9
12.0	9.1	12.7	10.9	13.1	9.6	12.4	8.2	12.7	10.2	11.2	8.5	10.3	7.6
5.8	2.5	6.5	3.1	6.2	2.4	5.5	2.4	5.4	2.5	5.2	2.3	4.9	2.9
2.9	1.2	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.0	2.8	1.0	2.4	0.9	3.1	1.9	2.8	1.0
1.7	0.7	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.3	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.4	1.8	0.6
75.6	85.5	72.2	87.4	73.2	85.0	73.8	86.4	73.0	85.3	71.0	85.5	75.4	86.0
12.8	9.7	15.8	8.4	12.4	10.5	13.4	8.7	12.9	9.3	13.8	8.2	10.8	9.6
5.4	3.4	5.6	2.2	6.0	2.7	6.8	2.8	6.0	2.8	7.2	4.3	5.9	2.2
3.6	1.0	3.4	1.3	4.7	1.6	3.5	1.2	4.7	1.9	4.1	1.4	3.8	1.7
2.5	0.4	3.0	0.6	3.8	0.1	2.5	0.9	3.4	0.8	3.8	0.6	4.1	0.5
82.5	96.6	79.0	96.6	79.8	95.9	79.1	96.0	78.5	96.0	78.6	95.0	79.1	94.5
10.2	2.2	13.4	2.5	11.2	3.3	13.4	2.9	11.9	2.8	11.1	3.0	10.8	4.1
3.0	0.8	3.2	0.3	4.9	0.7	3.7	0.5	5.2	0.6	4.1	1.4	4.3	0.8
2.7	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.4	2.5	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.0	0.3
1.6	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.9	(a)	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.2	3.3	0.1	2.3	0.3
95.6	99.0	93.5	99.0	94.6	99.2	94.7	98.8	93.3	98.6	91.9	99.0	92.5	98.3
2.4	0.6	2.9	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.5	0.6	3.2	0.9	2.6	0.7	3.7	1.1
0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.4	(a)	0.9	0.4	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.4	0.5
0.5	(a)	0.9	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	2.2	0.2	1.0	0.1
0.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.0	1.4	(a)
57.8	74.7	61.3	75.5	60.3	75.0	58.2	78.3	59.7	75.3	59.9	76.5	60.6	77.0
17.8	12.7	16.0	11.3	15.4	11.5	16.5	10.8	16.6	11.9	15.8	11.9	14.9	11.4
9.8	5.0	8.2	5.9	8.0	5.9	9.5	5.7	9.6	5.5	7.7	6.2	8.4	5.0
6.6	3.9	5.7	3.6	7.7	3.8	5.9	2.2	6.4	4.6	5.7	3.1	8.2	3.6
8.0	3.6	8.9	3.7	8.6	3.8	9.9	3.0	7.5	2.7	11.0	2.3	7.9	3.0
86.9	96.3	87.5	96.6	84.9	95.8	85.0	95.6	84.8	94.9	82.5	95.6	82.6	95.3
6.3	1.8	5.6	1.9	6.6	2.6	6.2	2.7	8.2	2.7	7.6	2.3	8.2	2.2
3.0	1.0	2.6	0.3	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.4	2.3	0.9	3.4	0.6	3.2	1.2
1.3	0.4	2.0	0.7	2.2	0.2	2.8	0.3	2.2	0.5	2.1	0.7	2.2	0.6
2.4	0.4	2.3	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.5	0.9	4.5	0.9	3.8	0.8

Table 3.42

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1982-94—Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	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)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	65.2%	77.2%	68.4%	79.5%	69.3%	78.6%	68.2%	79.2%	67.2%	76.8%	64.0%	76.4%
Once	13.4	11.5	13.9	11.9	12.8	11.3	12.6	10.5	13.5	12.0	15.5	11.6
Twice	7.1	4.5	6.7	3.4	5.8	4.0	7.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	4.8	4.1
3 or 4 times	6.2	3.1	5.6	2.6	5.9	3.8	5.4	3.2	4.9	4.0	5.8	3.8
5 or more times	8.1	3.7	5.3	2.6	6.3	2.4	6.2	2.8	6.9	2.6	9.9	4.0
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.6	97.2	92.3	97.0	92.4	96.3	92.2	96.6	93.3	96.6	91.9	96.9
Once	3.1	1.8	3.9	2.3	4.0	2.9	3.9	2.3	4.1	2.1	4.0	2.1
Twice	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3
5 or more times	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	90.6	98.2	90.9	98.0	89.4	98.3	88.9	97.7	90.6	98.0	88.8	97.6
Once	5.5	1.3	4.7	1.2	6.2	1.1	5.1	1.5	5.2	1.3	5.8	1.6
Twice	2.2	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.3	3.1	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4
5 or more times	1.0	0.3	1.1	(a)	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	69.4	81.9	69.3	84.2	68.5	81.7	65.5	82.0	70.6	80.1	66.9	78.8
Once	14.2	10.9	13.6	9.1	13.6	10.7	17.5	9.2	12.2	11.8	13.9	10.8
Twice	8.7	4.3	9.5	4.2	8.5	3.6	8.3	4.8	8.4	4.4	9.9	6.2
3 or 4 times	4.2	1.5	4.5	1.6	5.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	4.3	1.9	5.6	2.5
5 or more times	3.5	1.4	3.1	0.9	4.0	1.5	4.9	1.5	4.4	1.8	3.7	1.7
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.3	99.3	97.7	99.9	96.7	99.8	97.1	99.4	96.7	99.4	97.3	99.5
Once	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.4
Twice	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0
5 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.7	0.1	0.4	(a)
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	82.3	93.0	78.5	93.3	79.9	92.4	81.1	91.5	81.3	92.4	78.6	90.8
Once	9.9	3.7	9.9	4.2	9.8	4.6	8.5	4.8	9.0	4.8	11.2	5.4
Twice	4.1	2.3	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.8	5.2	2.0	4.6	1.6	5.0	1.6
3 or 4 times	1.9	0.5	4.1	0.5	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	3.2	0.7	2.5	1.5
5 or more times	1.8	0.5	2.7	0.5	3.2	0.4	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.7	0.7
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	90.6	98.1	90.1	98.9	91.4	99.0	90.1	99.0	91.0	98.3	90.7	98.3
Once	4.6	1.3	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.2	1.2	4.3	0.9
Twice	2.6	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	2.8	0.2
3 or 4 times	1.0	(a)	1.8	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.4
5 or more times	1.2	0.2	1.2	(a)	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.2	0.2
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did? ^a												
Not at all	68.4	88.1	69.6	88.5	72.1	87.2	68.6	87.1	69.5	86.9	65.1	86.3
Once	18.7	8.9	18.1	9.0	15.8	10.7	18.2	10.1	16.8	10.1	20.5	10.4
Twice	8.7	2.1	7.4	1.3	6.4	1.6	6.8	1.7	8.0	2.2	7.1	2.0
3 or 4 times	3.0	0.7	3.0	1.0	3.8	0.4	4.0	1.1	3.7	0.6	4.8	0.8
5 or more times	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.5	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.4	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

^bBeginning in 1993, the question is worded: "Been arrested and taken to a police station?" Therefore, these data are not directly comparable to data shown for years prior to 1993.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, p. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
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)	Male (N=1,294)	Female (N=1,321)	Male (N=1,208)	Female (N=1,302)
63.2%	76.2%	65.3%	76.8%	63.1%	73.9%	60.4%	78.0%	62.5%	76.5%	62.4%	76.7%	63.9%	74.8%
13.8	11.9	13.8	11.7	14.3	11.9	14.7	8.7	14.2	11.3	15.1	11.5	12.7	10.4
8.5	4.5	6.8	3.9	6.9	6.1	7.6	7.2	8.6	5.0	6.1	5.1	8.2	6.0
6.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	7.7	2.9	6.6	3.8	7.1	3.0	6.2	4.1
8.4	3.9	9.7	3.9	9.4	3.9	9.7	3.3	8.1	3.4	9.4	3.6	9.0	4.7
92.9	96.2	93.0	96.3	91.5	95.6	91.7	96.1	91.5	96.6	91.2	96.2	91.6	97.3
4.1	2.7	3.4	2.3	4.4	2.3	3.8	2.9	4.0	2.0	4.3	1.7	3.7	2.1
1.3	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.3	0.4
0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1
0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.4	1.2	0.1
91.6	96.7	89.5	97.0	88.7	96.3	89.4	98.3	90.4	98.0	87.5	97.9	90.3	98.3
4.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	6.4	1.0	5.6	1.1	4.6	1.4	5.9	0.7	4.5	1.2
1.5	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.4	1.9	0.2	2.1	1.0	2.0	0.1
1.2	0.1	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	2.3	0.1	1.3	0.3
1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.2	0.3	1.8	(a)
67.1	78.2	69.4	79.2	68.3	81.8	69.3	82.7	68.7	79.6	65.9	82.5	67.8	82.6
15.0	10.4	12.9	11.2	13.0	7.8	12.8	8.7	12.4	11.8	13.9	9.4	13.0	8.9
8.2	5.4	9.6	4.7	8.2	7.1	7.5	6.0	9.4	4.4	8.2	5.4	9.5	4.0
5.4	2.8	4.3	2.6	6.0	2.3	4.9	1.3	5.0	2.4	5.2	1.7	5.4	2.8
4.2	3.2	3.8	2.3	4.4	1.0	5.6	1.3	4.5	1.8	6.8	0.9	4.3	1.6
97.3	99.4	95.7	99.3	96.5	99.3	96.4	99.4	95.3	99.1	94.1	99.1	94.7	99.2
1.5	0.5	2.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.6	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.6	0.5
0.5	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.4	1.1	(a)
0.2	(a)	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.1
0.4	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.2
79.8	91.8	80.7	92.5	81.7	92.3	81.2	93.5	79.7	91.5	77.7	92.8	78.9	92.6
10.6	5.3	7.9	4.6	7.8	4.6	8.7	4.1	10.0	5.2	8.6	4.3	8.8	4.5
4.6	1.6	5.3	1.2	5.5	2.0	4.5	1.4	5.1	2.0	6.2	1.9	5.6	1.5
2.4	0.8	2.7	0.7	2.8	0.6	2.0	0.4	1.4	0.8	3.3	0.7	3.3	0.9
2.6	0.5	3.4	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.6	0.5	3.7	0.5	4.2	0.3	3.4	0.5
89.6	98.4	89.7	97.1	89.2	98.1	89.2	98.2	90.5	97.8	89.5	98.0	90.7	98.0
5.4	1.1	4.0	1.9	5.0	0.7	4.9	1.1	4.0	1.2	4.4	1.2	3.7	0.9
2.6	0.3	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.7	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.6	2.6	0.4	2.6	0.5
0.8	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.4
1.6	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.3	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.1	1.6	0.3
67.0	87.8	66.1	86.7	67.4	86.2	68.7	86.9	69.0	86.8	85.5	95.5	86.8	95.5
16.9	8.4	17.7	10.0	15.4	10.5	15.5	8.9	14.9	9.1	8.2	3.3	7.1	3.6
10.3	2.7	8.3	2.6	9.0	2.6	8.9	2.6	7.5	2.8	2.8	0.8	2.8	0.6
4.1	0.6	4.8	0.4	5.7	0.6	4.3	1.2	4.8	0.6	2.4	0.2	1.8	0.2
1.8	0.5	3.0	0.2	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.4	3.8	0.6	1.0	0.2	1.5	0.1

Table 3.43

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1982-94

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you..."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	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)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	8.4%	34.0%	7.1%	32.0%	7.4%	33.2%	7.5%	30.1%	7.1%	30.4%	5.3%	25.6%
Once	7.7	15.3	8.9	19.0	9.4	11.9	7.2	16.7	7.1	17.1	7.2	14.0
Twice	13.0	12.9	12.4	7.5	11.6	10.1	12.7	10.3	10.9	15.3	11.8	14.9
3 or 4 times	25.9	15.4	25.6	16.4	25.5	22.7	24.9	18.0	25.6	17.2	23.9	21.1
5 or more times	44.9	22.4	46.0	25.1	46.2	22.1	47.7	24.8	49.3	19.9	51.7	24.3
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	97.5	96.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	98.1	96.9	98.4	97.3	97.1	97.6	98.4
Once	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.4
Twice	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
5 or more times	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	83.6	83.8	82.3	82.5	82.4	87.4	81.5	83.4	83.3	83.1	83.2	83.0
Once	10.6	10.2	10.4	12.0	10.5	7.8	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.3	9.8	10.7
Twice	3.0	2.1	3.8	1.9	3.6	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.9
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.8	2.8	3.1	2.3	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.2
5 or more times	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	2.2
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	82.4	82.0	82.2	85.9	83.1	81.9	79.5	80.8	81.3	82.1	80.8	79.2
Once	9.9	10.2	10.0	7.0	9.8	9.8	11.9	10.7	11.3	10.4	11.7	9.2
Twice	4.4	2.5	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.0	5.9
3 or 4 times	2.0	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8
5 or more times	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.0
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	89.8	86.8	89.1	88.3	90.0	91.2	88.3	88.4	89.8	88.8	89.2	87.3
Once	6.8	9.0	7.0	7.9	6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	6.4	8.4	7.5	6.2
Twice	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.8
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2
5 or more times	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.6
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	98.2	97.8	97.9	94.9	97.3	96.1	97.1	95.4	96.9	96.5	97.5	92.1
Once	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.3	1.2	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	4.0
Twice	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	67.7	77.2	67.2	80.0	67.9	80.8	68.8	78.3	65.2	83.6	64.1	72.4
Once	14.6	11.2	15.4	11.1	13.5	9.5	14.5	9.8	17.5	8.0	16.9	13.1
Twice	7.1	4.1	7.4	3.7	8.2	3.5	7.1	4.8	7.7	4.3	6.7	6.1
3 or 4 times	5.5	4.3	5.0	2.5	5.6	2.7	4.7	3.2	5.0	1.3	6.0	2.9
5 or more times	5.2	3.2	4.9	2.7	4.8	3.4	4.9	3.9	4.6	2.8	6.3	5.6
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	94.1	92.7	94.3	92.7	93.3	95.2	93.4	93.8	93.7	95.0	91.7	91.3
Once	3.3	5.0	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	4.7
Twice	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.5
5 or more times	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.6

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
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)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)
6.0%	25.4%	5.8%	27.9%	6.3%	21.7%	6.8%	22.4%	5.5%	23.9%	7.7%	25.9%	6.0%	23.8%
7.4	13.4	7.2	14.7	6.9	14.4	7.7	8.4	7.5	11.1	8.5	11.3	9.0	12.9
10.6	11.2	9.7	11.4	12.0	13.7	11.9	15.0	11.1	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.4	13.5
25.0	20.0	24.5	17.7	24.8	21.8	26.1	24.4	24.3	24.0	21.1	17.0	26.5	20.3
50.9	30.1	52.8	28.3	50.0	28.4	47.6	29.9	51.5	28.7	50.2	33.0	46.1	29.5
97.8	96.5	97.0	97.5	97.7	95.9	97.3	95.9	97.2	96.4	96.9	96.1	97.5	95.2
1.4	1.9	2.1	0.4	1.1	2.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.9
0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.0
0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.3
0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7
82.5	84.2	79.8	84.3	80.4	82.2	83.1	76.8	82.1	80.6	82.8	83.5	85.3	77.5
10.7	8.3	12.5	9.0	11.8	12.4	9.7	13.6	10.8	12.7	10.3	9.2	8.3	11.7
3.8	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	5.3	4.3	2.7	3.6	4.2	3.5	6.5
1.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.8	3.0
1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.4
81.6	78.6	80.3	79.1	78.4	80.1	80.8	76.5	79.3	76.3	78.7	75.4	81.7	74.0
10.8	11.4	12.6	11.6	12.0	8.8	11.3	9.7	11.6	12.8	11.1	9.0	10.1	10.8
3.9	5.7	3.5	5.6	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.6	4.1	4.4	6.0	8.5	4.1	3.6
2.5	1.9	2.5	1.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.9	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	6.5
1.2	2.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	1.2	3.3	2.2	2.8	1.8	4.6	1.5	5.1
90.3	89.3	88.2	89.2	87.7	85.3	88.2	84.4	87.9	84.7	87.5	85.5	88.0	77.0
5.9	6.1	8.0	5.9	7.6	9.3	7.7	10.0	7.3	7.8	7.2	6.2	6.9	12.2
1.6	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	5.6
1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.7
0.8	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.2	0.6	2.8	1.0	4.3	1.2	2.5
97.9	96.0	97.0	96.3	97.2	94.0	97.4	94.1	97.1	93.2	96.0	94.2	96.4	90.2
1.2	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.9	1.2	3.1	1.8	5.0
0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.4
0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.9
0.3	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	2.6
65.3	73.3	65.5	81.4	64.8	78.7	67.2	74.9	65.3	79.0	66.1	78.3	69.4	65.7
15.3	12.2	14.5	9.0	14.4	8.6	13.9	11.2	14.9	7.8	15.4	8.4	13.1	13.9
8.0	5.2	7.5	3.9	7.2	5.7	7.9	6.5	9.2	3.9	7.2	3.4	6.7	5.5
5.6	4.0	5.2	1.8	6.8	2.5	3.8	3.0	5.7	5.3	5.0	2.8	5.3	7.8
5.8	5.3	7.3	3.9	6.8	4.5	7.2	4.5	5.0	4.0	6.3	7.0	5.6	7.1
92.6	90.6	91.8	95.7	89.6	91.4	90.5	93.2	89.9	92.2	89.2	90.6	90.2	84.1
3.6	5.6	4.1	1.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.0	5.2	3.4	5.4	2.1	4.5	7.8
1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	3.4
0.9	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.8
1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.2	2.4	4.1	2.4	3.0

Table 3.43

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1982-94--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	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)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	71.5%	74.7%	73.7%	75.8%	74.2%	74.3%	73.5%	79.2%	71.2%	80.8%	70.1%	76.8%
Once	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.9	11.3	14.4	11.8	9.7	12.7	10.6	13.1	11.9
Twice	5.9	4.7	5.4	4.3	5.1	3.7	6.3	3.2	6.6	3.6	4.5	3.0
3 or 4 times	4.5	2.1	4.4	2.7	4.8	5.0	3.9	3.9	4.7	2.9	5.2	2.2
5 or more times	5.7	5.8	3.9	3.3	4.6	2.6	4.5	4.1	4.7	2.2	7.2	6.1
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	96.3	95.2	94.8	95.6	94.5	95.8	94.9	94.7	95.0	96.1	95.1	92.9
Once	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.7
Twice	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.8
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2
5 or more times	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
Taken part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.5	94.8	94.3	94.6	93.2	96.0	93.4	96.1	94.2	98.0	93.3	92.9
Once	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.1	4.1	2.3	3.2	1.8	3.3	0.8	3.9	3.6
Twice	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	2.5
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5
5 or more times	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	75.1	80.3	75.3	83.1	73.8	81.1	72.9	80.7	74.2	82.6	71.7	77.7
Once	12.7	9.3	11.8	10.0	12.6	9.5	13.9	9.8	13.0	7.3	13.0	9.3
Twice	6.6	6.7	7.9	2.7	6.3	5.0	6.8	5.3	6.5	5.5	8.4	7.0
3 or 4 times	3.1	1.3	3.1	2.7	4.5	1.5	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.7	4.1	4.1
5 or more times	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	99.0	98.7	99.1	98.2	98.4	97.8	98.3	98.6	98.4	96.2	98.7	97.9
Once	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.6
Twice	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5
3 or 4 times	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
5 or more times	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.8
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	87.4	89.5	85.3	89.3	85.4	89.2	86.0	91.7	86.7	90.2	85.0	86.0
Once	7.1	7.1	7.4	5.6	7.1	7.3	6.8	5.3	6.8	5.4	8.4	6.5
Twice	3.4	1.7	3.5	1.5	3.4	2.1	3.8	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.5	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.0	2.3
5 or more times	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.0
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	94.0	95.9	94.5	95.6	94.9	97.5	94.4	96.5	94.7	95.9	94.9	96.4
Once	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.5
Twice	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6
5 or more times	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did? ^b												
Not at all	76.3	90.1	77.1	89.9	77.7	89.3	76.5	86.4	77.4	89.9	74.4	84.4
Once	15.5	6.3	15.1	5.7	14.5	7.6	14.5	10.6	13.9	7.0	16.4	10.6
Twice	5.7	2.2	4.6	2.6	4.2	1.5	4.7	2.2	5.3	1.6	5.0	2.1
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.3	2.5	0.7	3.0	0.5	2.1	1.1	2.9	1.5
5 or more times	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.37. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

^bBeginning in 1993, the question is worded: "Been arrested and taken to a police station?" Therefore, these data are not directly comparable to data shown for years prior to 1993.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101; *1987*, pp. 103-105; *1989*, pp. 103-105; *1991*, pp. 106-109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1982*, pp. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104; *1988*, pp. 103-105; *1990*, pp. 106-109; *1992*, pp. 106-109 (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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
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)	White (N=1,895)	Black (N=334)	White (N=1,815)	Black (N=282)
69.1%	75.3%	69.5%	80.2%	66.9%	74.3%	68.3%	74.5%	70.0%	74.0%	69.4%	73.4%	71.0%	65.1%
13.3	9.7	13.0	10.2	14.1	10.0	12.1	9.4	12.3	10.6	13.6	8.9	10.8	12.0
6.5	5.1	5.4	3.2	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	6.6	5.8	5.6	5.5	7.4	7.4
5.0	4.8	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.6	5.3	4.1	5.5	5.0	5.5	3.9	4.6	5.5
6.2	5.1	7.7	4.4	7.3	5.2	7.1	5.2	5.6	4.6	5.9	8.3	6.1	10.0
94.9	95.0	94.9	96.2	93.5	93.7	94.4	92.2	95.1	91.9	94.7	93.4	95.4	89.7
3.3	3.0	2.6	1.6	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.2	2.3	4.6	2.9	1.1	2.6	4.1
0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.0	2.6
0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	2.2
0.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.7	1.4
94.5	95.0	94.0	92.6	92.6	94.8	94.6	91.8	94.7	95.0	93.3	92.7	95.3	88.5
3.3	2.7	3.4	4.6	4.1	2.0	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.2	6.9
1.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.2
0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.5
0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.0
71.3	75.8	72.5	83.1	72.3	80.7	75.0	78.6	71.7	81.1	72.8	80.5	75.5	72.4
13.2	13.4	12.6	9.7	11.5	6.1	11.6	8.0	13.1	8.0	12.5	9.0	11.0	9.7
7.2	6.1	7.9	2.6	8.5	7.3	6.8	5.2	8.1	3.6	7.1	3.4	6.6	6.2
4.5	2.7	4.0	1.3	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.3	5.7
3.8	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	4.6	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.9	2.5	6.0
98.8	96.9	98.0	96.8	98.1	97.2	98.1	98.3	97.3	98.2	96.8	96.6	97.1	95.6
0.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.7	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.3
0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0
0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	(a)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3
0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8
84.1	93.0	86.6	88.9	86.0	87.9	87.4	88.0	85.8	88.2	84.7	89.2	86.6	81.5
9.0	3.0	6.7	5.2	6.6	5.7	6.9	4.0	8.1	5.6	6.6	4.5	6.2	8.3
3.5	2.0	3.4	0.9	4.3	2.7	2.4	4.3	3.0	3.9	4.1	2.6	3.6	4.3
1.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.5
1.5	1.0	1.9	4.1	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	0.9	2.5	1.5	1.4	2.4
93.7	97.0	93.4	95.6	93.1	95.1	93.4	95.7	93.8	96.3	93.7	94.1	94.5	90.5
3.4	1.2	3.1	1.1	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.1	2.8	2.5	3.2
1.5	1.0	1.9	0.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.3
0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.9
0.9	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	2.1
75.1	88.5	74.1	89.5	73.2	85.3	76.3	80.3	75.6	84.2	91.0	90.6	91.5	88.5
13.9	8.5	15.4	6.7	15.0	8.3	12.9	12.1	13.4	7.9	5.7	6.1	5.4	6.2
7.2	1.7	6.3	1.2	6.5	4.4	6.0	5.0	5.5	4.5	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.8
2.6	1.0	2.7	2.2	3.9	1.2	3.0	2.2	3.2	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6
1.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.7	0.4	2.2	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	2.0

Table 3.44

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

United States, 1982-94

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 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)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)
None	75.1%	72.8%	73.5%	72.3%	69.6%	68.1%	68.8%	68.1%	67.7%	68.4%	69.1%	71.3%	70.5%
One	15.6	17.3	16.7	17.3	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.5	10.4	19.2	18.6	17.8	17.7
Two	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.9	7.1	6.7	6.8
Three	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.8
Four or more	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.3

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, 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 1982*, p. 22; *1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, 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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.45

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1982-94

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 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	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)	Male (N=7,261)	Female (N=7,855)	Male (N=7,912)	Female (N=8,340)
None	65.6%	84.6%	53.0%	82.3%	63.5%	83.1%	62.6%	81.5%	59.2%	79.0%	58.3%	77.5%
One	19.6	11.5	21.4	13.5	21.2	12.4	21.3	13.5	23.7	14.7	22.7	15.5
Two	8.0	2.7	8.7	3.0	8.8	3.2	9.1	3.2	9.2	4.0	10.1	4.8
Three	3.8	0.7	3.6	0.9	3.2	0.8	4.2	1.2	4.4	1.5	5.1	1.5
Four or more	2.9	0.4	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.5	2.8	0.6	3.4	0.8	3.8	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, 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 1982*, p. 22; *1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, 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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.46

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1982-94

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 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	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)	White (N=11,713)	Black (N=1,649)	White (N=12,478)	Black (N=1,708)
None	72.5%	88.7%	70.0%	87.8%	70.7%	89.2%	69.8%	86.7%	66.5%	84.6%	64.9%	85.3%
One	17.1	8.3	19.1	8.8	18.3	7.9	19.0	9.1	20.6	10.9	20.9	9.8
Two	5.9	2.3	6.4	2.3	6.7	2.0	6.5	2.9	7.1	3.4	8.2	3.0
Three	2.6	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.6	2.9	1.0	3.3	0.7	3.6	0.8
Four or more	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.5	2.4	1.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.37. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 22; *1989*, p. 22; *1991*, 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 1982*, p. 22; *1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22; *1988*, p. 22; *1990*, p. 22; *1992*, 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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
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)	Male (N=7,708)	Female (N=8,310)	Male (N=7,095)	Female (N=8,075)
59.7%	77.2%	59.1%	76.6%	59.3%	76.7%	59.9%	77.0%	61.1%	76.5%	64.4%	77.7%	62.9%	77.2%
21.9	16.0	22.9	16.3	21.8	16.8	22.3	16.1	21.6	15.9	20.0	15.6	20.3	15.6
9.8	4.5	9.7	4.5	10.9	4.4	9.4	4.4	9.5	4.8	8.9	4.8	9.0	4.8
4.8	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.4	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.7	3.5	1.3	4.1	1.7
3.9	0.7	3.9	1.0	3.7	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.7	1.0	3.3	0.6	3.7	0.8

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
White (N=12,051)	Black (N=2,063)	White (N=12,250)	Black (N=2,038)	White (N=11,410)	Black (N=1,814)	White (N=10,754)	Black (N=1,757)	White (N=11,029)	Black (N=2,244)	White (N=11,274)	Black (N=2,045)	White (N=10,786)	Black (N=1,761)
65.5%	82.3%	64.6%	84.7%	64.3%	82.9%	65.4%	81.8%	65.4%	82.9%	67.8%	83.1%	67.0%	83.0%
20.8	12.0	21.7	10.2	21.5	11.2	21.0	11.1	21.2	10.3	19.7	10.9	19.6	10.4
7.6	4.1	7.7	2.8	8.5	3.8	7.4	4.2	7.5	4.8	7.7	4.2	7.6	4.2
3.6	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.8	3.3	1.4	2.7	1.1	3.2	1.3
2.6	0.5	2.6	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.1	2.6	0.6	2.1	0.7	2.5	1.1

Table 3.47

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, 1982-94

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were..."

Type of drug	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	Class of 1993	Class of 1994
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	80.0%	81.1%	83.1%	84.2%	85.9%	85.6%	86.2%	88.4%	89.8%	90.0%	91.2%	92.3%	91.1%
One	14.9	14.7	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.2	10.4	8.8	8.1	8.2	6.3	5.8	6.6
Two	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4
Three	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6
Four or more	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	91.3	93.5	94.6	94.4	95.1	95.8	96.1	95.8	96.9	97.1	97.9	96.6	94.9
One	6.1	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.1	2.6	3.6
Two	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
Three	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	97.3	98.0	98.0	97.8	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.1	99.0	98.9	98.6
One	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9
Two	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Three	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0
Four or more	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.35. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.44 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, 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 1982*, p. 22; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, 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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.48

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, 1982-94

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were..."

Type of drug	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	77.5%	85.3%	79.0%	85.8%	80.7%	87.9%	82.2%	87.7%	84.1%	88.8%	83.7%	89.1%
One	16.2	12.1	15.9	12.5	14.5	9.3	13.3	10.1	12.1	9.5	12.3	9.1
Two	4.2	1.8	3.0	1.3	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.2
Three	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4
Four or more	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	89.9	94.3	92.6	95.5	93.8	96.4	93.2	96.8	94.5	96.2	95.0	97.5
One	7.0	4.2	5.1	3.9	4.4	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	1.9
Two	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2
Three	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2
Four or more	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	96.9	97.9	97.4	99.1	97.9	98.5	97.4	98.7	98.6	99.0	98.4	99.1
One	1.7	1.3	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4
Two	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1
Three	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.1
Four or more	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.35. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.45 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, 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 1982*, p. 22; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, 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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
83.5%	90.7%	86.6%	91.4%	88.4%	92.9%	88.6%	92.5%	89.1%	94.8%	90.4%	95.3%	88.4%	94.9%
11.7	8.2	9.5	7.2	9.3	5.8	9.0	6.5	7.6	4.2	7.1	3.9	8.4	4.4
3.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.9	0.6
0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.1
0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	(a)
94.8	98.2	94.7	97.6	96.3	98.3	96.4	98.5	97.3	98.8	95.6	97.9	94.2	96.5
3.3	1.5	3.4	1.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	3.2	1.6	4.0	3.0
1.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.4
0.5	(a)	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)
0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
98.0	99.3	97.9	98.9	99.0	98.7	98.8	99.5	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.1	98.4	99.2
1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0
0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.0	0.0
0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.3	0.1

Table 3.49

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, 1982-94

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were..."

Type of drug	Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?												
None	79.6%	92.6%	80.4%	93.1%	82.6%	92.5%	83.2%	94.3%	85.2%	96.1%	84.9%	96.8%
One	15.4	6.6	15.4	4.6	13.2	5.6	12.8	3.6	11.7	3.0	11.7	2.8
Two	3.5	0.3	2.6	1.8	2.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.2	0.4
Three	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0
Four or more	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Smoking marijuana or hashish?												
None	91.5	95.2	93.3	95.0	94.5	96.7	94.3	97.0	94.9	98.1	96.1	98.1
One	6.1	4.0	4.9	3.6	4.1	2.1	4.0	1.3	4.0	1.3	2.9	1.7
Two	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2
Three	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Four or more	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Using other illegal drugs?												
None	97.5	99.2	97.9	98.0	98.2	99.0	98.1	98.0	98.8	99.6	98.8	100.0
One	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0
Two	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Three	0.4	0.0	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Four or more	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.37. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.46 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23; *1987*, pp. 22, 23; *1989*, pp. 22, 23; *1991*, 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 1982*, p. 22; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23; *1988*, pp. 22, 23; *1990*, pp. 22, 23; *1992*, 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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.50

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months

United States, 1982-94

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 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)	Class of 1993 (N=16,763)	Class of 1994 (N=15,929)
None	77.8%	77.8%	77.3%	75.6%	74.9%	74.4%	73.9%	74.0%	73.9%	75.7%	76.9%	76.1%	75.7%
One	17.0	17.3	17.6	18.5	18.8	19.5	19.9	19.6	19.4	18.3	17.5	18.2	18.6
Two	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.3
Three	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Four or more	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.35. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or scratches in parking lots" (Source, 1992, p. 23). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23; *1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, 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 1982*, p. 23; *1984*, p. 23; *1986*, p. 23; *1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, 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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
85.5%	93.0%	88.2%	92.2%	89.4%	91.6%	89.3%	95.7%	91.3%	95.2%	92.0%	96.9%	90.9%	94.4%
10.8	5.7	9.1	3.5	8.4	7.0	8.6	3.4	6.3	2.7	6.2	1.7	6.8	3.9
2.5	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.6
0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4
0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6
95.9	96.7	95.7	97.0	96.9	97.8	97.1	98.3	98.0	98.2	96.3	97.9	95.1	94.4
2.9	1.6	2.9	0.9	2.2	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	2.8	1.7	3.6	3.3
0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0
0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7
0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6
98.6	97.5	98.6	97.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	100.0	99.2	98.7	99.0	99.3	98.7	97.8
0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.5
0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0
0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	(a)	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6

Table 3.51

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of drugs in last 12 months

By type of drug, United States, 1982-94

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were..."

Type of drug	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	Class of 1993	Class of 1994
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	85.3%	86.2%	87.8%	89.0%	91.2%	90.2%	91.6%	91.9%	92.2%	93.5%	93.4%	94.7%	94.6%
One	12.5	12.1	10.4	9.4	7.4	8.7	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.7	5.4	4.3	4.4
Two	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Three	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Four or more	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2
Smoking marijuana or hashish?													
None	93.8	94.8	96.0	95.4	96.5	97.3	96.9	97.0	97.9	98.1	98.2	97.8	97.6
One	5.2	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.7
Two	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
Three	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	98.0	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.8	99.4	99.2	98.9	98.9	99.1
One	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
Two	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Three	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	(a)
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.35 and 3.50. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.50 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23; *1987*, p. 23; *1989*, p. 23; *1991*, 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 1982*, p. 23; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, p. 23; *1988*, p. 23; *1990*, p. 23; *1992*, 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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

Table 3.52

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported problem behaviors

By grade level of respondent, 1993-94^a

	Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often	A lot
Have you been in trouble with the police?					
Total	75.6%	13.2%	6.1%	2.3%	2.8%
6th grade	84.6	8.2	3.6	1.5	2.1
7th grade	78.7	10.8	5.5	2.2	2.8
8th grade	74.0	13.4	6.5	2.9	3.2
9th grade	73.3	14.0	6.8	2.6	3.3
10th grade	72.7	15.2	6.9	2.5	2.7
11th grade	73.2	15.5	6.7	2.0	2.6
12th grade	72.7	16.3	6.5	1.8	2.7
Junior high school	78.7	11.0	5.3	2.3	2.8
Senior high school	73.0	15.1	6.8	2.3	2.9
Do you take part in gang activities?					
Total	85.7	5.8	3.9	1.7	2.8
6th grade	87.8	4.6	3.5	1.5	2.5
7th grade	85.1	6.3	4.1	1.8	2.8
8th grade	83.1	7.1	4.7	2.0	3.0
9th grade	84.1	6.8	4.5	1.7	2.9
10th grade	86.0	5.6	3.6	1.8	3.0
11th grade	87.1	5.2	3.6	1.5	2.6
12th grade	89.1	4.0	2.8	1.3	2.8
Junior high school	85.2	6.1	4.1	1.8	2.8
Senior high school	86.2	5.6	3.7	1.6	2.9
Have you thought about committing suicide?					
Total	70.0	14.1	8.8	3.2	3.9
6th grade	80.2	9.2	5.7	1.9	3.0
7th grade	75.2	11.1	7.1	2.7	3.9
8th grade	70.0	13.3	8.7	3.7	4.3
9th grade	66.8	14.9	9.9	3.7	4.6
10th grade	65.4	16.6	10.3	3.9	3.8
11th grade	64.8	17.6	10.6	3.5	3.4
12th grade	65.9	18.0	9.9	2.9	3.3
Junior high school	74.7	11.4	7.3	2.8	3.8
Senior high school	65.8	16.5	10.2	3.6	3.9

Note: These data are from a survey of 6th through 12th grade students conducted between September 1993 and June 1994 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 1993-94 academic year there were 277,372 adolescent student respondents from 34 States. The 1993-94 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 1993-94 survey results are based upon 157,735 sampled respondents. After sampling, 50.3 percent of the respondents were from Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The following States did not participate in the PRIDE survey: Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, and the District of Columbia.

Some students in the 1993-94 sample completed an earlier version of the questionnaire. The questions presented above were not compatible with the earlier version. Therefore, the sample size for these questions is slightly lower (N=171,345).

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1993-94 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1994. (Mimeographed.) P. 8, Tables 2.14 and 2.15; p. 9, Table 2.16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.53

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported delinquency and victimization experiences at school

By grade level of respondent, 1993-94^a

	Never	Seldom	Some- times	Often	A lot
Do you get into trouble at school?					
Total	33.4%	39.0%	19.6%	4.7%	3.4%
6th grade	29.3	36.1	24.0	5.9	4.7
7th grade	27.3	37.1	24.3	6.6	4.8
8th grade	26.3	39.8	23.6	6.0	4.3
9th grade	32.3	41.1	19.2	4.4	3.0
10th grade	37.1	40.9	16.2	3.6	2.3
11th grade	42.8	39.3	13.6	2.5	1.8
12th grade	47.1	37.2	11.3	2.2	2.1
Junior high school	27.5	37.8	24.0	6.2	4.6
Senior high school	38.5	40.0	15.8	3.4	2.4
Have you carried a gun to school?					
Total	94.0	2.2	1.3	0.7	1.8
6th grade	97.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.0
7th grade	95.8	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.1
8th grade	94.3	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.6
9th grade	93.1	2.6	1.5	0.8	2.0
10th grade	92.7	2.5	1.6	0.8	2.3
11th grade	92.3	2.6	1.9	0.9	2.3
12th grade	91.8	2.7	1.8	1.0	2.8
Junior high school	95.7	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.2
Senior high school	92.6	2.6	1.7	0.9	2.3
Are you afraid another student will hurt you at school?					
Total	62.7	20.9	11.5	2.4	2.6
6th grade	60.5	17.7	14.5	3.2	4.1
7th grade	58.6	20.6	14.0	3.2	3.7
8th grade	61.7	21.4	11.9	2.5	2.5
9th grade	59.4	23.5	12.2	2.6	2.2
10th grade	63.4	22.8	10.1	1.9	1.8
11th grade	68.8	20.0	8.1	1.5	1.6
12th grade	72.1	17.9	7.2	1.2	1.7
Junior high school	60.3	20.1	13.4	2.9	3.4
Senior high school	64.8	21.6	9.8	1.9	1.9
Have you been hurt by another student or teacher?					
Total	81.9	12.0	3.8	1.1	1.1
6th grade	74.8	14.9	6.2	2.0	2.0
7th grade	78.0	14.0	5.0	1.7	1.4
8th grade	80.2	13.5	4.1	1.1	1.0
9th grade	82.8	11.9	3.5	0.9	1.0
10th grade	85.4	10.5	2.7	0.6	0.8
11th grade	87.0	9.3	2.5	0.5	0.7
12th grade	88.6	7.8	2.1	0.5	1.0
Junior high school	77.9	14.1	5.0	1.6	1.4
Senior high school	85.5	10.2	2.8	0.7	0.9
Have you threatened to harm a student or teacher?					
Total	66.9	17.7	10.0	2.7	2.7
6th grade	76.1	13.2	6.5	1.8	2.4
7th grade	68.8	16.7	9.1	2.7	2.7
8th grade	63.7	19.1	11.2	3.1	2.9
9th grade	64.4	18.6	11.2	2.9	2.9
10th grade	64.4	13.1	10.9	2.9	2.6
11th grade	65.3	18.8	10.5	2.9	2.5
12th grade	67.0	18.2	9.8	2.1	2.9
Junior high school	69.0	16.6	9.1	2.6	2.7
Senior high school	65.0	18.7	10.7	2.8	2.7

Note: See Note, table 3.52. Some students in the 1993-94 sample completed an earlier version of the questionnaire. These questions were not compatible with the earlier version. Therefore, the sample size for these questions is slightly lower (N=171,345).

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1993-94 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1994. (Mimeographed.) P. 4, Table 2.2; p. 5, Table 2.6; p. 6, Tables 2.7-2.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.54

High school students reporting engaging in violence-related behaviors on school property

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1993

	Felt too unsafe to go to school ^a			Carried a weapon on school property ^{a,b}			Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property ^{b,c}			In a physical fight on school property ^c			Property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property ^c			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
National	4.4%	4.3%	4.4%	11.8%	17.9%	5.1%	7.3%	9.2%	5.4%	16.2%	23.5%	8.6%	32.7%	37.0%	28.1%	
Race, ethnicity																
White, non-Hispanic	3.0	2.9	3.1	10.9	17.7	3.4	6.3	8.1	4.4	15.0	22.5	6.8	32.0	35.9	27.7	
Black, non-Hispanic	7.1	7.0	7.3	15.0	18.2	11.9	11.2	12.6	9.8	22.0	28.6	15.5	35.5	39.2	31.8	
Hispanic	10.1	10.4	9.8	13.3	20.2	6.6	8.6	10.7	6.4	17.9	24.1	11.7	32.2	36.7	27.6	
Grade level																
9th grade	6.1	5.8	6.4	12.6	19.1	5.6	9.4	10.6	8.1	23.1	33.2	12.7	37.2	41.3	33.0	
10th grade	5.2	5.1	5.4	11.5	17.0	5.6	7.3	9.1	5.4	17.2	25.0	8.8	32.8	37.5	27.6	
11th grade	3.3	3.2	3.5	11.9	18.2	5.0	7.3	9.5	4.8	13.8	20.0	7.0	32.3	36.4	27.9	
12th grade	3.0	3.3	2.7	10.8	17.2	4.1	5.5	7.6	3.3	11.4	16.5	6.1	28.9	33.2	24.2	

Note: These data are from the 1993 national school-based survey conducted as part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS). The data were collected and analyzed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1993," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 No. SS-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Mar. 24, 1995), p. 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aOn 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^bA weapon such as a gun, knife, or club.

^cOne or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.

Table 3.55

High school students reporting having carried a weapon or a gun in last 30 days

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1993

	Carried a weapon in the last 30 days ^a			Carried a gun in the last 30 days		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
National	22.1%	34.3%	9.2%	7.9%	13.7%	1.8%
Race, ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	20.6	33.4	6.9	6.8	12.0	1.2
Black, non-Hispanic	28.5	38.2	18.9	12.3	20.9	3.8
Hispanic	24.4	37.3	11.5	10.1	17.0	3.1
Grade level						
9th grade	25.5	39.0	11.1	9.1	15.6	2.2
10th grade	21.4	32.5	9.8	8.6	14.6	2.2
11th grade	21.5	33.0	9.1	7.4	13.0	1.3
12th grade	19.9	32.6	6.9	6.6	11.8	1.3

Note: See Note, table 3.54. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aA weapon such as a gun, knife, or club.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1993," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 No. SS-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Mar. 24, 1995), p. 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.56

High school students reporting using alcohol or drugs

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1993

	Alcohol use									Marijuana use						
	Lifetime ^a			Current ^b			Episodic heavy drinking ^c			Lifetime ^d			Current ^e			
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
National	80.9%	80.9%	80.9%	48.0%	50.1%	45.9%	30.0%	33.7%	26.0%	32.8%	36.8%	28.6%	17.7%	20.6%	14.6%	
Race, ethnicity																
White, non-Hispanic	81.7	81.0	82.4	49.9	51.1	48.6	32.6	35.6	29.3	32.7	36.0	29.3	17.3	19.7	14.7	
Black, non-Hispanic	80.0	82.0	78.1	42.5	48.2	37.1	19.1	25.1	13.3	33.6	41.1	26.3	18.6	24.3	13.0	
Hispanic	83.5	84.9	82.2	50.8	55.0	46.9	33.4	39.4	27.6	35.4	41.5	29.5	19.4	23.2	15.7	
Grade level																
9th grade	72.9	72.9	72.9	40.5	40.2	40.5	22.0	24.0	19.7	24.4	28.8	19.7	13.2	16.3	9.7	
10th grade	76.8	75.9	78.0	44.0	44.1	44.0	26.2	27.2	25.3	28.8	30.9	26.7	16.5	18.2	14.7	
11th grade	84.9	85.5	84.2	49.7	53.6	45.9	31.3	37.1	25.1	36.0	40.8	30.8	18.4	22.1	14.4	
12th grade	87.6	88.0	87.1	56.4	60.5	52.0	39.1	45.0	33.0	40.8	45.5	35.8	22.0	25.0	18.9	

Note: See Note, table 3.54. Respondents were classified as injecting-drug users only if they (a) reported injecting-drug use not prescribed by a physician and (b) answered "one or more" to any of these questions: "During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase?"; "During your life, how many times have you used any other type of illegal drugs such as LSD, PCP, ecstasy, mushrooms, speed, ice, heroin, or pills without a doctor's prescription?"; or "During your life how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?" For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^cDrank five or more drinks of alcohol on at least one occasion on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

^dEver used in lifetime.

^eUsed one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^fEver tried any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase.

^gEver injected illegal drugs in lifetime.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1993," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 No. SS-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Mar. 24, 1995), pp. 38, 41. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aEver had at least one drink of alcohol.

^bDrank alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Total	Cocaine use			Lifetime illegal steroid use ^d			Lifetime injected-drug use ^e				
	Lifetime ^f	Current ^g		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male
4.9%	5.5%	4.2%	1.9%	2.3%	1.4%	2.2%	3.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.9%	0.8%
4.6	5.3	3.9	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.9	2.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	0.7
1.6	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.5	2.4	4.0	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.4
11.3	12.1	10.4	4.6	6.2	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.6	1.5	1.6	1.1
4.2	4.6	3.8	1.6	2.2	1.0	2.1	2.7	1.4	1.4	1.9	0.8
3.7	3.9	3.5	1.4	1.7	1.0	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
5.1	5.5	4.5	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.2	3.2	1.0	1.3	1.9	0.6
6.1	7.5	4.6	2.1	2.5	1.6	2.3	3.5	1.0	1.2	1.9	0.4

Table 3.57

Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1993 and 1994

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?"

	1993						1994				
	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	80.0%	20.0%	48.6%	24.1%	7.3%	19.6%	80.4%	50.1%	22.9%	7.4%	
Sex											
Male	19.8	80.2	54.2	19.6	6.4	19.0	81.0	55.5	18.6	6.9	
Female	19.9	80.1	43.4	28.8	7.9	19.9	80.1	45.2	26.9	8.0	
Region											
Northeast	14.8	85.2	56.1	23.4	5.7	15.6	84.4	53.1	24.7	6.6	
North Central	18.8	81.2	51.6	22.5	7.1	17.4	82.6	53.8	21.9	6.9	
South	19.8	80.2	47.7	24.3	8.2	20.5	79.5	49.2	22.3	8.0	
West	26.5	73.5	39.8	26.3	7.4	24.2	75.8	44.2	23.6	8.0	
Population density											
Large SMSA	19.0	81.0	50.6	24.4	6.0	19.9	80.1	49.8	24.0	6.3	
Other SMSA	20.5	79.5	47.1	24.2	8.2	19.8	80.2	49.1	23.4	7.7	
Non-SMSA	19.8	80.2	49.8	23.4	7.0	18.8	81.2	52.5	21.0	7.7	
College plans											
None or under 4 years	14.2	85.8	52.4	25.2	8.2	15.7	84.3	53.6	22.5	8.2	
Complete 4 years	21.2	78.8	47.4	24.3	7.1	20.5	79.5	48.9	23.3	7.3	

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 1994. 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. Beginning in 1991, eighth and tenth grade students were also included in the survey. 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 1993 and 1994 was approximately 16,300 and 15,400 respectively, excluding cases with missing

data. In 1993, the question on alcohol prevalence was changed slightly on half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, the revised question was used on all forms. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from forms including the revised question. Prior to 1993, the alcohol prevalence data may have included students who had only a few sips of alcohol. For 1993, alcohol data are based on three of six questionnaire forms; N is approximately one-half of N indicated. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Monitoring the Future Project, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.58

Reported marijuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1993 and 1994

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
1993															
All seniors (N=16,300)	64.7%	35.3%	15.5%	10.5%	9.3%	93.9%	6.1%	1.3%	2.0%	2.8%	98.9%	1.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%
Sex															
Male	61.1	38.9	18.2	10.8	9.9	92.5	7.5	1.7	2.3	3.5	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.8
Female	68.8	31.2	12.5	9.9	8.8	95.4	4.6	0.9	1.4	2.3	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4
Region															
Northeast	58.9	41.1	19.5	11.7	9.9	94.0	6.0	1.2	1.9	2.9	98.2	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.9
North Central	65.6	34.5	15.9	10.1	8.5	95.3	4.7	1.0	1.4	2.3	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
South	67.1	32.9	13.1	10.1	9.7	94.2	5.8	1.5	1.6	2.7	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
West	64.3	35.7	15.6	10.8	9.3	91.5	8.5	1.7	3.2	3.6	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Population density															
Large SMSA	63.5	36.5	18.0	11.1	7.4	94.9	5.1	1.2	1.5	2.4	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.7
Other SMSA	63.7	36.3	15.3	10.9	10.1	92.8	7.2	1.5	2.4	3.3	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Non-SMSA	67.3	32.7	13.8	9.3	9.6	95.2	4.8	1.2	1.5	2.1	98.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.6
College plans															
None or under 4 years	58.3	41.7	17.9	11.2	12.6	91.6	8.4	2.1	2.4	3.9	98.2	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.8
Complete 4 years	67.3	32.7	14.2	10.2	8.3	94.9	5.1	1.0	1.8	2.3	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5
1994															
All seniors (N=15,400)	61.8	38.2	19.0	11.7	7.5	94.1	5.9	1.5	2.1	2.3	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Sex															
Male	57.2	42.8	23.0	12.1	7.7	93.0	7.0	1.9	2.6	2.5	98.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.8
Female	66.3	33.7	15.1	11.3	7.3	95.2	4.8	1.1	1.7	2.0	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Region															
Northeast	55.7	44.3	22.7	13.3	8.3	94.2	4.8	1.3	1.8	1.7	98.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
North Central	62.7	37.3	19.3	11.2	6.8	93.9	6.1	1.7	2.0	2.4	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
South	63.8	36.1	17.3	11.4	7.4	94.4	5.6	1.3	2.1	2.2	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
West	62.3	37.7	18.6	11.4	7.7	92.7	7.3	1.6	2.9	2.8	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.5
Population density															
Large SMSA	59.7	40.3	21.6	11.9	6.8	95.0	5.0	1.3	2.1	1.6	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5
Other SMSA	60.3	39.7	19.7	12.3	7.7	93.5	6.5	1.6	2.4	2.5	98.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
Non-SMSA	66.8	33.2	15.7	10.1	7.4	94.6	5.4	1.3	1.9	2.2	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
College plans															
None or under 4 years	55.4	44.6	21.6	12.8	10.2	91.1	8.9	2.4	2.9	3.6	97.9	2.1	0.5	0.6	1.0
Complete 4 years	64.4	35.6	17.7	11.4	6.5	95.1	4.9	1.1	1.9	1.9	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.57. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

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, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, Principal Investigators. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.59

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1982-94

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 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)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)
Marijuana/hashish	44.3%	42.3%	40.0%	40.6%	38.8%	36.3%	33.1%	29.6%	27.0%	23.9%	21.9%	26.0%	30.7%
Inhalants ^a	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7
Adjusted ^b	6.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.2
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{c,d}	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.1
Hallucinogens	8.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6
Adjusted ^e	9.0	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.2	7.8	7.8
LSD	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9
PCP ^{c,d}	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6
Cocaine	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.6
"Crack" ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9
Other cocaine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0
Heroin	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
Other opiates ^h	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8
Stimulants ^{h,i}	20.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4
Crystal methamphetamine ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8
Sedatives ^{h,k}	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.9	3.4	4.2
Barbiturates ^h	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.4	4.1
Methaqualone ^{h,l}	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8
Tranquillizers ^h	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7
Alcohol ^m	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7	76.8	72.7	73.0
Steroids ⁿ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.57. 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. Figures presented for "stimulants" are based on the data obtained from the new questions. "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 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1976-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-94; 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 1989-94.

^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 1990-94.

^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 1990-94; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

^hOnly drug use that 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; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90.

^kData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; and six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

^lData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form in 1990-94; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990-94.

^mData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989-92, three of six questionnaire forms in 1993; N is one-half of N indicated in 1993, and six questionnaire forms in 1994. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1976-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.60

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1982-94

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 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)	Class of 1993 (N=16,300)	Class of 1994 (N=15,400)
Marijuana/hashish	28.5%	27.0%	25.2%	25.7%	23.4%	21.0%	18.0%	16.7%	14.0%	13.8%	11.9%	15.5%	19.0%
Inhalants ^a	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7
Adjusted ^b	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{c,d}	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Hallucinogens	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1
Adjusted ^a	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.3	3.3	3.2
LSD	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6
PCP ^{c,d}	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7
Cocaine	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
"Crack" ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other cocaine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other opiates ^h	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5
Stimulants ^{h,i}	10.7	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0
Crystal methamphetamine ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Sedatives ^{h,k}	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.8
Barbiturates ^h	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7
Methaqualone ^{h,l}	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
Tranquillizers ^h	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4
Alcohol ^m	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1
Steroids ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
Cigarettes	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57 and 3.59. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1981 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1976-88; N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989-94; 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 1989-94.

^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 1990-94.

^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 1990-94; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

^hOnly drug use that 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; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1989-90.

^kData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990; six questionnaire forms of data adjusted by one-form data beginning in 1991.

^lData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, one questionnaire form in 1990-94; N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990-94.

^mData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989-92, three of six questionnaire forms in 1993; N is one-half of N indicated in 1993, and six questionnaire forms in 1994. In 1993, the question was changed slightly in three forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1976-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.61

Reported drug, alcohol, and cigarette use and most recent use among students

By type of drug and grade level, United States, 1991-94

Type of drug	Ever used				Used in last 12 months				Used in last 30 days			
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marijuana/hashish												
Eighth grade	10.2%	11.2%	12.6%	16.7%	6.2%	7.2%	9.2%	13.0%	3.2%	3.7%	5.1%	7.8%
Tenth grade	23.4	21.4	24.4	30.4	16.5	15.2	19.2	25.2	8.7	8.1	10.9	15.8
Twelfth grade	36.7	32.6	35.3	38.2	23.9	21.9	26.0	30.7	13.8	11.9	15.5	19.0
Inhalants^{a,b}												
Eighth grade	17.6	17.4	19.4	19.9	9.0	9.5	11.0	11.7	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.6
Tenth grade	15.7	16.6	17.5	18.0	7.1	7.5	8.4	9.1	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.6
Twelfth grade	17.6	16.6	17.4	17.7	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.7
Hallucinogens^b												
Eighth grade	3.2	3.8	3.9	4.3	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3
Tenth grade	6.1	6.4	6.8	8.1	4.0	4.3	4.7	5.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.4
Twelfth grade	9.6	9.2	10.9	11.4	5.8	5.9	7.4	7.6	2.2	2.1	2.7	3.1
LSD												
Eighth grade	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.7	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1
Tenth grade	5.6	5.8	6.2	7.2	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0
Twelfth grade	8.8	8.6	10.3	10.5	5.2	5.6	6.8	6.9	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.6
Cocaine												
Eighth grade	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.6	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.0
Tenth grade	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.3	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2
Twelfth grade	7.8	6.1	6.1	5.9	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5
"Crack"												
Eighth grade	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7
Tenth grade	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Twelfth grade	3.1	2.6	2.6	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other cocaine^c												
Eighth grade	2.0	2.4	2.4	3.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9
Tenth grade	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0
Twelfth grade	7.0	5.3	5.4	5.2	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3
Heroin												
Eighth grade	1.2	1.4	1.4	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6
Tenth grade	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Twelfth grade	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Stimulants^d												
Eighth grade	10.5	10.8	11.8	12.3	6.2	6.5	7.2	7.9	2.6	3.3	3.6	3.6
Tenth grade	13.2	13.1	14.9	15.1	8.2	8.2	9.6	10.2	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.5
Twelfth grade	15.4	13.9	15.1	15.7	8.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	3.2	2.8	3.7	4.0
Tranquilizers^d												
Eighth grade	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1
Tenth grade	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.4	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.5
Twelfth grade	7.2	6.0	6.4	6.6	3.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4
Alcohol^e												
Eighth grade	70.1	69.3	55.7	55.8	54.0	53.7	45.4	46.8	25.1	28.1	24.3	25.5
Tenth grade	83.8	82.3	71.6	71.1	72.3	70.2	63.4	63.9	42.8	39.9	38.2	39.2
Twelfth grade	88.0	87.5	80.0	80.4	77.7	76.8	72.7	73.0	54.0	51.3	48.6	50.1
Steroids^f												
Eighth grade	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tenth grade	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Twelfth grade	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
Cigarettes												
Eighth grade	44.0	45.2	45.3	46.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.3	15.5	16.7	18.6
Tenth grade	55.1	53.5	56.3	56.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.8	21.5	24.7	25.4
Twelfth grade	63.1	61.8	61.9	62.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.3	27.8	29.9	31.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57 and 3.59. Approximate Ns were eighth grade: 17,500 in 1991; 18,600 in 1992; 18,300 in 1993; 17,300 in 1994; tenth grade: 14,800 in 1991; 14,800 in 1992; 15,300 in 1993; 15,800 in 1994; twelfth grade: 15,000 in 1991; 15,800 in 1992; 16,300 in 1993; 15,400 in 1994. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aFor twelfth graders, data based on five questionnaire forms; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bInhalants are unadjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites; hallucinogens are unadjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^cFor twelfth graders, data based on four questionnaire forms; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^eIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." Data for 1993 and 1994 are from forms including the revised question. In 1993, data are based on one of two questionnaire forms for the eighth and tenth graders and on three of six questionnaire forms for the twelfth graders; N is one-half of N indicated for all groups. In 1994, all forms included the revised wording.

^fFor twelfth graders, data based on two questionnaire forms; N is one-third of N indicated.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.62

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-94

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months														
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marijuana	51.2%	51.3%	44.7%	45.2%	40.7%	41.7%	40.9%	37.0%	34.6%	33.6%	29.4%	26.5%	27.7%	27.9%	29.3%
Inhalants ^a	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.1	3.8	3.0
Hallucinogens	8.5	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.2
LSD	6.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1	5.7	5.1	5.2
Cocaine	16.8	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.0
"Crack" ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.1	(c)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other opiates ^d	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4
Stimulants ^d	NA	NA	21.1	17.3	15.7	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.2	4.2
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8
Sedatives ^d	8.3	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^d	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2
Methaqualone ^d	7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^d	6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.8
Alcohol ^f	90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	83.0	88.3	86.9	83.8	82.7
Cigarettes	36.2	37.6	34.3	36.1	33.2	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6	37.3	38.8	37.6

Note: See Note, table 3.57. These data are from a followup 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 approximate N 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; 1993, 1,490; 1994, 1,410.

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. Figures presented for "stimulants" are 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 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Total N in 1994 for college students is 1,200.

^bThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-94.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^eThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 for college students is 500.

^fIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.63

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-94

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days														
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marijuana	34.0%	33.2%	26.6%	26.2%	23.0%	23.6%	22.3%	20.3%	16.8%	16.3%	14.0%	14.1%	14.6%	14.2%	15.1%
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	1.3	0.6
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	2.5	2.1
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	1.6	1.8
Cocaine	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	0.7	0.6
"Crack" ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	(c)	(c)	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	(c)	0.0
Other opiates ^d	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	0.7	0.4
Stimulants ^d	NA	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5
Crystal meth- amphetamine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Sedatives ^d	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^d	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	0.4	0.4
Methaqualone ^d	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^d	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	0.4	0.4
Alcohol ^f	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	67.7	67.5
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	24.5	23.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57 and 3.62. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Total N in 1994 for college students is 1,200.

^bThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990-94.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^eThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 for college students is 500.

^fIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.64

Reported daily use in last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-94

Type of drug	Percent who used daily in last 30 days														
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
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%	1.9%	1.8%
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	0.0	0.1
Stimulants ^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	0.1	0.1
Alcohol															
Daily ^b	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	4.5	3.6
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	43.5	43.6	44.0	43.1	45.4	44.6	45.0	42.8	43.2	41.7	41.0	42.8	41.4	40.2	40.0
Cigarettes															
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	15.2	13.2
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	8.9	8.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57 and 3.62. 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 7.

^aOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^bIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.65

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 12 months among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1988-94

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 12 months?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 12 months								
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marijuana	36.5%	34.8%	31.8%	29.0%	26.1%	23.8%	25.2%	25.1%	25.5%
Inhalants ^a	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1
Adjusted ^b	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	NA
Nitrites ^c	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
Hallucinogens	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.8
Adjusted ^d	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.6	NA
LSD	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.0
PCP ^e	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Cocaine	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2	5.7	4.7	4.3
"Crack" ^g	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1
Other cocaine ^f	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	3.6
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other opiates ^g	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5
Stimulants ^g	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5
Crystal methamphetamine ^h	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.9
Sedatives ^g	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^g	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8
Methaqualone ^g	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquillizers ^g	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9
Alcohol ⁱ	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9	86.2	84.2	83.7
Steroids ^g	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Cigarettes	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	37.8	38.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57 and 3.62. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 12 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for young adults combined. The approximate N 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; 1993, 6,700; 1994, 6,500. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Total N in 1994 is approximately 5,300.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cThis drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1994 is approximately 1,200.

^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 1990-94.

^fThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Total N in 1994 is approximately 4,200.

^gOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^hThis drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 is approximately 2,400.

ⁱIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.66

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use in last 30 days among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-94

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used. . . during the last 30 days?"

Type of drug	Percent who used in last 30 days								
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marijuana	22.0%	20.7%	17.9%	15.5%	13.9%	13.5%	13.3%	13.4%	14.1%
Inhalants ^a	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5
Adjusted ^b	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	NA
Nitrites ^c	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4
Adjusted ^b	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.2	NA
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1
PCP ^c	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Cocaine	8.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3
"Crack" ^f	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Other cocaine ^g	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.0
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other opiates ^h	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
Stimulants ^h	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7
Crystal methamphetamine ⁱ	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	(d)	0.1	0.3	0.5
Sedatives ^h	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^h	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Methaqualone ^h	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tranquilizers ^h	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8
Alcohol ^j	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	69.0	66.9	67.7
Steroids ^c	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	28.3	28.0	27.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57, 3.62, and 3.65. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Total N in 1994 is approximately 5,300.

^bAdjusted for underreporting of amyl and butyl nitrites.

^cThis drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. Total N in 1994 is approximately 1,200.

^dLess than 0.05 percent.

^eAdjusted for underreporting of PCP.

^fThis drug was asked about in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990-94.

^gThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990-94. Total N in 1994 is approximately 4,200.

^hOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

ⁱThis drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1994 is approximately 2,400.

^jIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-94

Type of drug	Percent using daily in last 30 days								
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Marijuana	4.1%	4.2%	3.3%	3.2%	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%	2.4%	2.8%
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)	0.1	(a)
Stimulants ^b	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<u>Alcohol</u>									
Daily ^c	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	3.8
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	36.1	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.3	34.7	34.2	34.4	33.7
<u>Cigarettes</u>									
Daily	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.7	20.9	20.8	20.7
Half-pack or more per day	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7	16.0	15.7	15.5	15.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.57, 3.62, and 3.65. 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 7.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

^bOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^cIn 1993, the question was changed slightly in half of the questionnaire forms to indicate that a "drink" meant "more than a few sips." In 1994, all forms included the revised wording. Data for 1993 and 1994 are from the revised question.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.68

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported age at first use of alcohol and drugs

By grade level of respondent, 1993-94^a

Question: "When did you first...?"

	Age at first use								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	Never used		Less than 10 years	10 to 11 years	12 to 13 years	14 to 15 years	16 to 17 years	18 to 19 years	Never used	
Drink beer																
Total	13.6%	8.3%	13.9%	12.1%	3.8%	0.3%	47.9%	Total	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.1%	96.8%	
6th grade	13.3	7.2	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	75.5	6th grade	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	98.7	
7th grade	15.5	9.4	9.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	63.5	7th grade	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.2	
8th grade	15.4	10.6	16.5	5.6	0.2	0.1	51.5	8th grade	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.0	97.5	
9th grade	14.2	9.1	18.7	14.1	1.2	0.1	42.6	9th grade	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.0	96.5	
10th grade	12.8	7.9	17.9	22.0	4.6	0.1	34.6	10th grade	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.1	96.0	
11th grade	11.5	6.4	15.7	24.4	10.8	0.5	30.6	11th grade	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.1	95.1	
12th grade	10.1	5.4	14.0	24.1	16.9	2.1	27.2	12th grade	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.2	0.5	94.3	
Junior high school	14.9	9.2	10.4	2.5	0.1	0.0	62.6	Junior high school	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	98.1	
Senior high school	12.5	7.5	17.0	20.3	7.0	0.5	35.0	Senior high school	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.1	95.7	
Drink liquor																
Total	5.6	5.2	12.5	13.1	4.6	0.3	58.4	Total	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.1	95.2	
6th grade	4.5	3.9	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	88.7	6th grade	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.6	
7th grade	6.0	6.0	9.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	77.5	7th grade	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.2	
8th grade	6.3	6.7	16.0	6.0	0.2	0.0	64.7	8th grade	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	96.9	
9th grade	6.4	5.9	17.0	16.9	1.1	0.0	52.6	9th grade	0.8	0.3	1.2	2.6	0.3	0.0	94.8	
10th grade	5.6	5.2	16.0	24.7	5.3	0.1	42.9	10th grade	0.7	0.3	1.1	3.5	1.2	0.1	93.1	
11th grade	5.0	4.1	13.8	25.6	13.7	0.5	37.3	11th grade	0.7	0.3	0.9	2.9	2.9	0.1	92.0	
12th grade	4.9	3.3	11.5	23.9	20.8	2.6	32.9	12th grade	0.9	0.3	0.8	2.5	4.3	0.6	90.4	
Junior high school	5.7	5.7	9.6	2.6	0.1	0.0	76.1	Junior high school	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	97.8	
Senior high school	5.6	4.8	15.1	22.2	8.5	0.6	43.1	Senior high school	0.8	0.3	1.0	2.9	1.8	0.2	92.9	
Smoke marijuana																
Total	1.5	1.4	4.7	7.1	3.5	0.3	81.4	Total	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.1	95.2	
6th grade	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	96.7	6th grade	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	98.6	
7th grade	1.1	1.5	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	91.8	7th grade	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	98.2	
8th grade	1.3	1.6	6.6	4.0	0.2	0.0	86.1	8th grade	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	96.9	
9th grade	1.7	1.5	6.3	11.0	0.9	0.0	78.4	9th grade	0.8	0.3	1.2	2.6	0.3	0.0	94.8	
10th grade	1.7	1.4	4.9	14.4	4.3	0.1	73.2	10th grade	0.7	0.3	1.1	3.5	1.2	0.1	93.1	
11th grade	1.8	1.3	4.4	12.0	11.0	0.4	69.1	11th grade	0.7	0.3	0.9	2.9	2.9	0.1	92.0	
12th grade	1.9	1.2	3.9	8.8	14.7	2.0	67.3	12th grade	0.9	0.3	0.8	2.5	4.3	0.6	90.4	
Junior high school	1.2	1.3	4.3	1.8	0.1	0.0	91.2	Junior high school	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	97.8	
Senior high school	1.7	1.4	5.1	11.8	6.5	0.5	73.0	Senior high school	0.8	0.3	1.0	2.9	1.8	0.2	92.9	

Note: See Note, table 3.52. Some students in the 1993-94 sample completed an earlier version of the questionnaire. The question presented above was not compatible with the earlier version. Therefore, the sample size for this question is slightly lower (N=171,345).

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1993-94 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1994. (Mimeographed.) P. 10, Table 3.2; p. 11, Tables 3.4-3.6; p. 12, Table 3.9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes crack.

^cIncludes LSD and PCP.

Table 3.69

Students' (grades 6 to 12) reported frequency of use of alcohol and drugs within last 12 months

By grade level of respondent, 1993-94^a

Question: "Within the past year how often have you...?"

	Frequency of use						
	Once	6 times per year	Once or twice a month	Once a week	3 times a week	Daily	Didn't use
Drank beer							
Total	13.9%	7.6%	11.3%	6.6%	3.2%	1.5%	55.8%
6th grade	11.3	2.8	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	81.0
7th grade	13.9	5.0	5.4	2.6	1.6	1.0	70.6
8th grade	15.5	7.2	10.0	4.5	2.3	1.2	59.3
9th grade	15.1	8.7	13.3	7.3	3.5	1.7	50.4
10th grade	14.4	10.3	16.4	10.0	4.2	1.8	42.9
11th grade	13.6	10.3	17.5	11.7	5.0	1.9	40.0
12th grade	12.1	10.6	18.2	13.0	7.0	2.9	36.2
Junior high school	13.7	5.1	6.1	2.8	1.6	1.0	69.7
Senior high school	14.0	9.8	15.9	10.0	4.6	2.0	43.5
Drank liquor							
Total	12.2	6.7	10.4	4.7	1.9	1.3	62.7
6th grade	5.8	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	89.9
7th grade	9.7	3.1	3.9	1.7	0.9	0.8	79.8
8th grade	12.9	5.5	7.9	3.1	1.7	1.2	67.7
9th grade	13.9	7.5	12.1	5.5	2.5	1.5	57.0
10th grade	14.8	9.6	15.4	7.4	2.6	1.6	48.5
11th grade	14.9	10.9	17.8	8.1	2.8	1.6	43.9
12th grade	14.3	12.1	19.6	8.7	3.0	2.2	40.1
Junior high school	9.7	3.4	4.5	1.8	1.0	0.9	78.6
Senior high school	14.4	9.7	15.6	7.2	2.7	1.7	48.7
Smoked marijuana							
Total	4.1	2.2	3.9	2.2	2.1	2.4	83.1
6th grade	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	96.9
7th grade	2.3	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	92.3
8th grade	3.6	1.5	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	87.0
9th grade	4.7	2.5	4.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	80.0
10th grade	5.6	3.2	5.8	3.4	3.2	3.3	75.4
11th grade	6.6	4.0	6.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	72.1
12th grade	6.4	4.5	6.5	3.4	3.6	4.5	71.1
Junior high school	2.4	1.0	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.2	91.8
Senior high school	5.7	3.4	5.7	3.3	3.2	3.4	75.4
Used cocaine^b							
Total	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	97.0
6th grade	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	98.8
7th grade	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	98.2
8th grade	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	97.4
9th grade	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.9	96.6
10th grade	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.9	95.2
11th grade	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	95.8
12th grade	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.5	94.9
Junior high school	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	98.1
Senior high school	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.0	96.0
Used hallucinogens^c							
Total	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	95.5
6th grade	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	98.7
7th grade	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	98.1
8th grade	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.7	96.8
9th grade	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.9	95.0
10th grade	2.0	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.9	93.4
11th grade	2.5	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	92.9
12th grade	2.8	1.8	2.0	0.5	0.4	1.4	91.2
Junior high school	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	97.9
Senior high school	2.1	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	93.4

Note: See Note, table 3.52.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes crack.

^cIncludes LSD and PCP.

Source: PRIDE, Inc., "1993-94 National Summary, Grades 6-12," Atlanta, GA: PRIDE, Inc., 1994. (Mimeographed.) P. 13, Table 4.2; p. 14, Tables 4.4-4.6; p. 16, Table 4.10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.70

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol and marijuana

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1993

	Alcohol				Marijuana			
	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
Total (N=26,489)	16.4%	83.6%	66.5%	49.6%	66.3%	33.7%	9.0%	4.3%
Sex								
Male	12.2	87.8	71.7	57.4	60.8	39.2	11.7	6.0
Female	20.2	79.8	61.7	42.5	71.3	28.7	6.5	2.8
Race, ethnicity								
White	13.6	86.4	69.7	52.7	64.4	35.6	8.8	4.2
Black	24.8	75.2	52.0	37.6	69.3	30.7	10.4	5.6
Hispanic	23.0	77.0	62.8	45.6	71.9	28.1	9.6	4.7
Age								
12 to 17 years	58.7	41.3	35.2	18.0	88.3	11.7	10.1	4.9
18 to 25 years	12.9	87.1	79.0	59.3	52.6	47.4	22.9	11.1
26 to 34 years	7.6	92.4	81.0	62.8	40.8	59.2	13.8	6.7
35 years and older	12.4	87.6	64.6	48.8	73.4	26.6	4.0	1.9
Region								
Northeast	15.1	84.9	71.0	54.1	66.6	33.4	7.6	4.2
North Central	14.4	85.6	68.4	48.6	68.0	22.0	8.0	3.5
South	19.7	80.3	60.0	44.9	68.8	31.2	8.6	4.3
West	14.5	85.5	70.5	54.2	59.5	40.5	12.1	5.5

Note: These data are from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews conducted throughout the year. In 1993, the sample consisted of 26,489 persons. The 1993 survey is the thirteenth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug use among the American household population age 12 and older. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 23-27, 83-87. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.71

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of cocaine and crack

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1993

	Cocaine ^a				Crack			
	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
Total (N=26,489)	88.7%	11.3%	2.2%	0.6%	98.2%	1.8%	0.5%	0.2%
Sex								
Male	85.5	14.5	3.2	0.9	97.4	2.6	0.8	0.3
Female	91.5	8.5	1.3	0.4	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.1
Race, ethnicity								
White	88.0	12.0	2.0	0.5	98.4	1.6	0.3	0.1
Black	90.6	9.4	2.9	1.3	96.6	3.4	1.6	0.9
Hispanic	90.5	9.5	3.1	1.1	98.0	2.0	0.6	0.3
Age								
12 to 17 years	98.9	1.1	0.8	0.4	99.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
18 to 25 years	87.5	12.5	5.0	1.5	96.5	3.5	1.0	0.4
26 to 34 years	74.4	25.6	4.4	1.0	95.8	4.2	1.0	0.3
35 years and older	91.5	8.5	1.1	0.4	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.1
Region								
Northeast	86.5	13.5	2.4	0.7	98.3	1.7	0.4	0.2
North Central	91.0	9.0	1.7	0.5	98.8	1.2	0.2	(b)
South	90.6	9.4	1.6	0.6	98.3	1.7	0.5	0.2
West	84.7	15.3	3.5	0.8	97.0	3.0	0.8	0.3

Note: See Note, table 3.70. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^aThe estimates for cocaine include crack.^bEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed 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: Population Estimates 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 29-33, 35-39. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.72

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of Inhalants, hallucinogens, and stimulants

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1993

	Inhalants				Hallucinogens				Stimulants			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=26,489)	94.7%	5.3%	1.0%	0.4%	91.3%	8.7%	1.2%	0.2%	94.0%	6.0%	1.1%	0.3%
Sex												
Male	92.6	7.4	1.4	0.6	88.2	11.8	1.7	0.4	92.6	7.4	1.5	0.5
Female	96.7	3.3	0.6	0.2	94.1	5.9	0.6	0.1	95.2	4.8	0.9	0.2
Race, ethnicity												
White	94.2	5.8	1.1	0.5	89.9	10.1	1.3	0.3	93.1	6.9	1.2	0.4
Black	97.1	2.9	0.4	0.1	97.0	3.0	0.3	0.2	97.0	3.0	0.8	0.3
Hispanic	95.1	4.9	1.3	0.5	94.1	5.9	0.9	0.3	96.1	3.9	1.1	0.2
Age												
12 to 17 years	94.1	5.9	3.6	1.4	97.1	2.9	2.1	0.5	97.9	2.1	1.6	0.5
18 to 25 years	90.1	9.9	2.8	1.1	87.5	12.5	4.9	1.3	93.6	6.4	3.0	0.9
26 to 34 years	90.6	9.4	0.7	0.4	84.1	15.9	1.2	0.1	89.5	10.5	1.7	0.5
35 years and older	97.2	2.8	0.2	0.1	93.4	6.6	0.1	(a)	94.7	5.3	0.5	0.2
Region												
Northeast	95.7	4.3	0.7	0.5	92.4	7.6	0.9	0.3	93.8	6.2	0.6	0.2
North Central	94.9	5.1	0.8	0.3	92.5	7.5	1.0	0.2	95.6	4.4	0.9	0.3
South	95.3	4.7	0.8	0.3	92.4	7.6	1.0	0.3	94.8	5.2	1.1	0.2
West	92.7	7.3	1.8	0.8	86.8	13.2	1.8	0.3	90.7	9.3	2.1	0.8

Note: See Note, table 3.70. Hallucinogens include LSD and PCP, as well as other hallucinogens. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed 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: Population Estimates 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 41-45, 47-51, 59-63. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.73

Estimated prevalence and past year use of PCP, heroin, anabolic steroids, and needle use

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1993

	PCP		Heroin		Anabolic steroids		Needle use	
	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year	Ever used	Used within past year
Total (N=26,489)	4.1%	0.2%	1.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	1.4%	0.3%
Sex								
Male	5.5	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	2.0	0.4
Female	2.7	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.8	0.1
Race, ethnicity								
White	4.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.3	0.2
Black	1.9	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.2	0.6
Hispanic	3.2	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.5	0.4
Age								
12 to 17 years	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
18 to 25 years	4.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.8
26 to 34 years	8.2	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	2.7	0.4
35 years and older	3.2	(a)	1.2	0.1	(a)	(a)	1.2	0.1
Region								
Northeast	4.0	0.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.3
North Central	3.2	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.2
South	3.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.6	0.2
West	5.9	0.3	1.6	0.1	0.4	(a)	1.8	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.70. "Needle use" is derived from specific questions about use of cocaine, heroin, or amphetamines with a needle. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because a high degree of confidence cannot be placed 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: Population Estimates 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 101-104. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.74

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-93

(Percent reporting ever used)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993
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)	(N=7,254)	(N=6,978)
Marijuana and hashish	14.0%	23.0%	22.4%	28.0%	30.9%	26.7%	23.6%	17.4%	14.8%	13.0%	10.6%	11.7%
Inhalants	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8	NA	9.2	8.8	7.8	7.0	5.7	5.9
Hallucinogens	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1	5.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.9
Cocaine	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4	6.5	4.9	3.4	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.1
Heroin	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	(a)	(a)	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3	10.3	12.1	7.7	10.2	7.5	5.5	5.9
Stimulants	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4	6.7	5.6	4.2	4.5	3.0	2.1	2.1
Sedatives	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.8	4.1	2.3	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.4
Tranquilizers	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.8	2.0	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.2
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	4.2	5.8	4.1	6.5	4.4	3.9	3.7
Alcohol ^d	NA	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3	65.2	55.5	50.2	48.2	46.4	39.3	41.3
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)	(N=7,721)	(N=5,531)
Marijuana and hashish	47.9%	52.7%	52.9%	59.9%	68.2%	64.1%	60.3%	56.4%	52.2%	50.5%	48.1%	47.4%
Inhalants	NA	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	NA	12.4	12.5	10.4	10.9	9.8	9.9
Hallucinogens	NA	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	21.1	11.3	13.8	12.0	13.1	13.4	12.5
Cocaine	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	28.3	25.2	19.7	19.4	17.9	15.8	12.5
Heroin	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.7
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.5	28.4	26.0	17.6	15.6	17.9	15.4	14.2
Stimulants	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	18.0	17.1	11.3	9.0	9.4	6.8	6.4
Sedatives	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	18.7	11.0	5.5	4.0	4.3	3.2	2.7
Tranquilizers	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	15.1	12.0	7.8	5.9	7.4	6.8	5.4
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.8	12.1	11.3	9.4	8.1	10.2	8.7	8.7
Alcohol ^d	NA	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	94.6	92.6	90.3	88.2	90.2	86.3	87.1
26 to 34 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=2,166)	NA	NA	(N=8,126)	(N=7,516)	(N=8,342)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.0%	NA	NA	59.5%	58.6%	59.2%
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.9	NA	NA	9.2	9.2	9.4
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.7	NA	NA	15.5	15.6	15.9
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.7	NA	NA	25.8	25.2	25.6
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6	NA	NA	1.8	1.6	1.6
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.0	NA	NA	20.0	19.5	17.2
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18.4	NA	NA	12.2	11.9	10.5
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.8	NA	NA	7.5	6.3	4.8
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14.6	NA	NA	10.0	9.0	7.1
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.7	NA	NA	9.8	10.0	9.0
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	92.9	NA	NA	92.4	91.7	92.4
35 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=1,813)	NA	NA	(N=8,526)	(N=6,341)	(N=5,638)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15.5%	NA	NA	23.7%	24.8%	26.6%
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	NA	NA	2.5	2.0	2.8
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	NA	NA	5.2	5.2	6.6
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	NA	NA	6.8	6.9	8.5
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	NA	NA	1.5	0.7	1.2
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5	NA	NA	9.6	9.2	9.4
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	NA	NA	5.4	5.0	5.3
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0	NA	NA	3.5	2.9	3.6
Tranquilizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3	NA	NA	4.2	4.1	4.2
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1	NA	NA	4.1	3.5	4.4
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	87.8	NA	NA	87.4	87.0	87.6

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The 1993 survey is the 13th 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. Beginning in 1991 the 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. The 1993 survey measures the prevalence of drug use among a sample of 25,489 individuals from the United States' civilian, noninstitutionalized population aged 12 and older. The age group breakdowns have been revised by the Source and will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^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*, pp. 73, 76, 79; *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993*, pp. 23-102 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, Advance Report Number 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, July 1994), pp. 47, 51, 53, 55, 57. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.75

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-93

(Percent reporting use during past year)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993
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)	(N=7,254)	(N=6,978)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	18.5%	18.4%	22.3%	24.1%	20.6%	19.7%	12.6%	11.3%	10.1%	8.1%	10.1%
Inhalants	2.9%	2.4	2.9	2.2	4.6	NA	5.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.6
Hallucinogens	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.1	4.7	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.1
Cocaine	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.8
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.6	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6	8.3	8.5	5.4	7.0	5.4	3.6	3.5
Stimulants	NA	3.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	5.6	4.3	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.6
Sedatives	NA	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.8
Tranquillizers	NA	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.0	4.8	3.3	2.4	2.2
Alcohol ^d	NA	51.0	49.3	47.5	53.6	52.4	51.7	44.6	41.0	40.3	32.5	35.2
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)	(N=1,505)	(N=2,052)	(N=7,937)	(N=7,721)	(N=5,531)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	34.2%	35.0%	38.7%	46.9%	40.4%	36.9%	27.9%	24.6%	24.5%	22.7%	22.9%
Inhalants	NA	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.8	NA	2.1	4.1	3.0	3.5	2.3	2.8
Hallucinogens	NA	6.1	6.0	6.4	9.9	6.9	4.0	5.6	3.9	4.7	4.8	4.9
Cocaine	NA	8.1	7.0	10.2	19.6	18.8	16.3	12.1	7.5	7.7	6.3	5.0
Heroin	NA	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	(a)	0.6	0.3	0.5	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	7.7	7.2
Stimulants	NA	8.0	8.8	10.4	10.1	10.8	9.9	6.4	3.4	3.3	2.3	3.0
Sedatives	NA	4.2	5.7	8.2	7.3	8.7	5.0	3.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.1
Tranquillizers	NA	4.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	5.9	6.4	4.6	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.0
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	4.4	6.6	5.5	4.1	5.3	4.8	4.1
Alcohol ^d	NA	77.7	77.9	79.8	86.6	87.1	87.2	81.7	80.2	82.8	77.7	79.0
26 to 34 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=2,166)	NA	NA	(N=8,126)	(N=7,516)	(N=8,342)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.9%	NA	NA	14.4%	14.3%	13.8%
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8	NA	NA	0.9	1.1	0.7
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	NA	NA	1.1	1.4	1.2
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12.1	NA	NA	5.1	4.9	4.4
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.8	NA	NA	6.1	5.9	5.7
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.2	NA	NA	1.9	1.8	1.7
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	NA	NA	1.2	1.0	1.0
Tranquillizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9	NA	NA	2.4	2.0	1.9
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3	NA	NA	3.6	3.6	3.7
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	83.6	NA	NA	80.9	79.0	81.0
35 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=1,813)	NA	NA	(N=8,526)	(N=6,341)	(N=5,638)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7%	NA	NA	4.0%	3.3%	4.0%
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA	0.4	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	NA	NA	1.4	0.9	1.1
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	NA	NA	2.8	2.2	2.5
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.9	NA	NA	0.7	0.6	0.6
Tranquillizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6	NA	NA	1.2	1.0	1.0
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	NA	NA	1.3	1.4	1.3
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69.4	NA	NA	64.9	62.6	64.6

Note: See Note, table 3.74. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^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.^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*, pp. 74, 77, 80; *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993*, pp. 23-102 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Provisional Estimates from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, Advance Report Number 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, July 1994), pp. 47, 51, 53, 55, 57. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.76

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-93

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992	1993
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)	(N=7,254)	(N=6,978)
Marijuana and hashish	7.0%	12.0%	12.3%	16.6%	16.7%	11.5%	12.0%	6.4%	5.2%	4.3%	4.0%	4.9%
Inhalants	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.0	NA	3.4	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.4
Hallucinogens	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
Cocaine	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	NA
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	3.8	3.0	2.4	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.2
Stimulants	NA	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.5
Sedatives	NA	1.0	(a)	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2
Tranquillizers	NA	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7
Alcohol ^d	NA	34.0	32.4	31.2	37.2	30.2	31.0	25.2	24.5	20.3	15.7	18.0
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)	(N=7,721)	(N=5,531)
Marijuana and hashish	27.8%	25.2%	25.0%	27.4%	35.4%	27.4%	21.8%	15.5%	12.7%	13.0%	11.0%	11.1%
Inhalants	NA	(a)	0.5	(a)	1.2	NA	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.1
Hallucinogens	NA	2.5	1.1	2.0	4.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.3
Cocaine	NA	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.6	4.5	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.2	NA
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2	7.0	6.3	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.9
Stimulants	NA	3.7	4.7	2.5	3.5	4.7	3.7	2.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9
Sedatives	NA	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Tranquillizers	NA	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.4	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	59.2	59.3
26 to 34 years	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=2,166)	NA	NA	(N=8,126)	(N=7,516)	(N=8,342)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.8%	NA	NA	7.0%	8.2%	6.7%
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	NA	NA	0.5	0.4	0.4
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9	NA	NA	1.8	1.4	1.0
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	0.0	NA
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3	NA	NA	2.2	2.4	1.9
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	NA	NA	0.5	0.4	0.5
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2	NA	NA	0.4	0.6	0.3
Tranquillizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7	NA	NA	0.7	0.5	0.5
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	NA	NA	1.0	1.4	1.0
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	69.3	NA	NA	61.7	61.2	62.8
35 years and older	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(N=1,813)	NA	NA	(N=8,526)	(N=6,341)	(N=5,638)
Marijuana and hashish	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1%	NA	NA	2.1%	1.6%	1.9%
Inhalants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.3	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.1
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	NA	NA	0.1	0.0	(a)
Cocaine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA	0.5	0.2	0.4
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4	NA	NA	1.1	0.7	0.7
Stimulants	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	0.1	0.2
Sedatives	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.1
Tranquillizers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.7	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.1
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA	0.4	0.4	0.4
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.4	NA	NA	49.5	46.5	48.8

Note: See Note, table 3.74. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^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.^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*, pp. 75, 78, 81; *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993*, pp. 23-102 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse*, Advance Report Number 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, July 1994), pp. 47, 51, 53, 55, 57. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.77

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol use during the past year

By age group and type of problem, United States, 1992^a

Type of problem	Total all ages (N=17,799)	Age group			
		12 to 17 years (N=2,264)	18 to 25 years (N=5,591)	26 to 34 years (N=5,718)	35 years and older (N=4,226)
Aggressive or cross while drinking	10.1%	13.2%	20.6%	12.5%	5.8%
Unable to remember what happened	9.9	21.4	22.0	11.4	4.7
Got high or tight while drinking alone	9.7	9.6	13.4	13.3	7.2
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	9.1	22.5	22.3	10.2	3.6
Heated argument while drinking	8.7	12.1	19.5	10.9	4.3
Partner told me I should cut down	7.7	8.7	11.2	8.3	6.3
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	6.4	11.5	9.9	7.3	4.5
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	5.3	7.7	8.0	6.2	3.9
Relative told me I should cut down	5.0	7.1	8.7	6.4	3.2
Difficult for me to stop drinking	4.8	8.9	9.8	6.1	2.5
Quick drink when no one was looking	3.9	20.2	5.0	3.1	2.4
Stayed away from work or school	3.6	5.5	10.0	4.4	1.3
High or tight on job or at school	3.2	9.0	8.4	3.6	1.1
Friend told me I should cut down	3.1	6.3	4.9	3.6	2.1
Stayed drunk for more than one day	2.8	4.4	7.0	3.2	1.3
Hands shook after drinking day before	2.9	3.5	5.9	3.4	1.3
Drink first thing in morning	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.3
Lost or nearly lost job	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.4

Note: These data are from the 1992 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States and interviews were conducted throughout the year. In 1992, the sample consisted of 28,832 persons. The 1992 survey is the twelfth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug and alcohol use among the American household population age 12 and older.

Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. This approach 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 alcohol use. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^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 1992* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 133. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.78

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol use during the past year

By frequency of alcohol use and type of problem, United States, 1992^a

Type of problem	Frequency of alcohol use		
	Drunk more than twice a month (N=1,527)	Drunk about twice a month or less often (N=5,747)	Not drunk in past year (N=9,056)
Unable to remember what happened	48.1%	20.6%	1.4%
Got high or tight while drinking alone	44.1	19.1	2.3
Aggressive or cross while drinking	40.9	19.7	2.8
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	40.5	19.7	1.5
Heated argument while drinking	37.0	18.5	1.5
Partner told me I should cut down	36.1	12.9	2.6
Difficult for me to stop drinking	31.6	8.2	0.5
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	30.8	10.9	1.8
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	29.5	8.9	1.2
Relative told me I should cut down	29.4	7.9	1.2
Stayed drunk for more than one day	24.3	3.1	0.2
Stayed away from work or school	20.2	7.0	0.5
Hands shook after drinking day before	19.1	4.8	0.3
High or tight on job or at school	19.1	5.8	0.4
Friend told me I should cut down	18.2	4.6	0.8
Quick drink when no one was looking	14.8	3.4	1.6
Drink first thing in morning	11.7	2.4	0.2
Lost or nearly lost job	5.4	0.6	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.77. "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 not more than 24 days in the past 12 months. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

^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 1992* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 134. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.79

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, drug, or cigarette use during the past year

By age group and type of problem, United States, 1992^a

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	3.5%	3.0%	7.0%	5.0%	2.2%
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	4.7	4.6	10.8	7.1	2.6
Felt completely alone and isolated	2.1	2.0	4.1	3.1	1.3
Felt very nervous and anxious	3.8	3.7	6.5	5.8	2.6
Had health problems	2.9	2.0	3.8	3.0	2.9
Found it difficult to think clearly	4.6	4.6	11.0	6.9	2.4
Felt irritable and upset	4.4	3.2	8.9	7.1	2.7
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	2.2	2.3	5.2	3.4	1.1
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	1.8	2.0	4.3	2.5	0.9
Found it harder to handle my problems	1.8	1.7	3.9	2.8	1.0
Had to get emergency medical help	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.77. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1992* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 127. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.80

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine use during the past year

By type of problem, United States, 1992

Type of problem	Drug used in past year		
	Alcohol (N=17,799)	Marijuana (N=3,511)	Cocaine (N=1,061)
Became depressed or lost interest in things	3.1%	5.1%	9.4%
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	5.0	2.6	5.2
Felt completely alone and isolated	1.7	2.5	5.4
Felt very nervous and anxious	1.8	3.3	10.6
Had health problems	0.9	1.0	1.6
Found it difficult to think clearly	4.7	8.1	8.0
Felt irritable and upset	3.7	2.3	5.8
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	2.0	3.4	4.4
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	1.2	3.3	7.1
Found it harder to handle my problems	1.6	2.0	6.0
Had to get emergency medical help	0.2	0.3	0.6

Note: See Note, table 3.77. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1992* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), p. 128. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.81

Type of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By patient and episode characteristics, United States, 1989-93

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug														
	Marijuana/hashish					Heroin/morphine					Cocaine				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a
Total number of drug mentions ^b	20,703	15,706	16,251	23,997	29,166	41,656	33,884	35,898	48,003	62,965	110,013	80,355	101,189	119,843	123,317
Male	14,585	10,833	11,321	17,137	20,368	28,397	22,867	23,638	34,781	44,638	71,964	52,213	66,602	80,595	825,173
Female	5,954	4,686	4,725	6,463	8,525	12,827	10,691	11,951	12,832	17,922	37,084	27,150	33,778	38,194	40,003
Age															
12 to 17 years	3,158	2,170	2,130	3,104	4,293	168	182	182	232	282	2,544	1,859	2,138	1,533	1,583
18 to 25 years	8,259	5,782	5,687	8,294	9,656	5,094	4,654	4,704	5,860	7,912	31,600	19,614	21,766	23,883	22,077
26 to 34 years	6,511	5,556	5,469	7,857	9,342	17,251	13,127	13,559	16,409	21,127	49,818	35,639	46,137	52,760	52,715
35 years and older	2,700	2,160	2,882	4,689	5,688	18,949	15,850	17,310	25,376	33,531	25,628	23,054	30,582	41,288	46,512
Race, ethnicity															
White	10,077	7,835	8,030	10,484	13,759	17,644	13,667	13,367	17,926	23,140	38,349	24,100	29,198	31,927	33,050
Black	6,338	5,207	5,621	8,934	10,167	13,338	12,313	15,175	18,600	23,332	51,052	43,010	56,106	69,123	69,045
Hispanic	1,604	1,315	1,392	2,724	2,632	7,307	5,195	5,118	8,519	11,159	9,710	6,627	9,012	11,824	12,178
Other race ^c	127	140	78	83	185	168	143	141	253	B	395	344	360	388	395
Race unknown	2,556	1,209	1,129	1,773	2,423	3,199	2,566	2,097	2,706	4,743	10,507	6,274	6,513	6,581	8,650
Drug use motive															
Recreational use	6,466	4,432	4,478	6,041	7,430	4,178	3,061	2,803	3,786	5,151	21,000	12,321	14,740	14,997	13,767
Dependence	8,009	5,978	7,064	9,043	10,861	31,710	26,017	28,222	36,271	47,833	65,616	50,831	55,348	77,455	78,209
Suicide	1,529	1,124	1,262	2,147	2,346	1,121	1,164	1,160	1,563	2,077	6,705	5,203	6,619	7,402	9,337
Other/unknown motive ^d	4,698	4,173	3,447	6,767	8,529	4,646	3,642	3,713	6,384	7,904	16,691	11,999	14,481	19,988	22,004
Reason for emergency room contact															
Unexpected reaction	6,242	4,789	4,470	7,345	9,021	4,288	3,738	3,781	5,219	6,949	28,634	18,441	23,025	28,755	28,246
Overdose	3,253	2,437	2,519	4,321	4,651	10,384	7,885	7,110	12,226	16,280	15,354	11,022	14,662	16,242	18,731
Chronic effects	2,744	2,045	2,066	2,357	2,539	9,984	8,635	10,759	13,310	14,048	20,079	15,366	20,868	23,407	22,722
Seeking detoxification	3,950	2,816	3,295	4,543	5,529	8,033	6,648	7,982	9,204	14,512	29,948	22,770	25,492	30,826	32,058
Withdrawal	193	203	376	251	363	5,489	3,667	3,133	3,535	5,601	1,934	1,507	1,960	2,268	3,099
Other/unknown reason	4,322	3,415	3,525	5,181	7,062	3,476	3,311	3,133	4,509	5,577	14,064	11,248	15,182	18,344	18,461

Note: These data were gathered through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. 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.

A "drug mention" refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. 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 multiple-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 the other contributory factors. (Source, p. 39.)

Data for 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from data shown in the 1992 SOURCEBOOK. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

^aEstimates for 1993 are preliminary. Final estimates may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

^bTotal includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^dIncludes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy, induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1993 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 8 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, December 1994), pp. 70, 72, 74. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82

Type and rate (per 100,000 population) of drug mentioned in drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By patient characteristics, United States, 1989-93

Patient characteristics	Type of drug														
	Marijuana/hashish					Heroin/morphine					Cocaine				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993 ^a
Total rate of drug mentions ^b	9.4	7.1	7.3	10.6	12.7	19.0	15.3	16.0	21.2	27.5	50.1	36.2	45.2	52.9	53.8
Sex															
Male	13.8	10.1	10.5	15.7	18.4	26.8	21.4	21.9	31.8	40.3	68.0	48.8	61.6	73.7	74.5
Female	5.2	4.1	4.1	5.5	7.2	11.3	9.3	10.3	11.0	15.2	32.6	23.6	29.1	32.6	33.8
Age															
12 to 17 years	15.8	10.9	10.6	15.1	20.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	12.8	9.4	10.6	7.5	7.5
18 to 25 years	28.1	20.0	20.1	29.7	35.0	17.3	16.1	16.6	21.0	28.6	107.4	67.9	76.9	85.7	79.9
26 to 34 years	17.0	14.5	14.3	20.8	25.0	45.0	34.2	35.4	43.3	56.5	130.1	92.8	120.5	139.3	141.0
35 years and older	2.4	1.9	2.5	4.0	4.7	17.1	14.0	15.0	21.5	27.8	23.2	20.4	26.5	35.0	38.6
Race, ethnicity															
White	NA	4.6	4.7	6.1	8.0	NA	8.1	7.8	10.4	13.4	NA	14.2	17.1	18.6	19.1
Black	NA	20.8	22.1	34.6	38.8	NA	49.2	59.8	72.1	89.0	NA	172.0	221.0	268.0	263.4
Hispanic	NA	6.8	7.0	13.2	12.3	NA	27.0	25.7	41.3	52.3	NA	34.4	45.3	57.4	57.1

Note: See Note, table 3.81. For information on methodology, estimation procedures, and data limitations, see Appendix 10.

^aEstimates for 1993 are preliminary. Final estimates may be higher or lower than preliminary estimates due to nonresponse adjustment and other factors.

^bTotal rate includes patients whose sex or age was unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1993 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 8 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, December 1994), pp. 94, 96, 98. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.83

Reported alcohol use

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-94

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)

	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
1994	65	70	61

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

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); *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 16, 1994), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.84

Reported alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

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	65%	35%
Sex		
Male	70	30
Female	61	39
Race		
White	67	33
Nonwhite ^a	53	46
Black	51	48
Age		
18 to 29 years	67	33
30 to 49 years	76	24
50 to 64 years	58	42
50 years and older	53	47
65 years and older	48	52
Education		
College graduate	80	20
Some college	67	33
No college	58	42
Income		
\$75,000 and over	85	15
\$50,000 and over	81	19
\$30,000 to \$49,999	69	31
\$20,000 to \$29,999	59	41
Under \$20,000	54	46
Community		
Urban area	69	31
Suburban area	69	31
Rural area	56	44
Region		
East	72	28
Midwest	73	27
South	55	45
West	64	36
Politics		
Republican	64	36
Democrat	63	37
Independent	68	32

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.85

Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?"

	Yes	No
National	29%	71%
Sex		
Male	38	62
Female	21	79
Race		
White	30	70
Nonwhite ^a	31	69
Black	34	66
Age		
18 to 29 years	45	55
30 to 49 years	30	70
50 to 64 years	24	76
50 years and older	17	83
65 years and older	9	91
Education		
College graduate	26	74
Some college	32	68
No college	30	70
Income		
\$75,000 and over	28	72
\$50,000 and over	32	68
\$30,000 to \$49,999	28	72
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34	66
Under \$20,000	26	74
Community		
Urban area	29	71
Suburban area	25	75
Rural area	35	65
Region		
East	30	70
Midwest	29	71
South	29	71
West	29	71
Politics		
Republican	29	71
Democrat	31	69
Independent	28	72

Note: This question was asked of the 65 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?" presented in table 3.84. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.86

Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1994

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	27%	72%
Sex		
Male	23	76
Female	30	69
Race		
White	28	72
Nonwhite ^a	23	75
Black	23	75
Age		
18 to 29 years	31	67
30 to 49 years	26	74
50 to 64 years	27	73
50 years and older	26	74
65 years and older	25	75
Education		
College graduate	21	79
Some college	27	72
No college	30	69
Income		
\$75,000 and over	17	83
\$50,000 and over	22	78
\$30,000 to \$49,999	28	71
\$20,000 to \$29,999	30	68
Under \$20,000	31	69
Community		
Urban area	25	74
Suburban area	30	70
Rural area	26	74
Region		
East	21	79
Midwest	26	74
South	25	74
West	38	61
Politics		
Republican	25	75
Democrat	31	68
Independent	25	75

Note: The "don't know/refused" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

^aIncludes black respondents.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by The Gallup Organization, Inc. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.87

College students reporting drinking behavior

By sex, United States, 1993

Drinking styles	Nonbinge drinkers ^a		Infrequent binge drinkers ^b		Frequent binge drinkers ^c	
	Male (N=2,539)	Female (N=4,400)	Male (N=1,968)	Female (N=2,130)	Male (N=1,630)	Female (N=1,684)
Drank on 10 or more occasions in the past 30 days	3%	1%	11%	6%	61%	39%
Usually binges when drinks	4	4	43	45	83	82
Was drunk three or more times in the past month	2	1	17	13	70	55
Drinks to get drunk ^d	22	18	49	44	73	68

Note: Binge drinking was defined as the consumption of five or more drinks in a row for men and four or more drinks in a row for women during the 2 weeks prior to the survey. These data are from a survey, conducted in 1993, of college students selected from a national sample of 179 accredited 4-year colleges and universities. The sample was selected using probability proportionate to enrollment size sampling. All full-time undergraduate students at a university were eligible to be chosen for this study, regardless of the college in which they were enrolled. The sample contained few women-only colleges and few colleges with less than 1,000 students. To correct for this problem, an oversample of 15 additional colleges with enrollments of less than 1,000 students and 10 all-women's colleges were added to the sample. Nine colleges were subsequently dropped because they were considered inappropriate. These included seminary schools, military schools, and allied health schools.

One hundred forty (72 percent) of the final sample of 195 colleges agreed to participate. At each school a random sample of students was selected based on the total enrollment of full-time undergraduates. The final student sample included 28,709 students. Overall, 3,082 students were eliminated from the sample because of school reports of incorrect addresses, withdrawal from school, or leaves of absence, reducing the sample size to 25,627. A total of 17,592 students returned questionnaires, yielding an overall student response rate of approximately 69 percent. There were 496 students excluded from binging analyses because of missing responses, making the total 17,096. In addition, 16 percent of the sample consists of abstainers; these cases are not included in these tables. Ns may vary because of missing values.

^aStudents who consumed alcohol in the past year, but did not binge.

^bStudents who binged one or two times in the 2-week period prior to the survey.

^cStudents who binged three or more times in the 2-week period prior to the survey.

^dReported that to get drunk is an important reason for drinking.

Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), p. 1674. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.88

College students reporting drinking-related problems

By level of drinking, United States, 1993

Question: "Since the beginning of the school year, how often has your drinking caused you to . . .?"

(Percent responding "once" or "twice or more")

Drinking-related problem	Nonbinge drinkers ^a	Infrequent binge drinkers ^b	Frequent binge drinkers ^c
	(N=6,894)	(N=4,090)	(N=3,291)
Have a hangover	30%	75%	90%
Do something you regret	14	37	63
Miss a class	8	30	61
Forget where you were or what you did	8	26	54
Get behind in school work	6	21	46
Argue with friends	8	22	42
Engage in unplanned sexual activity	8	20	41
Get hurt or injured	2	9	23
Damage property	2	8	22
Not use protection when having sex	4	10	22
Get into trouble with campus or local police	1	4	11
Require medical treatment for alcohol overdose	(d)	(d)	1
Have five or more alcohol-related problems since the beginning of the school year ^e	3	14	47

Note: See Note, table 3.87

^aStudents who consumed alcohol in the past year, but did not binge.^bStudents who binged one or two times in the 2-week period prior to the survey.^cStudents who binged three or more times in the 2-week period prior to the survey.^dLess than 1 percent.^eExcludes hangover and includes driving after drinking as one of the problems.Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), p. 1675, Table 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.89

College students reporting alcohol-related driving behavior

By level of drinking and sex, United States, 1993

Question: "In the past 30 days, how many times did you . . .?"

(Percent indicating "once" or "twice or more")

Driving behavior	Nonbinge drinkers ^a		Infrequent binge drinkers ^b		Frequent binge drinkers ^c	
	Male (N=2,531)	Female (N=4,393)	Male (N=1,975)	Female (N=2,132)	Male (N=1,630)	Female (N=1,684)
Drive after drinking alcohol	20%	13%	47%	33%	62%	49%
Drive after having five or more drinks	2	1	18	7	40	21
Ride with a driver who was high or drunk	7	7	23	22	53	48

Note: See Note, table 3.87.

^aStudents who consumed alcohol in the past year, but did not binge.^bStudents who binged one or two times in the 2-week period prior to the survey.^cStudents who binged three or more times in the 2-week period prior to the survey.Source: Henry Wechsler et al., "Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), p. 1675, Table 3. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.90

Respondents reporting driving after drinking alcohol

By frequency of activity, United States, selected years 1983-94

(Percents based on those who drive)

	Frequency of driving after drinking alcohol			
	All the time	Sometimes	Never	Don't drink ^a
1983	5%	25%	52%	16%
1985	3	25	59	12
1987	2	23	49	25
1988	3	19	60	18
1989	2	19	56	23
1990	2	18	61	18
1991	2	19	62	17
1992	1	18	61	20
1993	2	15	68	15
1994	3	14	66	16

Note: The 1994 survey data are based on telephone interviews with 1,262 randomly selected adults across the country, conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates (PSRA) from Nov. 3, 1994 to Nov. 16, 1994. All 12 surveys from 1983 to 1994 followed the same procedures in order to facilitate comparisons. PSRA's national public cross-sections are weighted based on the U.S. Bureau of the Census' latest population parameters on sex, race, education, and region for each year. This procedure adjusts these key variables, where necessary, to their actual proportions in the population in order to correct for subgroup variations in homes with telephones and nonresponse rates. (Source, p. 31.) The "don't know" category has been omitted; therefore percents may not sum to 100.

^aResponse volunteered.Source: Prevention Magazine, *The Prevention Index* (Emmaus, PA: Rodale Press, Inc., 1995), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.91

Fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents

By blood alcohol concentration level, United States, 1982-93

	Total fatalities	Blood alcohol concentration level							
		Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	43,945	25,165	57.3%	18,780	42.7%	4,809	10.9%	20,356	46.3%
1983	42,589	23,646	55.5	18,943	44.5	4,472	10.5	19,174	45.0
1984	44,257	23,758	53.7	20,499	46.3	4,766	10.8	18,992	42.9
1985	43,825	22,715	51.8	21,109	48.2	4,604	10.5	18,111	41.3
1986	46,087	24,045	52.2	22,042	47.8	5,109	11.1	18,936	41.1
1987	46,390	23,641	51.0	22,749	49.0	5,112	11.0	18,529	39.9
1988	47,087	23,626	50.2	23,461	49.8	4,895	10.4	18,731	39.8
1989	45,582	22,404	49.2	23,178	50.8	4,541	10.0	17,863	39.2
1990	44,599	22,084	49.5	22,515	50.5	4,434	9.9	17,650	39.6
1991	41,508	19,887	47.9	21,621	52.1	3,957	9.5	15,930	38.4
1992	39,250	17,859	45.5	21,392	54.5	3,625	9.2	14,234	36.3
1993	40,115	17,461	43.6	22,653	56.5	3,479	8.7	13,982	34.9

Note: These data are based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) and the National Accident Sampling System/General Estimates System (GES). FARS contains data from a census of fatal traffic crashes occurring in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. FARS data include crashes involving motor vehicles traveling on a trafficway customarily open to the public and resulting in the death of a vehicle occupant or a nonmotorist within 30 days of the crash. GES data are obtained from a nationally representative probability sample selected from all police-reported crashes. To be eligible for the GES sample, a police accident report must be com-

pleted and the crash must involve at least one motor vehicle traveling on a trafficway and result in property damage, injury, or death.

A fatal crash is defined as alcohol-related or alcohol-involved if either a driver or a nonmotorist (usually a pedestrian) had a measurable or estimated blood alcohol concentration of 0.01 or more grams per deciliter.

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, *Traffic Safety Facts 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.92

Blood alcohol concentration level of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes

By age, United States, 1983-93

Blood alcohol concentration	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Ages 16 to 20											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	42.2%	39.6	35.5	33.5	33.3	32.3	29.9	31.7	29.8	26.8	24.6
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	29.7%	26.6	23.9	23.7	21.0	20.7	19.5	21.1	20.0	17.6	16.2
Total number	9,334	9,804	9,386	10,163	9,910	10,171	9,442	8,821	8,002	7,192	7,245
Ages 21 to 24											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	50.7%	49.0	45.9	47.3	45.4	46.1	45.0	44.9	44.5	41.0	39.4
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	39.1%	37.3	35.3	36.1	34.1	35.2	34.5	34.7	33.8	30.7	30.7
Total number	8,432	8,963	9,046	9,129	8,808	8,555	7,723	7,195	6,748	6,323	6,395
Ages 25 to 34											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	43.6%	41.7	41.0	41.5	41.6	41.1	40.1	41.3	40.1	38.4	36.1
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	34.8%	33.0	32.4	33.0	32.9	32.7	31.9	33.0	32.3	30.9	28.5
Total number	14,470	15,233	15,257	16,179	16,562	16,398	15,928	15,764	14,151	13,049	13,029
Ages 35 to 44											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	34.1%	32.4	30.5	30.6	31.4	31.4	31.2	32.0	31.2	30.0	29.4
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	27.6%	25.9	24.3	24.5	25.4	25.4	25.2	25.8	25.2	24.2	23.6
Total number	8,088	8,563	8,892	9,240	9,778	10,077	10,106	10,177	9,482	9,284	9,721
Ages 45 to 54											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	26.8%	24.9	24.0	23.7	22.4	23.1	23.8	22.5	23.0	21.0	20.2
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	21.4%	19.7	18.9	18.2	17.5	18.2	18.9	17.6	18.1	16.3	15.9
Total number	4,992	5,084	5,150	5,077	5,470	5,761	6,038	5,867	5,458	5,672	5,964
Ages 55 to 64											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	21.8%	20.1	18.5	18.5	18.1	18.5	18.0	16.7	15.6	15.6	16.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	16.8%	15.3	13.8	13.6	13.8	14.1	13.7	12.5	12.0	11.5	12.5
Total number	3,862	4,059	4,112	4,019	4,223	4,320	4,202	4,068	3,695	3,688	3,827
Ages 65 to 74											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	14.0%	15.3	13.9	13.6	12.6	13.8	12.4	11.9	12.1	11.9	10.2
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	10.3%	11.3	9.9	9.4	8.7	9.3	8.5	8.2	8.4	8.4	7.3
Total number	2,434	2,620	2,650	2,844	2,987	3,079	3,107	3,161	3,017	3,024	3,025
Ages 75 and older											
Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)	9.0%	8.0	6.8	6.2	6.4	7.1	6.5	6.7	6.5	5.4	6.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	5.9%	4.8	4.2	3.1	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.6
Total number	1,592	1,696	1,829	2,037	2,091	2,297	2,324	2,340	2,454	2,450	2,808

Note: See Note, table 3.91. 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, *Traffic Safety Facts 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93

Persons killed in alcohol-related motor vehicle crashes

By blood alcohol concentration level and jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Total fatalities	Blood alcohol concentration level							
		Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	40,115	17,461	43.6%	22,653	56.5%	3,479	8.7%	13,982	34.9%
Alabama	1,042	447	43.0	595	57.1	71	6.9	376	36.1
Alaska	118	50	42.4	68	57.6	3	2.2	47	40.2
Arizona	801	400	49.9	401	50.1	68	8.5	332	41.4
Arkansas	583	266	45.6	317	54.4	57	9.8	209	35.8
California	4,163	1,760	42.3	2,403	57.7	406	9.8	1,354	32.5
Colorado	559	231	41.2	329	58.8	31	5.5	200	35.7
Connecticut	342	149	43.8	192	56.2	23	6.8	126	37.0
Delaware	111	54	48.3	57	51.7	9	7.9	45	40.4
District of Columbia	57	25	43.2	32	56.8	7	12.3	18	30.9
Florida	2,635	1,167	44.3	1,468	55.7	203	7.7	964	36.6
Georgia	1,394	555	39.8	839	60.2	129	9.2	426	30.6
Hawaii	134	75	55.8	59	44.3	19	14.2	56	41.6
Idaho	227	112	49.7	114	50.3	21	9.4	91	40.3
Illinois	1,392	629	45.2	763	54.8	118	8.5	511	36.7
Indiana	889	333	37.5	556	62.5	75	8.4	258	29.1
Iowa	459	204	44.4	255	55.6	50	10.8	154	33.6
Kansas	428	148	34.6	280	65.4	31	7.2	117	27.4
Kentucky	871	321	36.9	550	63.2	67	7.7	254	29.2
Louisiana	879	483	54.9	396	45.1	113	12.8	370	42.1
Maine	185	75	40.5	110	59.5	16	8.7	59	31.8
Maryland	665	188	28.2	477	71.8	48	7.2	140	21.0
Massachusetts	475	217	45.6	258	54.4	52	10.9	165	34.7
Michigan	1,408	615	43.7	792	56.3	122	8.7	493	35.0
Minnesota	538	213	39.4	326	60.5	42	7.7	171	31.7
Mississippi	813	386	47.4	427	52.5	82	10.0	304	37.4
Missouri	947	493	52.1	454	47.9	101	10.7	392	41.4
Montana	195	114	58.5	81	41.5	18	9.3	96	49.2
Nebraska	254	107	42.2	147	57.9	36	14.3	71	27.9
Nevada	263	128	48.8	135	51.3	31	11.9	97	36.9
New Hampshire	121	47	39.1	74	60.9	9	7.6	38	31.5
New Jersey	788	287	36.3	501	63.6	76	9.6	211	26.7
New Mexico	431	251	58.4	179	41.6	44	10.3	207	48.1
New York	1,781	596	33.4	1,185	66.6	146	8.2	450	25.2
North Carolina	1,389	514	37.0	875	63.0	97	7.0	417	30.0
North Dakota	89	45	51.1	44	48.9	5	5.6	40	45.5
Ohio	1,482	523	35.3	959	64.7	107	7.2	416	28.1
Oklahoma	671	270	40.2	402	59.8	57	8.5	213	31.7
Oregon	524	218	41.4	307	58.6	54	10.2	164	31.2
Pennsylvania	1,529	687	45.0	842	55.1	110	7.2	577	37.8
Rhode Island	74	39	53.1	35	46.9	8	11.0	31	42.1
South Carolina	846	236	27.9	610	72.1	37	4.4	199	23.5
South Dakota	140	59	42.4	81	57.6	7	5.1	52	37.3
Tennessee	1,171	523	44.6	649	55.4	101	8.6	422	36.0
Texas	3,037	1,789	58.9	1,248	41.1	325	10.7	1,464	48.2
Utah	303	97	32.1	206	67.9	21	7.0	76	25.1
Vermont	110	48	44.2	61	55.8	9	8.4	39	35.8
Virginia	878	397	45.2	481	54.8	87	9.9	310	35.3
Washington	661	334	50.5	327	49.5	47	7.1	287	43.4
West Virginia	429	184	42.9	245	57.0	23	5.3	161	37.6
Wisconsin	714	322	45.1	392	54.9	54	7.6	268	37.5
Wyoming	120	51	42.5	69	57.5	6	4.6	45	37.9
Puerto Rico	600	330	55.0	270	45.0	83	13.8	247	41.2

Note: See Note, table 3.91.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Traffic Safety Facts 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994), pp. 154, 155. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-93

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses										
1960	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963	3,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975	11,292,400	1,039,710	10,252,700	20,510	56,090	470,500	492,620	3,265,300	5,977,700	1,009,600
1976	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,080	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000
1977	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700
1978	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100
1979	12,249,500	1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800
1980	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,725,600	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983	12,108,600	1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900
1984	11,881,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	18,960	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
1985	12,431,400	1,328,800	11,102,600	18,980	88,670	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900
1986	13,211,900	1,489,170	11,722,700	20,610	91,460	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100
1987	13,508,700	1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700
1988 ^c	13,923,100	1,566,220	12,356,900	20,680	92,490	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900
1989	14,251,400	1,646,040	12,605,400	21,500	94,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800
1990	14,475,600	1,820,130	12,655,500	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900
1991 ^d	14,872,900	1,911,770	12,961,100	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740	3,157,200	8,142,200	1,661,700
1992	14,438,200	1,932,270	12,505,900	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970	2,979,900	7,915,200	1,610,800
1993 ^e	14,141,000	1,924,190	12,216,800	24,530	104,810	659,760	1,135,100	2,834,800	7,820,900	1,561,000
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants^f										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	58.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.6	426.1
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2
1975	5,298.5	487.8	4,810.7	9.6	26.3	220.8	231.1	1,532.1	2,804.8	473.7
1976	5,287.3	467.8	4,819.5	8.8	26.6	199.3	233.2	1,448.2	2,921.3	450.0
1977	5,077.6	475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	240.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9
1978	5,140.3	497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5
1979	5,565.5	548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6
1980	5,950.0	596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	5,858.2	594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7
1982	5,603.6	571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8
1983	5,175.0	537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8
1984	5,031.3	539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1
1985	5,207.1	556.6	4,650.5	7.9	37.1	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0
1986	5,480.4	617.7	4,862.6	8.6	37.9	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8
1987	5,550.0	609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4
1988 ^c	5,664.2	637.2	5,027.1	8.4	37.6	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9
1989	5,741.0	663.7	5,077.9	8.7	38.1	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4
1990	5,820.3	731.8	5,088.5	9.4	41.2	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8
1991 ^d	5,897.8	758.1	5,139.7	9.8	42.3	272.7	433.3	1,252.0	3,228.8	659.0
1992	5,660.2	757.5	4,902.7	9.3	42.8	263.6	441.8	1,168.2	3,103.0	631.5
1993 ^e	5,482.9	746.1	4,736.9	9.5	40.6	255.8	440.1	1,099.2	3,032.4	605.3

See notes on next page.

Table 3.94

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-93—Continued

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) 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, 1993, p. 374).

The UCR 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 1979-93, 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 UCR Program. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table and

tables 3.95 and 3.96 present data from all law enforcement agencies in the UCR Program, including those submitting less than 12 months of data. Estimates for nonreporting areas are included and are based on agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

^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.

^cData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source.

^dData for 1991 were not available for Iowa; crime counts for this State were estimated by the Source.

^eComplete data for 1993 were not available for Illinois and Kansas; crime counts for these States 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; 1993, p. 58 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.95

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1993

Area	Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	257,908,000	14,140,952	1,924,188	12,216,764	24,576	104,806	659,757	1,135,099	2,834,808	7,820,909	1,561,047
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,482.9	746.1	4,736.9	9.5	40.6	255.8	440.1	1,099.2	3,032.4	605.3
Metropolitan Statistical Area	204,951,864										
Area actually reporting ^c	96.6%	12,158,473	1,725,319	10,433,154	21,514	86,573	634,848	982,384	2,377,910	6,594,975	1,460,269
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,389,557	1,746,540	10,643,017	21,712	88,611	639,413	996,804	2,423,097	6,741,385	1,478,535
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,045.1	852.2	5,192.9	10.6	43.2	312.0	486.4	1,182.3	3,289.3	721.4
Other cities	21,233,685										
Area actually reporting ^c	85.8%	997,708	94,508	903,200	979	7,319	13,391	72,819	185,845	675,069	42,286
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,126,113	107,112	1,019,001	1,117	8,297	15,137	82,561	210,809	760,531	47,661
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,303.4	504.4	4,799.0	5.3	39.1	71.3	388.8	992.8	3,581.7	224.5
Rural	31,718,451										
Area actually reporting ^c	85.6%	561,222	62,093	499,129	1,470	7,141	4,576	48,906	179,631	288,150	31,348
Estimated totals	100.0%	625,282	70,536	554,746	1,697	7,898	5,207	55,734	200,902	318,993	34,851
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	1,971.1	222.4	1,749.0	5.4	24.9	16.4	175.7	633.4	1,005.7	109.9

Note: See Note, table 3.94. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.96. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 377). Complete data for 1993 were not available for Illinois and Kansas; crime counts for these States were estimated by the Source. For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

^aPopulations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, 1993 and are subject to change.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cThe percentage representing area actually reporting will not coincide with the ratio between reported and estimated crime totals, since these data represent the sum of the calculations for individual States that have varying populations, portions reporting, and crime rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 59, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993

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	2,822,961										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	163,712	25,535	138,177	376	1,175	6,037	17,947	35,757	89,954	12,466
Estimated totals	100.0%	164,545	25,660	138,885	377	1,180	6,061	18,042	35,924	90,441	12,520
Cities outside metropolitan areas	576,104										
Area actually reporting	94.0%	28,269	5,184	23,085	56	185	494	4,449	5,431	16,645	1,009
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,076	5,516	24,560	60	197	526	4,733	5,778	17,709	1,073
Rural	787,935										
Area actually reporting	83.1%	6,017	1,246	6,771	39	78	75	1,054	3,219	3,096	456
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,653	1,500	8,153	47	94	90	1,269	3,876	3,728	549
State total	4,187,000	204,274	32,676	171,598	484	1,471	6,677	24,044	45,578	111,878	14,142
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,878.8	780.4	4,098.4	11.6	35.1	159.5	574.3	1,088.6	2,672.0	337.8
ALASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	250,720										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,140	2,213	13,927	23	212	568	1,410	1,880	10,660	1,387
Cities outside metropolitan areas	159,225										
Area actually reporting	85.4%	8,722	1,066	7,656	13	100	116	837	1,088	5,886	682
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,218	1,249	8,969	15	117	136	981	1,275	6,695	799
Rural	189,055										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,994	1,095	5,899	16	173	29	877	1,738	3,646	515
State total	599,000	33,352	4,557	28,795	54	502	733	3,268	4,893	21,201	2,701
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,567.9	760.8	4,807.2	9.0	83.8	122.4	545.6	816.9	3,539.4	450.9
ARIZONA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,331,808										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	263,949	25,680	238,269	310	1,355	6,119	17,896	51,694	154,340	32,235
Estimated totals	100.0%	266,756	25,888	240,868	314	1,372	6,155	18,047	52,297	156,064	32,507
Cities outside metropolitan areas	302,131										
Area actually reporting	94.8%	18,624	1,396	17,228	11	56	206	1,123	3,253	12,926	1,049
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,650	1,473	18,177	12	59	217	1,185	3,432	13,638	1,107
Rural	302,061										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,107	781	5,326	13	57	40	671	1,955	2,987	384
State total	3,936,000	292,513	28,142	264,371	339	1,488	6,412	19,903	57,684	172,689	33,998
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,431.7	715.0	6,716.7	8.6	37.8	162.9	505.7	1,465.5	4,387.4	863.8
ARKANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,084,180										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	74,179	10,480	63,699	160	671	2,253	7,396	15,441	42,787	5,471
Estimated totals	100.0%	74,424	10,499	63,925	160	673	2,258	7,408	15,480	42,960	5,485
Cities outside metropolitan areas	525,324										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	29,819	2,791	27,028	52	192	669	1,878	6,975	18,545	1,508
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,857	2,794	27,063	52	192	670	1,880	6,984	18,569	1,510
Rural	814,496										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,331	1,088	11,243	35	163	99	791	4,182	6,238	823
State total	2,424,000	115,612	14,381	102,231	247	1,028	3,027	10,079	26,646	67,767	7,818
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,810.7	593.3	4,217.5	10.2	42.4	124.9	415.8	1,099.3	2,795.7	322.5
CALIFORNIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	30,165,785										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,965,979	330,735	1,635,244	4,027	11,410	125,734	189,564	401,118	918,421	315,705
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,966,516	330,808	1,635,708	4,028	11,413	125,759	189,608	401,229	918,696	315,783
Cities outside metropolitan areas	428,342										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	28,961	3,094	25,867	22	164	495	2,413	6,122	17,459	2,286
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,350	3,135	26,215	22	166	502	2,445	6,204	17,694	2,317
Rural	616,873										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,399	2,438	16,961	46	187	175	2,030	6,749	9,017	1,195
State total	31,211,000	2,015,265	336,381	1,678,884	4,096	11,766	126,436	194,083	414,182	945,407	319,295
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,456.9	1,077.8	5,379.1	13.1	37.7	405.1	621.8	1,327.0	3,029.1	1,023.0
COLORADO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,907,385										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	166,020	18,219	147,801	179	1,438	4,035	12,567	31,101	101,755	14,945
Estimated totals	100.0%	166,120	18,229	147,891	179	1,438	4,037	12,575	31,117	101,823	14,951
Cities outside metropolitan areas	301,092										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	20,703	1,240	19,463	10	111	96	1,023	2,872	15,905	686
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,941	1,254	19,687	10	112	97	1,035	2,905	16,088	694
Rural	357,523										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	9,977	743	9,234	17	83	26	617	1,980	6,843	411
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,024	746	9,278	17	83	26	620	1,989	6,876	413
State total	3,566,000	197,085	20,229	176,856	206	1,633	4,160	14,230	36,011	124,787	16,058
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,526.8	567.3	4,959.5	5.8	45.8	116.7	399.0	1,009.8	3,499.4	450.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--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
CONNECTICUT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,019,247										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	146,774	14,266	132,508	202	735	6,382	6,947	30,553	82,868	19,087
Cities outside metropolitan areas	66,818										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,354	143	2,211	1	19	26	97	542	1,499	170
Rural	190,935										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,264	540	2,724	3	46	39	452	957	1,509	258
State total	3,277,000	152,392	14,949	137,443	206	800	6,447	7,496	32,052	85,876	19,515
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,650.4	456.2	4,194.2	6.3	24.4	196.7	228.7	978.1	2,620.6	595.5
DELAWARE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	582,465										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	28,834	4,011	24,823	25	412	1,217	2,357	4,868	17,860	2,095
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,846	4,012	24,834	25	412	1,217	2,358	4,870	17,869	2,095
Cities outside metropolitan areas	29,163										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,315	225	2,090	0	23	38	164	408	1,634	48
Rural	88,372										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,944	564	2,380	10	104	52	398	966	1,350	64
State total	700,000	34,105	4,801	29,304	35	539	1,307	2,920	6,244	20,853	2,207
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,872.1	685.9	4,186.3	5.0	77.0	186.7	417.1	892.0	2,979.0	315.3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^c											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	578,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	67,979	16,888	51,091	454	324	7,107	9,003	11,534	31,495	8,062
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	578,000	67,979	16,888	51,091	454	324	7,107	9,003	11,534	31,495	8,062
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	11,761.1	2,921.8	8,839.3	78.5	56.1	1,229.6	1,557.6	1,995.5	5,449.0	1,394.8
FLORIDA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	12,714,931										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	1,090,914	157,579	933,335	1,148	6,862	47,747	101,822	236,927	576,852	119,556
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,094,254	157,976	936,278	1,151	6,878	47,867	102,080	237,625	578,776	119,877
Cities outside metropolitan areas	222,437										
Area actually reporting	91.2%	17,275	2,411	14,864	18	98	501	1,794	3,838	10,093	953
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,937	2,643	16,294	20	107	549	1,967	4,207	11,064	1,023
Rural	741,632										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	29,147	4,356	24,791	53	374	497	3,432	9,231	13,944	1,616
State total	13,679,000	1,142,338	164,975	977,363	1,224	7,359	48,913	107,479	251,063	603,784	122,516
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,351.0	1,206.0	7,145.0	8.9	53.8	357.6	785.7	1,835.4	4,413.9	895.7
GEORGIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,726,261										
Area actually reporting	97.1%	327,806	38,074	289,732	578	1,900	15,007	20,589	66,610	187,657	35,465
Estimated totals	100.0%	336,080	38,743	297,337	588	1,942	15,268	20,945	68,230	192,801	36,306
Cities outside metropolitan areas	832,395										
Area actually reporting	87.2%	49,989	6,204	43,785	87	221	1,245	4,651	9,723	31,892	2,170
Estimated totals	100.0%	57,330	7,115	50,215	100	253	1,428	5,334	11,151	36,575	2,489
Rural	1,358,344										
Area actually reporting	90.4%	31,616	3,763	27,853	91	229	414	3,029	9,987	15,803	2,063
Estimated totals	100.0%	34,957	4,161	30,796	101	253	458	3,349	11,042	17,473	2,281
State total	6,917,000	428,367	50,019	378,348	789	2,448	17,154	29,628	90,423	246,849	41,076
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,193.0	723.1	5,469.8	11.4	35.4	248.0	428.3	1,307.3	3,568.7	593.8
HAWAII											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	875,455										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	56,405	2,501	53,904	31	286	1,085	1,099	9,296	40,148	4,460
Cities outside metropolitan areas	39,321										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,708	85	2,623	2	16	18	49	639	1,890	94
Rural	257,224										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,453	475	13,978	12	92	111	260	3,375	9,874	729
State total	1,172,000	73,566	3,061	70,505	45	394	1,214	1,408	13,310	51,912	5,283
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,277.0	261.2	6,015.8	3.8	33.6	103.6	120.1	1,135.7	4,429.4	450.8
IDAHO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	329,652										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,403	1,123	14,280	8	126	87	902	2,583	10,957	740
Cities outside metropolitan areas	385,988										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	19,322	1,221	18,101	13	163	82	963	2,980	14,346	775
Estimated totals	100.0%	19,536	1,235	18,301	13	165	83	974	3,013	14,504	784
Rural	383,360										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	7,198	727	6,471	11	95	16	605	1,725	4,262	484
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,319	739	6,580	11	97	16	615	1,754	4,334	492
State total	1,099,000	42,258	3,097	39,161	32	388	186	2,491	7,350	29,795	2,016
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,845.1	281.8	3,563.3	2.9	35.3	16.9	226.7	668.8	2,711.1	183.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--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,e}											
State total	11,697,000	657,129	112,260	544,869	1,332	4,046	44,584	62,298	118,788	360,730	65,351
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,617.9	959.7	4,658.2	11.4	34.6	381.2	532.6	1,015.5	3,084.0	558.7
INDIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,092,015										
Area actually reporting	82.4%	184,190	21,481	162,709	323	1,734	6,027	13,397	34,488	108,485	19,736
Estimated totals	100.0%	209,462	23,475	185,987	343	1,918	6,380	14,834	38,931	125,266	21,790
Cities outside metropolitan areas	569,788										
Area actually reporting	62.2%	17,491	1,385	16,106	14	93	209	1,069	3,026	12,101	979
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,140	2,229	25,911	23	150	336	1,720	4,868	19,468	1,575
Rural	1,051,197										
Area actually reporting	44.0%	7,691	984	6,707	28	73	57	826	2,145	4,082	480
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,488	2,237	15,251	64	166	129	1,878	4,878	9,282	1,091
State total	5,713,000	255,090	27,941	227,149	430	2,234	6,845	18,432	48,677	154,016	24,456
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,465.1	489.1	3,976.0	7.5	39.1	119.8	322.6	852.0	2,695.9	428.1
IOWA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,233,430										
Area actually reporting	92.1%	68,333	6,876	61,457	44	505	1,390	4,937	12,640	45,022	3,795
Estimated totals	100.0%	71,790	7,110	64,680	44	530	1,412	5,124	13,361	47,365	3,954
Cities outside metropolitan areas	686,357										
Area actually reporting	78.5%	20,330	1,207	19,123	13	80	69	1,045	3,161	15,253	709
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,900	1,538	24,362	17	102	88	1,331	4,027	19,432	903
Rural	894,213										
Area actually reporting	77.9%	8,220	398	7,822	4	42	13	339	2,473	4,949	400
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,549	511	10,038	5	54	17	435	3,174	6,351	513
State total	2,814,000	108,239	9,159	99,080	66	686	1,517	6,890	20,562	73,148	5,370
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,846.4	325.5	3,521.0	2.3	24.4	53.9	244.8	730.7	2,599.4	190.8
KANSAS^e											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,383,986										
Estimated totals	100.0%	86,024	9,368	76,656	131	723	2,855	5,659	19,534	50,361	6,761
Cities outside metropolitan areas	690,844										
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,250	2,465	29,785	22	221	236	1,986	6,527	22,166	1,092
Rural	456,170										
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,650	731	6,919	8	72	37	614	2,594	4,011	314
State total	2,531,000	125,924	12,564	113,360	161	1,016	3,128	8,259	28,655	76,538	8,167
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,975.3	496.4	4,478.9	6.4	40.1	123.6	326.3	1,132.2	3,024.0	322.7
KENTUCKY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,776,748										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	80,339	10,886	69,453	88	659	2,887	7,252	17,006	46,914	5,533
Estimated totals	100.0%	80,599	10,918	69,681	88	660	2,893	7,277	17,053	47,082	5,546
Cities outside metropolitan areas	632,000										
Area actually reporting	94.5%	23,670	3,128	20,542	25	189	343	2,571	4,665	14,616	1,261
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,051	3,310	21,741	26	200	363	2,721	4,937	15,469	1,335
Rural	1,380,252										
Area actually reporting	96.9%	17,299	3,199	14,100	131	427	164	2,477	5,861	6,968	1,271
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,859	3,302	14,557	135	441	169	2,557	6,051	7,194	1,312
State total	3,789,000	123,509	17,530	105,979	249	1,301	3,425	12,555	28,041	69,745	8,193
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,259.7	462.7	2,797.0	6.6	34.3	90.4	331.4	740.1	1,840.7	216.2
LOUISIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,175,397										
Area actually reporting	92.7%	232,949	35,367	197,582	767	1,357	11,024	22,219	46,380	127,448	23,754
Estimated totals	100.0%	246,992	37,149	209,843	787	1,440	11,409	23,513	48,940	136,016	24,887
Cities outside metropolitan areas	362,493										
Area actually reporting	65.0%	19,862	3,313	16,549	15	112	353	2,833	3,843	12,023	683
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,111	5,023	25,088	23	170	535	4,295	5,826	18,227	1,035
Rural	757,110										
Area actually reporting	57.9%	9,823	1,986	7,837	37	120	138	1,691	2,318	5,266	253
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,958	3,428	13,530	64	207	238	2,919	4,002	9,091	437
State total	4,295,000	294,061	45,600	248,461	874	1,817	12,182	30,727	58,768	163,334	26,359
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,846.6	1,061.7	5,784.9	20.3	42.3	283.6	715.4	1,368.3	3,802.9	613.7
MAINE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	455,139										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,936	877	17,059	7	144	200	526	3,619	12,666	774
Cities outside metropolitan areas	437,860										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	14,595	429	14,166	1	93	50	285	2,670	10,922	574
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,874	437	14,437	1	95	51	290	2,721	11,131	585
Rural	346,001										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,267	244	6,023	12	90	13	129	2,569	3,148	306
State total	1,239,000	39,077	1,558	37,519	20	329	264	945	8,909	26,945	1,665
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,153.9	125.7	3,028.2	1.6	26.6	21.3	76.3	719.0	2,174.7	134.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, Jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--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
MARYLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,607,671										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	287,276	47,379	239,897	618	2,031	21,279	23,451	52,694	153,884	33,319
Estimated totals	100.0%	287,326	47,385	239,941	618	2,031	21,281	23,455	52,703	153,915	33,323
Cities outside metropolitan areas	91,305										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,106	1,175	7,931	3	70	198	904	1,627	5,984	320
Rural	266,024										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,755	980	5,775	11	84	103	782	1,916	3,572	287
State total	4,965,000	303,187	49,540	253,647	632	2,185	21,582	25,141	56,246	163,471	33,930
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,106.5	997.8	5,108.7	12.7	44.0	434.7	506.4	1,132.8	3,292.5	683.4
MASSACHUSETTS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,722,022										
Area actually reporting	87.8%	255,631	42,993	212,638	220	1,741	9,983	31,049	52,169	115,781	44,688
Estimated totals	100.0%	280,389	46,389	234,000	229	1,881	10,478	33,801	57,345	128,297	48,358
Cities outside metropolitan areas	277,720										
Area actually reporting	56.0%	7,678	1,090	6,588	2	69	47	972	1,602	4,600	386
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,711	1,947	11,764	4	123	84	1,736	2,861	8,214	689
Rural	12,258										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	124	57	67	0	2	1	54	14	37	16
State total	6,012,000	294,224	48,393	245,831	233	2,006	10,563	35,591	60,220	136,548	49,063
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,893.9	804.9	4,089.0	3.9	33.4	175.7	592.0	1,001.7	2,271.3	816.1
MICHIGAN^d											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,834,641										
Area actually reporting	97.0%	NA	NA	385,317	895	NA	22,163	41,406	79,241	250,615	55,461
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	395,833	902	NA	22,430	42,227	80,941	258,355	56,537
Cities outside metropolitan areas	612,312										
Area actually reporting	96.3%	NA	NA	20,945	6	NA	97	919	3,061	17,259	625
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	21,743	6	NA	101	954	3,178	17,916	649
Rural	1,031,047										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	24,191	25	NA	70	1,566	9,024	14,062	1,105
State total	9,478,000	516,788	75,021	441,767	933	6,740	22,601	44,747	93,143	290,333	58,291
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,452.5	791.5	4,661.0	9.8	71.1	239.5	472.1	982.7	3,063.2	615.0
MINNESOTA^d											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,132,045										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	NA	NA	143,702	130	NA	4,981	6,829	29,391	101,172	13,139
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	143,845	130	NA	4,982	6,833	29,414	101,283	13,148
Cities outside metropolitan areas	518,578										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	NA	NA	22,561	6	NA	77	531	3,111	18,348	1,066
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	22,667	6	NA	77	533	3,126	18,470	1,071
Rural	866,377										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	16,835	19	NA	33	577	5,607	9,974	1,254
State total	4,517,000	198,125	14,778	183,347	155	1,588	5,092	7,943	38,147	129,727	15,473
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,386.2	327.2	4,059.0	3.4	35.2	112.7	175.8	844.5	2,872.0	342.6
MISSISSIPPI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	811,396										
Area actually reporting	78.4%	46,812	4,533	42,279	130	424	2,140	1,839	12,695	24,126	5,458
Estimated totals	100.0%	52,250	5,028	47,222	148	540	2,268	2,072	14,757	26,595	5,870
Cities outside metropolitan areas	682,810										
Area actually reporting	65.7%	32,324	2,901	29,423	78	201	727	1,895	8,452	19,500	1,471
Estimated totals	100.0%	49,182	4,414	44,768	119	306	1,106	2,883	12,860	29,670	2,238
Rural	1,148,794										
Area actually reporting	30.1%	4,614	609	4,005	27	84	93	405	1,915	1,865	225
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,343	2,025	13,318	90	279	309	1,347	6,368	6,202	748
State total	2,643,000	116,775	11,467	105,308	357	1,125	3,683	6,302	33,985	62,467	8,856
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,418.3	433.9	3,984.4	13.5	42.6	139.3	238.4	1,285.8	2,363.5	335.1
MISSOURI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,573,206										
Area actually reporting	95.1%	223,776	34,348	189,428	510	1,514	12,245	20,079	43,700	119,105	26,623
Estimated totals	100.0%	229,210	34,801	194,409	515	1,552	12,350	20,384	44,799	122,519	27,091
Cities outside metropolitan areas	484,787										
Area actually reporting	89.8%	22,079	1,993	20,086	19	171	212	1,591	3,630	15,611	845
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,582	2,218	22,364	21	190	236	1,771	4,042	17,381	941
Rural	1,176,007										
Area actually reporting	58.5%	7,551	1,138	6,413	32	89	40	977	2,828	3,214	371
Estimated totals	100.0%	12,902	1,944	10,958	54	152	68	1,670	4,832	5,492	634
State total	5,234,000	266,694	38,963	227,731	590	1,894	12,654	23,825	53,673	145,392	28,666
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,095.4	744.4	4,351.0	11.3	36.2	241.8	455.2	1,025.5	2,777.8	547.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--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
MONTANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	201,157										
Area actually reporting	88.5%	13,650	355	13,295	7	53	140	155	2,357	10,188	750
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,238	362	13,876	8	54	143	157	2,503	10,596	777
Cities outside metropolitan areas	206,726										
Area actually reporting	90.8%	13,406	422	12,984	2	59	94	267	1,362	11,095	527
Estimated totals	100.0%	14,765	465	14,300	2	65	104	294	1,500	12,220	580
Rural	431,117										
Area actually reporting	96.2%	10,763	637	10,126	14	111	24	488	1,914	7,530	682
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,185	662	10,523	15	115	25	507	1,989	7,825	709
State total	839,000	40,188	1,489	38,699	25	234	272	958	5,992	30,641	2,066
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,790.0	177.5	4,612.5	3.0	27.9	32.4	114.2	714.2	3,652.1	246.2
NEBRASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	812,979										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	45,117	4,613	40,504	45	319	812	3,437	7,080	30,898	2,526
Estimated totals	100.0%	45,117	4,613	40,504	45	319	812	3,437	7,080	30,898	2,526
Cities outside metropolitan areas	380,514										
Area actually reporting	94.3%	14,572	543	14,029	7	77	59	400	2,079	11,485	465
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,460	576	14,884	7	82	63	424	2,206	12,185	493
Rural	413,507										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,585	261	5,324	11	46	15	189	1,376	3,728	220
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,585	261	5,324	11	46	15	189	1,376	3,728	220
State total	1,607,000	66,162	5,450	60,712	63	447	890	4,050	10,662	46,811	3,239
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,117.1	339.1	3,778.0	3.9	27.8	55.4	252.0	663.5	2,912.9	201.6
NEVADA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,178,234										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	76,425	10,670	65,755	140	770	4,646	5,114	15,281	40,653	9,821
Estimated totals	100.0%	77,010	10,738	66,272	141	774	4,652	5,171	15,425	40,970	9,877
Cities outside metropolitan areas	40,928										
Area actually reporting	48.4%	1,310	68	1,242	0	8	9	51	323	848	71
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,707	141	2,566	0	17	19	105	667	1,752	147
Rural	169,838										
Area actually reporting	67.8%	4,156	867	3,289	2	37	36	792	815	2,317	157
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,125	1,278	4,847	3	55	53	1,167	1,201	3,415	231
State total	1,389,000	85,842	12,157	73,685	144	846	4,724	6,443	17,293	46,137	10,255
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,180.1	875.2	5,304.9	10.4	60.9	340.1	463.9	1,245.0	3,321.6	738.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	662,979										
Area actually reporting	91.6%	18,983	852	18,131	15	232	249	356	3,406	13,066	1,659
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,569	930	19,639	16	256	262	396	3,660	14,181	1,798
Cities outside metropolitan areas	321,495										
Area actually reporting	86.0%	9,625	462	9,163	1	186	35	240	1,574	7,289	300
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,191	537	10,654	1	216	41	279	1,830	8,475	349
Rural	140,526										
Area actually reporting	92.3%	851	77	774	6	25	4	42	282	459	33
Estimated totals	100.0%	921	83	838	6	27	4	46	305	497	36
State total	1,125,000	32,681	1,550	31,131	23	499	307	721	5,795	23,153	2,183
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,905.0	137.8	2,767.2	2.0	44.4	27.3	64.1	515.1	2,058.0	194.0
NEW JERSEY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,879,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	378,257	49,390	328,867	418	2,215	23,319	23,438	76,738	195,876	56,253
Estimated totals	100.0%	378,257	49,390	328,867	418	2,215	23,319	23,438	76,738	195,876	56,253
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NONE										
Rural	NONE										
State total	7,879,000	378,257	49,390	328,867	418	2,215	23,319	23,438	76,738	195,876	56,253
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,800.8	626.9	4,174.0	5.3	28.1	296.0	297.5	974.0	2,486.1	714.0
NEW MEXICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	905,587										
Area actually reporting	80.1%	58,735	8,857	49,878	65	443	1,848	6,501	12,571	32,416	4,891
Estimated totals	100.0%	65,244	9,821	55,423	73	536	1,925	7,287	14,513	35,578	5,332
Cities outside metropolitan areas	417,267										
Area actually reporting	63.7%	19,624	2,690	16,934	30	139	161	2,360	4,253	12,101	580
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,830	4,226	26,604	47	218	253	3,708	6,682	19,011	911
Rural	293,146										
Area actually reporting	61.2%	3,174	598	2,576	6	54	36	502	1,084	1,306	186
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,186	977	4,209	10	88	59	820	1,771	2,134	304
State total	1,616,000	101,260	15,024	86,236	130	842	2,237	11,815	22,966	56,723	6,547
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,266.1	929.7	5,336.4	8.0	52.1	138.4	731.1	1,421.2	3,510.1	405.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993—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 YORK											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,694,219										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	962,293	190,892	771,401	2,379	4,677	101,650	82,186	170,610	450,269	150,522
Estimated totals	100.0%	965,026	191,156	773,870	2,381	4,689	101,753	82,333	171,088	452,007	150,775
Cities outside metropolitan areas	645,563										
Area actually reporting	97.3%	24,929	2,137	22,792	9	160	287	1,681	4,135	18,089	568
Estimated totals	100.0%	25,617	2,195	23,422	9	164	295	1,727	4,249	18,589	584
Rural	857,218										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	19,533	2,001	17,532	30	155	74	1,742	6,372	10,570	590
State total	18,197,000	1,010,176	195,352	814,824	2,420	5,008	102,122	85,802	181,709	481,166	151,949
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,551.3	1,073.5	4,477.8	13.3	27.5	561.2	471.5	998.6	2,644.2	835.0
NORTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,605,749										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	288,692	35,856	252,836	543	1,839	11,333	22,141	73,671	163,974	15,191
Estimated totals	100.0%	291,549	36,122	255,427	547	1,856	11,394	22,325	74,530	165,561	15,336
Cities outside metropolitan areas	698,993										
Area actually reporting	93.3%	57,238	6,442	50,796	85	246	1,436	4,675	13,850	34,708	2,238
Estimated totals	100.0%	61,376	6,908	54,468	91	264	1,540	5,013	14,851	37,217	2,400
Rural	1,640,258										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	38,821	4,063	34,758	144	254	421	3,244	15,565	16,940	2,253
Estimated totals	100.0%	39,630	4,148	35,482	147	259	430	3,312	15,889	17,293	2,300
State total	6,945,000	392,555	47,178	345,377	785	2,379	13,364	30,650	105,270	220,071	20,036
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,652.3	679.3	4,973.0	11.3	34.3	192.4	441.3	1,515.8	3,168.8	288.5
NORTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	263,878										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,083	348	10,735	1	100	35	212	1,360	8,755	620
Cities outside metropolitan areas	144,877										
Area actually reporting	91.3%	4,224	88	4,136	3	25	13	47	403	3,567	166
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,627	95	4,532	3	27	14	51	442	3,908	182
Rural	226,245										
Area actually reporting	95.6%	2,102	76	2,026	7	21	4	44	543	1,347	136
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,199	79	2,120	7	22	4	46	568	1,410	142
State total	635,000	17,909	522	17,387	11	149	53	309	2,370	14,073	944
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,820.3	82.2	2,738.1	1.7	23.5	8.3	48.7	373.2	2,216.2	148.7
OHIO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,021,939										
Area actually reporting	78.6%	381,058	48,054	333,004	591	4,411	19,633	23,419	75,282	215,799	41,923
Estimated totals	100.0%	444,590	52,249	392,341	625	4,918	20,817	25,889	86,244	260,144	45,956
Cities outside metropolitan areas	754,302										
Area actually reporting	68.3%	24,031	1,625	22,406	12	220	322	1,071	4,033	17,392	981
Estimated totals	100.0%	35,162	2,377	32,785	17	322	471	1,567	5,901	25,449	1,435
Rural	1,314,759										
Area actually reporting	63.4%	11,230	817	10,413	16	129	54	618	3,328	6,524	561
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,713	1,289	16,424	25	204	85	975	5,249	10,290	885
State total	11,091,000	497,465	55,915	441,550	667	5,444	21,373	28,431	97,394	295,880	48,276
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,485.3	504.1	3,981.2	6.0	49.1	192.7	256.3	878.1	2,667.7	435.3
OKLAHOMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,942,398										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	127,642	15,481	112,161	186	1,254	3,479	10,562	28,044	70,907	13,210
Cities outside metropolitan areas	662,928										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	32,840	3,719	29,121	51	230	381	3,057	7,998	19,480	1,643
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,919	3,728	29,191	51	231	382	3,064	8,017	19,527	1,647
Rural	625,674										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,497	1,303	9,194	36	107	74	1,086	3,842	4,677	675
State total	3,231,000	171,058	20,512	150,546	273	1,592	3,935	14,712	39,903	95,111	15,532
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,294.3	634.8	4,659.4	8.4	49.3	121.8	455.3	1,235.0	2,943.7	480.7
OREGON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,123,172										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	133,864	13,048	120,816	107	1,139	3,569	8,233	22,651	82,785	15,380
Estimated totals	100.0%	134,113	13,062	121,051	107	1,141	3,573	8,241	22,691	82,961	15,399
Cities outside metropolitan areas	420,325										
Area actually reporting	95.6%	27,423	1,151	26,272	10	168	287	686	4,646	20,360	1,266
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,698	1,204	27,494	10	176	300	718	4,862	21,307	1,325
Rural	488,503										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,001	988	11,013	23	237	57	671	3,519	6,610	884
State total	3,032,000	174,812	15,254	159,558	140	1,554	3,930	9,630	31,072	110,878	17,608
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,765.6	503.1	5,262.5	4.6	51.3	129.6	317.6	1,024.8	3,656.9	580.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993—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
PENNSYLVANIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,222,866										
Area actually reporting	96.0%	346,084	45,118	299,966	766	2,747	20,934	21,671	59,211	190,886	49,869
Estimated totals	100.0%	357,019	47,140	309,879	774	2,809	21,195	22,362	60,837	198,129	50,913
Cities outside metropolitan areas	761,248										
Area actually reporting	87.5%	18,667	1,609	17,058	6	140	225	1,238	2,820	13,441	797
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,341	1,839	19,502	7	160	257	1,415	3,224	15,367	911
Rural	1,063,886										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,776	1,316	14,460	42	226	111	937	6,064	7,187	1,209
State total	12,048,000	394,136	50,295	343,841	823	3,195	21,563	24,714	70,125	220,683	53,033
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,271.4	417.5	2,853.9	6.8	26.5	179.0	205.1	582.0	1,831.7	440.2
PUERTO RICO^f											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	107,379	23,905	83,474	885	320	17,303	5,397	28,585	38,171	16,718
Cities outside metropolitan areas	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,650	2,431	11,219	63	81	878	1,409	5,051	5,297	871
Total	X	121,029	26,336	94,693	948	401	18,181	6,806	33,636	43,468	17,589
RHODE ISLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	918,339										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	41,389	3,544	37,845	38	261	950	2,295	9,708	21,840	6,297
Cities outside metropolitan areas	81,661										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,580	472	3,108	1	25	61	385	699	2,243	166
Rural	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21	1	20	0	0	0	1	2	18	0
State total	1,000,000	44,990	4,017	40,973	39	286	1,011	2,681	10,409	24,101	6,463
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,499.0	401.7	4,097.3	3.9	28.6	101.1	268.1	1,040.9	2,410.1	646.3
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,543,765										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	160,955	26,441	134,514	251	1,408	5,391	19,391	34,443	90,107	9,964
Cities outside metropolitan areas	313,633										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	23,953	5,269	18,684	42	169	812	4,246	4,740	13,019	925
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,223	5,328	18,895	42	171	821	4,294	4,794	13,166	935
Rural	785,602										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	29,882	5,512	24,370	84	326	613	4,489	8,458	14,280	1,632
State total	3,643,000	215,060	37,281	177,779	377	1,905	6,825	28,174	47,695	117,553	12,531
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,903.4	1,023.4	4,880.0	10.3	52.3	187.3	773.4	1,309.2	3,226.8	344.0
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	234,211										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	9,981	872	9,109	6	197	74	595	1,623	7,092	394
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,220	888	9,332	6	200	75	607	1,656	7,273	403
Cities outside metropolitan areas	190,367										
Area actually reporting	84.1%	6,534	296	6,238	3	59	20	214	1,155	4,861	222
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,774	353	7,421	4	70	24	255	1,374	5,783	264
Rural	290,422										
Area actually reporting	71.5%	2,259	178	2,081	10	34	6	128	642	1,330	109
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,157	249	2,908	14	48	8	179	897	1,859	152
State total	715,000	21,151	1,490	19,661	24	318	107	1,041	3,927	14,915	819
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,958.2	208.4	2,749.8	3.4	44.5	15.0	145.6	549.2	2,086.0	114.5
TENNESSEE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,394,091										
Area actually reporting	87.1%	206,195	31,829	174,366	399	2,065	10,420	18,945	43,149	105,417	25,800
Estimated totals	100.0%	219,285	33,208	186,077	415	2,194	10,620	19,979	46,547	112,669	26,861
Cities outside metropolitan areas	595,968										
Area actually reporting	82.5%	24,207	2,976	21,231	32	166	399	2,379	5,176	14,625	1,430
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,342	3,608	25,734	39	201	484	2,884	6,274	17,727	1,733
Rural	1,108,941										
Area actually reporting	51.1%	9,478	1,140	8,338	34	76	61	969	3,824	3,726	788
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,537	2,231	16,306	67	149	120	1,895	7,478	7,287	1,541
State total	5,099,000	267,164	39,047	228,117	521	2,544	11,224	24,758	60,299	137,683	30,135
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,239.5	765.8	4,473.8	10.2	49.9	220.1	485.5	1,182.6	2,700.2	591.0
TEXAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	15,127,913										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,058,762	124,314	934,448	1,937	9,055	39,424	73,898	207,218	606,672	120,558
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,058,998	124,338	934,660	1,937	9,057	39,428	73,916	207,263	606,823	120,574
Cities outside metropolitan areas	1,310,738										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	69,152	8,598	60,554	107	473	820	7,198	14,916	42,887	2,751
Estimated totals	100.0%	69,288	8,613	60,675	107	473	821	7,212	14,946	42,972	2,757
Rural	1,592,349										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32,745	4,468	28,277	103	392	220	3,753	11,704	15,067	1,506
State total	18,031,000	1,161,031	137,419	1,023,612	2,147	9,922	40,469	84,881	239,913	664,862	124,837
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,439.1	762.1	5,677.0	11.9	55.0	224.4	470.8	1,297.3	3,667.3	692.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--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
UTAH											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,440,962										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	80,932	4,737	76,195	48	673	1,035	2,981	12,044	60,311	3,840
Estimated totals	100.0%	81,867	4,780	77,087	48	680	1,042	3,010	12,183	61,030	3,874
Cities outside metropolitan areas	217,667										
Area actually reporting	95.3%	10,799	444	10,355	7	84	34	319	1,559	8,369	427
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,335	466	10,869	7	88	36	335	1,636	8,785	448
Rural	201,371										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,213	353	3,860	3	61	12	277	889	2,788	183
State total	1,860,000	97,415	5,599	91,816	58	829	1,090	3,622	14,708	72,603	4,505
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,237.4	301.0	4,936.3	3.1	44.6	58.6	194.7	790.8	3,903.4	242.2
VERMONT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	113,634										
Area actually reporting	62.3%	4,780	95	4,685	1	34	13	47	893	3,659	133
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,667	153	7,514	2	55	21	75	1,432	5,869	213
Cities outside metropolitan areas	199,095										
Area actually reporting	22.1%	2,163	71	2,092	2	25	6	38	326	1,695	71
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,768	321	9,447	9	113	27	172	1,472	7,654	321
Rural	263,271										
Area actually reporting	95.4%	5,195	176	5,019	10	58	4	104	2,034	2,766	219
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,446	184	5,262	10	61	4	109	2,132	2,900	230
State total	576,000	22,881	658	22,223	21	229	52	356	5,036	16,423	764
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,972.4	114.2	3,858.2	3.6	39.8	9.0	61.8	874.3	2,851.2	132.6
VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,028,934										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	235,277	21,442	213,835	437	1,747	8,899	10,359	36,756	160,030	17,049
Cities outside metropolitan areas	414,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,355	1,143	15,212	21	134	170	818	2,229	12,380	603
Rural	1,048,066										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	15,503	1,575	13,928	81	202	147	1,145	4,353	8,694	881
State total	6,491,000	267,135	24,160	242,975	539	2,083	9,216	12,322	43,338	181,104	18,533
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,115.5	372.2	3,743.3	8.3	32.1	142.0	189.8	667.7	2,790.1	285.5
WASHINGTON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,271,558										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	260,366	23,645	236,721	227	2,633	6,681	14,104	46,170	169,402	21,149
Estimated totals	100.0%	261,765	23,725	238,040	227	2,647	6,702	14,149	46,375	170,418	21,247
Cities outside metropolitan areas	499,098										
Area actually reporting	96.7%	36,183	2,335	33,848	16	484	437	1,398	5,447	26,444	1,957
Estimated totals	100.0%	37,408	2,414	34,994	17	500	452	1,445	5,631	27,340	2,023
Rural	484,344										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,620	901	12,719	27	237	50	587	4,077	7,943	699
State total	5,255,000	312,793	27,040	285,753	271	3,384	7,204	16,181	56,083	205,701	23,969
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,952.3	514.6	5,437.7	5.2	64.4	137.1	307.9	1,067.2	3,914.4	456.1
WEST VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	760,354										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	26,128	2,191	23,937	56	204	555	1,376	5,983	16,327	1,627
Cities outside metropolitan areas	278,369										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	9,488	701	8,787	9	81	124	487	1,568	6,832	387
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,548	706	8,842	9	82	125	490	1,578	6,875	389
Rural	781,277										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,417	896	9,521	61	79	102	654	3,343	5,254	924
State total	1,820,000	46,093	3,793	42,300	126	365	782	2,520	10,904	28,456	2,940
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,532.6	208.4	2,324.2	6.9	20.1	43.0	138.5	599.1	1,563.5	161.5
WISCONSIN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,438,606										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	159,229	11,382	147,847	202	1,000	5,533	4,647	24,577	106,775	16,495
Estimated totals	100.0%	159,410	11,388	148,022	202	1,000	5,535	4,651	24,601	106,917	16,504
Cities outside metropolitan areas	613,883										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	28,029	1,053	26,976	7	145	133	768	3,097	22,917	952
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,221	1,060	27,161	7	146	134	773	3,118	23,074	969
Rural	985,511										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,613	873	15,740	13	123	45	692	5,681	9,157	902
State total	5,038,000	204,244	13,321	190,923	222	1,269	5,714	6,116	33,400	139,148	18,375
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,054.1	264.4	3,789.7	4.4	25.2	113.4	121.4	663.0	2,762.0	364.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.96

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1993--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
WYOMING											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	139,815										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,949	398	6,551	0	65	44	289	1,201	5,082	268
Cities outside metropolitan areas	206,014										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	10,009	634	9,375	6	65	30	533	1,268	7,753	354
Estimated totals	100.0%	10,047	636	9,411	6	65	30	535	1,273	7,783	355
Rural	124,171										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,570	311	2,259	10	31	7	263	549	1,605	105
State total	470,000	19,586	1,345	18,221	16	161	81	1,087	3,023	14,470	728
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,163.0	286.2	3,876.8	3.4	34.3	17.2	231.3	643.2	3,078.7	154.9

Note: See Note, table 3.94. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 377). 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, the Michigan State Police, and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety were not in accordance with

national UCR guidelines. The 1993 forcible rape totals for Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota were estimated by the Source using the national rate of forcible rapes when grouped by like agencies. Therefore, only the State totals are shown.

^eComplete data were not available for Illinois and Kansas; crime counts for these States 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 68-78. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1992 and 1993

(1993 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										
11,943 agencies; total population 225,587,000:										
1992	12,914,813	1,722,047	11,912,766	21,416	89,041	609,566	1,002,024	2,669,286	7,043,658	1,479,822
1993	12,608,201	1,712,629	10,895,572	22,143	85,877	598,033	1,006,576	2,530,745	6,931,689	1,433,138
Percent change	-2.4%	-0.5	-2.7	3.4	-3.6	-1.9	0.5	-5.2	-1.6	-3.2
TOTAL CITIES										
8,259 cities; total population 149,808,000:										
1992	10,386,733	1,434,753	8,951,980	17,150	67,183	548,318	802,102	2,007,614	5,693,265	1,251,101
1993	10,123,293	1,424,952	8,698,341	17,778	64,461	538,216	804,497	1,899,969	5,597,325	1,201,047
Percent change	-2.5%	-0.7	-2.8	3.7	-4.1	-1.8	0.3	-5.4	-1.7	-4.0
Group 1										
63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,246,000:										
1992	4,112,347	749,652	3,362,695	10,515	28,574	349,213	361,350	781,789	1,890,325	690,581
1993	3,978,870	738,654	3,240,216	10,730	27,083	340,185	360,656	728,464	1,859,003	652,749
Percent change	-3.2%	-1.5	-3.6	2.0	-5.2	-2.6	-0.2	-6.8	-1.7	-5.5
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 18,419,000:										
1992	1,640,966	365,040	1,275,926	5,243	8,730	183,745	167,322	291,261	653,298	331,367
1993	1,565,615	352,608	1,213,007	5,094	8,325	175,818	163,371	270,845	638,219	303,943
Percent change	-4.6%	-3.4	-4.9	-2.8	-4.6	-4.3	-2.4	-7.0	-2.3	-8.3
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,158,000:										
1992	1,047,466	152,384	895,082	2,306	8,558	71,702	69,818	198,453	545,905	150,724
1993	1,017,544	153,586	863,958	2,407	8,323	70,511	72,345	183,796	539,145	141,017
Percent change	-2.9%	0.8	-3.5	4.4	-2.7	-1.7	3.6	-7.4	-1.2	-6.4
38 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,669,000:										
1992	1,423,915	232,228	1,191,687	2,966	11,286	93,766	124,210	292,075	691,122	208,490
1993	1,395,711	232,460	1,163,251	3,229	10,435	93,856	124,940	273,823	681,639	207,789
Percent change	-2.0%	0.1	-2.4	8.9	-7.5	0.1	0.6	-6.2	-1.4	-0.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.97

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1992 and 1993—Continued

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
Group II										
132 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,614,000:										
1992	1,579,652	206,735	1,372,917	2,331	10,906	73,482	120,016	329,765	864,988	178,164
1993	1,553,149	210,613	1,342,536	2,570	10,442	73,291	124,310	315,693	835,589	173,254
Percent change	-1.7%	1.9	-2.2	10.3	-4.3	-0.3	3.6	-4.3	-1.3	-2.8
Group III										
336 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,060,000:										
1992	1,475,888	175,932	1,299,956	1,567	9,523	56,405	108,437	294,980	845,140	159,836
1993	1,448,711	173,895	1,274,816	1,713	9,181	55,794	107,207	280,502	838,728	155,586
Percent change	-1.8%	-1.2	-1.9	9.3	-3.6	-1.1	-1.1	-4.9	-0.8	-2.7
Group IV										
616 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,377,000:										
1992	1,210,950	124,122	1,086,828	1,019	7,528	33,782	81,793	236,737	748,541	101,550
1993	1,178,682	122,738	1,055,944	1,113	7,146	33,542	80,937	225,065	730,794	100,085
Percent change	-2.7%	-1.1	-2.8	9.2	-5.1	-0.7	-1.0	-4.9	-2.4	-1.4
Group V										
1,449 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,785,000:										
1992	1,086,865	99,630	987,235	977	6,149	21,998	70,506	203,715	708,897	74,623
1993	1,063,306	99,126	964,180	923	6,210	21,825	70,168	194,864	695,351	73,965
Percent change	-2.2%	-0.5	-2.3	-5.5	1.0	-0.8	-0.5	-4.3	-1.9	-0.9
Group VI										
5,663 cities, under 10,000; population 19,726,000:										
1992	921,031	78,682	842,349	741	4,503	13,438	60,000	160,628	635,374	46,347
1993	900,575	79,926	820,649	729	4,399	13,579	61,219	155,381	619,860	45,408
Percent change	-2.2%	1.6	-2.6	-1.6	-2.3	1.0	2.0	-3.3	-2.4	-2.0
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,259 agencies; population 50,784,000:										
1992	1,997,984	231,151	1,766,833	2,938	16,400	56,990	154,823	489,105	1,078,026	199,702
1993	1,963,126	230,752	1,732,374	2,992	15,905	55,594	156,261	464,199	1,065,820	202,355
Percent change	-1.7%	-0.2	-2.0	1.8	-3.0	-2.4	0.9	-5.1	-1.1	1.3
RURAL COUNTIES^c										
2,425 agencies; population 24,995,000:										
1992	530,096	56,143	473,953	1,328	5,458	4,258	45,099	172,567	272,367	29,019
1993	521,782	56,925	464,857	1,373	5,511	4,223	45,818	166,577	268,544	29,736
Percent change	-1.6%	1.4	-1.9	3.4	1.0	-0.8	1.6	-3.5	-1.4	2.5
SUBURBAN AREA^d										
5,917 agencies; population 95,658,000:										
1992	4,156,498	427,924	3,728,574	4,596	27,714	107,991	287,623	889,122	2,466,053	373,399
1993	4,063,615	426,046	3,637,569	4,650	26,940	106,355	288,101	845,478	2,418,955	373,136
Percent change	-2.2%	-0.4	-2.4	1.2	-2.8	-1.5	0.2	-4.9	-1.9	-0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.94. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1992 and 1993 (Source, p. 378). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police, the Michigan State Police, and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety 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 1993 were not available for Illinois and Kansas; crime counts for these States 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 190, 191. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

Rank order of States according to rates (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, and rape

1993

Rank	Violent crime		Homicide		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Rape	
	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate	State	Rate
	United States, total	746.1		9.5		255.8		440.1		40.6
1	District of Columbia	2,921.8	District of Columbia	78.5	District of Columbia	1,229.6	District of Columbia	1,557.6	Alaska	83.8
2	Florida	1,206.0	Louisiana	20.3	New York	561.2	Florida	785.7	Delaware	77.0
3	California	1,077.8	Mississippi	13.5	Maryland	434.7	South Carolina	773.4	Michigan ^a	71.1
4	New York	1,073.5	New York	13.3	California	405.1	New Mexico	731.1	Washington	64.4
5	Louisiana	1,061.7	California	13.1	Illinois	381.2	Louisiana	715.4	Nevada	60.9
6	South Carolina	1,023.4	Maryland	12.7	Florida	357.6	California	621.8	District of Columbia	56.1
7	Maryland	997.8	Texas	11.9	Nevada	340.1	Massachusetts	592.0	Texas	55.0
8	Illinois	959.7	Alabama	11.6	New Jersey	296.0	Alabama	574.3	Florida	53.8
9	New Mexico	929.7	Georgia	11.4	Louisiana	283.6	Alaska	545.6	South Carolina	52.3
10	Nevada	875.2	Illinois	11.4	Georgia	248.0	Illinois	532.6	New Mexico	52.1
11	Massachusetts	804.9	North Carolina	11.3	Missouri	241.8	Maryland	506.4	Oregon	51.3
12	Michigan	791.5	Missouri	11.3	Michigan	238.5	Arizona	505.7	Tennessee	49.9
13	Alabama	780.4	Nevada	10.4	Texas	224.4	Tennessee	485.5	Oklahoma	49.3
14	Tennessee	765.8	South Carolina	10.3	Tennessee	220.1	Michigan	472.1	Ohio	49.1
15	Texas	762.1	Tennessee	10.2	Connecticut	196.7	New York	471.5	Colorado	45.8
16	Alaska	760.8	Arkansas	10.2	Ohio	192.7	Texas	470.8	Utah	44.6
17	Missouri	744.4	Michigan	9.8	North Carolina	192.4	Nevada	463.9	South Dakota	44.5
18	Georgia	723.1	Alaska	9.0	South Carolina	187.3	Oklahoma	455.3	New Hampshire	44.4
19	Arizona	715.0	Florida	8.9	Delaware	186.7	Missouri	455.2	Maryland	44.0
20	Delaware	685.9	Arizona	8.6	Pennsylvania	179.0	North Carolina	441.3	Mississippi	42.6
21	North Carolina	679.3	Oklahoma	8.4	Massachusetts	175.7	Georgia	428.3	Arkansas	42.4
22	Oklahoma	634.8	Virginia	8.3	Arizona	162.9	Delaware	417.1	Louisiana	42.3
23	New Jersey	626.9	New Mexico	8.0	Alabama	159.5	Arkansas	415.8	Kansas	40.1
24	Arkansas	593.3	Indiana	7.5	Virginia	142.0	Colorado	399.0	Vermont	39.8
25	Colorado	567.3	West Virginia	6.9	Mississippi	139.3	Kentucky	331.4	Indiana	39.1
26	Washington	514.6	Pennsylvania	6.8	New Mexico	138.4	Kansas	326.3	Arizona	37.8
27	Ohio	504.1	Kentucky	6.6	Washington	137.1	Indiana	322.6	California	37.7
28	Oregon	503.1	Kansas	6.4	Oregon	129.6	Oregon	317.6	Missouri	36.2
29	Kansas	496.4	Connecticut	6.3	Arkansas	124.9	Washington	307.9	Georgia	35.4
30	Indiana	489.1	Ohio	6.0	Kansas	123.6	New Jersey	297.5	Idaho	35.3
31	Kentucky	462.7	Colorado	5.8	Alaska	122.4	Rhode Island	268.1	Minnesota ^a	35.2
32	Connecticut	456.2	New Jersey	5.3	Oklahoma	121.8	Ohio	256.3	Alabama	35.1
33	Mississippi	433.9	Washington	5.2	Indiana	119.8	Nebraska	252.0	Illinois ^a	34.6
34	Pennsylvania	417.5	Delaware	5.0	Colorado	116.7	Iowa	244.8	Kentucky	34.3
35	Rhode Island	401.7	Oregon	4.6	Wisconsin	113.4	Mississippi	238.4	Wyoming	34.3
36	Virginia	372.2	Wisconsin	4.4	Minnesota	112.7	Wyoming	231.3	North Carolina	34.3
37	Nebraska	339.1	Nebraska	3.9	Hawaii	103.6	Connecticut	228.7	Hawaii	33.6
38	Minnesota	327.2	Rhode Island	3.9	Rhode Island	101.1	Idaho	226.7	Massachusetts	33.4
39	Iowa	325.5	Massachusetts	3.9	Kentucky	90.4	Pennsylvania	205.1	Virginia	32.1
40	Utah	301.0	Hawaii	3.8	Utah	58.6	Utah	194.7	Rhode Island	28.6
41	Wyoming	286.2	Vermont	3.6	Nebraska	55.4	Virginia	189.8	New Jersey	28.1
42	Idaho	281.8	Minnesota	3.4	Iowa	53.9	Minnesota	175.8	Montana	27.9
43	Wisconsin	264.4	Wyoming	3.4	West Virginia	43.0	South Dakota	145.6	Nebraska	27.8
44	Hawaii	261.2	South Dakota	3.4	Montana	32.4	West Virginia	138.5	New York	27.5
45	West Virginia	208.4	Utah	3.1	New Hampshire	27.3	Wisconsin	121.4	Maine	26.6
46	South Dakota	208.4	Montana	3.0	Maine	21.3	Hawaii	120.1	Pennsylvania	26.5
47	Montana	177.5	Idaho	2.9	Wyoming	17.2	Montana	114.2	Wisconsin	25.2
48	New Hampshire	137.8	Iowa	2.3	Idaho	16.9	Maine	76.3	Connecticut	24.4
49	Maine	125.7	New Hampshire	2.0	South Dakota	15.0	New Hampshire	64.1	Iowa	24.4
50	Vermont	114.2	North Dakota	1.7	Vermont	9.0	Vermont	61.8	North Dakota	23.5
51	North Dakota	82.2	Maine	1.6	North Dakota	8.3	North Dakota	48.7	West Virginia	20.1

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.

^a Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois and Michigan Departments of State Police and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety were not in accordance with national

UCR guidelines. The 1993 forcible rape totals for these States were estimated by the UCR program using the national rate of forcible rapes when grouped by like agencies.

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 3.99

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime and homicide, and number and percent of firearm-related violent crime and weapon-related homicide

By State, 1993

State	Violent crime ^c		Firearm-related violent crime ^a		Violent crime		Percent of all violent crime	Homicide ^b					
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		Percent of all violent crime	Percent of all homicides				
									Firearm-related	Handgun-related	Rifle-related	Knife-related	Fists/feet-related
United States, total ^d	1,924,188	746.1	588,140	30.6%	24,526	9.5	1.3%	69.6%	56.7%	3.3%	12.8%	5.0%	
Alabama	32,676	780.4	4,930	15.1	484	11.6	1.5	60.0	49.5	3.0	14.0	3.8	
Alaska	4,557	760.8	1,113	24.4	54	9.0	1.2	50.0	37.0	9.3	20.4	3.7	
Arizona	28,142	715.0	10,518	37.4	339	8.6	1.2	69.7	50.9	4.5	13.6	6.7	
Arkansas	14,381	593.3	4,914	34.2	247	10.2	1.7	71.7	51.2	7.0	10.7	4.9	
California	336,381	1,077.8	101,052	30.0	4,096	13.1	1.2	73.4	63.7	3.8	11.6	3.4	
Colorado	20,229	567.3	5,960	29.5	206	5.8	1.0	61.4	53.9	2.4	15.5	5.8	
Connecticut	14,949	456.2	3,798	25.4	206	6.3	1.4	67.5	56.8	2.4	13.6	4.4	
Delaware	4,801	685.9	916	19.1	35	5.0	0.7	60.0	50.0	5.0	20.0	10.0	
District of Columbia	16,888	2,921.8	5,704	33.8	454	78.5	2.7	83.9	83.9	0.0	7.7	0.0	
Florida	164,975	1,206.0	48,243	29.2	1,224	8.9	0.7	61.6	39.7	2.0	11.7	4.7	
Georgia	50,019	723.1	18,798	37.6	789	11.4	1.6	67.5	58.0	3.2	15.2	4.8	
Hawaii	3,061	261.2	362	11.8	45	3.8	1.5	37.2	27.9	4.7	27.9	23.3	
Idaho	3,097	281.8	893	28.8	32	2.9	1.0	54.8	45.2	9.7	22.6	9.7	
Illinois ^e	112,260	959.7	NA	NA	1,332	11.4	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Indiana	27,941	489.1	7,254	26.0	430	7.5	1.5	72.8	63.0	3.9	9.8	4.5	
Iowa	9,159	325.5	1,369	14.9	66	2.3	0.7	40.0	22.2	2.2	28.9	11.1	
Kansas ^e	12,564	496.4	NA	NA	161	6.4	1.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Kentucky	17,530	462.7	4,598	26.2	249	6.6	1.4	68.2	48.7	4.2	7.2	4.2	
Louisiana	45,600	1,061.7	20,206	44.3	874	20.3	1.9	81.3	72.1	5.4	7.2	3.9	
Maine	1,558	125.7	161	10.4	20	1.6	1.3	71.4	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Maryland	49,540	997.8	19,016	38.4	632	12.7	1.3	72.5	67.6	0.3	12.7	4.6	
Massachusetts	48,393	804.9	5,989	12.4	233	3.9	0.5	52.4	28.6	1.4	27.1	4.8	
Michigan	75,021	791.5	26,692	35.6	933	9.8	1.2	73.9	41.1	5.3	9.8	4.2	
Minnesota	14,778	327.2	3,592	24.3	155	3.4	1.0	52.7	38.9	6.1	22.1	12.2	
Mississippi	11,467	433.9	4,834	42.2	357	13.5	3.1	73.9	64.7	3.7	14.7	5.0	
Missouri	38,963	744.4	16,266	41.7	590	11.3	1.5	75.1	59.3	4.8	10.4	4.2	
Montana ^e	1,489	177.5	NA	NA	25	3.0	1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Nebraska	5,450	339.1	583	10.7	63	3.9	1.2	46.4	25.0	3.6	10.7	14.3	
Nevada	12,157	875.2	3,935	32.4	144	10.4	1.2	65.1	61.2	1.6	13.2	14.0	
New Hampshire	1,550	137.8	193	12.5	23	2.0	1.5	50.0	25.0	0.0	35.0	5.0	
New Jersey	49,390	626.9	12,569	25.4	418	5.3	0.8	51.0	43.5	2.2	22.2	10.5	
New Mexico	15,024	929.7	4,357	29.0	130	8.0	0.9	51.6	41.1	5.3	27.4	11.6	
New York	195,352	1,073.5	57,186	29.3	2,420	13.3	1.2	72.0	66.4	0.7	12.8	4.3	
North Carolina	47,178	679.3	16,365	34.7	785	11.3	1.7	63.9	47.7	6.4	13.9	5.8	
North Dakota	522	82.2	51	9.7	11	1.7	2.1	45.5	27.3	0.0	18.2	9.1	
Ohio	55,915	504.1	17,836	31.9	667	6.0	1.2	72.0	62.6	2.0	10.4	8.0	
Oklahoma	20,512	634.8	5,951	29.0	273	8.4	1.3	62.5	48.2	8.1	14.3	5.5	
Oregon	15,254	503.1	3,749	24.6	140	4.6	0.9	53.1	39.9	4.9	21.7	7.0	
Pennsylvania	50,295	417.5	15,325	30.5	823	6.8	1.6	71.3	60.4	1.7	11.6	7.0	
Rhode Island	4,017	401.7	658	16.4	39	3.9	1.0	53.8	41.0	5.1	17.9	5.1	
South Carolina	37,281	1,023.4	10,168	27.3	377	10.3	1.0	70.4	56.8	4.8	14.1	5.6	
South Dakota	1,490	208.4	281	18.8	24	3.4	1.6	55.6	44.4	11.1	0.0	22.2	
Tennessee	39,047	765.8	13,412	34.3	521	10.2	1.3	71.6	60.2	2.9	12.9	4.7	
Texas	137,419	762.1	46,708	34.0	2,147	11.9	1.6	71.7	51.7	3.6	13.1	4.3	
Utah	5,599	301.0	1,137	20.3	58	3.1	1.0	39.7	29.3	5.2	22.4	27.6	
Vermont	658	114.2	132	20.0	21	3.6	3.2	66.7	41.7	16.7	8.3	0.0	
Virginia	24,160	372.2	7,478	31.0	539	8.3	2.2	73.1	60.3	3.2	13.2	4.8	
Washington	27,040	514.6	7,270	26.9	271	5.2	1.0	58.7	48.1	5.7	17.0	5.7	
West Virginia	3,793	208.4	834	22.0	126	6.9	3.3	68.0	42.4	9.6	9.6	8.0	
Wisconsin	13,321	264.4	4,672	35.1	222	4.4	1.7	52.7	39.6	3.2	13.1	11.3	
Wyoming	1,345	286.2	214	15.9	16	3.4	1.2	62.5	37.5	25.0	12.5	18.8	

Note: See Note, table 3.98. Firearm-related figures are projections based on Uniform Crime Reports data showing incomplete reports from the States and the District of Columbia. Not all States report each year; therefore comparisons between years should not be undertaken, except for States that have reported consistently.

For detailed information on State and Federal restrictions on the purchase, carrying, and ownership of firearms, see table 1.99.

^aIncludes projections for firearm-related rape.

^bIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter. Also, includes certain homicides later ruled as self-defense and other justifiable homicides.

^cIncludes homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, and rape.

^dFirearm-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" are projections based on reports from 47 States and the District of Columbia.

^eIllinois and Kansas did not provide weapon-related robbery and aggravated assault data and Montana did not provide weapon-related homicide data. Therefore firearm-related violent crime figures were not computed.

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 3.100

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of robbery and aggravated assault, and number and percent of firearm-related robbery and aggravated assault

By State, 1993

State	Robbery					Aggravated assault				
	Number	Rate	Percent of total violent crimes	Firearm-related		Number	Rate	Percent of total violent crimes	Firearm-related	
				Number	Percent of all robberies				Number	Percent of all aggravated assaults
United States, total ^a	659,757	255.8	34.3%	279,607	42.4%	1,135,099	440.1	59.0%	280,984	24.8%
Alabama	6,677	159.5	20.4	1,799	26.9	24,044	574.3	73.6	2,694	11.2
Alaska	733	122.4	16.1	273	37.3	3,268	545.6	71.7	763	23.3
Arizona	6,412	162.9	22.8	2,654	41.4	19,903	505.7	70.7	7,479	37.6
Arkansas	3,027	124.9	21.0	1,465	48.4	10,079	415.8	70.1	3,169	31.4
California	126,436	405.1	37.6	51,940	41.1	194,083	621.8	57.7	44,927	23.1
Colorado	4,160	116.7	20.6	1,462	35.2	14,230	399.0	70.3	4,202	29.5
Connecticut	6,447	196.7	43.1	2,515	39.0	7,496	228.7	50.1	1,063	14.2
Delaware	1,307	186.7	27.2	288	22.0	2,920	417.1	60.8	554	19.0
District of Columbia	7,107	1,229.6	42.1	3,121	43.9	9,003	1,557.6	53.3	2,170	24.1
Florida	48,913	357.6	29.6	19,534	39.9	107,479	785.7	65.1	27,219	25.3
Georgia	17,154	248.0	34.3	9,185	53.5	29,628	428.3	59.2	8,835	29.8
Hawaii	1,214	103.6	39.7	131	10.8	1,408	120.1	46.0	175	12.4
Idaho	186	16.9	6.0	60	32.1	2,491	226.7	80.4	776	31.2
Illinois ^b	44,584	381.2	39.7	NA	NA	62,298	532.6	55.5	NA	NA
Indiana	6,845	119.8	24.5	3,191	46.6	18,432	322.6	66.0	3,526	19.1
Iowa	1,517	53.9	16.6	315	20.8	6,890	244.8	75.2	958	13.9
Kansas ^b	3,128	123.6	24.9	NA	NA	8,259	326.3	65.7	NA	NA
Kentucky	3,425	90.4	19.5	1,321	38.6	12,555	331.4	71.6	2,977	23.7
Louisiana	12,182	283.6	26.7	7,766	63.7	30,727	715.4	67.4	11,548	37.6
Maine	264	21.3	16.9	66	25.1	945	76.3	60.7	48	5.1
Maryland	21,582	434.7	43.6	12,126	56.2	25,141	506.4	50.7	6,213	24.7
Massachusetts	10,563	175.7	21.8	2,602	24.6	35,591	592.0	73.5	3,064	8.6
Michigan	22,601	238.5	30.1	12,219	54.1	44,747	472.1	59.6	13,110	29.3
Minnesota	5,092	112.7	34.5	1,268	24.9	7,943	175.8	53.7	2,083	26.2
Mississippi	3,683	139.3	32.1	1,851	50.3	6,302	238.4	55.0	2,607	41.4
Missouri	12,654	241.8	32.5	6,316	49.9	23,825	455.2	61.1	9,318	39.1
Montana ^c	272	32.4	18.3	136	50.0	958	114.2	64.3	372	38.8
Nebraska	890	55.4	16.3	191	21.4	4,050	252.0	74.3	318	7.9
Nevada	4,724	340.1	38.9	2,406	50.9	6,443	463.9	53.0	1,351	21.0
New Hampshire	307	27.3	19.8	49	15.8	721	64.1	46.5	83	11.5
New Jersey	23,319	296.0	47.2	8,091	34.7	23,438	297.5	47.5	4,043	17.2
New Mexico	2,237	138.4	14.9	1,020	45.6	11,815	731.1	78.6	3,186	27.0
New York	102,122	561.2	52.3	37,879	37.1	85,802	471.5	43.9	17,064	19.9
North Carolina	13,364	192.4	28.3	5,918	44.3	30,650	441.3	65.0	9,706	31.7
North Dakota	53	8.3	10.2	6	12.0	309	48.7	59.2	25	7.9
Ohio	21,373	192.7	38.2	8,995	42.1	28,431	256.3	50.8	7,817	27.5
Oklahoma	3,935	121.8	19.2	1,609	40.9	14,712	455.3	71.7	4,013	27.3
Oregon	3,930	129.6	25.8	1,248	31.8	9,630	317.6	63.1	2,271	23.6
Pennsylvania	21,563	179.0	42.9	9,229	42.8	24,714	205.1	49.1	5,190	21.0
Rhode Island	1,011	101.1	25.2	250	24.7	2,681	268.1	66.7	359	13.4
South Carolina	6,825	187.3	18.3	2,553	37.4	28,174	773.4	75.6	7,159	25.4
South Dakota	107	15.0	7.2	28	25.8	1,041	145.6	69.9	208	20.0
Tennessee	11,224	220.1	28.7	5,971	53.2	24,758	485.5	63.4	6,813	27.5
Texas	40,469	224.4	29.4	19,302	47.7	84,881	470.8	61.8	24,875	29.3
Utah	1,090	58.6	19.5	350	32.1	3,622	194.7	64.7	681	18.8
Vermont	52	9.0	7.9	5	8.7	356	61.8	54.1	90	25.4
Virginia	9,216	142.0	38.1	4,429	48.1	12,322	189.8	51.0	2,447	19.9
Washington	7,204	137.1	26.6	2,357	32.7	16,181	307.9	59.8	4,416	27.3
West Virginia	782	43.0	20.6	284	36.4	2,520	138.5	66.4	428	17.0
Wisconsin	5,714	113.4	42.9	3,029	53.0	6,116	121.4	45.9	1,399	22.9
Wyoming	81	17.2	6.0	36	43.9	1,087	231.3	80.8	152	14.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.98 and 3.99.

^aFirearm-related violent crime figures for "United States, total" are projections based on reports from 48 States and the District of Columbia.

^bIllinois and Kansas 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 3.101

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1993

City	Population	Violent crime rate	Homicide rate	Rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
Cities 250,000 and over						
Albuquerque, NM	407,286	1,644.1	12.3	63.6	381.1	1,187.1
Anaheim, CA	276,966	NA	11.9	25.3	328.2	NA
Anchorage, AK	250,720	882.7	9.2	84.6	226.5	562.4
Arlington, TX	281,336	803.0	2.5	51.9	252.4	496.2
Atlanta, GA	402,877	4,041.2	50.4	122.1	1,500.5	2,368.2
Austin, TX	502,018	599.8	7.4	54.0	309.7	228.7
Baltimore, MD	732,968	2,994.0	48.2	91.1	1,688.5	1,166.2
Birmingham, AL	268,768	2,484.7	45.0	110.5	634.7	1,694.4
Boston, MA	553,870	1,957.7	17.7	86.7	736.8	1,116.5
Buffalo, NY	324,855	1,859.6	23.4	90.8	892.1	853.3
Charlotte, NC	422,862	2,299.8	28.9	84.2	763.1	1,423.6
Chicago, IL ^a	2,788,996	NA	30.3	NA	1,261.7	1,425.4
Cincinnati, OH	366,591	1,533.3	10.6	122.5	634.8	765.4
Cleveland, OH	505,730	1,643.2	33.0	164.9	849.7	595.6
Colorado Springs, CO	304,438	510.8	6.2	87.0	127.8	289.7
Columbus, OH	646,933	1,104.6	16.2	101.7	600.8	385.8
Corpus Christi, TX	271,654	819.1	12.5	71.4	187.4	547.8
Dallas, TX	1,042,619	1,743.3	30.4	95.9	711.7	905.3
Denver, CO	498,402	1,053.8	14.8	78.9	373.8	586.3
Detroit, MI ^a	1,020,062	NA	56.8	NA	1,332.4	1,274.3
El Paso, TX	554,515	1,101.7	8.5	50.7	281.5	761.0
Fort Worth, TX	463,373	1,506.1	28.7	109.4	593.5	774.5
Fresno, CA	379,977	1,450.4	22.9	56.8	757.7	612.9
Honolulu, HI	875,455	285.7	3.5	32.7	123.9	125.5
Houston, TX	1,724,327	NA	25.9	64.3	NA	NA
Indianapolis, IN	377,723	1,665.8	18.0	136.9	542.7	968.2
Jacksonville, FL	672,310	1,698.2	18.6	104.0	536.1	1,039.6
Kansas City, MO	435,428	2,517.3	35.1	118.3	893.6	1,470.3
Las Vegas, NV	717,441	1,014.9	12.7	60.6	497.9	443.7
Long Beach, CA	443,259	1,605.4	28.4	45.1	838.6	693.3
Los Angeles, CA	3,525,317	2,374.3	30.5	50.3	1,089.7	1,203.8
Louisville, KY	273,564	995.7	13.5	49.3	509.2	423.7
Memphis, TN	618,981	1,633.8	32.0	117.1	866.9	617.8
Mesa, AZ	304,695	766.3	2.0	36.4	134.6	593.4
Miami, FL	372,519	3,893.0	34.1	54.8	1,901.1	1,903.0
Milwaukee, WI	623,114	965.2	25.2	68.0	645.5	226.4
Minneapolis, MN	366,642	1,767.7	15.8	141.3	866.8	743.8
Nashville, TN	513,648	1,784.1	16.9	112.3	527.4	1,127.4
Newark, NJ	269,892	3,787.4	35.6	95.2	2,183.1	1,473.6
New Orleans, LA	491,619	2,039.0	80.3	60.6	1,053.5	844.6
New York, NY	7,347,257	2,089.8	26.5	38.4	1,170.5	854.4
Norfolk, VA	257,617	1,074.9	24.1	79.2	554.3	417.3
Oakland, CA	377,037	2,601.6	40.8	93.6	1,209.2	1,258.0
Oklahoma City, OK	457,448	1,416.6	17.5	112.6	376.9	909.6
Philadelphia, PA	1,559,534	1,255.2	28.1	50.3	739.4	437.4
Phoenix, AZ	1,039,369	1,146.0	15.2	42.7	330.7	757.4
Pittsburgh, PA	368,473	1,215.6	21.7	61.3	755.6	377.0
Portland, OR	454,889	1,856.5	12.8	105.3	506.7	1,231.7
Sacramento, CA	386,732	1,254.1	22.0	43.2	597.3	591.6
St. Louis, MO	387,053	3,874.9	69.0	82.4	1,607.8	2,115.7
St. Paul, MN	271,208	997.0	8.1	89.2	351.8	547.9
San Antonio, TX	985,456	682.4	22.3	56.1	302.3	301.7
San Diego, CA	1,160,603	1,160.0	11.5	34.1	400.7	713.7
San Francisco, CA	736,377	1,815.0	17.5	49.0	1,148.1	600.4
San Jose, CA	809,528	656.8	5.1	48.3	146.5	456.9
Santa Ana, CA	290,970	1,096.3	26.8	26.5	648.2	394.9
Seattle, WA	531,274	1,399.8	12.6	67.0	502.6	817.7
Tampa, FL	288,877	3,246.7	14.9	85.5	1,026.4	2,119.9
Toledo, OH	331,416	962.8	13.6	107.7	481.0	360.6
Tucson, AZ	426,344	1,023.4	10.3	73.6	209.7	729.7
Tulsa, OK	378,350	1,300.6	14.3	89.6	302.1	894.7
Virginia Beach, VA	423,387	294.8	5.2	42.8	149.0	97.8
Washington, DC	578,000	2,921.8	78.5	56.1	1,229.6	1,557.6
Wichita, KS	313,597	874.7	15.3	84.5	423.2	351.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.101

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1993—Continued

City	Population	Violent crime rate	Homicide rate	Rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
<u>Cities 100,000 to 249,999</u>						
Abilene, TX	110,222	807.5	7.3	68.0	121.6	610.6
Akron, OH	225,040	NA	8.4	90.7	373.3	NA
Albany, NY	100,192	1,235.6	6.0	58.9	480.1	690.1
Alexandria, VA	114,850	654.8	7.8	28.7	327.4	290.8
Allentown, PA	106,899	672.6	5.6	39.3	303.1	324.6
Amarillo, TX	164,234	687.4	6.7	54.2	126.6	499.9
Amherst, NY	107,404	NA	0.9	5.6	52.1	NA
Ann Arbor, MI ^a	110,277	NA	1.8	NA	117.0	304.7
Arlington, VA	174,184	346.8	2.3	23.0	168.8	152.7
Aurora, CO	246,610	1,807.3	7.7	67.3	300.1	1,432.2
Aurora, IL ^b	106,694	NA	15.9	NA	284.9	467.7
Bakersfield, CA	198,908	940.6	13.6	19.6	285.6	621.9
Baton Rouge, LA	225,544	3,024.7	32.8	78.5	827.3	2,086.1
Beaumont, TX	117,766	1,244.8	19.5	169.8	580.0	475.5
Berkeley, CA	102,156	1,596.6	7.8	34.3	797.8	756.7
Boise, ID	139,868	441.1	2.1	51.5	34.3	353.2
Brownsville, TX	107,838	1,017.3	15.8	26.0	260.6	715.0
Chandler, AZ	102,891	268.2	0.0	26.2	79.7	162.3
Chattanooga, TN	155,140	1,954.4	24.5	99.3	457.0	1,373.6
Chesapeake, VA	168,523	468.2	7.7	36.2	195.2	229.0
Chula Vista, CA	146,232	740.6	9.6	25.3	313.9	391.8
Columbus, GA	190,331	611.0	16.8	25.7	237.0	331.5
Concord, CA	113,840	440.1	4.4	38.7	184.5	212.6
Dayton, OH	184,352	1,585.0	26.6	145.9	800.1	612.4
Des Moines, IA	195,485	461.4	4.6	43.0	138.6	275.2
Durham, NC	143,172	1,192.3	18.2	76.1	59.3	505.7
El Monte, CA	108,028	NA	17.6	41.7	578.6	646.1
Elizabeth, NJ	109,131	1,283.8	15.6	38.5	804.5	425.2
Erie, PA	109,749	762.6	6.4	53.8	388.2	314.4
Escondido, CA	114,318	638.6	7.0	22.7	188.1	420.8
Eugene, OR	118,390	397.0	2.5	54.1	140.2	200.2
Evansville, IN	128,805	599.4	5.4	33.4	117.2	443.3
Flint, MI ^a	139,960	NA	34.3	NA	742.4	1,791.2
Fort Lauderdale, FL	150,683	1,559.6	20.6	50.4	842.8	645.7
Fort Wayne, IN	175,405	585.5	16.0	74.1	314.7	180.7
Fremont, CA	181,134	492.5	2.2	21.5	74.5	394.2
Fullerton, CA	116,657	534.0	1.7	30.9	222.9	278.6
Garden Grove, CA	147,366	622.3	8.8	22.4	291.8	299.3
Garland, TX	194,930	NA	6.2	58.5	150.3	NA
Gary, IN	117,836	2,108.0	89.1	147.7	792.6	1,078.6
Glendale, AZ	160,403	888.4	10.0	49.3	197.6	631.5
Glendale, CA	179,488	373.8	5.0	16.7	197.8	154.3
Grand Prairie, TX	106,537	689.0	8.4	50.7	158.6	471.2
Grand Rapids, MI ^a	192,121	NA	17.2	NA	431.5	933.3
Green Bay, WI	101,364	444.9	2.0	61.2	45.4	336.4
Greensboro, NC	192,951	891.4	14.0	54.4	409.9	413.1
Hampton, VA	139,127	462.9	10.1	35.2	236.5	181.1
Hartford, CT	131,914	2,154.4	22.7	75.0	942.3	1,114.4
Hayward, CA	116,337	1,116.6	6.9	45.6	343.0	721.2
Hollywood, FL	123,501	845.3	7.3	34.0	384.6	419.4
Huntington Beach, CA	186,948	469.1	1.6	20.3	93.1	354.1
Huntsville, AL	165,252	1,313.8	10.9	49.6	193.6	1,059.6
Independence, MO	113,646	576.4	3.5	44.9	120.5	407.4
Inglewood, CA	112,636	2,042.0	40.0	60.4	1,179.9	761.7
Irvine, CA	120,610	116.9	0.8	9.9	48.1	58.0
Jackson, MS	198,227	1,402.4	41.9	87.3	759.2	514.1
Jersey City, NJ	230,298	1,990.5	8.7	43.4	1,085.6	852.8
Knoxville, TN	169,751	1,715.5	8.2	60.1	351.1	1,296.0
Lakewood, CO	129,628	492.2	4.6	23.9	134.2	329.4
Lancaster, CA	107,224	1,361.6	6.5	56.0	245.3	1,053.9
Lansing, MI ^a	127,311	NA	11.0	NA	237.2	837.3
Laredo, TX	139,194	756.5	15.1	5.0	117.1	619.3
Lexington, KY	235,094	918.8	3.4	59.1	237.4	618.9
Lincoln, NE	198,228	567.5	2.0	41.9	64.1	459.6
Little Rock, AR	178,924	3,290.2	38.0	120.2	634.9	2,497.1
Livonia, MI ^a	101,847	NA	1.0	NA	80.5	145.3
Lowell, MA	100,190	1,228.7	6.0	48.9	301.4	872.3
Lubbock, TX	191,639	665.3	8.9	71.0	147.2	438.3
Macon, GA	109,537	834.4	18.3	93.1	350.6	372.5
Madison, WI	196,919	320.4	1.0	50.3	160.5	108.7
Mesquite, TX	110,455	593.9	4.5	29.9	124.0	435.5
Mobile, AL	204,286	1,086.7	20.6	59.7	580.6	425.9
Modesto, CA	174,054	828.5	6.9	46.0	204.5	571.1
Montgomery, AL	194,399	871.9	20.1	44.8	289.1	518.0
Moreno Valley, CA	133,456	1,260.3	9.0	43.5	391.9	816.0
New Haven, CT	123,890	2,053.4	17.8	104.9	999.3	931.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.101

Rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

In cities over 250,000 and 100,000 population, 1993--Continued

City	Population	Violent crime rate	Homicide rate	Rape rate	Robbery rate	Aggravated assault rate
Newport News, VA	179,975	1,210.2	12.2	57.2	399.5	741.2
Oceanside, CA	141,147	1,062.0	12.8	46.8	316.0	686.5
Ontario, CA	140,402	1,120.4	13.5	47.0	457.3	602.6
Orange, CA	114,753	484.5	2.6	26.1	203.9	251.8
Orlando, FL	176,748	2,342.3	8.5	118.2	626.3	1,588.7
Oxnard, CA	146,286	986.4	10.9	37.6	317.2	620.7
Pasadena, CA	133,961	1,289.2	20.2	32.8	622.6	613.6
Pasadena, TX	127,896	1,285.5	7.8	82.9	150.1	1,044.7
Paterson, NJ	140,409	1,555.5	16.4	55.6	775.6	707.9
Plano, TX	144,902	336.1	1.4	22.1	62.1	250.5
Pomona, CA	141,799	1,659.4	28.2	57.1	701.7	872.4
Portsmouth, VA	105,944	1,290.3	31.1	52.9	704.1	502.2
Providence, RI	159,178	862.6	13.8	71.6	399.6	377.6
Pueblo, CO	101,424	1,710.6	8.9	85.8	162.7	1,453.3
Raleigh, NC	224,057	906.0	12.1	42.0	354.8	497.2
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	112,298	350.0	3.6	27.6	191.5	127.3
Reno, NV	145,433	719.9	11.0	88.7	297.0	323.2
Richmond, VA	205,331	1,595.0	54.5	84.7	768.5	687.2
Riverside, CA	241,041	1,649.1	13.7	54.3	533.9	1,047.1
Rochester, NY	235,301	1,149.2	27.2	67.6	696.1	358.3
Rockford, IL ^a	142,703	NA	15.4	NA	542.4	824.8
St. Petersburg, FL	238,727	2,166.9	8.0	73.7	669.8	1,415.4
Salem, VA	114,311	342.0	6.1	58.6	182.0	95.4
Salinas, CA	115,936	1,267.1	12.9	43.1	483.0	728.0
Salt Lake City, UT	170,380	822.9	11.2	119.7	292.3	399.7
San Bernardino, CA	174,215	3,194.9	47.1	74.0	889.7	2,184.1
Santa Clarita, CA	119,890	647.3	3.3	18.4	109.3	516.3
Santa Rosa, CA	117,746	536.7	5.9	86.6	167.3	276.9
Savannah, GA	141,861	998.9	23.3	62.7	585.8	327.1
Scottsdale, AZ	140,740	282.1	2.1	20.6	93.1	166.3
Shreveport, LA	197,379	1,302.1	38.5	50.7	426.6	786.3
Simi Valley, CA	104,875	243.1	0.0	15.3	51.5	176.4
Sioux Falls, SD	106,315	446.8	1.9	96.9	41.4	306.6
South Bend, IN	106,971	1,083.5	17.8	97.2	429.1	539.4
Spokane, WA	191,511	813.5	6.8	58.5	184.8	563.4
Springfield, MA	153,952	NA	13.0	77.9	439.1	NA
Springfield, MO	146,642	456.2	4.8	52.5	92.7	306.2
Stamford, CT	107,524	499.4	7.4	20.5	251.1	220.4
Sterling Heights, MI ^a	118,865	NA	0.0	NA	36.2	262.5
Stockton, CA	221,867	1,577.5	20.3	70.8	700.4	786.1
Sunnyvale, CA	119,649	250.7	2.5	17.6	88.6	142.1
Syracuse, NY	163,626	831.8	11.0	48.3	342.9	429.6
Tacoma, WA	187,895	1,831.3	16.5	101.7	540.2	1,173.0
Tallahassee, FL	132,252	2,034.0	6.8	103.6	597.3	1,326.3
Tempe, AZ	145,996	569.2	2.7	44.5	167.1	354.8
Thousand Oaks, CA	108,621	313.9	2.8	20.3	59.8	231.1
Torrance, CA	137,029	629.1	8.8	21.9	313.8	284.6
Vallejo, CA	114,866	1,413.0	8.7	56.6	521.5	826.2
Waco, TX	106,043	NA	27.3	133.0	427.2	983.6
Waterbury, CT	106,838	548.5	18.7	36.5	269.6	223.7
Winston-Salem, NC	147,098	1,925.2	24.5	120.3	715.8	1,064.6
Worcester, MA	163,932	NA	7.3	47.0	383.1	NA
Yonkers, NY	186,967	722.6	10.2	18.2	455.7	238.5

Note: See Note, table 3.98.

^a Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois and Michigan Departments of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore the figures were excluded from the violent crime rate and rape rate categories.

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 3.102

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1992 and 1993

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abilene, TX	1992	5,410	5,440	4	89	136	630	1,439	2,946	166	30
	1993	5,474	5,507	8	75	134	673	1,089	3,323	172	33
Akron, OH ^d	1992	17,237	17,446	24	204	966	1,451	3,353	9,069	2,170	209
	1993	NA	NA	19	204	840	NA	3,367	8,675	2,043	190
Albany, NY	1992	7,791	7,857	8	77	467	598	2,246	3,858	537	66
	1993	7,802	7,847	6	59	481	692	2,063	4,030	471	45
Albuquerque, NM	1992	38,014	38,208	42	294	1,460	4,372	8,705	20,236	2,905	194
	1993	39,025	39,256	50	259	1,552	4,835	8,199	20,552	3,578	231
Alexandria, VA	1992	7,544	7,586	4	35	397	311	931	4,729	1,137	42
	1993	8,324	8,355	9	33	376	334	921	5,682	969	31
Allentown, PA	1992	6,347	6,364	11	21	184	199	1,227	4,291	414	17
	1993	7,508	7,550	6	42	324	347	1,682	4,659	448	42
Amarillo, TX	1992	13,745	13,805	17	103	278	736	2,722	9,297	592	60
	1993	13,868	13,937	11	89	208	821	2,739	9,351	649	69
Amherst, NY ^a	1992	3,375	3,384	6	11	66	200	391	2,401	300	9
	1993	NA	NA	1	6	56	NA	346	2,210	316	9
Anaheim, CA ^a	1992	18,731	18,846	35	90	891	732	3,961	9,546	3,476	115
	1993	NA	NA	33	70	909	NA	3,942	9,145	3,607	74
Anchorage, AK	1992	17,045	17,150	17	253	484	1,217	2,650	10,813	1,611	105
	1993	16,140	16,245	23	212	568	1,410	1,880	10,660	1,387	105
Ann Arbor, MI ^b	1992	6,301	6,346	1	50	161	384	1,164	4,256	285	45
	1993	NA	NA	2	NA	129	336	1,101	4,032	260	35
Arlington, TX	1992	23,093	23,232	16	146	725	1,169	4,290	13,800	2,347	139
	1993	20,202	20,299	7	146	710	1,396	3,977	11,514	2,452	97
Arlington, VA	1992	10,234	10,265	11	39	330	291	1,165	7,233	1,165	31
	1993	10,133	10,171	4	37	294	265	923	7,484	1,126	38
Atlanta, GA	1992	71,275	71,536	198	627	5,824	9,207	13,065	33,903	8,451	261
	1993	69,914	70,162	203	492	6,045	9,541	13,168	31,249	9,216	248
Aurora, CO	1992	20,016	20,127	16	182	672	3,194	2,975	11,300	1,677	111
	1993	20,367	20,486	19	166	740	3,532	2,509	11,512	1,489	119
Aurora, IL ^b	1992	NA	NA	14	NA	269	556	1,330	3,854	443	62
	1993	NA	NA	17	NA	304	499	1,465	3,932	389	NA
Austin, TX	1992	52,964	53,411	37	294	1,450	1,069	10,208	35,336	4,570	447
	1993	51,468	52,078	37	271	1,555	1,148	8,453	35,647	4,357	610
Bakersfield, CA	1992	14,511	14,653	16	51	510	1,105	3,499	8,066	1,264	142
	1993	15,614	15,727	27	39	568	1,237	3,650	8,498	1,595	113
Baltimore, MD	1992	90,114	90,637	335	749	12,263	8,452	16,298	40,717	11,300	523
	1993	91,920	92,465	353	668	12,376	8,548	17,901	41,451	10,623	545
Baton Rouge, LA	1992	33,853	34,043	58	169	1,656	4,283	6,784	16,794	4,109	190
	1993	36,527	36,685	74	177	1,866	4,705	7,543	18,156	4,006	158
Beaumont, TX	1992	13,693	13,758	23	84	718	1,176	3,344	6,629	1,719	65
	1993	12,577	12,636	23	200	683	560	2,610	6,939	1,562	59
Berkeley, CA	1992	13,506	13,579	12	28	882	733	2,406	8,142	1,303	73
	1993	13,090	13,154	8	35	815	773	2,383	7,915	1,161	64
Birmingham, AL	1992	32,553	32,872	133	362	1,854	3,795	7,447	15,231	3,731	319
	1993	31,776	31,991	121	297	1,706	4,554	6,628	14,926	3,544	215
Boise, ID	1992	7,416	7,450	5	84	62	369	1,102	5,501	293	34
	1993	7,683	7,722	3	72	48	494	1,204	5,538	324	39
Boston, MA	1992	56,399	NA	73	537	4,765	6,297	8,718	24,598	11,411	NA
	1993	55,555	NA	98	480	4,081	6,184	7,982	24,798	11,932	NA
Bridgeport, CT	1992	16,210	16,377	57	74	1,835	924	4,081	4,500	4,739	167
	1993	13,599	13,791	60	72	1,560	848	3,653	3,820	3,586	192
Brownsville, TX	1992	10,516	10,541	15	29	198	632	2,412	6,334	896	25
	1993	11,393	11,424	17	28	281	771	2,209	7,291	796	31
Buffalo, NY	1992	33,147	33,699	76	346	2,998	2,947	8,210	13,085	5,485	552
	1993	31,871	32,305	76	295	2,898	2,772	7,597	12,714	5,519	434
Chandler, AZ	1992	6,220	6,252	2	29	80	152	1,354	4,008	595	32
	1993	6,651	6,697	0	27	82	167	1,835	4,061	679	46
Charlotte, NC	1992	51,489	51,902	99	361	3,058	5,938	12,565	27,014	2,454	413
	1993	49,758	50,147	122	356	3,227	6,020	10,691	26,370	2,972	389
Chattanooga, TN	1992	15,452	15,563	31	146	734	2,011	3,077	7,617	1,836	111
	1993	16,338	16,434	38	154	709	2,131	3,144	7,907	2,255	96
Chesapeake, VA	1992	8,874	8,948	9	60	340	448	1,766	5,496	755	74
	1993	7,846	7,941	13	61	327	385	1,612	4,958	490	95
Chicago, IL ^b	1992	NA	NA	939	NA	38,448	41,080	49,046	119,697	44,988	1,852
	1993	NA	NA	845	NA	35,189	39,753	45,670	121,314	40,438	1,676
Chula Vista, CA	1992	10,389	10,447	7	51	553	645	1,983	4,672	2,478	58
	1993	10,170	10,234	14	37	459	573	1,895	4,726	2,466	64
Cincinnati, OH	1992	32,682	33,262	49	486	2,294	2,964	7,076	17,695	2,118	580
	1993	30,923	31,504	39	449	2,327	2,806	6,154	17,085	2,063	581
Cleveland, OH	1992	42,536	43,291	157	854	4,423	3,098	9,000	14,240	10,764	755
	1993	40,005	40,661	167	834	4,297	3,012	8,031	13,494	10,170	656
Colorado Springs, CO	1992	20,194	20,300	17	226	448	851	3,783	13,791	1,078	106
	1993	19,608	19,717	19	265	389	882	3,645	13,391	1,017	109

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.102

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1992 and 1993—Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Columbus, GA	1992	11,394	11,451	15	56	312	477	2,628	7,227	679	57
	1993	12,266	12,312	32	49	451	631	2,309	7,752	1,042	46
Columbus, OH	1992	58,221	59,216	113	684	3,585	2,647	15,020	29,210	6,962	995
	1993	56,322	57,351	105	658	3,887	2,496	13,055	29,051	7,070	1,029
Concord, CA	1992	7,348	7,366	5	33	261	417	1,584	4,425	623	18
	1993	7,928	7,958	5	44	210	342	1,604	4,845	878	30
Corpus Christi, TX	1992	27,608	27,786	30	144	509	1,878	5,246	18,051	1,750	178
	1993	27,416	27,630	34	194	509	1,488	4,600	18,919	1,672	214
Dallas, TX	1992	130,082	131,453	387	1,096	9,532	10,667	24,806	63,079	20,515	1,371
	1993	110,789	112,123	317	1,000	7,420	9,439	20,975	54,183	17,465	1,324
Dayton, OH	1992	20,502	20,752	57	298	1,737	1,265	4,552	9,624	2,969	250
	1993	19,637	19,897	49	269	1,475	1,129	4,303	9,473	2,939	260
Denver, CO	1992	40,176	40,622	95	437	1,804	2,967	8,897	17,892	8,084	446
	1993	39,796	40,236	74	393	1,863	2,922	9,128	17,858	7,558	440
Des Moines, IA	1992	16,502	16,710	7	93	261	614	1,927	12,926	674	208
	1993	15,505	15,738	9	84	271	538	1,986	11,763	854	233
Detroit, MI ^b	1992	117,246	118,584	595	1,225	12,194	12,433	22,048	41,407	27,344	1,338
	1993	NA	NA	579	NA	13,591	12,999	23,092	42,818	28,061	1,219
Durham, NC	1992	15,210	15,276	31	111	828	821	5,124	7,397	898	66
	1993	14,980	15,070	26	109	848	724	4,851	7,471	951	90
Elizabeth, NJ	1992	9,679	9,701	13	64	882	523	1,715	4,004	2,478	22
	1993	9,465	9,488	17	42	878	464	1,851	4,058	2,155	23
El Monte, CA	1992	6,675	6,739	17	53	710	744	1,684	2,062	1,405	64
	1993	6,127	6,201	19	45	625	698	1,357	2,184	1,199	74
El Paso, TX	1992	48,445	48,687	44	272	1,610	3,900	7,655	29,533	5,431	242
	1993	46,738	47,199	47	281	1,561	4,220	5,643	29,440	5,546	461
Erie, PA	1992	5,442	5,482	3	95	336	370	1,173	3,094	371	40
	1993	5,474	5,537	7	59	426	345	999	3,261	377	63
Escondido, CA	1992	8,513	8,554	8	38	273	609	1,641	4,579	1,365	41
	1993	8,276	8,309	8	26	215	481	1,490	4,809	1,247	33
Eugene, OR	1992	9,399	9,490	2	57	228	200	1,799	6,697	416	91
	1993	8,697	8,754	3	64	166	237	1,381	6,471	375	57
Evansville, IN	1992	6,560	6,609	8	50	126	501	1,525	4,028	322	49
	1993	7,071	7,136	7	43	151	571	1,580	4,359	360	65
Flint, MI ^b	1992	18,738	19,101	52	238	955	2,510	4,388	8,186	2,409	363
	1993	NA	NA	48	NA	1,039	2,507	4,024	7,701	2,307	338
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1992	25,044	25,075	12	70	1,309	891	6,305	13,621	2,836	31
	1993	25,775	25,838	31	76	1,270	973	5,822	14,477	3,126	63
Fort Wayne, IN	1992	15,841	16,017	18	126	533	300	2,392	10,740	1,732	176
	1993	14,857	15,000	28	130	552	317	2,028	10,016	1,766	143
Fort Worth, TX	1992	65,764	66,184	153	525	3,488	5,226	14,304	32,128	9,940	420
	1993	49,801	50,220	133	507	2,750	3,589	10,505	26,310	6,007	419
Fremont, CA	1992	6,865	6,919	6	34	135	445	1,451	4,204	590	54
	1993	7,245	7,295	4	39	135	714	1,584	3,945	824	50
Fresno, CA	1992	44,498	45,143	81	203	3,094	1,985	9,413	16,711	13,011	645
	1993	41,584	42,243	87	216	2,879	2,329	8,472	14,518	13,088	659
Fullerton, CA	1992	8,625	8,667	4	31	270	370	1,625	4,995	1,330	42
	1993	7,874	7,905	2	36	260	325	1,385	4,575	1,291	31
Garden Grove, CA	1992	10,034	10,078	5	46	452	494	2,115	5,160	1,762	44
	1993	9,550	9,615	13	33	430	441	1,759	5,075	1,799	65
Garland, TX ^a	1992	12,620	12,741	15	125	323	507	2,910	7,534	1,206	121
	1993	NA	NA	12	114	293	NA	2,522	7,657	1,033	145
Gary, IN	1992	12,005	12,732	82	173	829	990	3,061	3,277	3,593	727
	1993	11,231	11,734	105	174	934	1,271	2,555	3,589	2,603	503
Glendale, AZ	1992	12,557	12,626	12	75	248	823	1,820	7,991	1,588	69
	1993	13,625	13,708	16	79	317	1,013	2,037	8,422	1,741	83
Glendale, CA	1992	8,282	8,329	7	38	373	298	1,756	4,407	1,403	47
	1993	8,215	8,288	9	30	355	277	1,596	4,501	1,447	73
Grand Prairie, TX	1992	7,908	7,915	9	57	200	740	1,400	4,550	952	7
	1993	7,036	7,039	9	54	169	502	1,259	4,035	1,008	3
Grand Rapids, MI ^b	1992	17,015	17,141	13	413	756	1,858	3,777	9,090	1,108	126
	1993	NA	NA	33	NA	829	1,793	3,161	8,827	1,075	79
Greensboro, NC	1992	15,593	15,700	23	106	687	810	3,342	9,957	668	107
	1993	15,303	15,399	27	105	791	797	3,177	9,657	749	96
Green Bay, WI	1992	4,685	4,700	1	49	38	342	631	3,425	209	5
	1993	4,702	4,711	2	62	46	341	644	3,368	239	9
Hampton, VA	1992	8,075	8,136	10	51	312	283	1,035	5,717	667	61
	1993	7,698	7,771	14	49	329	251	962	5,532	561	73
Hartford, CT	1992	21,088	21,405	13	125	1,492	1,477	4,419	9,941	3,621	317
	1993	17,927	18,154	30	99	1,243	1,470	3,628	8,824	2,633	227
Hayward, CA	1992	7,997	8,067	5	46	411	575	1,431	4,570	959	70
	1993	8,506	8,561	8	53	399	839	1,737	4,493	977	55
Hollywood, FL	1992	11,436	11,461	5	40	464	556	2,216	7,112	1,043	25
	1993	11,534	11,555	9	42	475	518	2,287	6,900	1,303	21
Honolulu, HI	1992	53,558	53,826	31	326	1,013	1,012	9,106	38,563	3,507	268
	1993	56,405	56,681	31	286	1,065	1,099	9,296	40,148	4,460	276

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.102

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1992 and 1993—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
Houston, TX ^c	1992	148,284	149,998	465	1,169	11,130	12,073	30,207	62,302	30,938	1,714
	1993	NA	NA	446	1,109	NA	NA	27,022	61,569	27,519	1,549
Huntington Beach, CA	1992	8,518	8,557	8	64	190	599	1,944	4,555	1,158	39
	1993	9,122	9,156	3	38	174	662	1,984	5,042	1,219	34
Huntsville, AL	1992	15,850	NA	20	73	405	1,017	2,732	10,945	658	NA
	1993	15,694	15,755	18	82	320	1,751	2,571	10,002	950	61
Independence, MO	1992	7,212	7,249	1	24	155	398	1,453	4,369	812	37
	1993	7,199	7,228	4	51	137	463	1,372	4,315	857	29
Indianapolis, IN	1992	35,858	36,129	88	541	2,157	4,028	8,102	15,730	5,212	271
	1993	33,530	33,776	68	517	2,050	3,657	7,629	14,383	5,226	246
Inglewood, CA	1992	9,524	9,636	37	67	1,380	1,137	1,900	2,413	2,590	112
	1993	8,402	8,462	45	68	1,329	858	1,561	2,251	2,290	60
Irvine, CA	1992	4,948	4,986	3	10	50	83	1,226	3,129	447	38
	1993	4,538	4,576	1	12	58	76	990	2,957	450	38
Irving, TX	1992	11,905	11,948	14	53	248	518	1,849	7,952	1,271	43
	1993	10,818	10,863	8	67	185	415	1,663	7,583	897	45
Jackson, MS	1992	26,147	26,284	63	210	1,249	1,052	7,492	12,020	4,061	137
	1993	25,508	25,653	83	173	1,505	1,019	7,071	11,603	4,054	145
Jacksonville, FL	1992	69,777	70,140	123	713	3,614	7,098	16,304	33,138	8,787	363
	1993	67,513	67,900	125	699	3,604	6,989	15,127	31,936	9,033	387
Jersey City, NJ	1992	20,509	20,568	25	93	2,583	1,870	4,550	6,583	4,805	59
	1993	18,670	18,819	20	100	2,500	1,964	4,190	6,331	3,655	59
Kansas City, KS ^d	1992	17,190	17,282	60	178	899	1,509	4,198	8,221	2,125	92
	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas City, MO	1992	55,033	55,541	150	564	4,494	7,386	12,551	21,846	8,042	508
	1993	55,165	55,692	153	515	3,891	6,402	12,106	23,611	8,487	527
Knoxville, TN	1992	15,231	15,400	35	116	792	2,164	3,340	6,903	1,881	169
	1993	13,365	13,538	14	102	596	2,200	2,817	6,027	1,609	173
Lakewood, CO	1992	8,570	8,635	2	53	165	490	1,411	5,725	724	65
	1993	7,864	7,937	6	31	174	427	1,256	5,355	615	73
Lancaster, CA	1992	6,130	6,164	10	55	304	1,013	1,482	2,508	758	34
	1993	6,221	6,327	7	60	263	1,130	1,370	2,375	1,016	106
Lansing, MI ^b	1992	9,257	9,356	7	184	312	1,279	1,488	5,253	734	99
	1993	NA	NA	14	NA	302	1,066	1,372	5,295	700	86
Laredo, TX	1992	10,002	10,051	21	14	158	711	1,876	6,094	1,128	49
	1993	10,059	10,139	21	7	163	862	1,720	6,246	1,040	80
Las Vegas, NV	1992	49,880	50,282	99	333	3,609	1,926	10,337	26,116	7,400	402
	1993	48,365	48,824	91	435	3,572	3,183	9,783	23,855	7,446	459
Lexington, KY	1992	14,782	14,819	18	151	525	1,283	2,831	9,319	655	37
	1993	15,641	15,961	8	139	558	1,455	3,187	9,684	610	50
Lincoln, NE	1992	14,818	14,868	7	109	136	981	2,211	10,986	388	50
	1993	13,561	13,637	4	83	127	911	1,984	10,023	429	76
Little Rock, AR	1992	27,140	27,335	56	222	1,226	3,795	5,392	13,832	2,617	195
	1993	28,070	28,244	68	215	1,136	4,468	5,796	14,306	2,081	174
Livonia, MI ^b	1992	4,508	NA	0	17	101	174	706	3,012	498	NA
	1993	NA	NA	1	NA	82	148	622	2,686	444	NA
Long Beach, CA	1992	35,337	35,699	104	218	3,583	3,020	7,554	14,540	6,318	362
	1993	35,630	35,873	126	200	3,717	3,073	6,780	14,108	7,626	243
Los Angeles, CA	1992	338,531	344,794	1,094	1,872	39,508	46,445	57,771	123,860	67,981	6,263
	1993	312,789	317,908	1,076	1,773	38,415	42,437	50,232	119,092	59,764	5,119
Louisville, KY	1992	18,642	18,943	39	120	1,241	1,567	4,181	8,796	2,698	301
	1993	17,329	17,586	37	135	1,393	1,159	4,204	8,076	2,325	257
Lowell, MA	1992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	1993	8,562	8,728	6	49	302	874	2,244	3,126	1,961	166
Lubbock, TX	1992	13,366	13,414	14	158	352	699	2,919	8,506	718	48
	1993	12,353	12,481	17	136	282	840	2,541	7,927	610	128
Macon, GA	1992	11,171	11,234	36	78	357	693	2,207	6,938	862	63
	1993	11,096	11,141	20	102	384	408	1,811	7,533	838	45
Madison, WI	1992	11,508	11,575	3	81	281	348	1,956	8,209	630	67
	1993	10,616	10,672	2	99	316	214	1,606	7,466	913	56
Memphis, TN	1992	61,935	62,693	176	688	5,341	3,559	16,284	22,673	13,214	748
	1993	62,150	62,735	198	725	5,366	3,824	15,314	23,434	13,289	585
Mesa, AZ	1992	21,163	21,252	9	119	295	1,631	4,461	12,139	2,509	89
	1993	24,146	24,232	6	111	410	1,808	4,664	14,430	2,717	86
Mesquite, TX ^c	1992	8,249	8,308	3	27	156	484	1,088	5,595	896	59
	1993	NA	NA	5	33	137	481	NA	5,181	761	93
Miami, FL	1992	65,369	65,626	128	272	7,065	6,480	12,081	30,633	8,710	257
	1993	69,828	70,095	127	204	7,082	7,089	12,277	31,871	11,178	267
Milwaukee, WI	1992	55,742	56,204	146	514	4,334	1,328	8,742	26,437	14,241	462
	1993	50,432	50,944	157	424	4,022	1,411	8,250	25,553	10,615	512
Minneapolis, MN ^e	1992	41,898	NA	60	600	3,075	2,464	9,307	21,223	5,169	NA
	1993	40,463	NA	58	518	3,178	2,727	9,358	19,952	4,672	NA
Mobile, AL ^c	1992	26,257	26,318	35	172	1,188	5,768	5,056	11,754	2,284	61
	1993	18,567	18,619	42	122	1,186	870	4,884	9,926	1,537	52
Modesto, CA	1992	11,758	12,009	17	74	351	703	2,292	7,135	1,186	251
	1993	12,929	13,213	12	80	356	994	2,555	7,339	1,593	284

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.102

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1992 and 1993—Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Montgomery, AL	1992	12,451	NA	32	120	537	796	3,550	6,233	1,183	NA
	1993	12,310	12,380	39	87	562	1,007	3,558	5,843	1,214	70
Moreno Valley, CA	1992	9,437	9,491	15	44	468	967	2,147	4,485	1,311	54
	1993	9,785	9,835	12	58	523	1,089	2,220	4,457	1,426	50
Nashville, TN	1992	49,864	NA	90	498	2,668	5,126	10,238	26,106	5,388	NA
	1993	55,500	NA	87	577	2,709	5,791	9,149	32,456	4,731	NA
Newark, NJ	1992	40,588	40,772	87	313	5,389	3,926	6,121	10,822	13,930	184
	1993	38,514	38,698	96	257	5,892	3,977	6,879	10,420	10,993	184
New Haven, CT	1992	17,483	17,635	30	131	1,227	1,845	3,672	7,852	2,726	152
	1993	15,553	15,687	22	130	1,238	1,154	3,417	7,719	2,272	134
New Orleans, LA	1992	50,441	NA	279	287	5,341	4,100	10,967	20,343	9,124	NA
	1993	52,773	NA	395	298	5,179	4,152	11,184	22,019	9,546	NA
Newport News, VA	1992	12,516	12,592	33	115	648	1,147	2,237	7,489	847	76
	1993	12,230	12,293	22	103	719	1,334	2,101	7,267	684	63
New York, NY	1992	626,182	631,144	1,995	2,815	91,239	63,529	103,476	236,169	126,959	4,962
	1993	600,346	604,789	1,946	2,818	86,001	62,778	99,207	235,132	112,464	4,443
Norfolk, VA	1992	22,643	22,796	79	260	1,215	1,153	3,787	13,967	2,182	153
	1993	22,209	22,344	62	204	1,428	1,075	3,732	13,535	2,173	135
Oakland, CA	1992	48,086	48,545	165	418	4,610	4,947	8,870	21,310	7,766	459
	1993	44,927	45,328	154	353	4,559	4,743	8,355	18,991	7,772	401
Oceanside, CA	1992	9,317	9,378	16	76	525	968	2,094	3,969	1,669	61
	1993	9,007	9,073	18	66	446	969	2,007	3,527	1,974	66
Oklahoma City, OK	1992	50,772	51,190	61	472	1,836	3,989	11,249	27,214	5,951	418
	1993	51,335	51,755	80	515	1,724	4,161	10,000	29,316	5,539	420
Ontario, CA	1992	10,335	10,396	19	65	557	914	2,229	4,769	1,782	61
	1993	10,784	10,848	19	66	642	846	2,469	4,827	1,915	64
Orange, CA	1992	6,909	6,951	9	24	222	277	1,575	3,859	943	42
	1993	6,015	6,057	3	30	234	289	1,444	3,033	982	42
Orlando, FL	1992	20,433	20,477	13	140	808	2,271	4,497	10,816	1,888	44
	1993	21,953	22,026	15	209	1,107	2,809	4,352	11,655	1,806	73
Overland Park, KS	1992	4,942	4,97P	0	24	62	205	1,249	3,133	269	36
	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oxnard, CA	1992	10,011	10,058	14	75	569	965	2,134	5,145	1,109	47
	1993	8,631	8,687	16	55	464	90E	1,615	4,425	1,148	56
Pasadena, CA	1992	10,168	10,261	18	55	857	1,098	1,891	4,846	1,403	93
	1993	9,684	9,735	27	44	834	822	1,797	4,808	1,352	51
Pasadena, TX	1992	9,863	9,957	10	82	204	1,078	1,930	5,206	1,353	94
	1993	9,139	9,216	10	106	192	1,336	1,701	4,684	1,110	77
Paterson, NJ	1992	10,519	10,599	16	84	1,055	1,044	2,498	3,919	1,903	80
	1993	11,346	11,459	23	78	1,089	994	3,260	4,079	1,823	113
Peoria, IL ^{b,d}	1992	NA	NA	13	NA	588	1,200	2,765	6,572	627	144
	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philadelphia, PA	1992	97,395	99,460	425	817	11,681	6,180	16,199	39,677	22,416	2,065
	1993	97,659	99,941	439	785	11,531	6,821	15,117	39,181	23,785	2,282
Phoenix, AZ	1992	92,213	92,566	136	476	3,140	7,155	20,317	46,006	14,983	353
	1993	96,476	96,785	158	444	3,437	7,872	20,617	48,382	15,566	309
Pittsburgh, PA	1992	30,694	31,078	44	221	2,989	1,241	5,201	12,874	8,124	384
	1993	28,613	28,948	80	226	2,784	1,389	4,611	13,017	6,506	335
Plano, TX	1992	7,241	7,269	1	31	134	329	1,522	4,776	448	28
	1993	6,941	6,960	2	32	90	363	1,319	4,714	421	19
Pomona, CA	1992	9,943	10,356	39	86	911	1,060	2,214	3,898	1,735	413
	1993	10,196	10,585	40	81	995	1,237	2,282	3,721	1,840	389
Portland, OR	1992	51,613	52,152	46	490	2,686	5,167	8,761	26,562	7,901	539
	1993	51,765	52,369	58	479	2,305	5,603	7,845	27,016	8,459	604
Portsmouth, VA	1992	9,385	9,481	36	65	660	513	1,401	5,480	1,230	96
	1993	9,347	9,474	33	56	746	532	1,720	5,008	1,252	127
Providence, RI	1992	15,461	15,934	19	116	606	601	4,167	6,296	3,656	473
	1993	15,162	15,546	22	114	636	601	4,240	6,433	3,116	384
Pueblo, CO	1992	7,096	7,146	9	88	142	1,302	1,352	3,902	301	50
	1993	7,016	7,072	9	87	165	1,474	1,337	3,640	304	56
Raleigh, NC	1992	16,237	16,331	19	120	887	1,145	3,775	9,343	948	94
	1993	15,255	15,284	27	94	795	1,114	2,947	9,395	883	29
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1992	5,325	5,360	3	37	185	275	1,221	2,599	1,005	35
	1993	5,391	5,415	4	31	215	143	1,262	2,728	1,008	24
Reno, NV	1992	11,766	11,857	13	130	413	482	1,852	8,301	575	91
	1993	11,571	11,643	16	129	432	470	1,837	8,006	681	72
Richmond, VA	1992	22,246	22,400	117	178	1,459	1,356	4,677	12,046	2,413	154
	1993	22,142	22,312	112	174	1,578	1,411	5,081	11,571	2,215	170
Riverside, CA	1992	20,094	20,362	23	130	1,167	2,173	4,398	8,700	3,503	268
	1993	22,147	22,485	33	131	1,287	2,524	4,975	9,635	3,562	338
Rochester, NY	1992	27,486	27,839	49	170	1,524	779	6,915	15,288	2,761	353
	1993	25,520	25,868	64	159	1,638	843	6,340	13,522	2,954	348
Rockford, IL ^b	1992	NA	NA	12	NA	684	1,037	4,251	8,164	1,223	43
	1993	NA	NA	22	NA	774	1,177	4,021	8,385	1,125	58
Sacramento, CA	1992	38,374	38,568	45	237	2,322	2,070	7,305	18,216	8,179	194
	1993	39,485	39,649	85	167	2,310	2,288	8,080	18,670	7,885	164

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.102

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1992 and 1993—Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Saint Louis, MO	1992	59,579	60,514	231	349	4,936	7,731	12,303	25,600	8,429	935
	1993	64,438	65,244	267	319	6,223	8,189	12,400	26,975	10,065	806
Saint Paul, MN ^e	1992	21,398	21,588	33	237	835	1,514	4,661	11,732	2,386	190
	1993	20,382	20,706	22	242	954	1,486	4,023	11,329	2,326	324
Saint Petersburg, FL	1992	25,781	25,968	31	195	1,792	3,744	5,804	12,408	1,807	187
	1993	23,022	23,163	19	176	1,599	3,379	4,828	11,729	1,292	141
Salem, OR	1992	9,720	9,783	7	83	230	86	1,609	7,204	501	63
	1993	9,802	9,862	7	67	208	109	1,592	7,122	697	60
Salinas, CA	1992	6,470	6,527	16	54	388	722	1,473	5,142	675	57
	1993	8,424	8,487	15	50	560	844	1,327	4,844	784	63
Salt Lake City, UT	1992	20,345	20,455	14	187	470	646	3,394	14,266	1,368	110
	1993	18,453	18,533	19	204	498	681	2,823	12,831	1,397	80
San Antonio, TX	1992	109,134	110,174	219	616	3,485	2,811	21,967	65,314	14,722	1,040
	1993	97,671	98,629	220	553	2,979	2,973	17,866	61,284	11,796	958
San Bernardino, CA	1992	22,783	22,955	75	138	1,835	3,748	5,075	8,572	3,340	172
	1993	22,312	22,456	82	129	1,550	3,805	4,740	8,410	3,596	144
San Diego, CA	1992	92,258	92,519	146	485	5,321	8,840	16,437	40,798	20,231	261
	1993	85,227	85,472	133	396	4,651	8,283	14,583	37,862	19,319	245
San Francisco, CA	1992	76,551	77,015	117	395	8,278	4,886	11,831	38,375	12,669	464
	1993	70,132	70,620	129	361	8,454	4,421	11,153	34,558	11,056	488
San Jose, CA	1992	39,802	40,122	43	448	1,231	3,705	6,776	23,806	3,793	320
	1993	36,743	37,061	41	391	1,186	3,699	6,014	21,398	4,014	318
Santa Ana, CA	1992	21,076	21,536	58	72	1,986	1,114	3,791	9,854	4,201	460
	1993	19,071	19,563	78	77	1,886	1,149	2,950	8,973	3,958	492
Santa Clarita, CA	1992	3,724	3,774	4	25	114	612	827	1,694	448	50
	1993	3,900	3,934	4	22	131	619	886	1,770	468	34
Santa Rosa, CA	1992	7,224	7,274	2	86	207	412	1,391	4,740	386	50
	1993	7,696	7,754	7	102	197	326	1,545	5,011	508	58
Savannah, GA	1992	13,486	13,545	23	79	392	500	3,176	7,389	1,427	59
	1993	12,715	12,758	33	89	831	464	2,868	7,297	1,133	43
Scottsdale, AZ	1992	7,910	7,950	4	18	107	233	1,602	5,285	661	40
	1993	8,329	8,352	3	29	131	234	1,609	5,362	961	23
Seattle, WA	1992	65,400	65,824	60	353	2,577	4,337	9,250	41,125	7,698	424
	1993	62,679	62,999	67	356	2,670	4,344	9,247	39,176	6,819	320
Shreveport, LA	1992	21,325	21,473	47	136	756	1,576	4,278	12,829	1,703	148
	1993	22,631	22,851	76	100	842	1,552	4,774	13,784	1,503	220
Simi Valley, CA	1992	3,507	3,547	2	11	76	178	760	2,034	446	40
	1993	2,868	2,892	0	16	54	185	611	1,632	370	24
Sioux Falls, SD	1992	4,596	4,626	0	97	34	300	621	3,414	130	30
	1993	4,875	4,904	2	103	44	326	735	3,470	195	29
South Bend, IN	1992	10,628	10,690	18	130	453	476	3,154	5,795	602	62
	1993	10,380	10,442	19	104	459	577	2,606	5,825	790	62
Spokane, WA	1992	15,762	15,846	12	92	374	1,092	2,791	10,716	665	84
	1993	15,952	16,026	13	112	354	1,079	2,699	10,965	730	74
Springfield, IL ^{b,d}	1992	NA	NA	11	NA	469	847	2,538	5,558	431	83
	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Springfield, MA ^a	1992	17,352	17,504	13	161	823	3,550	3,839	5,244	3,722	152
	1993	NA	NA	20	120	676	NA	3,140	4,506	3,770	NA
Springfield, MO	1992	10,916	11,020	8	61	165	415	1,961	7,842	464	104
	1993	10,907	11,041	7	77	136	441	2,094	7,690	454	134
Stamford, CT	1992	5,970	5,994	7	22	241	223	1,037	3,538	902	24
	1993	5,872	5,903	8	22	270	237	1,105	3,503	727	31
Sterling Heights, MI ^b	1992	4,573	4,596	2	31	39	256	512	3,401	332	23
	1993	NA	NA	0	NA	43	312	511	3,464	314	32
Stockton, CA	1992	23,761	23,887	53	170	1,531	1,596	4,617	12,170	3,624	126
	1993	24,849	24,981	45	157	1,554	1,744	5,362	12,291	3,696	132
Sunnyvale, CA	1992	4,842	4,874	2	33	107	131	634	3,496	439	32
	1993	4,989	5,038	3	21	106	170	604	3,565	519	49
Syracuse, NY	1992	11,838	11,951	13	85	645	769	3,023	6,629	674	113
	1993	11,115	11,231	16	79	561	703	2,824	6,358	572	116
Tacoma, WA	1992	19,991	20,148	31	309	1,011	2,074	3,430	11,291	1,845	157
	1993	21,046	21,206	31	191	1,015	2,204	3,915	11,355	2,335	160
Tallahassee, FL	1992	19,300	19,332	15	147	648	1,786	4,446	10,226	2,032	32
	1993	19,426	19,456	9	137	790	1,754	3,970	10,701	2,065	30
Tampa, FL	1992	46,131	46,388	49	303	2,999	6,513	10,005	18,923	7,339	257
	1993	45,373	45,587	43	247	2,965	6,124	8,987	18,534	8,473	214
Tempe, AZ	1992	11,481	11,552	8	73	188	528	1,501	7,852	1,331	71
	1993	12,305	12,361	4	65	244	518	2,073	8,000	1,401	56
Thousand Oaks, CA	1992	3,407	3,447	1	17	79	307	786	1,865	352	40
	1993	3,226	3,276	3	22	65	251	649	1,892	344	50
Toledo, OH	1992	29,463	29,749	43	368	1,515	1,232	6,116	16,060	4,129	286
	1993	28,461	28,818	45	357	1,594	1,195	5,502	15,251	4,517	357
Topeka, KS ^d	1992	12,225	12,274	8	82	369	1,168	3,627	6,523	448	49
	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.102

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1992 and 1993--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Torrance, CA	1992	7,861	7,910	2	27	498	357	1,533	3,885	1,559	49
	1993	8,244	8,298	12	30	430	390	1,582	4,096	1,704	54
Tucson, AZ	1992	44,133	44,317	42	386	970	2,929	6,815	28,629	4,362	184
	1993	48,945	49,107	44	314	894	3,111	7,363	32,076	5,143	162
Tulsa, OK	1992	30,783	31,018	33	368	1,344	3,263	8,051	12,936	4,788	235
	1993	29,354	29,603	54	339	1,143	3,385	7,196	12,790	4,447	249
Vallejo, CA	1992	9,651	9,709	13	76	686	1,097	2,029	4,731	1,019	58
	1993	9,278	9,358	10	65	599	949	1,802	4,703	1,150	80
Virginia Beach, VA	1992	21,132	21,343	23	153	612	367	3,709	15,108	1,160	211
	1993	20,516	20,716	22	181	631	414	3,261	14,812	1,195	200
Waco, TX	1992	10,563	10,585	21	134	359	842	2,513	5,598	1,096	22
	1993	11,254	11,272	29	141	453	1,043	2,397	6,121	1,070	18
Warren, MI ^d	1992	7,463	7,494	5	126	169	598	959	4,136	1,470	31
	1993	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Washington, DC	1992	67,134	67,358	443	215	7,456	8,566	10,719	30,618	9,117	224
	1993	67,946	68,146	454	324	7,107	9,003	11,532	31,466	8,060	200
Waterbury, CT	1992	9,234	9,243	12	61	357	388	2,196	4,889	1,331	9
	1993	8,735	8,747	20	39	288	239	1,815	4,957	1,377	12
Wichita, KS	1992	28,278	NA	30	255	1,340	1,130	6,514	16,169	2,840	NA
	1993	27,737	NA	48	265	1,327	1,103	5,847	16,264	2,883	NA
Winston-Salem, NC	1992	17,180	17,358	33	144	1,012	1,302	4,703	9,029	957	178
	1993	18,338	18,499	36	177	1,053	1,565	4,783	9,590	1,133	161
Worcester, MA ^a	1992	11,791	NA	13	112	448	718	4,333	4,774	1,393	NA
	1993	NA	NA	12	77	628	NA	3,404	5,221	1,692	NA
Yonkers, NY	1992	9,086	9,170	13	38	751	368	1,723	4,417	1,776	84
	1993	9,494	9,583	19	34	852	446	1,682	4,593	1,868	89

Note: See Note, table 3.94. 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.

^aAggravated assault figures are not comparable to prior years due to a change in reporting procedures.

^bForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police and the Michigan 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.

^cDue to reporting changes, figures are not comparable to previous years.

^dFigures not reported for 1993.

^eForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program administered by the Minnesota Department of Public Safety 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. However, some Minnesota law enforcement agencies verified and/or adjusted their forcible rape figures to comply with national UCR guidelines and are shown in this table.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1992*, pp. 108-157; *1993*, pp. 109-157 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.103

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1993

(11,748 agencies; 1993 estimated population 216,355,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1993	Percent change over 1992 ^a	Percent ^b	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	21,211	4.0%	100.0%	\$76
Forcible rape	80,643	-2.9	100.0	26
Robbery	577,925	-1.4	100.0	815
Street/highway	315,994	-2.2	54.7	628
Commercial house	72,154	0.9	12.5	1,304
Gas or service station	13,480	-5.9	2.3	515
Convenience store	30,493	-7.6	5.3	449
Residence	59,480	1.0	10.3	1,104
Bank	10,384	1.6	1.8	3,308
Miscellaneous	75,940	0.9	13.1	759
Burglary	2,413,232	-4.8	100.0	1,185
Residence (dwelling)	1,603,748	-4.2	66.5	1,189
Night	503,455	-5.1	20.9	1,002
Day	704,638	-3.2	29.2	1,273
Unknown	395,655	-4.9	16.4	1,275
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	809,484	-6.0	33.5	1,179
Night	375,123	-7.1	15.5	1,041
Day	206,301	-4.8	8.5	1,213
Unknown	228,060	-5.3	9.5	1,375
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	6,835,120	-1.2	100.0	504
By type				
Pocket-picking	61,741	-5.7	0.9	411
Purse-snatching	58,069	-4.2	0.9	341
Shoplifting	1,018,832	-4.9	15.4	109
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,550,542	0.8	23.4	531
Motor vehicle accessories	925,459	-3.4	13.9	303
Bicycles	405,939	-0.2	6.1	241
From buildings	872,984	-0.6	13.2	831
From coin-operated machines	52,333	-21.4	0.8	208
All others	1,689,221	1.0	25.5	740
By value				
Over \$200	2,431,002	-0.3	36.6	1,279
\$50 to \$200	1,551,810	-1.4	23.4	119
Under \$50	2,652,308	-2.0	40.0	19
Motor vehicle theft	1,377,238	-5.0	100.0	4,808

Note: See Note, table 3.94. "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." These data are based on law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1993 (Source, p. 378). 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 1992 and 1993. 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 205, Table 23.

Table 3.104

Bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to the police

By offense, United States, 1993

	Incidents ^a	Offenses	Victims	Known offenders ^a
Total	7,587	8,987	9,372	8,610
Murder	11	16	16	22
Forcible rape	13	15	15	17
Robbery	157	161	202	378
Aggravated assault	1,044	1,452	1,452	2,395
Burglary	84	88	104	38
Larceny-theft	55	61	71	48
Motor vehicle theft	9	9	9	9
Arson	53	53	61	36
Simple assault	1,462	1,754	1,754	2,491
Intimidation	2,451	3,056	3,056	2,126
Destruction/damage/vandalism of property	2,222	2,294	2,604	1,011
Other ^b	26	28	28	39

Note: These data reflect the number of bias-motivated offenses reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Data for 1993 were supplied by 6,865 law enforcement agencies in 46 States and the District of Columbia.

^aIncidents and offenders are categorized by the most serious offense reported.

^bIncludes offenses other than those listed above.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p.10.

Table 3.105

Bias motivations in hate crimes known to police

By race, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation, United States, 1993

	Incidents	Offenses	Victims	Known offenders
Total	7,587	8,987	9,372	8,610
Race	4,732	5,786	6,011	6,258
Anti-white	1,471	1,814	1,853	2,890
Anti-black	2,815	3,410	3,559	2,845
Anti-American Indian/Alaskan Native	27	39	43	49
Anti-Asian/Pacific Islander	258	297	316	291
Anti-multi-racial group	161	226	240	183
Ethnicity	697	845	895	814
Anti-Hispanic	472	596	643	653
Anti-other ethnicity/national origin	225	249	252	161
Religion	1,298	1,358	1,423	461
Anti-Jewish	1,143	1,197	1,252	371
Anti-Catholic	32	33	33	16
Anti-Protestant	30	30	38	13
Anti-Islamic (Moslem)	13	15	15	11
Anti-other religion	63	66	68	21
Anti-multi-religious group	14	14	14	26
Anti-atheism/agnosticism/etc.	3	3	3	3
Sexual orientation	860	998	1,043	1,077
Anti-male homosexual	615	699	716	834
Anti-female homosexual	121	147	154	106
Anti-homosexual	94	122	143	110
Anti-heterosexual	28	28	28	26
Anti-bisexual	2	2	2	1

Note: See Note, table 3.104

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Hate Crime Statistics 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 9.

Table 3.106

Offenses in Federal parks known to police

By offense, 1975-94

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense							
			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
1993	6,452	387,707	25	62	197	367	747	4,681	210	163
1994	4,508	380,156	20	37	208	337	389	3,180	201	136

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 3.107

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1994

Offense	Total offenses	
	Park rangers	Park police
Total, all offenses	57,829	19,589
Part I offenses, total	2,998	1,510
Homicide		
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11	8
Manslaughter by negligence	1	0
Forcible rape		
Rape by force	12	15
Attempted forcible rape	4	6
Robbery		
Firearm	13	50
Knife or cutting instrument	3	10
Strong arm; hands, fist, feet, etc.	15	69
Other dangerous weapon	2	46
Aggravated assault		
Firearm	19	28
Knife or cutting instrument	15	31
Other dangerous weapon	14	87
Hands, fist, feet, etc.	76	67
Burglary		
Forcible entry	215	61
Unlawful entry ^a	50	19
Attempted forcible entry	37	7
Larceny-theft^b	2,248	932
Motor vehicle theft		
Automobiles	121	54
Trucks and buses	6	1
Other vehicles	16	3
Arson		
Structural	12	7
Mobile	10	9
Other	98	0
Part II offenses, total	54,831	18,079
Other assaults	257	231
Forgery and counterfeiting	27	6
Fraud	93	2
Embezzlement	13	0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	221	577
Vandalism	3,012	845
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	2,456	505
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7	33
Sex offenses	358	515
Drug sale/manufacture	427	554
Drug possession	2,753	3,956
Offenses against family and children	90	0
Gambling	0	9
Driving while intoxicated	1,978	588
Liquor laws	5,262	1,388
Drunkenness	1,430	153
Disorderly conduct	2,941	859
Archaeological Resource Protection Act violations	187	5
All other offenses	32,502	6,268
Suspicion	470	1,562
Curfew and loitering	160	4
Runaways	51	19
Thefts	136	0

Note: See Note, table 3.106.

^aNo force used.^bExcludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.108

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-93

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total ^a	Type of weapon used					Unknown or not stated
			Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.) ^b	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^b	Other ^c	
1964	7,990	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	2	4
1992	22,540	100	68	14	5	6	2	5
1993	23,271	100	70	13	4	6	2	5

Note: See Note, table 3.94. 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, data for Iowa were not available for 1991, and data for Illinois and Kansas were not available for 1993; 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" also is 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*, 1984, p. 104, Table 16; 1985, p. 106, Table 16; 1986, p. 107, Table 20; 1987, p. 112, Table 20; 1988, p. 108, Table 20; 1989, 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; 1992, p. 18, Table 2.10; 1993, p. 18, Table 2.11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.109

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1993^a

Region	Total	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^b
Total	100.0%	69.6%	12.7%	12.7%	5.0%
Northeast	100.0	68.2	14.4	11.9	5.5
Midwest	100.0	69.7	11.3	12.9	6.0
South	100.0	69.8	12.4	13.3	4.5
West	100.0	70.0	13.1	12.1	4.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108. 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 3.108. For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^b"Pushed" is included in personal weapons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 18, Table 2.9.

Table 3.110

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1993

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.) ^a	Poison	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon not stated ^b
Total	23,271	16,189	2,957	1,024	1,164	9	26	217	22	329	113	1,221
Infant (under 1)	272	15	5	17	147	0	0	5	4	3	19	57
1 to 4	459	57	13	38	223	1	0	28	1	7	19	72
5 to 9	173	74	27	6	20	0	2	12	0	6	6	20
10 to 14	387	278	38	17	13	0	1	7	1	7	4	21
15 to 19	3,084	2,650	227	53	28	0	3	4	1	24	5	89
20 to 24	4,355	3,594	388	79	70	1	4	12	2	40	5	160
25 to 29	3,466	2,609	476	96	67	0	1	14	2	52	7	142
30 to 34	3,083	2,136	472	113	118	1	3	29	3	50	8	150
35 to 39	2,318	1,549	370	121	93	0	2	13	2	49	6	113
40 to 44	1,620	1,060	271	95	94	0	3	10	3	18	3	63
45 to 49	1,077	704	154	81	45	0	1	20	0	12	3	57
50 to 54	717	423	107	67	41	2	3	9	0	12	3	50
55 to 59	465	263	73	44	30	0	0	4	1	7	4	39
60 to 64	393	203	63	38	24	2	0	11	0	5	3	24
65 to 69	319	152	59	37	24	2	0	10	0	6	3	26
70 to 74	292	114	64	35	31	0	1	4	0	13	1	29
75 and older	467	129	95	65	77	0	2	17	2	14	13	53
Unknown	324	179	35	22	19	0	0	8	0	4	1	56

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 18, Table 2.11.

^a"Pushed" is included in personal weapons.

^bIncludes drownings.

Table 3.111

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1993

(- represents zero)

Circumstances	Total	Relationship of victim to offender ^a									Acquaintance
		Husband	Wife	Mother	Father	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other family	
Total	23,271	335	928	133	173	334	248	175	38	361	6,217
Felony type, total	4,451	9	21	9	12	23	21	1	4	40	1,097
Rape	116	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	34
Robbery	2,301	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	1	20	412
Burglary	179	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	3	42
Larceny-theft	32	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	6
Motor vehicle theft	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Arson	151	1	3	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	28
Prostitution and commercialized vice	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other sex offenses	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5
Narcotic drug laws	1,287	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	5	479
Gambling	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other - not specified	272	5	11	4	2	22	13	-	-	7	72
Suspected felony type	144	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	22
Other than felony type, total	12,235	301	826	97	147	283	205	158	30	284	4,542
Romantic triangle	439	22	65	-	-	2	-	1	-	5	178
Child killed by babysitter	33	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	30
Brawl due to influence of alcohol	381	10	16	-	1	7	-	9	-	11	154
Brawl due to influence of narcotics	262	3	-	2	2	-	-	1	1	2	114
Argument over money or property	445	4	8	4	6	1	1	7	3	13	265
Other arguments	6,292	218	536	50	98	75	41	114	13	192	2,308
Gangland killings	147	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Juvenile gang killings	1,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	627
Institutional killings	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Sniper attack	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other - not specified	3,067	44	200	41	40	196	163	26	13	60	795
Unknown	6,441	25	79	27	14	28	31	16	4	34	556

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108. 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.

^aColumn headers refer to victims.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Friend	Boyfriend	Girlfriend	Neighbor	Stranger	Unknown relationship
559	256	603	207	3,259	9,145
90	4	19	52	1,333	1,716
6	-	-	7	32	30
39	1	4	27	959	830
3	-	-	5	54	66
1	-	-	-	15	8
-	1	2	-	32	18
2	-	2	3	29	74
-	-	-	-	5	9
1	-	1	3	3	9
32	1	-	1	151	610
-	-	-	-	1	1
6	1	10	6	52	61
-	-	1	2	19	94
698	239	529	136	1,558	2,202
27	16	64	2	33	24
-	-	-	-	-	-
53	9	8	10	62	31
11	-	2	2	34	88
40	5	7	15	35	31
447	183	365	78	759	815
5	-	-	-	29	51
9	-	-	-	205	306
-	-	-	-	2	3
-	-	-	-	3	4
106	26	83	29	396	849
71	13	54	17	349	5,133

Table 3.112

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964-93

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 3.94 and 3.108.

^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; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
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	22,540	23,271
100%	100%	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	1	1
2	2	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	1	1	2	2
9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	11	12	13	13	13
17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	19	19
16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	16	15	15
12	13	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	13
9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	7	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	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	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	2	2	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	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	2	2	1	2	2	1	1

Table 3.113

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-93

	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	Total	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
1992	22,540	100	78	22
1993	23,271	100	77	23

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

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; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.114

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-93

	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
1992	22,540	100	47	50	3
1993	23,271	100	46	51	3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

^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; 1992, p. 16, Table 2.4; 1993, p. 16, Table 2.5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.115

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex, race, and age of victim, United States, 1993

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Unknown	White	Black	Other	Unknown
Total	23,271	17,949	5,278	44	10,709	11,795	563	204
Infant (under 1)	272	150	120	2	135	118	10	9
1 to 4	459	258	200	1	217	225	16	1
5 to 9	173	84	89	0	101	61	10	1
10 to 14	387	258	129	0	185	194	8	0
15 to 19	3,084	2,652	432	0	1,125	1,857	81	21
20 to 24	4,355	3,667	684	4	1,597	2,656	78	24
25 to 29	3,466	2,729	736	1	1,451	1,921	74	20
30 to 34	3,083	2,338	745	0	1,444	1,541	86	12
35 to 39	2,318	1,767	550	1	1,143	1,108	56	11
40 to 44	1,620	1,226	394	0	800	753	52	15
45 to 49	1,077	825	252	0	649	389	28	11
50 to 54	717	549	166	2	443	244	21	9
55 to 59	465	352	112	1	299	149	13	4
60 to 64	393	285	108	0	253	130	9	1
65 to 69	319	210	109	0	209	102	7	1
70 to 74	292	171	121	0	194	93	4	1
75 and older	467	212	255	0	329	136	1	1
Unknown	324	216	76	32	135	118	9	62

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 16, Table 2.5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.116

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-93

	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	4.7	14.7	10.9	13.8	4.0	5.1
1977	1.8	5.0	15.0	10.8	13.9	4.1	5.3	35.3
1978	1.9	5.0	15.1	10.9	14.2	4.2	5.6	34.2
1979	1.8	5.3	17.4	11.6	15.6	4.3	6.1	37.0
1980	1.8	5.0	18.1	11.9	16.3	4.4	6.4	38.5
1981	1.8	5.2	16.5	11.7	15.8	4.1	6.1	37.2
1982	1.9	4.9	15.5	10.7	14.3	4.1	5.8	33.0
1983	1.7	4.6	14.2	9.7	13.0	3.8	5.3	29.9
1984	1.7	4.3	13.7	9.1	12.2	3.8	5.2	27.4
1985	1.7	4.8	13.7	9.2	12.2	3.9	5.2	27.6
1986	1.9	5.1	16.1	9.6	13.2	4.0	5.3	31.5
1987	1.7	5.7	16.3	9.2	12.6	4.1	5.1	30.6
1988	2.0	6.6	16.9	9.2	13.0	4.0	4.9	33.4
1989	1.9	8.2	18.9	9.1	13.7	3.9	5.0	34.9
1990	1.9	9.8	22.1	9.6	15.1	3.8	5.4	37.2
1991	2.0	11.3	25.3	9.6	15.7	4.0	5.6	38.6
1992	1.9	11.4	24.7	9.2	14.8	4.0	5.3	37.1
1993	2.1	12.1	24.2	9.1	14.9	4.0	5.2	38.3

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, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.117

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victimization

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1976-93

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	3.9	24.8	2.0	5.7	12.4	104.7	4.1	23.7	9.9	98.1	3.0	17.9
1977	4.2	23.1	2.3	8.0	13.3	98.7	4.3	23.6	10.0	94.0	3.1	16.4
1978	4.7	20.6	2.5	7.2	14.0	94.4	4.4	23.5	10.6	90.3	3.1	16.2
1979	4.9	23.8	2.2	7.1	17.0	106.4	5.0	23.1	11.3	97.7	3.1	17.4
1980	5.2	28.0	2.5	6.4	17.6	116.7	5.2	23.2	11.8	100.2	3.3	16.7
1981	4.5	25.8	2.3	5.9	16.1	104.0	4.7	19.8	11.5	98.7	3.2	15.7
1982	4.1	24.4	1.9	7.5	14.7	92.9	4.9	16.9	10.6	85.0	3.3	14.2
1983	3.8	22.9	2.0	5.1	13.4	85.7	4.0	18.6	9.6	74.7	3.1	12.8
1984	3.5	20.0	2.1	6.3	12.8	77.6	4.9	17.8	9.3	67.2	2.9	12.2
1985	3.8	23.9	1.8	7.0	12.9	82.0	4.1	16.2	9.2	65.3	3.2	13.0
1986	4.1	27.1	2.2	6.2	14.5	100.9	4.6	19.4	9.2	72.7	3.1	13.9
1987	3.7	35.2	2.2	6.8	13.5	109.4	4.5	19.3	8.7	66.3	3.3	14.2
1988	4.0	43.0	2.2	6.9	13.2	122.1	4.4	20.4	8.4	71.8	3.0	14.6
1989	5.6	54.9	2.1	8.6	14.5	143.6	4.3	19.4	8.4	72.0	2.8	14.5
1990	7.7	58.5	2.4	9.8	18.5	169.7	3.9	20.1	9.0	76.0	2.8	13.9
1991	9.1	72.5	2.5	9.1	20.3	193.6	4.5	23.0	9.0	73.8	2.8	14.2
1992	9.3	66.8	2.4	12.6	18.8	192.6	4.5	21.2	8.4	68.9	2.9	14.5
1993	9.2	77.3	2.6	12.2	17.4	184.1	4.2	23.4	8.2	68.5	2.9	14.1

Note: See Note, table 3.116.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.118

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-93

	14 to 17 years				18 to 24 years				25 years and older			
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
1976	7.7	50.0	1.0	7.6	16.8	136.8	1.9	23.8	7.8	77.7	1.2	17.1
1977	7.5	44.3	0.9	4.4	16.6	123.9	2.0	22.5	7.5	71.2	1.2	16.2
1978	7.8	45.2	0.9	6.1	18.3	133.7	2.0	20.9	7.6	72.9	1.1	15.2
1979	9.1	46.3	0.9	5.9	19.6	142.7	2.1	20.4	8.4	74.4	1.2	14.1
1980	9.0	49.0	0.7	5.2	20.8	146.1	2.1	22.0	8.7	74.0	1.2	13.6
1981	8.3	54.2	0.9	6.2	19.8	134.5	1.9	18.0	8.9	73.6	1.2	13.7
1982	8.0	45.0	0.9	4.4	17.4	120.3	2.0	18.5	8.2	63.6	1.1	11.7
1983	7.4	36.0	1.1	5.3	17.4	103.6	1.7	16.6	7.5	56.7	1.1	10.5
1984	6.8	32.9	0.9	4.6	18.1	90.3	2.0	13.8	7.5	51.4	0.9	9.2
1985	6.9	44.2	0.7	4.8	17.3	101.2	1.8	13.4	7.4	50.9	0.9	9.5
1986	9.1	50.6	0.8	4.4	18.5	116.6	1.7	15.3	7.6	56.5	0.9	9.8
1987	7.9	53.5	1.1	5.2	17.7	120.7	2.0	12.9	7.2	49.2	0.9	8.6
1988	9.8	72.1	0.8	5.1	17.0	146.0	2.0	15.0	6.9	51.1	0.8	8.0
1989	11.3	83.6	0.8	5.2	19.2	168.0	2.0	14.0	6.7	48.1	0.8	8.4
1990	14.0	111.6	1.1	5.2	22.3	198.1	2.1	14.4	7.1	49.3	0.9	7.8
1991	14.8	124.5	0.9	7.9	23.6	236.2	1.9	15.3	6.6	46.3	0.8	7.3
1992	14.7	124.5	1.1	7.6	22.0	222.6	1.7	13.0	5.6	43.3	0.7	6.5
1993	14.0	147.3	0.9	6.6	20.7	210.2	1.6	14.1	6.0	40.1	0.8	5.9

Note: See Note, table 3.116.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.119

Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter victims and offenses

By age of victim, United States, 1976-93 (aggregate)^a

Characteristics of victim and offense	Age of victim		
	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older
Sex			
Male	76.9%	80.4%	77.2%
Female	23.1	19.6	22.8
Race			
White	47.2	46.9	53.6
Black	50.9	51.2	44.4
Other	1.9	1.9	2.0
Type of weapon			
Handgun	56.6	56.9	49.0
Other gun	17.8	16.6	16.2
Other	25.6	26.4	34.8
Relationship			
Family	10.2	11.6	23.6
Other known	63.3	61.4	53.5
Stranger	26.5	27.0	22.9
Circumstances			
Felony	21.1	24.0	28.2
Argument	41.1	51.9	52.6
Other	37.8	24.1	19.2

Note: See Note, table 3.116.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.120

Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenders and offenses

By age of offender, United States, 1976-93 (aggregate)^a

Characteristics of offender and offense	Age of offender		
	14 to 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 years and older
Sex			
Male	91.9%	89.5%	84.6%
Female	8.1	10.5	15.4
Race			
White	43.7	44.8	51.3
Black	54.2	53.2	46.8
Other	2.0	1.9	1.9
Type of weapon			
Handgun	48.7	47.5	49.3
Other gun	18.0	15.1	16.9
Other	33.3	37.3	33.8
Relationship			
Family	12.5	13.2	26.0
Other known	52.3	57.3	55.6
Stranger	35.2	29.5	18.4
Circumstances			
Felony	35.5	30.9	15.5
Argument	37.1	46.7	61.4
Other	27.4	22.5	23.1

Note: See Note, table 3.116.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

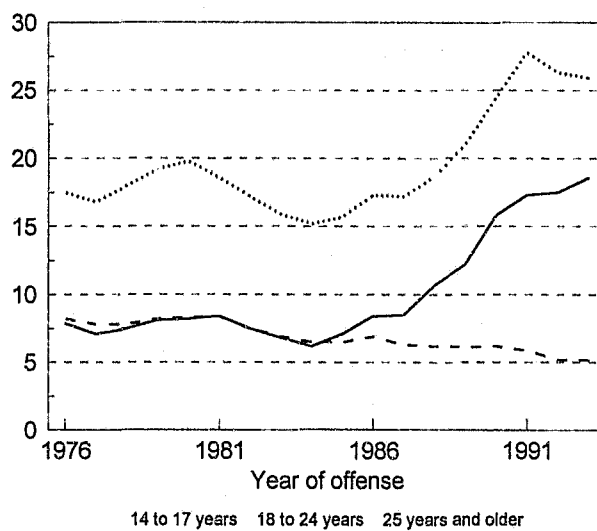
Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Figure 3.1

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age of offender, United States, 1976-93

Rate per 100,000 population



Note: See Note, table 3.116.

Source: Figure provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.121

Rate (per 100,000 persons in each group) of offenders committing murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-93

	Age				Sex		Race	
	13 years	14 to 17	18 to 24	25 years	Male	Female	White	Black
	and younger	years	years	and older				
1976	0.2	7.9	17.5	8.2	13.0	2.8	4.3	37.8
1977	0.2	7.1	16.8	7.8	12.4	2.4	4.0	34.8
1978	0.3	7.5	18.0	7.8	13.0	2.6	4.4	35.8
1979	0.2	8.1	19.2	8.2	14.0	2.3	4.5	36.6
1980	0.2	8.2	19.8	8.3	14.3	2.5	5.0	33.4
1981	0.1	8.4	18.6	8.4	14.2	2.2	4.6	36.5
1982	0.2	7.5	17.2	7.5	12.8	2.3	4.6	32.1
1983	0.2	6.8	15.9	6.9	11.7	2.2	4.3	28.2
1984	0.2	6.2	15.2	6.5	11.1	1.9	4.2	22.8
1985	0.2	7.1	15.7	6.5	11.4	1.9	4.2	26.5
1986	0.2	8.4	17.3	6.9	12.2	1.8	4.0	29.3
1987	0.2	8.5	17.2	6.3	11.5	1.6	3.8	24.7
1988	0.2	10.7	18.7	6.2	11.9	1.6	3.7	30.0
1989	0.2	12.2	21.0	6.1	12.2	1.6	3.8	28.0
1990	0.2	15.8	24.4	6.2	13.6	1.8	4.4	30.5
1991	0.3	17.3	27.8	5.9	13.8	1.7	4.3	35.4
1992	0.5	17.5	26.3	5.2	14.5	1.6	4.2	33.0
1993	0.3	18.6	25.9	5.2	13.3	1.5	3.9	33.5

Note: See Note, table 3.116.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 3.122

Characteristics of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter offenders known to police

United States, 1976-93

	Offender characteristics								
	Age				Sex		Race		
	Under 18	18 to 29	30 to 49	50 years	Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^a
years old	years	years	and older						
1976	8.8%	48.6%	31.8%	10.8%	84.0%	16.0%	46.3%	51.9%	1.7%
1977	8.2	48.3	32.4	11.1	83.9	16.1	47.7	50.4	1.9
1978	8.3	49.3	32.1	10.2	84.8	15.2	47.8	50.5	1.7
1979	8.3	49.7	31.8	10.2	85.9	14.1	48.9	48.9	2.2
1980	7.9	50.6	32.8	8.7	86.3	13.7	49.8	48.8	1.4
1981	7.6	49.1	33.8	9.5	86.3	13.7	49.7	48.8	1.5
1982	7.3	50.0	33.5	9.3	85.9	14.1	50.3	47.8	1.8
1983	7.0	49.7	34.4	8.9	85.6	14.4	51.5	46.5	2.0
1984	6.5	49.8	34.6	9.1	86.4	13.6	53.9	44.2	1.9
1985	7.4	48.7	34.7	9.2	86.9	13.1	51.7	46.2	2.1
1986	8.2	49.0	34.5	8.3	87.3	12.7	50.4	47.5	2.2
1987	8.6	48.2	34.9	8.3	87.2	12.8	50.5	47.6	1.9
1988	9.9	49.0	33.3	7.8	88.2	11.8	47.6	50.7	1.8
1989	10.6	50.8	31.6	7.0	88.5	11.5	47.1	51.1	1.8
1990	11.9	51.2	30.5	6.4	89.7	10.3	47.0	51.5	1.5
1991	12.9	53.2	28.4	5.6	90.3	9.7	44.4	53.6	2.1
1992	14.2	52.9	27.1	5.8	90.3	9.7	42.8	54.9	2.3
1993	15.3	52.2	26.5	6.0	90.8	9.2	43.0	54.8	2.2

Note: See Note, table 3.116. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. 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, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

^aIncludes American Indians, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and all other races.

Table 3.123

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1993

Characteristics of victim	Total victims/offenders	Characteristics of offender						
		Race				Sex		
		White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Total	11,721	5,062	6,299	214	146	10,279	1,296	146
Race								
White	5,648	4,686	849	58	55	5,057	536	55
Black	5,782	304	5,393	18	67	4,985	730	67
Other	240	61	40	137	2	210	28	2
Unknown	51	11	17	1	22	27	2	22
Sex								
Male	8,584	3,469	4,839	153	93	7,487	1,004	93
Female	3,086	1,582	1,413	60	31	2,765	290	31
Unknown	51	11	17	1	22	27	2	22

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108. These data pertain only to the 11,721 murders and non-negligent 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 17, Table 2.8.

Table 3.124

Workplace homicides

By victim characteristics, type of event, and circumstances, United States, 1993^a

	Homicides		Homicides	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,063	100%		
Victim characteristics				
Employee status				
Wage and salary workers	781	73.5		
Self-employed ^b	282	26.5		
Sex				
Male	875	82.3		
Female	188	17.7		
Race^c				
White	694	65.3		
Black	169	15.9		
Hispanic ^c	178	16.7		
Asian or Pacific Islander	120	11.3		
American Indian, Aleut, or Eskimo	6	0.6		
Other	74	7.0		
Age				
Under 16 years	6	0.6		
16 to 17 years	11	1.0		
18 to 19 years	16	1.5		
20 to 24 years	89	8.4		
25 to 34 years	291	27.4		
35 to 44 years	292	27.5		
45 to 54 years	191	18.0		
55 to 64 years	107	10.1		
65 years and older	60	5.6		
Type of event				
Shooting ^d	872	82.0%		
Stabbing ^e	96	9.0		
Beating	32	3.0		
Other ^f	64	6.0		
Type of circumstance^h				
Work associates				
Co-worker, former co-worker	59	5.6		
Customer and client	43	4.0		
Personal acquaintances				
Husband, ex-husband	15	1.4		
Boyfriend, ex-boyfriend	11	1.0		
Other ^g	17	1.6		
Police in the line of duty				
Police in the line of duty	67	6.3		
Security guards in the line of duty				
Security guards in the line of duty	52	4.9		
Robberies and miscellaneous crimes				
Robberies and miscellaneous crimes	793	74.6		

Note: These data were collected through the 1993 Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with numerous Federal and State agencies. States are responsible for data collection, followup, and coding. States obtain information from death certificates, workers' compensation reports, and other reports provided by State administrative agencies. Information is also obtained from Federal agencies, such as the Department of Labor's Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Employment Standards Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, and the U.S. Coast Guard. Self-employed and unpaid family workers, who are not covered by a State or Federal agency are included by searching death certificates, medical examiner, and autopsy reports.

To ensure an accurate count of fatal occupational injuries, the census program requires that the work relationship be substantiated by two or more independent source documents or one source document and a followup questionnaire. For fatalities with only one source document, the case is included in the national database only if the State and the Bureau of Labor Statistics agree that there is sufficient information to determine that the fatality is work-related.

Homicide is defined as intentionally taking another's life or killing another while committing a crime.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses or members of partnerships.

^cPersons identified as Hispanic may be of any race, therefore detail may not add to total.

^dIncludes shootings using all types of firearms such as shotguns and pistols.

^eIncludes knives, screwdrivers, picks, scissors, and shards of material used as a weapon.

^fIncludes persons, crowbars, pipes, hammers, bats, rocks, and objects identified as "blunt objects."

^g"Other" includes types of events such as strangulations, fires, and being run over by a car.

^hSome cases listed under "work associates," "personal acquaintances," and "police in the line of duty" may also qualify as robberies or other crimes.

ⁱIncludes other relatives, friends, and acquaintances.

Source: Guy Toscano and Janice Windau, "The Changing Character of Fatal Work Injuries," *Monthly Labor Review* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, October 1994), pp. 24-28; Guy Toscano and William Weber, "Violence in the Workplace," *Compensation and Working Conditions* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor, April 1995), p. 1, Table 2, and p. 7; and data provided by U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.125

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 15 to 24 years of age

By age group and sex, United States, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, and 1992

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1992
15 to 19 years of age	2.7	3.6	5.9	8.5	11.1	10.8
Male	3.5	5.6	8.8	13.8	18.1	17.8
Female	1.8	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.4
20 to 24 years of age	6.2	7.1	12.2	16.1	15.1	14.9
Male	9.3	11.5	19.2	26.8	25.7	25.6
Female	3.3	2.9	5.6	5.5	4.1	3.9

Note: These data are based on information from all death certificates filed in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The mortality data files are maintained by the National Center for Health Statistics at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Rates were calculated from decennial census counts from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The rates for 1992 were calculated from postcensal population estimates from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, "Programs for the Prevention of Suicide Among Adolescents and Young Adults," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Washington, DC: USGPO, Apr. 22, 1992), p. 3; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.126

Suicide rate (per 100,000 persons in each age group) for persons 10 years of age and older

By age group, sex, and race, United States, 1992

Age groups	Total	Sex		Race			Race and sex					
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	White		Black		Other	
							Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
10 to 14 years	1.7	2.4	0.9	1.8	1.2	0.7	2.6	1.0	2.0	0.4	1.1	0.2
15 to 19 years	10.8	17.8	3.4	11.2	8.4	11.4	18.4	3.7	14.8	1.9	17.4	5.0
20 to 24 years	14.9	25.6	3.9	15.6	11.7	13.8	26.6	4.0	21.2	2.4	21.1	6.2
25 to 29 years	14.2	24.0	4.3	14.9	11.2	10.1	25.0	4.5	20.4	2.7	15.4	5.0
30 to 34 years	14.8	24.0	5.7	15.7	11.8	8.1	25.0	6.1	21.0	3.8	12.4	4.0
35 to 39 years	15.1	24.1	6.2	16.2	10.0	8.0	25.5	6.8	18.0	3.0	12.3	4.1
40 to 44 years	15.1	23.2	7.1	16.3	9.1	6.9	24.8	7.7	15.5	3.6	9.7	4.4
45 to 49 years	14.7	22.4	7.2	15.8	7.8	7.7	23.9	7.7	12.7	3.7	11.0	4.8
50 to 54 years	14.7	22.5	7.4	15.9	6.6	7.8	24.1	8.1	12.0	2.2	9.3	6.5
55 to 59 years	14.7	23.6	6.6	16.3	4.4	5.1	25.8	7.3	7.9	1.7	7.9	2.6
60 to 64 years	15.0	24.6	6.5	16.1	6.7	6.9	26.3	7.0	12.5	2.3	8.3	5.9
65 to 69 years	15.6	27.4	6.0	16.8	5.9	7.2	29.5	6.4	10.8	2.4	9.2	5.6
70 to 74 years	17.5	33.0	5.8	18.7	6.3	7.7	35.1	6.2	13.2	1.7	13.8	3.0
75 to 79 years	21.6	45.1	6.1	23.1	6.6	12.6	48.0	6.5	16.3	1.0	17.4	9.0
80 to 84 years	24.6	58.4	6.4	25.9	8.3	24.6	61.6	6.7	22.3	1.0	41.2	11.1
85 years of age and older	21.9	62.8	6.1	23.2	7.1	13.0	67.6	6.3	17.1	3.0	22.2	7.1

Note: See Note, table 3.125.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Table 3.127

High school students reporting suicidal thoughts and suicidal behavior in last 12 months

By sex, race, ethnicity, and grade level, United States, 1993

	Thought seriously about attempting suicide			Made a suicide plan			Attempted suicide one or more times			Suicide attempt required medical attention		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
National	24.1%	18.8%	29.6%	19.0%	15.3%	22.9%	8.6%	5.0%	12.5%	2.7%	1.6%	3.8%
Race, ethnicity												
White, non-Hispanic	24.2	19.1	29.7	19.1	15.7	22.8	7.7	4.4	11.3	2.4	1.4	3.6
Black, non-Hispanic	19.9	15.4	24.5	16.0	12.4	19.5	8.4	5.4	11.2	3.0	2.0	4.0
Hispanic	26.0	17.9	34.1	20.0	13.7	26.6	13.6	7.4	19.7	3.7	2.0	5.5
Grade level												
9th grade	24.2	17.7	30.9	19.2	13.5	25.0	10.1	5.8	14.4	2.8	2.1	3.5
10th grade	24.7	18.0	31.6	19.0	15.0	23.2	9.4	5.9	13.1	3.2	1.3	5.1
11th grade	24.6	20.6	28.9	19.8	16.7	23.3	8.3	3.4	13.6	2.4	1.1	3.9
12th grade	22.7	18.3	27.3	17.7	15.5	20.1	6.7	4.5	9.1	2.2	1.5	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.54. For survey methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 6.

Source: Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 1993," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 No. SS-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Mar. 24, 1995), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.128

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-93

	Total number of robberies	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
			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
1992	653,323	100	40	11	10	40
1993	594,850	100	42	10	10	38

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

^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 and p. 192; *1992*, p. 29, Table 2.21 and p. 196; *1993*, p. 29, Table 2.22 and p. 196 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.129

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1993

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Total	100.0%	42.4%	10.0%	9.5%	38.2%
Northeast	100.0	36.7	13.5	8.9	41.0
Midwest	100.0	46.9	6.9	9.8	36.3
South	100.0	47.1	8.1	8.3	36.6
West	100.0	40.3	10.1	11.3	38.2

Note: See Note, table 3.94. 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 29, Table 2.22.

Table 3.130

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-93

	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	395,680	100	51	16	4	6	12	1	10
1976	359,674	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	479,348	100	54	13	3	6	10	1	12
1988	461,184	100	54	12	3	6	10	1	13
1989	498,578	100	55	12	3	6	10	1	13
1990	599,100	100	56	12	3	6	10	2	12
1991	636,185	100	58	12	3	6	10	2	12
1992	636,079	100	56	12	2	5	10	2	13
1993	577,925	100	55	12	2	5	10	2	13

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94, 3.103, and 3.108.

^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, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18; 1991, p. 201, Table 23; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.131

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-93

	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 (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
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	986,353	100	24	18	31	27
1992	1,056,570	100	25	18	31	26
1993	994,439	100	25	18	31	26

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

^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 and p. 192; 1992, p. 32, Table 2.23 and p. 196; 1993, p. 32, Table 2.24 and p. 196 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.132

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1993

Region	Total ^a	Firearm	Type of weapon used		
			Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Total	100.0%	25.1%	17.6%	31.0%	26.3%
Northeast	100	17.2	21.1	32.3	29.4
Midwest	100	28.2	16.8	31.7	23.3
South	100	26.8	18.5	31.2	23.5
West	100	24.7	13.6	27.9	33.8

Note: See Note, table 3.94. 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*, 1993 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 32, Table 2.24.

Table 3.133

Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-93

	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
1992	2,667,173	100	21	29	16	16	9	9
1993	2,413,232	100	21	29	16	16	8	10

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

^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; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.134

Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police

By type of target, United States, 1973-93

	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
1992	7,100,352	100	1	1	16	23	14	6	14	1	25
1993	6,635,120	100	1	1	15	23	14	6	13	1	26

Note: See Notes, tables 3.94 and 3.108.

^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; 1992, p. 205, Table 23; 1993, p. 205, Table 23 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.135

Motor vehicle registrations and thefts

United States, 1980-93

	Number of motor vehicle registrations	Estimated number of thefts	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
1992	193,775,000	1,610,800	1:120	831
1993	198,041,338	1,561,000	1:127	788

Note: Data on motor vehicle thefts were obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Figures for number of thefts include motorcycles; beginning in 1993, figures for number of registrations also include motorcycles.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *1993 Highway Statistics* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994), p. II-3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.136

Financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States, 1986-94

	Number of cases pending	Number of major cases pending ^a	Number of convictions	Number of pretrial diversions ^b	Reported total dollar losses ^b	Number of failed financial institutions under investigation
1986	7,286	2,948	1,957	NA	\$606,154,566	202
1987	7,622	3,393	2,309	NA	860,599,398	282
1988	7,385	3,446	2,197	NA	2,191,756,491	357
1989	7,819	3,605	2,174	NA	1,284,101,771	404
1990	7,613	3,672	2,461	NA	1,177,944,154	530
1991	8,678	4,336	2,559	NA	2,280,551,788	670
1992	9,772	5,071	2,594	261	NA	756
1993	10,088	5,405	3,120	311	NA	651
1994	9,286	4,926	2,884	291	NA	531

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. Beginning in 1992, all data are reported for the fiscal year.

^aMajor cases include those in which the amount of fraud or loss was \$100,000 or greater; or the defendant was an officer, director, or owner (including shareholders); or the schemes involved multiple borrowers in the same institution; or the case involved other major factors.

^bThe Source did not report pretrial diversions prior to 1992 and did not report dollar losses for 1992, 1993, and 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Annual Report, Fiscal Year 1992*, pp. 131-133; *Fiscal Year 1993*, pp. 153-155; *Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1994*, pp. 99-101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.137

Major financial institution fraud matters handled by U.S. attorneys

By type of institution, fiscal years 1989-94 (aggregate)

	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions
Information/indictments	4,037	1,124	2,734	179
Defendants				
Charged	5,736	1,775	3,734	227
Convicted	4,919	1,491	3,233	195
Acquitted	189	111	77	1
High-ranking officers^a				
Charged	1,626	506	992	128
Convicted	1,465	427	922	116
Acquitted	47	28	19	0
Sentences to incarceration	3,427	1,013	2,269	145
Sentences without incarceration	1,033	356	643	34
Fines ^b	\$38,329	\$25,534	\$12,551	\$,244
Restitution ^b	\$2,280,411	\$1,068,223	\$1,191,373	\$20,815

Note: See Note, table 3.136. Major cases include those in which the amount of fraud or loss was \$100,000 or greater; or the defendant was an officer, director, or owner (including shareholders); or the schemes involved multiple borrowers in the same institution; or the case involved other major factors.

^aIncludes chief executive officers, chairpersons of boards, presidents, directors, and other officers.

^bDollar amounts in millions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.138

Defendants charged and convicted in major financial institution fraud prosecutions handled by U.S. attorneys

By type of institution, fiscal years 1989-94

Fiscal year	Defendants charged				Defendants convicted			
	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions	Total	Savings and loans	Banks	Credit unions
Total	5,736	1,775	3,734	227	4,919	1,491	3,233	195
1989	419	187	223	9	266	112	149	5
1990	791	335	439	17	649	259	377	13
1991	1,085	349	689	47	855	290	528	37
1992	1,430	418	953	59	1,185	333	796	56
1993	1,146	314	788	44	1,100	305	757	38
1994	865	172	642	51	864	192	626	46

Note: See Notes, tables 3.136 and 3.137.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, *Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 5, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.139

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act^a

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1986-93

Jurisdiction	1986				1987				1988				1989			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor-tion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor-tion ^a
Total	5,672	397	209	78	6,078	312	187	73	6,549	288	158	67	6,691	273	142	65
Alabama	37	5	4	1	32	5	3	1	33	6	6	2	37	7	3	1
Alaska	14	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Arizona	170	32	1	2	153	9	4	4	147	1	1	1	193	2	3	0
Arkansas	27	6	1	1	34	1	0	2	28	1	1	1	18	10	1	1
California	2,009	70	17	17	2,019	53	23	8	2,086	50	21	16	2,104	45	12	14
Colorado	56	5	6	2	81	5	3	4	65	2	1	2	71	3	2	1
Connecticut	37	0	0	0	34	1	5	0	42	0	5	0	56	2	1	0
Delaware	8	1	2	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	27	1	0	0
District of Columbia	19	1	0	0	28	2	0	2	13	2	0	0	26	1	2	0
Florida	382	28	8	4	514	8	14	1	571	8	9	2	520	16	8	5
Georgia	121	5	2	4	159	3	6	4	147	4	3	3	149	4	1	1
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	49	4	0	2	65	1	4	0	32	1	0	0	28	1	1	0
Idaho	9	0	1	0	15	2	1	0	17	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
Illinois	48	4	12	1	57	7	14	3	69	6	9	1	101	12	4	1
Indiana	64	21	3	2	54	10	2	0	68	11	7	1	77	6	2	0
Iowa	26	2	1	0	23	4	2	0	9	4	0	0	11	6	0	0
Kansas	19	6	0	1	29	11	1	3	23	0	0	2	28	2	2	0
Kentucky	45	4	20	0	59	6	4	1	40	8	2	0	35	7	2	1
Louisiana	64	5	2	1	54	8	3	1	51	5	8	1	58	1	6	0
Maine	8	1	2	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
Maryland	150	17	6	0	180	2	4	0	154	2	1	3	185	6	13	1
Massachusetts	98	6	4	0	95	4	6	0	178	2	8	0	198	5	5	0
Michigan	135	8	10	2	83	3	6	0	199	9	12	0	270	6	24	1
Minnesota	50	3	2	0	31	11	3	0	21	1	3	0	49	4	0	0
Mississippi	22	6	5	0	30	2	0	0	26	4	1	0	41	0	4	0
Missouri	33	7	2	2	56	8	5	2	68	5	2	1	53	4	1	1
Montana	3	1	3	0	5	0	1	0	8	0	2	1	13	0	0	0
Nebraska	15	1	0	1	10	1	1	1	14	0	1	0	13	5	2	0
Nevada	65	2	1	0	59	2	1	0	57	10	0	2	55	0	2	0
New Hampshire	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	8	1	1	0	5	0	0	0
New Jersey	56	4	4	3	54	1	8	1	59	1	11	0	79	9	2	1
New Mexico	14	1	2	0	26	1	0	0	32	2	1	0	64	4	0	9
New York	274	11	11	0	675	15	8	0	633	36	6	3	515	15	4	2
North Carolina	90	9	2	4	118	7	7	1	96	14	4	3	164	4	3	2
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	163	17	5	3	144	17	8	4	247	18	9	0	168	17	2	1
Oklahoma	29	9	3	0	54	4	3	0	50	0	0	0	73	4	0	0
Oregon	328	2	0	2	188	2	5	5	353	3	0	1	189	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	168	13	6	4	104	14	9	0	136	13	6	3	183	12	3	2
Puerto Rico	15	1	0	0	18	3	0	1	16	4	0	2	35	1	1	0
Rhode Island	5	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	22	0	0	1	14	0	0	0
South Carolina	27	4	2	0	34	13	2	2	30	8	2	2	59	3	0	3
South Dakota	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Tennessee	84	6	11	5	74	11	4	5	69	5	4	0	120	11	4	0
Texas	251	27	9	9	236	20	7	4	173	17	7	8	183	16	9	8
Utah	32	1	2	0	15	1	0	1	23	3	0	0	24	4	1	4
Vermont	4	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	116	13	2	2	107	7	1	1	143	12	2	4	106	5	1	2
Washington	167	14	9	3	183	4	2	4	214	3	1	1	191	6	2	2
West Virginia	14	3	0	0	11	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	21	2	0	0
Wisconsin	40	10	26	0	40	19	4	1	44	6	0	0	47	2	9	1
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	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, mutual savings banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Violations of the Hobbs Act involve extortion and kidnaping of bank officials or their families.

^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, 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; "January 1, 1992-December 31, 1992," pp. 11-13; "January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993," pp. 10-12. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1990				1991				1992				1993			
Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extor- tion ^a
7,837	279	119	72	9,388	298	124	57	9,063	361	88	48	8,647	310	78	39
39	6	1	0	50	4	1	0	74	8	3	0	47	7	1	0
11	1	0	0	29	0	1	1	13	1	4	0	8	1	0	0
224	14	0	1	274	18	0	0	250	3	0	1	239	2	1	0
20	7	2	0	32	4	1	2	36	15	5	0	29	9	0	0
2,656	53	25	11	3,392	25	11	5	3,401	41	10	13	3,050	23	11	5
69	3	1	1	70	1	1	2	69	0	0	2	85	2	0	2
62	1	2	0	93	1	0	0	79	5	1	1	62	2	1	6
13	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	16	2	0	0
31	0	1	0	49	2	2	1	37	1	0	1	27	1	0	0
744	7	5	8	773	6	10	7	518	2	7	6	689	9	7	1
111	10	1	2	181	5	2	0	138	6	1	2	187	10	2	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
17	2	0	0	46	2	0	0	24	0	0	0	55	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	14	2	1	0	12	3	1	0	9	2	1	0
101	2	6	1	143	5	9	2	108	6	2	0	133	8	2	0
97	3	4	6	97	8	3	1	99	13	1	1	96	13	3	2
19	4	0	1	18	4	1	0	12	1	0	1	10	3	2	0
30	0	0	0	38	9	0	0	56	6	0	0	30	1	0	0
22	13	1	2	39	3	0	0	35	7	1	0	48	5	1	0
48	3	4	0	40	1	5	1	39	2	2	0	67	3	7	0
5	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	1	0	0
191	6	4	1	184	8	4	3	209	8	3	1	322	12	1	1
259	2	0	0	184	8	1	0	235	3	0	1	150	3	1	2
187	8	8	3	221	7	4	3	305	11	5	2	220	9	8	5
75	5	4	0	84	10	3	0	45	11	1	1	67	7	0	0
17	1	1	0	31	6	1	0	25	2	3	0	39	2	2	0
58	14	4	0	56	16	2	2	85	13	2	3	53	2	1	1
5	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
9	5	4	0	24	3	2	1	18	3	2	1	21	4	0	0
68	4	0	2	120	3	2	1	122	8	1	1	128	3	0	0
13	2	0	0	15	4	0	0	6	1	0	0	4	0	1	0
97	18	4	3	107	10	1	4	113	8	5	0	103	17	1	0
63	0	1	0	25	3	0	0	33	2	0	0	32	3	0	1
694	6	7	2	630	24	4	1	598	63	3	2	675	40	0	1
198	10	2	5	252	12	1	0	322	14	2	2	232	7	4	0
2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0
247	14	5	4	289	13	13	3	287	17	10	0	268	12	2	0
37	10	0	1	35	5	5	1	30	1	1	0	28	1	5	1
171	0	1	1	180	0	2	0	257	2	0	0	232	0	0	0
204	9	5	2	333	14	7	1	271	15	2	0	202	15	3	2
20	0	0	0	60	0	0	1	48	0	0	0	38	0	0	0
14	0	1	0	10	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	14	1	0	0
73	6	1	3	94	4	2	0	79	7	1	0	88	10	0	1
2	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
150	7	0	0	158	4	0	3	158	7	2	0	106	8	2	0
192	7	9	1	251	21	15	6	211	25	3	3	181	28	5	3
21	2	0	1	53	8	0	3	17	1	0	1	36	1	1	4
1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
160	5	0	1	180	4	2	1	162	4	0	0	134	4	0	0
218	2	0	0	300	1	1	1	302	4	1	0	265	3	0	0
11	2	0	2	13	1	0	0	8	1	1	0	5	2	0	0
57	3	3	5	84	4	2	0	86	5	5	1	87	7	2	0
1	1	0	1	4	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0

Table 3.140

Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of victim, United States, 1993

Type of victim	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	214	18	152
Customer	32	1	45
Employee	109	0	84
Employee family	0	0	3
Perpetrator	28	13	X
Law officer	18	1	0
Guard	21	0	9
Other	6	3	11

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 5, 6. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.141

Assaults on Federal officers

By department and agency, 1979-93

Department and agency	Number of officers assaulted														
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	622	724	728	712	580	621	308	629	690	880	751 ^a	1,154 ^a	683 ^a	661 ^a	766
U.S. Department of the Interior															
Bureau of Indian Affairs	25	19	29	22	11	47	30	9	33	35	33	38	96	167	199
National Park Service	15	13	22	19	?	20	6	6	9	9	8	5	(b)	110	104
National Park Service	10	9	7	3	4	27	24	3	24	26	25	33	96	57	95
U.S. Department of Justice															
Bureau of Prisons	208	243	316	252	143	143	211	192	310	312	570	968	404	376	354
Drug Enforcement Administration	99	120	111	115	59	60	51	61	33	146	161	185	(d)	(d)	(d)
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2	52	95	63	18	32	92	53	80	70	77	65	47	66	94
Immigration and Naturalization Service	43	37	42	40	22	32	32	37	14	18	17	24	31	50	24
U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney	41	19	46	22	18	14	21	31	118	37	288	409	296	228 ^d	210
U.S. Marshals Service	4	9	8	4	5	4	8	7	45	6	6	269 ^h	(d)	(d)	(d)
U.S. Marshals Service	19	6	14	8	21	4	7	4	20	35	21	16	30	32	26
U.S. Department of the Treasury															
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	358	406	333	395	396	438	524	369	270	467	99	73	127	89	181
Internal Revenue Service	32	28	31	9	15	5	17	16	5	7	18	7	31	36	69
U.S. Customs Service	254	316	251	347	334	409	465	323	220	391	18 ⁱ	3	1	9	10
U.S. Secret Service	36	25	25	15	19	3	15	4	21	51	21	35	5	7	67
U.S. Secret Service	36	37	26	24	28	21	27	26	24	18	42	28	21	37	35
Judicial branch	10	28	24	22	21	19	23	23	41	26	23	36	(d)	(d)	(d)
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	7	8	8	16	17	5	7
U.S. Postal Service															
Postal Inspectors	21	28	26	21	9	12	10	26	29	32	18	23	39	24	25
Postal Security Police	4	13	4	6	2	1	5	5	10	13	7	6	(j)	(j)	(j)
Postal Security Police	17	15	22	15	7	11	5	21	19	19	11	17	(j)	(j)	(j)

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, the variation in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures is due to changes in reporting procedures.

^bCovers only Border Patrol Division.

^cIncrease in U.S. and Assistant U.S. attorney figures due to change in reporting procedures.

^dDecrease in Internal Revenue Service figures due to change in reporting procedures.

^eBeginning in 1991, the U.S. Postal Service no longer differentiates between Inspectors and Security Police in its report.

^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.

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; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987, p. 51; 1989, p. 61; 1990, p. 51; 1992, p. 73; 1993, p. 77; 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	1992	1993
539	592	593	611	547	555	533	456	599	676	568 ^a	462 ^a	547 ^a	653 ^a	693
22	20	25	21	17	46	26	9	30	35	31	32	(a)	126	186
18	12	17	18	14	25	7	6	8	6	7	4	(b)	70	109
4	8	8	3	3	21	19	3	22	29	24	28	(c)	56	77
169	184	249	220	131	115	147	134	270	128 ^a	414	313	415	410	323
79	102	99	101	58	55	42	44	31	(e)	130	184	(d)	(d)	(d)
2	35	64	47	19	21	45	36	66	53	46	44	26	40	61
36	23	40	34	17	19	29	16	10	15	12	15	19	50	23
36	17	34	22	16	12	18	25	110	30	208	39	345	297 ^d	217
2	4	2	10	5	4	6	10	32	3	5	14 ^h	(d)	(d)	(d)
14	3	10	6	16	4	7	3	21	27	13	17	25	23	22
330	352	273	332	370	359	329	263	231	455	87	69	89	91	155
25	30	19	11	8	5	10	12	5	7	14	9	31	42	76
241	277	217	290	324	331	291	230	193	391	18 ⁱ	3	2	9	8
39	22	16	12	17	6	8	2	9	44	23	34	30	5	42
25	23	21	19	21	17	20	19	24	13	32	23	26	35	29
4	17	23	22	22	15	16	13	32	20	12	17	(d)	(d)	(d)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	6	9	7	6	6	11	17	5	7
14	19	23	16	7	12	9	28	29	32	18	20	26	21	22
3	9	4	5	1	1	4	7	10	13	7	4	(j)	(j)	(j)
11	10	19	11	6	11	5	21	19	19	11	16	(j)	(j)	(j)

Table 3.142

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-93

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-93 ^{a,b}	12,465	1,399	3,949	292	671	5,169	576	31	378
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
1992 ^c	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	4	4	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	7	39	0	19	0	5
1991 ^b	189	7	137	2	19	0	14	0	10
1992 ^c	176	9	118	4	14	0	26	0	5
1993	215	20	150	0	6	2	14	7	16
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	91	17	59	101	35	1	6
1992 ^c	481	89	144	10	51	143	37	0	7
1993	547	83	187	7	11	166	30	1	62

Note: See Note, table 3.141. 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, data from 1991 and beyond 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.

^cData reported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service include the Border Patrol Division only.

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; 1992, p. 75; 1993, p. 79; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.143

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-94

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 ^a
Total	1,346	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	74	78	66	66	71	63	70	76
Disturbance calls	218	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	7	23	7	13	10	17	11	10	8
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	116	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	10	4	5	5	8	2	5	NA
Family quarrels	94	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	2	13	3	8	5	9	9	5	NA
Arrest situations	542	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33	24	30	14	26	29	31
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	60	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	6	3	0	1	3	5	1	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	200	15	19	22	17	14	11	9	12	9	4	7	8	13	4	10	10	16
Drug-related matters	91	6	3	9	2	5	6	4	6	7	4	12	7	5	3	3	3	3
Attempting other arrests	191	15	15	10	13	14	10	18	7	9	13	11	9	11	4	8	15	9
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	57	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	6	2	6	2	1	2
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	190	8	9	16	10	11	10	12	9	11	5	23	10	9	10	7	15	15
Ambush situations	127	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	4	4	6	4	8	11	7	4	7
Entrapment/premeditation	71	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	3	2	2	2	5	5	2	NA
Unprovoked attack	49	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	6	6	2	2	NA
Mentally deranged	27	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4
Traffic pursuits/stops	184	14	15	17	12	12	11	8	16	10	8	6	7	6	13	10	10	9

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. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^a1994 data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 1987, p. 17; 1990, p. 17; 1993, p. 29; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.144

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1984-93
(aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							Off-duty
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	704	84	232	115	3	9	46	116	99
Disturbance calls	119	26	38	38	0	0	1	6	10
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	57	13	11	19	0	0	1	6	7
Family quarrels	62	13	27	19	0	0	0	0	3
Arrest situations	271	25	47	43	3	4	14	80	55
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	26	6	11	3	0	0	0	3	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	86	8	14	8	1	2	3	7	43
Drug-related matters	54	4	3	5	0	0	7	35	0
Attempting other arrests	105	7	19	27	2	2	4	35	9
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	37	6	9	1	0	1	11	9	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	111	10	50	18	0	3	7	13	10
Ambush situations	63	4	20	3	0	1	11	6	18
Entrapment/premeditation	32	2	9	3	0	1	4	1	12
Unprovoked attack	31	2	11	0	0	0	7	5	6
Mentally deranged	9	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	94	10	65	10	0	0	2	1	6

Note: See Note, table 3.143.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1993*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 30.

Table 3.145

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1993

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	70	10	19	12	1	4	1	13	10
Disturbance calls	10	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bar fights, man with gun, etc.	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Family quarrels	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest situations	29	0	3	6	1	2	1	9	7
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	10	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	6
Drug-related matters	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Attempting other arrests	15	0	2	3	1	2	0	6	1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	15	3	6	2	0	1	0	1	2
Ambush situations	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Entrapment/premeditation	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unprovoked attack	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mentally deranged	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	10	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.143.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1993*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 31.

Table 3.146

Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed

By selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-93^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)	1992 (N=62)	1993 (N=70)
Race																
White	91%	88%	86%	85%	84%	84%	85%	88%	89%	90%	91%	89%	80%	87%	82%	86%
Black	9	9	13	14	15	13	14	10	11	10	9	11	18	13	16	14
Other ^b	0	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2 ^c	0	2	0
Sex																
Male	100	99	99	98	97	100	94	96	98	100	97	97	98	96	100	94
Female	0	1	1	2	3	0	6	4	2	0	3	3	2	4	0	6
Age^d																
Under age 25	14	9	12	13	9	10	6	5	8	11	15	4	5	7	6	6
25 to 30 years	30	20	26	23	24	30	28	26	30	26	15	20	14	27	21	37
31 to 40 years	30	41	43	42	44	45	40	35	29	32	40	38	42	37	39	33
41 years and older	26	30	19	22	23	15	26	35	33	32	30	38	40	30	34	21
Length of service^e																
Less than 1 year of service	10	10	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	8	4	3	3	6	6	3
1 to 4 years of service	29	24	29	34	25	38	30	20	33	22	31	23	26	38	22	34
5 to 10 years of service	30	40	42	33	38	32	40	24	30	29	22	29	26	24	24	24
Over 10 years of service	31	26	27	29	32	26	24	49	32	41	40	44	45	31	44	34
In uniform	80	71	69	80	52	80	75	73	67	79	68	67	63	73	64	81
Wearing protective body armor	NA	NA	NA	12	15	25	24	19	24	25	26	32	25	34	27	56

Note: See Note, table 3.143.

^a Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^b Includes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.^c For 1990, other was specified as Asian.^d For 1993, age was not reported for two cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.^e For some years, length of service was not reported for as many as three cases. Percents are computed on total number of cases and therefore may not total 100.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; *1992*, p. 35; *1993*, p. 35; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.147

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1984-93 (aggregate) and 1993

Characteristics of persons identified	1984 to 1993		1993	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	942	100%	83	100%
Age				
Under age 18	94	10	17	20
18 to 29 years	512	54	39	47
Sex				
Male	913	97	82	99
Female	29	3	1	1
Race				
White	507	54	35	43
Black	410	44	47	57
Other ^a	25	3	0	0
Prior record				
Prior criminal arrest	683	72	55	66
Convicted on prior criminal charges	529	56	31	37
Prior arrest for crime of violence	348	37	20	24
On parole or probation at time of killing	220	23	12	14
Prior arrest on murder charge	46	5	3	4
Prior arrest on drug law violation	233	25	26	31
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	111	12	15	18
Prior arrest for weapons violation	355	38	27	33

Note: See Note, table 3.143. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because all ages are not represented in the table. Offenders may fall in multiple categories for prior record.

^aIncludes Asian, Pacific Islander, American Indian, and Alaskan Native.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1993*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 36. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.148

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By type of disposition, United States, 1982-91 (aggregate)^a

Type of disposition	Number	Percent
Persons identified	1,003 ^b	100%
Fugitives	4	(c)
Justifiably killed	136	14
Committed suicide	54	5
Arrested and charged	808	81
Persons arrested and charged	808	100
Guilty of murder	591	73
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	74	9
Guilty of crime other than murder	38	5
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	70	9
Committed to mental institution	14	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	12	1
Died in custody	9	1

Note: See Note, table 3.143.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne offender was murdered while at large.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1993*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 37. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.149

Law enforcement officers accidentally killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-94

	Total	Circumstances at scene of incident								
		Automobile accidents	Motorcycle accidents	Aircraft accidents	Struck by vehicles (traffic stops, road blocks, etc.)	Struck by vehicles (directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.)	Accidental shootings (crossfires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps)	Accidental shootings (training sessions)	Accidental shootings (self-inflicted)	Other (falls, drownings, etc.)
Total	1,013	432	71	119	97	106	52	12	9	59
1980	61	35	2	6	6	6	4	0	1	1
1981	66	21	3	11	12	11	3	0	3	2
1982	72	22	6	11	12	11	3	1	1	5
1983	72	28	8	10	10	8	1	3	1	3
1984	75	34	6	11	6	6	5	1	1	5
1985	70	32	3	8	9	10	3	1	1	3
1986	67	24	5	12	2	10	8	2	0	4
1987	74	36	5	5	7	11	4	1	0	5
1988	77	35	6	7	7	9	6	0	1	6
1989	79	43	5	10	8	4	4	0	0	5
1990	67	27	10	7	6	9	4	1	0	3
1991	52	24	6	6	5	3	1	0	0	7
1992	66	34	5	5	6	5	3	0	0	8
1993	59	37	1	10	1	3	3	2	0	2
1994 ^a	56	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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. Some data were revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^a1994 data are preliminary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, p. 47; *1993*, p. 63; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Table 3.150

Law enforcement officers assaulted

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1993^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	Personal weapon
Total	66,975	4,002	1,574	7,551	53,848
Percent of total	100%	6.0	2.4	11.3	80.4
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	21,285	950	730	1,778	17,827
Percent	100%	4.5	3.4	8.4	83.8
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,120	99	34	209	778
Percent	100%	8.8	3.0	18.7	69.5
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1,178	392	30	123	633
Percent	100%	33.3	2.5	10.4	53.7
Attempting other arrests	13,775	597	200	1,196	11,782
Percent	100%	4.3	1.5	8.7	85.5
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	831	36	39	149	607
Percent	100%	4.3	4.7	17.9	73.0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,199	59	58	406	6,676
Percent	100%	0.8	0.8	5.6	92.7
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,131	587	144	768	4,632
Percent	100%	9.6	2.3	12.5	75.6
Ambush (no warning)	371	169	14	120	68
Percent	100%	45.6	3.8	32.3	18.3
Mentally deranged	1,085	66	68	116	835
Percent	100%	6.1	6.3	10.7	77.0
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,959	322	66	1,547	4,024
Percent	100%	5.4	1.1	26.0	67.5
All other	8,041	725	191	1,139	5,986
Percent	100%	9.0	2.4	14.2	74.4

Note: These data are based on 9,809 agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program for all 12 months of 1993. These agencies cover approximately 82 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1993*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 69.

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

Table 3.151

Law enforcement officers assaulted

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1993^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	66,975	16,014	14,771	22,770	1,176	2,956	3,205	6,083
Percent of total	100%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	21,285	5,112	4,728	9,545	253	312	406	929
Percent	31.8%	31.9	32.0	41.9	21.5	10.6	12.7	15.3
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,120	331	230	423	14	42	42	38
Percent	1.7%	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.6
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1,178	455	114	227	22	141	113	106
Percent	1.8%	2.8	0.8	1.0	1.9	4.8	3.5	1.7
Attempting other arrests	13,775	3,777	2,809	4,292	262	1,018	494	1,123
Percent	20.6%	23.6	19.0	18.8	22.3	34.4	15.4	18.5
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	831	177	117	261	10	76	47	143
Percent	1.2%	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	2.6	1.5	2.4
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	7,199	1,110	1,250	1,739	104	290	722	1,984
Percent	10.7%	6.9	8.5	7.6	8.8	9.8	22.5	32.6
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	6,131	1,619	1,417	1,898	207	433	224	333
Percent	9.2%	10.1	9.6	8.3	17.6	14.6	7.0	5.5
Ambush (no warning)	371	142	86	42	9	27	37	28
Percent	0.6%	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.5
Mentally deranged	1,085	384	151	369	16	21	36	108
Percent	1.6%	2.4	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.8
Traffic pursuits and stops	5,959	1,344	1,865	2,236	79	107	145	183
Percent	8.9%	8.4	12.6	9.8	6.7	3.6	4.5	3.0
All other	8,041	1,563	2,004	1,738	200	485	939	1,108
Percent	12.0%	9.8	13.6	7.6	17.0	16.5	29.3	18.2

Note: See Note, table 3.150.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1993*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 70.^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.152

Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury

By type of weapon used, 1980-93

	Total victims	Type of weapon used			
		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	3,682	59,101	1,641	7,390
1991	62,852	3,532	50,813	1,493	7,014
1992	81,252	4,455	66,098	2,095	8,604
1993	66,975	4,002	53,848	1,574	7,551
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
1992	36.5	25.5	36.9	30.4	40.9
1993	35.9	27.4	36.6	31.0	36.3

Note: These data are based upon the number of agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Data for 1993 are based on 9,809 agencies covering approximately 82 percent of the total population; 1992 are based on 10,862 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 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; *1993*, p. 71; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.153

Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of incident, United States, 1976-93

	Type of incident									
	Total	Bombings	Recoveries and seizures of explosives	Incendiary bombings	Thefts of explosives	Attempted bombings	Attempted incendiary bombings	Hoax devices	Noncriminal accidents	Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities
1976	2,706	870	579	352	327	319	101	67	47	44
1977	3,177	1,058	853	339	227	319	81	105	62	33
1978	3,256	963	987	446	362	287	71	47	71	22
1979	3,093	901	1,167	346	335	179	44	26	60	35
1980	2,875	922	908	368	349	163	68	11	64	22
1981	2,338	805	637	329	243	152	99	12	37	24
1982	1,762	597	503	235	201	127	41	8	40	10
1983	1,690	575	499	154	208	131	40	15	49	9
1984	1,828	648	566	155	212	144	34	10	52	7
1985	2,226	720	828	151	219	169	63	17	51	8
1986	2,432	842	879	204	170	167	58	75	31	6
1987	2,228	816	740	169	122	157	45	127	42	10
1988	2,507	912	684	196	191	189	35	253	40	7
1989	2,960	1,065	769	319	126	268	47	317	44	5
1990	3,541	1,275	896	389	138	298	100	404	36	5
1991	3,961	1,585	848	414	127	380	111	438	56	2
1992	4,638	1,911	1,066	582	93	384	112	448	39	3
1993	4,862	1,880	1,350	538	83	375	187	404	36	9

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 that occurred each year. "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, 1993, p. 89.)

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; 1993, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.154

Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By jurisdiction, 1976-93

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Alabama	7	20	21	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10	13	7	10	8	17
Alaska	8	7	9	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4	0	2	4	1	5
Arizona	11	16	14	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28	13	48	65	191	155
Arkansas	7	12	11	7	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15	8	15	12	37	12
California	140	166	161	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149	203	283	382	326	405
Colorado	25	24	37	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20	22	39	50	46	63
Connecticut	5	16	16	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14	13	7	19	26	20
Delaware	4	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5	2	7	3	7	3
District of Columbia	6	4	10	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2	0	0	9	4	4
Florida	25	25	23	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83	119	128	166	191	218
Georgia	21	21	14	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15	20	14	21	31	18
Hawaii	7	1	0	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1	2	2	7	2	28
Idaho	11	2	6	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10	1	5	8	6	6
Illinois	107	151	74	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65	53	85	122	202	155
Indiana	18	18	25	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38	41	23	39	49	47
Iowa	1	8	4	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5	23	22	42	64	57
Kansas	5	14	6	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15	17	24	22	20	13
Kentucky	61	65	90	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18	28	23	33	18	14
Louisiana	10	7	6	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9	11	24	17	40	35
Maine	6	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10	0	4	7	4	2
Maryland	21	46	25	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28	34	40	46	50	35
Massachusetts	34	25	18	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12	17	18	23	13	16
Michigan	24	43	29	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28	60	74	102	109	87
Minnesota	13	6	12	21	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7	17	25	27	30	67
Mississippi	9	4	5	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1	7	4	8	4	12
Missouri	39	58	32	38	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11	13	19	23	39	22
Montana	6	6	1	10	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10	3	12	6	6	5	11
Nebraska	2	7	3	6	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1	3	5	7	15	15
Nevada	6	6	3	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12	9	17	20	19	14
New Hampshire	2	4	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7	4	8	6	1	5
New Jersey	47	44	31	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23	35	24	54	44	34
New Mexico	7	6	11	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21	16	28	44	31	37
New York	76	100	115	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66	87	91	98	84	97
North Carolina	20	9	19	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13	18	16	14	30	19
North Dakota	0	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	2	5	4	3	3
Ohio	136	107	83	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41	48	58	59	90	74
Oklahoma	12	21	9	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21	23	25	24	17	26
Oregon	31	24	23	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27	26	30	47	39	30
Pennsylvania	35	35	38	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46	33	52	44	54	39
Rhode Island	3	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7	2	5	9	3	3
South Carolina	7	8	6	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4	6	4	7	5	8
South Dakota	2	4	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	4	7	2	1	6
Tennessee	37	29	32	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18	23	29	31	54	25
Texas	47	41	49	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60	75	72	51	109	113
Utah	6	33	19	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5	9	19	10	25	16
Vermont	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4	3	2	6	8	3
Virginia	21	40	38	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34	75	35	45	34	44
Washington	24	44	21	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40	44	44	51	47	53
West Virginia	12	12	17	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11	17	8	18	7	14
Wisconsin	11	5	21	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13	10	24	17	35	22
Wyoming	2	3	6	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6	4	3	15	5	9
Guam	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Puerto Rico	10	21	47	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7	8	13	8	12	18
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.153. 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; *1993*, pp. 14, 15 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.155

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-93

	Total actual and attempted bombings		Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value) ^a	Persons injured	Deaths
	Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	30,946	18,024	7,068	3,833	1,964	\$749,365,449	4,913	551	
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	5,352,000	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	
1992	2,989	1,911	582	384	112	12,500,000	349	26	
1993	2,980	1,860	538	375	187	518,000,000 ^e	1,323 ^f	49	

Note: Prior to 1988, detailed information concerning bombing incidents occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands was gathered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Since 1988, the FBI Bomb Data Center has collected these data. Reports of bombing incidents are gathered from State and local public safety agencies, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Military Explosive Ordnance Disposal units, 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 explosives 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.

^eThis figure includes \$510,000,000 damage done to the World Trade Center by a bomb on Feb. 26, 1993.

^fThis figure includes 1,042 persons who were injured in the World Trade Center bombing incident.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1992*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), Table 1; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *1993 Bomb Summary* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 18. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.156

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of target and device, and value of property damage, United States, 1993

Type of target	Number		Property damage
	Explosive	Incendiary	
Total	2,255	725	\$517,878,202
Residential properties			
Private residences	175	294	2,138,105
Mailboxes/other private property	989	109	290,953
Commercial properties			
Financial institutions	15	0	43,350
Commercial/retail	111	57	1,370,585
Restaurants	21	6	137,010
Offices	11	9	510,008,650 ^a
Other commercial operations	51	15	240,500
Vehicles			
Automobiles	211	131	728,445
Other vehicles	15	8	16,690
Federal government property			
Postal facility/equipment	37	5	55,147
Law enforcement/judiciary	3	0	126,500
Military facilities	6	1	0
Other Federal government	4	0	102,200
Utilities			
Electric facilities	9	1	20,300
Nuclear facilities	1	0	100
Water/sewer	4	0	1,500
Medical facilities			
Hospitals	1	0	100
Abortion clinics	2	5	141,650
Other medical facilities	1	4	2,000
Other targets			
State/local government property	36	5	31,050
Law enforcement/judiciary	24	8	138,800
Bridge/highway	41	4	5,250
Academic facilities	143	22	1,121,286
Church/synagogue/temple	9	5	2,900
Vending machines	26	0	15,325
Open area	99	20	1,770
Other	156	15	674,236
Accidental detonation/unknown target	54	1	463,800

Note: See Note, table 3.155. Includes only those incidents for which a target was clearly designated.

^aWorld Trade Center bombing damage.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *1993 Bomb Summary* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 24.

Table 3.157

Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-93

	Type of explosive											
	Blasting agents (lbs.)	Low explosives (lbs.)			High explosives (lbs.)				Detonators (each) ^a	Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	Grenades (each)	Other (lbs.) ^b
		Black powder	Smokeless powder	Boosters	Military explosives	TNT	Dynamite	Primer				
Amount stolen												
1981	24,036	325	973	494	20	0	21,317	1,461	33,990	80,356	40	291
1982	31,476	558	73	243	1,744	127	29,267	474	42,466	56,047	0	150
1983	4,975	1,034	47	1,331	64	11	25,588	821	26,455	85,813	191	0
1984	35,891	418	0	1,017	34	101	28,468	2,171	33,086	106,537	93	NA
1985	7,132	428	87	491	235 ^c	(c)	24,013	562	46,352	85,066	1	NA
1986	8,210	170	115	788	2 ^c	(c)	24,945	1,676	31,497	172,588	35	NA
1987	4,705	150	0	696	1 ^c	(c)	6,372	1,304	33,112	47,450	10	NA
1988	9,439	347	0	1,306	244 ^c	(c)	12,730	339	43,092	57,058	1	NA
1989	3,584	318	0	544	5 ^c	(c)	10,801	1,485	21,797	68,807	36	NA
1990	3,895	25	0	304	1 ^c	(c)	11,599	563	13,562	30,337	13	NA
1991	9,576	158	30	487	85 ^c	(c)	6,023	0	11,527	60,397	6	NA
1992	1,063	0	20	531	2 ^c	(c)	7,983	89	11,067	29,640	0	NA
1993	4,022	303	24	127	74 ^c	(c)	4,409	25	7,075	28,534	224	NA
Amount recovered												
1981	12,822	19	114	377	407	95	24,546	47	11,386	48,375	96	580
1982	16,046	41	6	604	2,072	589	22,574	124	17,000	82,887	138	175
1983	319	363	49	298	120	23	20,755	170	15,053	57,492	49	184
1984	3,065	319	312	87	159	145	9,962	247	12,061	79,306	402	2,319
1985	3,793	1,044	162	1,179	329 ^c	(c)	22,536	339	29,571	87,820	314	NA
1986	1,603	261	625	200	424 ^c	(c)	16,635	148	17,017	111,033	295	NA
1987	4,147	588	414	171	285 ^c	(c)	14,226	1,004	15,619	31,311	299	NA
1988	8,695	1,720	340	1,545	377 ^c	(c)	15,305	219	35,389	55,212	144	NA
1989	7,318	1,224	174	371	1,955 ^c	(c)	11,810	0	19,512	100,752	356	NA
1990	9,028	149	121	841	350 ^c	(c)	77,005	90	11,653	47,078	461	NA
1991	1,960	281	285	746	363 ^c	(c)	9,498	1	18,132	57,606	461	NA
1992	7,369	276	80	233	223 ^c	(c)	5,694	28	9,382	32,802	661	NA
1993	3,347	244	35	496	163 ^c	(c)	6,102	41	11,689	80,862	615	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.153. "Blasting agents" refers to any material or mixture of materials, consisting of fuel and oxidizer, intended for blasting purposes, not otherwise defined as an explosive (e.g., ammonium nitrate and fuel oil composition).

^aCalled blasting caps in pre-1991 editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^bMay include photoflash cartridge powder, potassium chlorate, RDX (an extremely powerful military explosive), as well as small quantities of other types of explosives.

^cMilitary explosives and TNT have been combined since 1985.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1988*, pp. 28, 35; *1993*, pp. 29 and 37, Table 18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.158

Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-93

	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
1992	45	469	22.6
1993	70	1,375	526.4

Note: See Note, table 3.153. 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. The dramatic increases in 1993 for deaths, injuries, and property damage, are due to the explosion at the World Trade Center in New York City that occurred on February 26.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, p. 9; *1990*, p. 11; and *1993*, p. 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.159

Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious structure fires

United States, 1993

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	621,500	3,980	\$7,406,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	84,500	560	2,351,000
Incendiary fires	54,000	415	1,901,000 ^a
Suspicious fires	30,500	145	450,000

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 2,771 fire departments responded to the 1993 survey. Readers are advised to consult the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which a 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. 64.)

^aIncludes fire losses that occurred during the wildfires in Southern California in October and November 1993 and the World Trade Center bombing in New York City, which together resulted in an estimated loss of \$1,039,000,000.

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States in 1993," *NFPA Journal* 88 (September/October 1994), pp. 59, 62, 64. Copyright 1994 National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.160

Arson offenses and average cost of property damage

By type of target, 1993

(11,743 agencies; 1993 estimated population 201,989,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent ^a	Average damage
Total	82,348	100.0%	\$16,616
Total structure	42,867	52.1	16,468
Single occupancy residential	17,795	21.6	13,575
Other residential	7,516	9.1	13,110
Storage	3,753	4.6	17,698
Industrial/manufacturing	681	0.8	71,993
Other commercial	4,968	6.0	33,959
Community/public	5,049	6.1	12,474
Other structure	3,105	3.8	6,034
Total mobile	21,617	26.3	4,107
Motor vehicles	20,094	24.4	3,729
Other mobile	1,523	1.8	9,094
Other	17,864	21.7	32,114

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index Offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1993, 11,743 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data are from those 11,743 agencies. Readers 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 54, Table 2.32; p. 55, Table 2.34.

Table 3.161

Arson of structures not in use

By type of structure, 1993

(11,743 agencies; 1993 estimated population 201,989,000)

Structure	Number of offenses	Structures not in use
Total	42,867	18.7%
Single occupancy residential	17,795	23.2
Other residential	7,516	13.3
Storage	3,753	23.8
Industrial/manufacturing	681	22.9
Other commercial	4,968	13.1
Community/public	5,049	8.3
Other structure	3,105	25.4

Note: See Note, table 3.160. "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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 55, Table 2.33.

Table 3.162

Terrorist incidents and preventions

United States, 1982-93

	Terrorist incidents	Suspected terrorist incidents	Terrorism preventions
Total	177	46	81
1982	51	0	3
1983	31	2	6
1984	13	3	9
1985	7	6	23
1986	25	2	9
1987	9	8	5
1988	9	5	3
1989	4	16	7
1990	7	1	5
1991	5	1	4
1992	4	0	0
1993	12	2	7

Note: A terrorist incident is a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. A suspected terrorist incident is a potential act of terrorism, responsibility for which cannot be attributed to a known or suspected terrorist group. A terrorism prevention is a documented instance in which a violent act by a known or suspected terrorist group or individual with the means and a proven propensity for violence is successfully interdicted through investigative activity. (Source, 1993, p. 28.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992*, pp. 8, 9; 1993, pp. 14, 15 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.163

Terrorist Incidents

By type of incident and target, United States, 1982-93 (aggregate)

	Number
Total	177
Type of incident	
Bombing attacks ^a	142
Malicious destruction of property	4
Acts of sabotage	2
Hostile takeover	4
Arson	8
Kidnaping; assaults; alleged assassinations; assassinations	11
Robbery; attempted robbery	5
Hijacking	1
Type of target	
Private residence/vehicle	18
Military personnel/establishments	33
Educational establishments	6
Commercial establishments	72
State and United States government buildings/property	31
Diplomatic establishments	17

Note: See Note, table 3.162.

^aIncludes detonated and undetonated devices, tear gas, pipe, and firebombs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Terrorism in the United States, 1982-1992*, p. 10; 1993, p. 16 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.164

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens

By type of casualty, 1981-94

	Total	Dead	Wounded
Total	2,206	590	1,616
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
1993	1,008 ^a	6	1,002
1994	9	4	5

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically-motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country. (Source, 1994, p. vi.) Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

^aThe bombing of the World Trade Center in New York City on Feb. 26, 1993 accounts for the dramatic increase.

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; 1993, p. 1; 1994, p. 1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.165

Results of airline passenger screening

United States, 1977-93

	Persons screened (In millions)	Weapons detected				Explosive/ incendiary devices	Other dangerous articles	Persons arrested		Other offenses detected		
		Firearms	Handguns	Long guns	Other			For carrying firearms/ explosives	For giving false information	Narcotics	Illegal aliens	Other
1977	508.8	2,034	1,730	64	240	5	NA	810	44	282	957	393
1978	579.7	2,058	1,827	67	164	3	NA	896	64	250	1,328	775
1979	592.5	2,161	1,962	55	144	3	NA	1,060	47	201	1,689	149
1980	585.0	2,022	1,878	36	108	8	NA	1,031	32	176	1,600	174
1981	598.5	2,255	2,124	44	87	11	NA	1,187	49	219	1,421	98
1982	630.2	2,676	2,559	57	60	1	NA	1,314	27	305	1,388	67
1983	709.1	2,784	2,634	67	83	4	NA	1,282	34	NA	NA	NA
1984	775.6	2,957	2,766	100	91	6	NA	1,285	27	NA	NA	NA
1985	992.9	2,987	2,823	90	74	12	NA	1,310	42	NA	NA	NA
1986	1,055.3	3,241	2,981	146	114	11	NA	1,415	89	NA	NA	NA
1987	1,095.6	3,252	3,012	99	141	14	NA	1,581	81	NA	NA	NA
1988	1,054.9	2,773	2,591	74	108	11	NA	1,493	222	NA	NA	NA
1989	1,113.3	2,879	2,397	92	390	26	NA	1,436	83	NA	NA	NA
1990	1,145.1	2,853	2,490	59	304	15	NA	1,337	18	NA	NA	NA
1991	1,015.1	1,919	1,597	47	275	94	NA	893	28	NA	NA	NA
1992	1,110.8	2,608	2,503	105	NA	167	2,341	1,282	13	NA	NA	NA
1993	1,150.0	2,798	2,707	91	NA	251	3,867	1,354	31	NA	NA	NA

Note: Screening consists of "the systematic examination of persons and property using weapons-detecting procedures or facilities (electronic or physical search) for the purpose of detecting weapons and dangerous articles and to prevent their unauthorized introduction into sterile areas or aboard aircraft." (Source, 1993, p. 42.) Prior to 1992, the firearm category of "other" included items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns. Beginning in 1992, this category was expanded and now also includes stunning devices, chemical agents, martial arts equipment, knives, bludgeons, and certain other designated items.

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 Civil Aviation Security, January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.166

Crime insurance policies in effect on Dec. 31, 1994 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1994

By type of policy and coverage, United States

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect on Dec. 31, 1994			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1994	
	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Total	16,537	\$150,128	\$4,283,318	561	\$1,915,840
Residential policies	14,074	117,955	1,516,543	240	400,877
Commercial policies	2,463	32,173	2,766,775	321	1,514,963
Robbery	306	2,015	279,334	58	164,809
Burglary	1,300	15,417	1,113,992	126	769,702
Combination	857	X	1,274,449	X	X
Robbery	X	4,975	X	54	201,305
Burglary	X	9,766	X	83	379,147

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. 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 3.167

Federal crime insurance policies and amount of insurance in effect

By jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1994

Jurisdiction	Policies in effect			Insurance in effect (in thousands)		
	Total	Residential	Commercial	Total	Residential	Commercial
Total	16,537	14,074	2,463	\$150,128	\$117,955	\$32,173
California	2,026	1,830	196	18,541	15,710	2,831
District of Columbia	42	19	23	518	150	368
Florida	1,807	1,623	184	16,389	14,108	2,281
Illinois	305	203	102	2,661	1,718	943
Kansas	212	208	4	1,298	1,272	26
Louisiana ^a	13	13	0	102	102	0
Maryland	90	54	36	746	370	376
New Jersey	1,227	1,143	84	10,514	9,509	1,005
New York	8,313	6,736	1,577	79,112	57,697	21,415
Pennsylvania	1,346	1,192	154	10,167	8,301	1,866
Tennessee	92	78	14	773	681	92
Puerto Rico	503	433	70	4,530	3,730	800
Virgin Islands	561	542	19	4,777	4,607	170

Note: See Note, table 3.166.

^aLouisiana was re-admitted into the Federal Crime Insurance Program Aug. 15, 1994.

Source: Table provided by 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 to 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 also are displayed. Trend data spanning over 25 years are presented showing rates of total arrests, violent crime arrests, property crime arrests, and arrests for drug violations; these trends are displayed for both white and black arrestees.

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 manner of handling juvenile detainees is included. Tables showing arrests for alcohol-related offenses also are presented.

This section includes trend data for drug abuse arrests and information on arrests for drug law violations for the four regions of the country. Data from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program showing drug use by adult arrestees in a sample of U.S. cities is provided. These tables include type of drug use and demographic characteristics of arrestees. Data on drug use by juvenile arrestees also is included this year.

Data from the Federal-wide Drug Seizure System provide counts of drugs seized by Federal agencies. A series of tables presents the activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) including information on type of drugs removed from the domestic market, seizures of illegal drug laboratories, type and value of assets seized, and arrests and convictions by the DEA. Drug and property seizures made by the U.S. Customs Service, and seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard are presented. Finally, information on the law enforcement activities of the U.S. Secret Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service is provided.

Table 4.1

Estimated number of arrests^a

By offense charged, United States, 1993

Offense charged	
Total ^b	14,036,300
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	23,400
Forcible rape	38,420
Robbery	173,620
Aggravated assault	518,670
Burglary	402,700
Larceny-theft	1,476,300
Motor vehicle theft	195,900
Arson	19,400
Violent crime ^c	754,110
Property crime ^d	2,094,300
Total Crime Index ^e	2,848,400
Other assaults	1,144,900
Forgery and counterfeiting	106,900
Fraud	410,700
Embezzlement	12,900
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	158,100
Vandalism	313,000
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	262,300
Prostitution and commercialized vice	97,800
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	104,100
Drug abuse violations	1,126,300
Gambling	17,300
Offenses against family and children	109,100
Driving under the influence	1,524,800
Liquor laws	518,500
Drunkenness	726,600
Disorderly conduct	727,000
Vagrancy	28,200
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,518,700
Suspicion (not included in total)	14,100
Curfew and loitering law violations	100,200
Runaways	180,500

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 non-negligent 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 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 offenses" 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 1993 (Source, p. 378). Due to National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) conversion efforts, complete arrest data were not available for Illinois and Kansas law enforcement agencies. Arrest totals for these States were estimated by the Source for inclusion in the above table. Illinois and Kansas have been omitted by the Source from all subsequent arrest tables.

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aArrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

^bBecause of rounding, figures may not add to total.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 217.

Table 4.2

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants)

By offense, 1971-93

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	Total Crime Index ^a	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
1971	897.1	175.8	721.4	9.4	10.7	65.4	90.3	202.9	434.2	84.2	X
1972	881.5	186.5	695.0	9.4	12.1	68.1	97.0	196.0	423.1	76.0	X
1973	883.4	187.3	696.1	9.3	12.4	65.7	99.9	204.1	415.6	76.4	X
1974	1,098.0	219.7	878.3	10.3	13.3	80.9	115.2	254.1	544.2	80.0	X
1975	1,059.6	206.7	852.9	9.2	12.3	72.4	112.8	250.7	535.1	67.1	X
1976	1,016.8	193.1	823.7	8.0	12.4	62.8	109.8	231.8	528.8	63.1	X
1977	1,039.4	202.7	836.7	9.0	13.5	64.2	116.0	238.1	527.8	70.9	X
1978	1,047.6	215.5	832.2	9.1	13.6	68.3	124.4	234.6	523.6	74.0	X
1979	1,057.2	212.5	844.7	8.9	14.3	63.9	125.4	228.8	536.8	70.2	9.0
1980	1,055.8	214.4	841.4	9.0	14.1	67.0	124.3	230.4	539.8	62.3	8.9
1981	1,070.0	216.8	853.2	9.5	14.0	68.8	124.5	228.4	558.8	57.0	9.0
1982	1,148.9	236.9	912.0	9.9	15.1	73.7	138.2	232.9	612.1	58.0	9.0
1983	1,071.9	221.1	850.8	9.0	15.0	66.8	130.3	207.1	582.5	52.6	8.6
1984	1,019.8	212.5	807.3	7.6	15.8	60.4	128.8	185.9	561.4	51.9	8.2
1985	1,046.5	212.4	834.0	7.8	15.7	59.3	129.6	188.1	580.7	56.9	8.3
1986	1,091.8	234.5	857.3	8.1	15.7	62.6	148.1	189.2	595.6	64.7	7.8
1987	1,120.1	233.8	886.4	8.3	15.5	60.9	149.1	185.3	621.0	72.5	7.5
1988	1,123.5	243.8	879.7	8.6	15.1	58.9	161.2	175.6	615.4	81.0	7.7
1989	1,173.1	268.6	904.4	9.0	15.3	66.9	177.4	178.4	627.3	91.4	7.3
1990	1,203.2	290.7	912.5	9.5	16.0	70.4	194.8	176.3	641.4	87.0	7.7
1991	1,198.8	293.0	905.8	9.8	16.0	73.3	194.0	173.1	639.8	85.1	7.9
1992	1,162.4	300.5	861.9	9.1	15.6	71.9	203.8	168.6	605.5	80.3	7.6
1993	1,131.6	302.9	828.8	9.5	15.2	71.7	206.5	158.0	584.4	78.8	7.5

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, Florida and Iowa in 1991, and Illinois and Kansas in 1993; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source for the years indicated. Arson was designated an Index property crime in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes arson beginning in 1979.

^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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1971*, p. 116; *1972*, p. 120; *1973*, p. 122; *1974*, p. 180; *1975*, p. 180; *1976*, p. 173; *1977*, p. 172; *1978*, p. 186; *1979*, p. 188; *1980*, p. 192; *1981*, p. 163; *1982*, p. 168; *1983*, p. 171; *1984*, p. 164; *1985*, p. 165; *1986*, p. 165; *1987*, p. 165; *1988*, p. 169; *1989*, p. 173; *1990*, p. 175; *1991*, p. 214; *1992*, p. 218; *1993*, p. 218 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 4.3

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1993

(Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding. Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.)

Offense charged	Cities						Counties				
	Total (10,512 agencies; population 214,099,000)	Total city arrests (7,446 cities; population 145,549,000)	Group I (62 cities, 250,000 and over; population 42,742,000)	Group II (129 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 19,156,000)	Group III (327 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 22,502,000)	Group IV (603 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,982,000)	Group V (1,408 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 22,238,000)	Group VI (4,917 cities under 10,000; population 17,929,000)	Suburban counties ^a (1,007 agencies; population 46,243,000)	Rural counties (2,059 agencies; population 22,306,000)	Suburban areas ^b (5,327 agencies; population 92,137,000)
Total	11,753,628	9,009,580	3,036,057	1,219,236	1,200,152	1,102,678	1,202,136	1,249,321	1,854,231	889,817	4,271,595
Rate per 100,000	5,489.8	6,190.0	7,103.2	6,364.7	5,333.6	5,255.4	5,405.7	6,968.2	4,009.8	3,989.1	4,636.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	20,285	15,756	9,478	2,146	1,580	1,030	876	646	3,083	1,446	4,789
Rate	9.5	10.8	22.2	11.2	7.0	4.9	3.9	3.6	6.7	6.5	5.2
Forcible rape	32,523	24,125	9,926	3,815	3,194	2,613	2,546	2,031	5,349	3,049	10,195
Rate	15.2	16.6	23.2	19.9	14.2	12.5	11.4	11.3	11.6	13.7	11.1
Robbery	153,533	136,203	78,764	19,025	15,619	10,190	7,646	4,959	14,812	2,518	32,738
Rate	71.7	93.6	184.3	99.3	69.4	48.6	34.4	27.7	32.0	11.3	35.5
Aggravated assault	442,075	340,401	135,444	56,390	49,221	37,800	32,639	28,907	72,186	29,488	143,087
Rate	206.5	233.9	316.9	294.4	218.7	180.2	146.8	161.2	156.1	132.2	155.3
Burglary	338,238	249,485	79,019	40,585	41,186	31,666	30,644	26,385	58,430	30,323	119,869
Rate	158.0	171.4	184.9	211.9	183.0	150.9	137.8	147.2	126.4	135.9	130.1
Larceny-theft	1,251,277	1,053,135	292,894	157,600	173,151	154,493	158,820	116,177	151,903	46,239	442,000
Rate	584.4	723.6	685.3	822.7	769.5	736.3	714.2	648.0	328.5	207.3	479.7
Motor vehicle theft	168,795	134,296	65,537	18,917	17,627	11,807	10,608	9,800	26,567	7,932	5,037
Rate	78.8	92.3	153.3	98.8	78.3	56.3	47.7	54.7	57.5	35.6	54.3
Arson	16,113	11,944	3,582	1,713	1,745	1,571	1,724	1,609	2,801	1,368	6,145
Rate	7.5	8.2	8.4	8.9	7.8	7.5	7.8	9.0	6.1	6.1	6.7
Violent crime ^c	648,416	516,485	233,612	81,376	69,614	51,633	43,707	36,543	95,430	36,501	190,809
Rate	302.9	354.9	546.6	424.8	309.4	246.1	196.5	203.8	206.4	163.6	207.1
Property crime ^d	1,774,423	1,448,860	441,032	218,815	233,709	199,537	201,796	153,971	239,701	85,862	618,051
Rate	828.8	995.4	1,031.8	1,142.3	1,038.6	951.0	907.4	658.8	518.4	384.9	670.8
Total Crime Index ^e	2,422,839	1,965,345	674,644	300,191	303,323	251,170	245,503	190,514	335,131	122,363	808,860
Rate	1,131.6	1,350.3	1,578.4	1,567.1	1,348.0	1,197.1	1,104.0	1,062.6	724.7	548.6	877.9
Other assaults	965,318	755,369	249,552	123,160	101,896	92,254	101,203	87,304	141,996	67,953	326,804
Rate	450.9	519.0	583.9	642.9	452.8	439.7	455.1	486.9	307.1	304.6	354.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	89,487	67,120	19,500	10,578	9,899	8,932	9,903	8,308	15,092	7,275	32,209
Rate	41.8	46.1	45.6	55.2	44.0	42.6	44.5	46.3	32.6	32.6	35.0
Fraud	335,580	205,752	57,868	26,220	22,821	30,090	33,242	35,511	84,273	45,555	149,173
Rate	156.7	141.4	135.4	136.9	101.4	143.4	149.5	198.1	182.2	204.2	161.9
Embezzlement	10,916	7,874	1,859	2,120	1,349	1,003	854	689	2,171	871	3,838
Rate	5.1	5.4	4.3	11.1	6.0	4.8	3.8	3.8	4.7	3.9	4.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	134,864	108,162	37,449	17,413	16,569	14,386	13,061	9,284	20,324	6,378	48,910
Rate	63.0	74.3	87.6	90.9	73.6	68.6	58.7	51.8	44.0	28.6	53.1
Vandalism	261,282	209,805	58,350	28,361	30,885	28,686	32,521	31,002	33,121	18,356	96,612
Rate	122.0	144.1	136.5	148.1	137.3	136.7	146.2	172.9	71.6	82.3	104.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	224,395	182,359	77,513	26,961	23,566	18,891	18,361	17,067	30,841	11,195	70,122
Rate	104.8	125.3	181.4	140.7	104.7	90.0	82.6	95.2	66.7	50.2	76.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,850	83,996	59,634	12,842	6,563	3,452	1,189	316	4,692	162	9,307
Rate	41.5	57.7	139.5	67.0	29.2	16.5	5.3	1.8	10.1	0.7	10.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	87,712	63,604	25,200	9,046	8,948	7,242	6,977	6,191	15,979	8,129	30,006
Rate	41.0	43.7	59.0	47.2	39.8	34.5	31.4	34.5	34.6	36.4	32.6
Drug abuse violations	968,606	762,947	352,730	123,183	99,119	74,410	60,836	52,669	148,327	57,332	291,059
Rate	452.4	524.2	825.3	643.0	440.5	354.6	273.6	293.8	320.8	257.0	315.9
Gambling	15,336	13,238	9,290	1,189	816	955	597	391	1,589	509	2,962
Rate	7.2	9.1	21.7	6.2	3.6	4.6	2.7	2.2	3.4	2.3	3.2
Offenses against family and children	89,157	49,607	11,075	6,236	6,423	8,656	9,864	7,353	28,473	11,077	45,074
Rate	41.6	34.1	25.9	32.6	28.5	41.3	44.4	41.0	61.6	49.7	48.9
Driving under the influence	1,229,971	753,463	169,014	81,279	97,196	110,998	137,006	157,970	278,799	197,709	549,668
Rate	574.5	517.7	395.4	424.3	431.9	529.0	616.1	881.1	602.9	886.3	596.6
Liquor laws	419,082	333,528	68,161	31,537	38,203	42,110	66,672	86,845	46,189	39,365	153,318
Rate	195.7	229.2	159.5	164.6	169.8	200.7	299.8	484.4	99.9	176.5	168.4
Drunkenness	604,979	507,479	130,043	68,398	79,873	68,849	76,276	84,040	56,860	40,640	191,630
Rate	282.6	348.7	304.2	357.1	355.0	328.1	343.0	468.7	123.0	182.2	208.0
Disorderly conduct	607,472	530,697	162,661	57,381	71,538	65,932	83,073	90,112	46,386	30,389	203,870
Rate	283.7	364.6	380.6	299.5	317.9	314.2	373.6	502.6	100.3	136.2	221.3
Vagrancy	24,806	22,598	14,271	2,318	1,922	1,270	1,370	1,447	1,721	487	4,596
Rate	11.6	15.5	33.4	12.1	8.5	6.1	6.2	8.1	3.7	2.2	5.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.3

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1993--Continued

Offense charged	Total (10,512 agencies; population: 214,099,000)	Cities						Counties			
		Total city arrests (7,446 cities; population: 145,549,000)	Group I (62 cities, 250,000 and over; population: 42,742,000)	Group II (129 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population: 19,158,000)	Group III (327 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population: 22,502,000)	Group IV (603 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population: 20,992,000)	Group V (1,408 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population: 22,238,000)	Group VI (4,917 cities under 10,000; population: 17,929,000)	Suburban counties ^a (1,007 agencies; population: 46,243,000)	Rural counties (2,059 agencies; population: 22,306,000)	Suburban areas ^b (5,327 agencies; population: 92,137,000)
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,935,490	2,185,498	796,739	262,830	248,097	245,751	272,739	359,342	537,258	212,734	1,173,409
Rate	1,371.1	1,501.6	1,864.1	1,372.0	1,102.6	1,171.3	1,226.4	2,004.3	1,161.8	953.7	1,273.5
Suspicion (not included in totals)	12,136	10,021	6,163	328	525	877	760	1,368	1,859	256	3,783
Rate	5.7	6.9	14.4	1.7	2.3	4.2	3.4	7.6	4.0	1.1	4.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	85,354	81,125	29,969	7,946	9,212	10,395	13,364	10,239	2,540	1,689	26,045
Rate	39.9	55.7	70.1	41.5	40.9	49.5	60.1	57.1	5.5	7.6	28.3
Runaways	152,132	120,014	30,535	20,047	21,934	17,246	17,525	12,727	22,469	9,649	54,123
Rate	71.1	82.5	71.4	104.6	97.5	82.2	78.8	71.0	48.6	43.3	58.7

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1993. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1993 population estimates for individual agencies (Source, p. 379). 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 219, 220.

^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 4.4

Percent distribution of total U.S. population and persons arrested for all offenses

By age group, United States, 1993

Age group	U.S. resident population	Persons arrested
Age 12 and younger	19.2%	1.7%
13 to 15	4.2	7.6
16 to 18	4.0	12.2
19 to 21	4.2	12.1
22 to 24	4.5	11.0
25 to 29	7.6	15.8
30 to 34	8.6	14.7
35 to 39	8.4	10.7
40 to 44	7.4	6.5
45 to 49	6.2	3.5
50 to 54	4.9	1.9
55 to 59	4.1	1.0
60 to 64	4.0	0.6
Age 65 and older	12.7	0.7

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1993 (Source, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 379). Because of rounding, percents do not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 227, 228; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "U.S. Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1994," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1995. (Mimeographed.) Table 1. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.5

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants)^a

By age group and race, United States, 1965-92

	Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	Total ^b	White	Black	Total ^b	White	Black
1965	901.2	695.2	2,178.9	514.2	351.7	1,991.6
1966	945.3	738.4	2,228.8	517.0	352.2	2,013.7
1967	1,019.9	788.0	2,443.2	564.5	381.8	2,216.2
1968	1,107.4	836.2	2,751.6	606.2	402.6	2,433.3
1969	1,134.8	837.0	2,340.4	656.0	425.2	2,708.6
1970	1,197.8	902.8	2,985.4	729.7	430.4	2,854.9
1971	1,183.2	911.0	2,798.6	809.1	542.9	3,143.3
1972	1,197.5	928.7	2,785.9	732.1	490.4	2,833.6
1973	1,303.7	1,017.3	2,979.1	752.5	506.1	2,878.8
1974	1,589.0	1,281.6	3,355.4	885.0	609.0	3,209.2
1975	1,539.7	1,307.3	2,915.1	900.8	654.5	2,984.3
1976	1,460.4	1,186.5	3,006.4	888.2	607.7	3,236.7
1977	1,477.8	1,199.4	3,052.8	885.8	613.8	3,150.1
1978	1,509.1	1,197.2	3,198.4	908.3	622.0	3,202.4
1979	1,473.7	1,218.3	2,893.0	934.9	669.6	3,103.9
1980	1,425.0	1,175.6	2,888.2	982.6	710.7	3,271.7
1981	1,353.9	1,115.6	2,768.0	1,017.3	725.9	3,469.0
1982	1,292.5	1,046.9	2,730.4	1,079.8	758.4	3,764.1
1983	1,204.7	980.9	2,529.3	1,011.8	710.1	3,514.5
1984	1,176.2	965.1	2,430.1	977.8	687.5	3,375.9
1985	1,229.6	1,025.9	2,435.4	986.4	702.2	3,310.2
1986	1,242.6	1,033.2	2,482.2	1,051.2	745.4	3,556.3
1987	1,236.5	1,034.8	2,423.2	1,070.9	754.2	3,644.6
1988	1,210.0	1,008.7	2,366.2	1,089.1	756.6	3,777.5
1989	1,227.7	1,018.8	2,416.0	1,145.7	786.0	4,046.6
1990	1,288.9	1,090.6	2,485.5	1,153.7	826.7	3,842.0
1991	1,317.9	1,135.2	2,429.2	1,146.4	822.2	3,782.3
1992	1,306.0	1,095.0	2,565.8	1,137.4	792.6	3,929.4

Note: See Note, table 4.1. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^bIncludes the racial categories of white, black, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1992*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 181, 193. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1993

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
Alabama: 255 agencies; population 3,956,000:												
Under 18	13,719	5,791	920	4,871	43	59	268	550	776	3,594	477	24
Total all ages	186,681	34,942	11,347	23,595	450	644	1,948	8,305	3,941	17,870	1,637	147
Alaska: 26 agencies; population 567,000:												
Under 18	6,155	3,373	250	3,123	5	20	55	170	604	2,229	267	23
Total all ages	37,959	8,300	1,606	6,694	22	163	174	1,247	1,123	5,056	476	39
Arizona: 84 agencies; population 3,730,000:												
Under 18	60,361	18,803	2,256	16,547	46	39	495	1,676	3,263	11,286	1,771	227
Total all ages	251,159	55,035	9,657	45,378	245	297	1,563	7,552	7,061	34,762	3,198	357
Arkansas: 180 agencies; population 2,415,000:												
Under 18	17,365	6,197	818	5,379	48	78	217	475	1,147	3,850	342	40
Total all ages	177,421	23,476	5,123	18,353	282	477	990	3,374	3,387	14,110	719	137
California: 610 agencies; population 31,080,000:												
Under 18	254,585	107,736	21,046	86,690	621	532	8,254	11,639	23,228	45,237	16,827	1,398
Total all ages	1,621,970	422,796	146,320	276,476	3,297	3,570	29,568	109,885	74,564	155,343	44,172	2,397
Colorado: 191 agencies; population 2,974,000:												
Under 18	52,887	16,053	1,752	14,301	35	82	299	1,336	1,735	11,081	1,275	210
Total all ages	235,309	45,300	8,760	36,540	208	530	1,002	7,020	3,774	29,977	2,459	330
Connecticut: 99 agencies; population 2,773,000:												
Under 18	29,043	9,365	1,458	7,907	26	77	401	954	1,605	4,989	1,196	117
Total all ages	182,472	39,701	8,803	30,898	153	438	2,003	6,209	5,548	22,588	2,475	287
Delaware: 2 agencies; population 373,000:												
Under 18	1,810	700	164	536	0	34	39	91	167	300	63	6
Total all ages	10,026	2,305	762	1,543	2	101	111	548	433	997	100	13
District of Columbia: 2 agencies; population 578,000:												
Under 18	4,391	1,642	746	896	34	26	232	454	47	183	666	0
Total all ages	51,805	11,676	5,485	6,191	283	134	1,275	3,793	1,038	3,152	1,969	32
Florida: 289 agencies; population 12,812,000:												
Under 18	83,605	48,733	8,947	39,786	205	403	2,930	5,409	10,400	23,125	6,027	234
Total all ages	613,331	171,877	52,229	119,648	1,177	2,253	10,682	38,117	27,391	79,087	12,563	607
Georgia: 343 agencies; population 5,600,000:												
Under 18	41,626	14,323	2,853	11,470	91	111	774	1,877	2,402	7,343	1,623	102
Total all ages	382,825	70,176	20,208	49,968	718	941	4,174	14,475	9,380	36,218	3,971	399
Hawaii: 5 agencies; population 1,172,000:												
Under 18	19,246	4,762	272	4,490	1	11	150	110	678	3,187	587	38
Total all ages	63,805	12,632	1,233	11,399	52	129	460	592	1,549	8,137	1,653	60
Idaho: 78 agencies; population 867,000:												
Under 18	13,523	4,819	362	4,457	1	14	34	313	530	3,517	362	48
Total all ages	46,760	8,725	1,147	7,578	15	80	55	997	875	6,138	503	62
Indiana: 118 agencies; population 3,452,000:												
Under 18	37,293	11,451	1,820	9,631	20	49	230	1,521	1,338	7,161	1,064	68
Total all ages	156,497	32,204	8,501	23,703	221	243	963	7,074	3,133	18,385	2,041	144

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1993—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
Iowa: 145 agencies; population 1,998,000:												
Under 18	13,977	4,980	584	4,396	7	28	62	487	834	3,195	300	67
Total all ages	71,555	13,453	2,638	10,815	21	110	241	2,266	1,740	8,377	579	119
Kentucky: 248 agencies; population 1,823,000:												
Under 18	13,056	5,893	971	4,922	16	32	274	649	1,089	3,279	468	86
Total all ages	124,556	22,486	7,716	14,770	156	344	1,191	6,025	3,095	10,297	1,170	208
Louisiana: 58 agencies; population 2,579,000:												
Under 18	24,547	9,244	2,005	7,239	103	63	548	1,291	1,472	5,119	558	90
Total all ages	181,388	39,893	11,266	28,627	497	462	2,322	7,985	5,539	21,623	1,256	209
Maine: 127 agencies; population 1,052,000:												
Under 18	7,490	3,643	114	3,529	0	16	11	87	861	2,422	172	74
Total all ages	37,662	8,357	626	7,531	2	95	90	639	1,658	5,360	406	107
Maryland: 147 agencies; population 4,962,000:												
Under 18	42,814	17,701	3,495	14,206	138	181	1,069	2,107	2,663	7,877	3,403	263
Total all ages	270,465	64,492	14,433	50,059	632	958	4,693	8,150	10,907	32,080	6,611	481
Massachusetts: 200 agencies; population 4,451,000:												
Under 18	19,392	7,312	2,503	4,809	26	95	468	1,914	1,340	2,511	891	67
Total all ages	146,305	38,596	16,450	22,146	146	730	2,237	13,337	5,714	14,094	2,169	169
Michigan: 450 agencies; population 8,387,000:												
Under 18	53,269	21,937	3,849	18,088	208	321	1,069	2,251	3,342	12,839	1,649	258
Total all ages	367,814	71,946	22,759	49,187	1,704	1,982	4,819	14,254	9,377	35,932	3,210	668
Minnesota: 291 agencies; population 4,440,000:												
Under 18	51,849	18,887	2,196	16,691	34	204	437	1,521	2,101	12,236	2,129	225
Total all ages	195,717	42,513	8,533	33,980	231	1,070	1,426	5,806	4,762	25,322	3,555	341
Mississippi: 54 agencies; population 854,000:												
Under 18	7,798	3,165	334	2,831	25	28	91	190	617	1,855	345	14
Total all ages	61,591	12,571	2,153	10,418	189	203	524	1,237	1,892	7,745	706	75
Missouri: 182 agencies; population 3,303,000:												
Under 18	32,594	10,750	1,841	8,909	142	133	558	1,008	1,346	5,985	1,457	121
Total all ages	261,934	45,267	10,251	35,016	547	786	2,582	6,336	5,294	25,740	3,601	381
Montana: 51 agencies; population 377,000:												
Under 18	2,387	729	33	696	1	2	1	29	99	505	76	16
Total all ages	9,677	1,738	194	1,544	10	11	9	164	238	1,147	135	24
Nebraska: 242 agencies; population 1,489,000:												
Under 18	14,909	5,685	300	5,385	5	37	132	126	559	4,499	262	65
Total all ages	72,944	13,097	1,499	11,598	49	221	360	869	1,306	9,700	474	118
Nevada: 20 agencies; population 1,203,000:												
Under 18	15,412	4,588	473	4,115	12	36	182	243	857	2,975	258	25
Total all ages	91,696	16,761	3,003	13,758	133	300	1,081	1,489	2,892	10,141	659	66
New Hampshire: 72 agencies; population 738,000:												
Under 18	5,329	1,632	112	1,520	0	14	9	89	173	1,224	75	48
Total all ages	24,368	4,331	583	3,748	4	80	59	440	461	3,090	135	62

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1993--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: 542 agencies; population 7,633,000:												
Under 18	82,454	23,251	5,438	17,813	63	220	1,999	3,156	3,824	12,211	1,516	262
Total all ages	363,846	74,435	20,757	53,678	368	1,151	5,930	13,308	10,389	40,083	2,690	516
New Mexico: 34 agencies; population 806,000:												
Under 18	9,437	3,673	383	3,290	9	17	75	282	506	2,595	164	25
Total all ages	54,263	10,518	1,851	8,667	58	73	242	1,478	1,013	7,321	294	39
New York: 493 agencies; population 15,532,000:												
Under 18	157,215	42,293	17,504	24,789	264	309	11,389	5,542	4,794	16,476	3,162	357
Total all ages	1,004,521	170,313	67,467	102,846	1,612	1,978	31,284	32,593	18,209	72,000	11,822	815
North Carolina: 433 agencies; population 6,757,000:												
Under 18	44,251	15,811	3,110	12,701	96	95	673	2,246	3,669	8,085	754	193
Total all ages	484,583	85,610	27,195	58,415	876	847	3,960	21,512	15,847	39,779	2,266	523
North Dakota: 70 agencies; population 535,000:												
Under 18	6,459	2,152	52	2,100	1	8	14	29	195	1,729	163	13
Total all ages	21,105	3,973	173	3,800	7	40	21	105	421	3,099	265	15
Ohio: 260 agencies; population 6,654,000:												
Under 18	64,180	18,915	2,854	16,061	76	274	1,218	1,286	3,013	10,477	2,242	329
Total all ages	335,272	57,480	13,981	43,499	516	1,198	4,548	7,719	8,058	30,918	3,889	634
Oklahoma: 278 agencies; population 3,170,000:												
Under 18	24,909	11,724	1,270	10,454	43	56	353	818	1,889	6,824	1,430	311
Total all ages	143,221	26,915	5,868	21,047	243	429	1,032	4,164	4,069	14,131	2,389	458
Oregon: 185 agencies; population 2,930,000:												
Under 18	40,899	15,258	1,122	14,136	13	81	379	649	2,000	10,350	1,468	318
Total all ages	150,584	40,040	4,533	35,507	136	497	1,315	2,585	4,579	26,958	3,509	461
Pennsylvania: 675 agencies; population 8,994,000:												
Under 18	76,406	22,564	5,120	17,444	82	220	1,939	2,879	3,190	10,581	3,373	300
Total all ages	327,567	75,987	21,480	54,507	672	1,208	7,259	12,341	10,239	36,031	7,469	768
Rhode Island: 43 agencies; population 971,000:												
Under 18	8,746	2,793	530	2,263	11	21	68	430	412	1,523	245	83
Total all ages	39,900	8,199	2,395	5,804	25	112	274	1,984	1,103	3,928	654	119
South Carolina: 205 agencies; population 3,554,000:												
Under 18	20,397	9,106	1,505	7,601	43	127	311	1,024	2,086	4,897	563	55
Total all ages	173,194	35,135	10,092	25,043	411	735	1,692	7,254	5,906	17,757	1,205	175
South Dakota: 52 agencies; population 498,000:												
Under 18	8,922	2,646	129	2,517	1	18	10	100	361	1,976	140	40
Total all ages	32,380	5,234	578	4,656	10	87	27	454	671	3,729	199	57
Tennessee: 118 agencies; population 2,960,000:												
Under 18	20,749	5,981	589	5,392	24	29	126	410	840	3,998	497	57
Total all ages	177,697	33,724	8,876	24,848	379	532	1,866	6,099	4,303	18,960	1,387	198
Texas: 855 agencies; population 17,449,000:												
Under 18	185,336	60,876	8,796	52,080	367	383	2,983	5,063	1,062	34,267	6,688	503
Total all ages	1,032,728	189,257	39,526	149,731	1,898	2,653	8,994	25,981	25,956	108,529	14,019	1,227

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1993--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: 99 agencies; population 1,717,000:												
Under 18	41,591	16,222	1,040	15,182	6	91	138	805	1,766	12,112	1,179	125
Total all ages	110,511	28,354	2,592	25,762	50	251	389	1,902	2,707	21,315	1,549	191
Vermont: 6 agencies; population 272,000:												
Under 18	467	248	19	229	1	9	0	9	45	166	16	2
Total all ages	4,235	1,141	185	956	6	75	4	100	228	654	45	29
Virginia: 403 agencies; population 6,488,000:												
Under 18	49,401	15,570	1,572	13,998	77	118	579	798	2,313	9,822	1,645	218
Total all ages	387,552	63,543	12,771	50,772	534	1,001	2,797	8,439	7,351	39,341	3,583	497
Washington: 177 agencies; population 3,837,000:												
Under 18	45,612	20,990	1,665	19,325	28	214	431	992	3,150	14,549	1,411	215
Total all ages	231,989	50,980	6,672	44,308	147	954	1,239	4,332	5,963	35,762	2,236	347
West Virginia: 295 agencies; population 1,812,000:												
Under 18	6,742	2,449	145	2,304	10	14	55	66	479	1,559	220	46
Total all ages	59,769	9,293	1,506	7,787	120	133	260	993	1,408	5,750	497	132
Wisconsin: 318 agencies; population 5,003,000:												
Under 18	121,288	31,534	2,305	29,229	118	135	876	1,176	3,644	21,963	3,257	365
Total all ages	402,491	68,042	7,947	60,095	521	689	2,200	4,437	6,922	47,674	4,953	546
Wyoming: 61 agencies; population 406,000:												
Under 18	5,164	1,276	66	1,210	3	6	3	34	109	1,015	78	8
Total all ages	23,648	3,021	481	2,540	9	41	19	412	290	2,077	155	18

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1993 (Source, p. 379). Complete data were not available for Illinois and Kansas (Source, p. 280). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1993 estimates. Direct comparisons of arrest totals listed in this table should not be made with prior years (Source, p. 280). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aDoes not include traffic arrests. For a list of included offenses, see table 4.1.

^bIncludes arson.

^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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 274-280.

Table 4.7

Arrests

By offense charged and age group, United States, 1984 and 1993

(7,978 agencies; 1984 estimated population 174,077,000; 1993 estimated population 190,781,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1984	1993	Percent change	1984	1993	Percent change	1984	1993	Percent change
Total	8,828,447	10,448,491	18.4%	1,466,212	1,791,083	22.2%	7,362,235	8,657,408	17.6%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,126	18,856	24.7	1,154	3,092	167.9	13,972	15,764	12.8
Forcible rape	28,565	29,432	3.0	4,357	4,750	9.0	24,208	24,682	2.0
Robbery	115,522	143,877	24.5	29,018	40,499	39.6	86,504	103,378	19.5
Aggravated assault	241,664	408,148	68.9	31,315	62,039	98.1	210,349	346,109	64.5
Burglary	338,737	308,849	-8.8	125,713	104,901	-16.6	213,019	203,948	-4.3
Larceny-theft	981,812	1,131,768	15.3	320,960	352,866	9.9	660,852	778,902	17.9
Motor vehicle theft	96,975	156,711	61.6	33,771	69,465	105.7	63,204	87,246	38.0
Arson	14,288	14,504	1.5	5,978	7,183	20.2	8,310	7,321	-11.9
Violent crime ^a	400,877	600,313	49.7	65,844	110,380	67.6	335,033	489,933	46.2
Property crime ^b	1,431,812	1,611,832	12.6	486,427	534,415	9.9	945,385	1,077,417	14.0
Total Crime Index ^c	1,832,689	2,212,145	20.7	552,271	644,795	16.8	1,280,418	1,567,350	22.4
Other assaults	423,258	870,146	105.6	65,444	138,713	112.0	357,814	731,433	104.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	65,486	80,989	23.7	6,300	5,858	-7.0	59,186	75,131	26.9
Fraud	230,346	296,737	28.8	17,356	13,301	-23.4	212,990	283,436	33.1
Embezzlement	7,315	10,092	38.0	477	586	22.9	6,838	9,506	39.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	96,632	122,256	26.5	22,783	32,485	42.6	73,849	89,771	21.6
Vandalism	182,347	235,170	29.0	80,885	105,866	30.9	101,462	129,304	27.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	139,928	204,433	46.1	21,000	47,369	125.6	118,928	157,064	32.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	96,262	83,346	-13.4	2,524	923	-63.4	93,738	82,423	-12.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	77,653	80,332	3.4	13,104	15,038	14.8	64,549	65,294	1.2
Drug abuse violations	568,032	884,771	55.8	66,425	84,902	27.8	501,607	799,869	59.5
Gambling	29,532	14,121	-52.2	744	1,020	37.1	28,788	13,101	-54.5
Offenses against family and children	37,842	71,119	87.9	1,439	3,034	110.8	36,403	68,085	87.0
Driving under the influence	1,362,499	1,059,517	-22.2	18,635	9,289	-50.2	1,343,864	1,050,228	-21.9
Liquor laws	354,861	357,116	0.6	90,650	77,866	-14.1	264,211	279,250	5.7
Drunkenness	839,256	558,833	-33.4	22,050	12,588	-42.9	817,206	546,245	-33.2
Disorderly conduct	480,469	542,837	13.0	67,814	106,779	57.5	412,655	436,058	5.7
Vagrancy	28,519	23,000	-19.4	1,914	2,969	55.1	26,605	20,031	-24.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,806,754	2,531,244	40.1	245,630	277,415	12.9	1,561,124	2,253,829	44.4
Suspicion (not included in totals)	15,230	7,412	-51.3	2,448	1,093	-55.4	12,782	6,319	-50.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	62,487	73,502	17.6	62,487	73,502	17.6	X	X	X
Runaways	106,280	136,785	28.7	106,280	136,785	28.7	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 1984 and 1993. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1984 and 1993 estimates (Source, p. 379). 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 221.

Table 4.8

Arrests

By offense charged and age, United States, 1993

(10,512 agencies; 1993 estimated population 214,099,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and older	Under 10	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	11,765,764	701,129	2,014,472	9,751,292	35,572	162,495	503,062	386,163	454,004	473,176	513,323	496,764
Percent ^a	100.0%	6.0	17.1	82.9	0.3	1.4	4.3	3.3	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	20,285	380	3,284	17,001	8	26	346	575	992	1,337	1,573	1,493
Forcible rape	32,523	2,078	5,303	27,220	99	519	1,460	941	1,138	1,146	1,437	1,264
Robbery	153,533	12,376	43,340	110,193	223	2,298	9,855	8,977	10,874	11,113	10,702	9,088
Aggravated assault	442,075	21,546	67,751	374,324	1,024	4,995	15,527	12,854	16,054	17,297	18,069	17,039
Burglary	338,238	46,861	116,024	222,214	3,018	11,979	31,864	22,416	23,998	22,809	22,260	17,296
Larceny-theft	1,251,277	176,851	391,950	859,327	9,589	50,616	116,646	71,956	74,612	68,531	62,911	50,791
Motor vehicle theft	168,795	22,345	75,315	93,480	214	2,618	19,513	18,555	18,940	15,475	11,870	9,014
Arson	16,113	5,202	7,949	8,164	921	1,664	2,617	1,156	873	718	595	479
Violent crime^b	648,416	36,380	119,678	528,738	1,354	7,838	27,188	23,347	29,058	30,893	31,781	28,884
Percent ^a	100.0%	5.6	18.5	81.5	0.2	1.2	4.2	3.6	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.5
Property crime^c	1,774,423	251,259	591,238	1,183,185	13,742	66,877	170,640	114,083	118,363	107,533	97,636	77,580
Percent ^a	100.0%	14.2	33.3	66.7	0.8	3.8	9.6	6.4	6.7	6.1	5.5	4.4
Total Crime Index^d	2,422,839	287,639	710,916	1,711,923	15,096	74,715	197,828	137,430	147,421	138,426	129,417	106,464
Percent ^a	100.0%	11.9	29.3	70.7	0.6	3.1	8.2	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.3	4.4
Other assaults	965,318	64,830	156,268	809,050	3,354	17,143	44,333	29,106	31,417	30,915	31,407	31,446
Forgery and counterfeiting	89,487	1,058	6,506	82,981	24	232	802	1,026	1,726	2,696	3,940	4,421
Fraud	335,580	4,146	16,158	319,422	114	669	3,363	3,700	3,466	4,846	8,339	11,317
Embezzlement	10,916	79	616	10,300	6	26	47	54	161	322	492	578
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	134,864	10,425	36,440	98,424	246	1,915	8,264	7,608	8,992	9,415	9,884	8,274
Vandalism	261,282	57,154	119,142	142,140	5,875	16,834	34,445	21,089	22,153	18,746	14,631	10,788
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	224,395	15,950	52,352	172,043	574	3,157	12,219	10,072	12,503	13,827	15,352	13,464
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,850	152	994	87,856	2	23	127	128	232	482	1,437	2,100
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	87,712	8,505	16,393	71,319	715	2,305	5,485	2,815	2,630	2,443	2,514	2,219
Drug abuse violations	968,606	14,787	93,316	875,290	174	1,443	13,170	16,612	26,779	35,138	48,198	47,051
Gambling	15,336	220	1,167	14,169	9	26	185	213	304	430	599	496
Offenses against family and children	89,157	1,266	3,940	85,217	148	244	874	794	916	964	1,959	2,120
Driving under the influence	1,229,971	319	10,722	1,219,249	103	33	183	513	2,737	7,153	18,617	25,288
Liquor laws	419,082	9,488	91,701	327,381	128	735	8,625	13,820	26,591	41,802	62,571	60,831
Drunkennes	604,979	1,929	13,887	591,092	86	182	1,661	2,075	3,514	6,369	13,310	14,697
Disorderly conduct	607,472	40,532	121,212	486,260	1,700	9,186	29,646	23,860	27,474	29,346	30,527	27,361
Vagrancy	24,806	915	3,235	21,571	21	152	742	743	801	776	1,079	862
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,935,490	87,750	320,636	2,614,854	5,301	18,051	64,398	54,490	78,409	99,987	118,577	126,471
Suspicion	12,136	451	1,385	10,751	31	125	295	323	296	315	473	516
Curfew and loitering law violations	85,354	25,885	85,354	X	349	3,778	21,758	20,091	22,973	16,405	X	X
Runaways	152,132	67,649	152,132	X	1,516	11,521	54,612	39,601	32,509	12,373	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1993 (Source, p. 379). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1993 estimates. 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.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 227, 228.

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
471,617 4.0	457,570 3.9	457,217 3.9	434,225 3.7	404,678 3.4	1,856,055 15.8	1,724,659 14.7	1,256,231 10.7	759,580 6.5	412,742 3.5	224,409 1.9	122,983 1.0	74,140 0.6	85,099 0.7
1,322	1,170	1,087	938	784	2,874	2,000	1,446	892	553	364	203	122	180
1,201	1,291	1,189	1,152	1,139	5,346	4,915	3,539	2,075	1,153	611	351	294	263
7,477	6,762	6,486	5,902	5,291	23,525	17,574	10,041	4,433	1,724	659	233	128	168
16,746	17,271	17,221	16,519	15,579	74,413	68,167	49,004	28,862	15,913	8,482	4,729	2,868	3,442
13,457	12,227	11,252	10,429	9,482	43,368	37,703	24,525	11,677	4,850	1,983	853	383	469
41,060	37,410	36,076	33,349	31,758	151,420	147,266	111,911	67,942	35,725	19,469	11,185	7,842	13,212
7,145	5,945	5,471	4,689	4,247	17,435	13,204	7,671	3,843	1,596	719	293	140	198
395	368	345	299	263	1,292	1,415	1,091	714	353	248	128	80	99
26,746	26,494	25,983	24,511	22,793	106,158	92,656	64,030	36,262	19,343	10,116	5,516	3,412	4,053
4.1	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.5	16.4	14.3	9.9	5.6	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.6
62,057	55,950	53,144	48,766	45,750	213,515	199,588	145,198	84,176	42,524	22,419	12,459	8,445	13,978
3.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.6	12.0	11.2	8.2	4.7	2.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8
88,803	82,444	79,127	73,277	68,543	319,673	292,244	209,228	120,438	61,867	32,535	17,975	11,857	18,031
3.7	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	13.2	12.1	8.6	5.0	2.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.7
31,991	35,316	37,050	36,494	35,421	168,929	158,628	109,633	62,731	32,888	17,038	8,978	5,074	6,026
4,483	4,162	4,272	4,220	3,865	17,267	15,188	10,783	5,621	2,590	1,125	515	269	260
13,120	14,319	15,209	15,068	14,634	65,920	58,858	44,567	28,016	15,051	7,376	3,683	1,987	1,958
576	558	601	469	449	1,961	1,685	1,186	809	455	237	118	82	44
6,953	6,048	5,489	4,744	4,396	17,846	14,629	9,814	5,346	2,642	1,170	558	324	307
8,675	8,251	7,718	7,109	6,172	26,612	22,452	14,265	7,509	3,871	1,810	942	565	770
11,890	11,623	10,827	9,505	7,813	30,095	22,481	15,598	9,629	5,899	3,331	1,901	1,188	1,447
2,534	2,987	3,736	4,328	4,158	21,887	20,756	12,515	5,835	2,646	1,267	699	459	512
2,305	2,376	2,516	2,447	2,484	12,224	12,786	10,144	6,753	4,514	2,841	1,855	1,400	1,941
45,374	43,588	44,061	42,248	38,789	180,947	164,688	113,872	61,234	25,932	10,994	4,557	2,147	1,610
489	452	403	390	346	1,767	1,668	1,699	1,495	1,259	1,070	780	590	666
2,400	2,850	3,164	3,293	3,528	17,370	18,444	14,161	8,123	4,103	1,878	930	450	444
31,943	46,922	50,700	51,225	48,782	233,197	233,491	179,689	119,843	75,599	45,330	26,267	16,432	15,924
49,542	15,572	11,894	9,653	7,728	28,724	25,810	20,144	13,867	8,539	5,283	3,262	1,985	1,956
15,889	21,156	21,149	20,343	19,588	97,641	109,091	93,497	66,039	40,206	25,162	15,127	9,182	9,015
25,744	27,696	26,918	24,146	21,971	90,478	80,574	56,448	33,295	18,461	9,986	5,311	3,291	4,053
707	689	634	653	650	2,990	4,059	3,514	2,412	1,488	980	387	246	221
127,716	130,097	131,274	124,097	114,917	518,333	465,088	333,963	199,723	104,324	54,803	29,049	16,561	19,861
483	464	475	516	444	2,194	2,039	1,511	842	408	193	89	51	53
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 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged and sex, United States, 1993

(10,512 agencies; 1993 estimated population 214,099,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	11,765,764	9,475,344	80.5%	2,290,420	19.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	20,285	18,375	90.6	1,910	9.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	32,523	32,107	98.7	416	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Robbery	153,533	140,128	91.3	13,405	8.7	1.3	1.5	0.6
Aggravated assault	442,075	372,557	84.3	69,518	15.7	3.8	3.9	3.0
Burglary	338,238	304,702	90.1	33,536	9.9	2.9	3.2	1.5
Larceny-theft	1,251,277	842,658	67.3	408,619	32.7	10.6	8.9	17.8
Motor vehicle theft	168,795	148,932	88.2	19,863	11.8	1.4	1.6	0.9
Arson	16,113	13,738	85.3	2,375	14.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime ^b	648,416	563,167	86.9	85,249	13.1	5.5	5.9	3.7
Property crime ^c	1,774,423	1,310,030	73.8	464,393	26.2	15.1	13.8	20.3
Total Crime Index ^d	2,422,839	1,873,197	77.3	549,642	22.7	20.6	19.8	24.0
Other assaults	965,318	792,848	82.1	172,470	17.9	8.2	8.4	7.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	89,487	58,425	65.3	31,062	34.7	0.8	0.6	1.4
Fraud	335,580	199,297	59.4	136,283	40.6	2.9	2.1	6.0
Embezzlement	10,916	6,493	59.5	4,423	40.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	134,864	117,531	87.1	17,333	12.9	1.1	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	261,282	229,424	87.8	31,858	12.2	2.2	2.4	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	224,395	206,990	92.2	17,405	7.8	1.9	2.2	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,850	31,712	35.7	57,138	64.3	0.8	0.3	2.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	87,712	80,211	91.4	7,501	8.6	0.7	0.8	0.3
Drug abuse violations	968,606	811,493	83.8	157,113	16.2	8.2	8.6	6.9
Gambling	15,336	13,186	86.0	2,150	14.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	89,157	71,967	80.7	17,190	19.3	0.8	0.8	0.8
Driving under the influence	1,229,971	1,056,544	85.9	173,427	14.1	10.5	11.2	7.6
Liquor laws	419,082	338,276	80.7	80,806	19.3	3.6	3.6	3.5
Drunkenness	604,979	537,690	88.9	67,289	11.1	5.1	5.7	2.9
Disorderly conduct	607,472	481,553	79.3	125,919	20.7	5.2	5.1	5.5
Vagrancy	24,806	21,765	87.7	3,041	12.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,935,490	2,410,082	82.1	525,408	17.9	24.9	25.4	22.9
Suspicion	12,136	10,266	84.6	1,870	15.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	85,354	61,343	71.9	24,011	28.1	0.7	0.6	1.0
Runaways	152,132	65,051	42.8	87,081	57.2	1.3	0.7	3.8

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.8. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1993, 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: 1990 to 1994," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1995. (Mimeographed.) Table 1). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 234. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.10

Arrests

By offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1992 and 1993

(9,337 agencies; 1992 estimated population 198,147,000; 1993 estimated population 200,200,000)

Offense charged	Males						Female					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1992	1993	Percent change	1992	1993	Percent change	1992	1993	Percent change	1992	1993	Percent change
Total	9,080,300	8,900,790	-2.0%	1,402,738	1,450,633	3.4%	2,123,480	2,146,059	1.1%	417,597	454,130	8.7%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,946	17,585	3.8	2,614	2,966	13.5	1,809	1,831	1.2	156	184	17.9
Forcible rape	31,154	30,363	-2.5	4,928	4,941	0.3	353	379	7.4	95	85	-10.5
Robbery	137,728	135,525	-1.6	36,345	38,274	5.3	12,872	12,955	0.6	3,419	3,737	9.3
Aggravated assault	352,898	355,050	0.6	50,773	52,981	4.3	62,631	66,335	5.9	10,148	11,424	12.6
Burglary	309,528	290,798	-6.1	104,913	99,785	-4.9	31,988	32,286	0.9	10,481	10,727	2.3
Larceny-theft	824,654	794,164	-3.7	263,121	253,587	-3.6	390,124	385,552	-1.2	110,827	115,320	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	148,877	141,989	-4.6	64,453	61,763	-4.2	17,740	18,921	6.7	8,945	9,681	8.2
Arson	13,200	12,938	-2.0	6,595	6,587	-0.1	2,065	2,232	8.1	806	926	14.9
Violent crime ^a	538,726	538,523	(b)	94,660	99,162	4.8	77,665	81,500	4.9	13,818	15,430	11.7
Property crime ^c	1,296,259	1,239,889	-4.3	439,082	421,722	-4.0	441,917	438,991	-0.7	131,059	136,654	4.3
Total Crime Index ^d	1,834,985	1,778,412	-3.1	533,742	520,884	-2.4	519,582	520,491	0.2	144,877	152,084	5.0
Other assaults	708,776	739,418	4.3	102,413	109,225	6.7	146,809	161,993	10.3	33,200	38,379	15.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	53,721	55,288	2.9	4,147	3,999	-3.6	28,267	29,245	3.5	2,212	2,129	-3.8
Fraud	187,504	190,893	1.8	10,894	11,650	6.9	134,202	130,152	-3.0	3,845	4,196	9.1
Embezzlement	6,723	6,237	-7.2	364	350	-3.8	4,363	4,279	-1.9	250	249	-0.4
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	114,849	111,575	-2.9	31,140	30,734	-1.3	16,343	16,286	-0.3	3,724	3,808	2.3
Vandalism	213,432	214,493	0.5	98,637	101,076	2.5	27,451	29,640	8.0	9,399	10,741	14.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	182,507	196,838	7.9	41,321	45,999	11.3	14,840	16,294	9.8	3,229	4,007	24.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	29,571	29,296	-0.9	531	403	-24.1	56,208	54,455	-3.1	554	539	-2.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	79,249	75,986	-4.1	14,516	14,249	-1.8	7,011	7,174	2.3	1,135	1,370	20.7
Drug abuse violations	747,978	780,126	4.3	64,203	79,890	24.4	146,920	151,569	3.2	7,861	9,942	26.5
Gambling	13,052	12,876	-1.3	1,031	1,088	5.5	2,050	2,100	2.4	76	51	-32.9
Offenses against family and children	62,066	66,631	7.4	2,314	2,300	-0.6	13,743	15,656	13.9	1,255	1,247	-0.6
Driving under the influence	1,052,539	994,312	-5.5	9,258	8,622	-6.9	168,034	161,886	-3.7	1,499	1,464	-2.3
Liquor laws	329,660	314,934	-4.5	62,759	60,944	-2.9	77,424	75,010	-3.1	25,067	24,189	-3.5
Drunkenness	558,910	519,366	-7.1	11,790	11,203	-5.0	67,055	64,541	-3.7	2,331	2,199	-5.7
Disorderly conduct	445,782	452,854	1.6	79,358	88,536	11.6	117,049	118,896	1.6	22,397	26,261	17.3
Vagrancy	26,818	20,855	-22.2	2,916	2,603	-10.7	2,906	2,809	-3.3	492	497	1.0
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,322,708	2,219,935	-4.4	221,934	236,413	6.5	477,214	477,376	(b)	58,185	64,571	11.0
Suspicion (not included in totals)	12,442	9,886	-20.5	3,748	1,073	-71.4	2,634	1,819	-30.9	1,108	214	-80.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	50,064	58,578	17.0	50,064	58,578	17.0	18,210	23,074	26.7	18,210	23,074	26.7
Runaways	59,406	61,887	4.2	59,406	61,887	4.2	77,799	83,133	6.9	77,799	83,133	6.9

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1992 and 1993 (Source, p. 379). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1992 and 1993 estimates. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 226.

Table 4.11

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1993

(10,509 agencies; 1993 estimated population 213,093,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	11,741,751	7,855,287	3,647,174	126,017	113,273	100.0%	66.9%	31.1%	1.1%	1.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	20,243	8,243	11,656	131	213	100.0	40.7	57.6	0.6	1.1
Forcible rape	32,469	18,473	13,419	321	256	100.0	56.9	41.3	1.0	0.8
Robbery	153,281	55,893	95,164	635	1,589	100.0	36.5	62.1	0.4	1.0
Aggravated assault	441,455	257,628	175,827	3,801	4,199	100.0	58.4	39.8	0.9	1.0
Burglary	337,810	226,857	104,473	2,969	3,511	100.0	67.2	30.9	0.9	1.0
Larceny-theft	1,249,303	806,511	411,705	13,110	17,977	100.0	64.6	33.0	1.0	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	168,591	96,328	67,938	1,509	2,816	100.0	57.1	40.3	0.9	1.7
Arson	16,073	11,990	3,784	147	152	100.0	74.6	23.5	0.9	0.9
Violent crime ^b	647,448	340,237	296,066	4,888	6,257	100.0	52.6	45.7	0.8	1.0
Property crime ^c	1,771,777	1,141,686	587,900	17,735	24,456	100.0	64.4	33.2	1.0	1.4
Total Crime Index ^d	2,419,225	1,481,923	883,966	22,623	30,713	100.0	61.3	36.5	0.9	1.3
Other assaults	963,427	606,211	336,360	11,516	9,340	100.0	62.9	34.9	1.2	1.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	89,377	56,315	31,634	506	922	100.0	63.0	35.4	0.6	1.0
Fraud	335,051	208,601	122,614	1,597	2,239	100.0	62.3	36.6	0.5	0.7
Embezzlement	10,914	7,357	3,380	45	132	100.0	67.4	31.0	0.4	1.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	134,579	75,432	56,889	806	1,452	100.0	56.1	42.3	0.6	1.1
Vandalism	260,724	194,940	59,820	2,890	3,074	100.0	74.8	22.9	1.1	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	223,940	124,135	96,189	1,204	2,412	100.0	55.4	43.0	0.5	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	88,792	55,081	31,913	506	1,292	100.0	62.0	35.9	0.6	1.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	87,581	67,435	18,304	888	954	100.0	77.0	20.9	1.0	1.1
Drug abuse violations	967,722	578,214	380,460	3,901	5,147	100.0	59.8	39.3	0.4	0.5
Gambling	15,320	7,382	7,178	56	704	100.0	48.2	46.9	0.4	4.6
Offenses against family and children	88,608	58,137	27,605	1,138	1,728	100.0	65.6	31.2	1.3	2.0
Driving under the influence	1,227,289	1,069,632	130,026	16,158	11,473	100.0	87.2	10.6	1.3	0.9
Liquor laws	417,340	352,567	52,533	9,658	2,582	100.0	84.5	12.6	2.3	0.6
Drunkennes	604,462	481,885	107,863	12,869	1,845	100.0	79.7	17.8	2.1	0.3
Disorderly conduct	606,586	391,969	203,533	7,975	3,109	100.0	64.6	33.6	1.3	0.5
Vagrancy	24,654	13,945	10,148	459	102	100.0	56.6	41.2	1.9	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,927,662	1,833,220	1,039,100	28,252	27,090	100.0	62.6	35.5	1.0	0.9
Suspicion	12,125	5,690	6,304	70	61	100.0	46.9	52.0	0.6	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	85,156	67,091	15,382	949	1,734	100.0	78.8	18.1	1.1	2.0
Runaways	151,127	118,125	25,973	1,951	5,168	100.0	78.1	17.2	1.3	3.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1993--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	2,009,019	1,387,847	564,635	21,622	34,915	100.0%	69.1%	28.1%	1.1%	1.7%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,281	1,181	2,043	16	41	100.0	36.0	62.3	0.5	1.2
Forcible rape	5,290	2,921	2,299	38	32	100.0	55.2	43.5	0.7	0.6
Robbery	43,241	15,693	26,720	173	655	100.0	36.3	61.8	0.4	1.5
Aggravated assault	67,662	37,328	28,964	580	790	100.0	55.2	42.8	0.9	1.2
Burglary	115,818	86,046	26,656	1,360	1,756	100.0	74.3	23.0	1.2	1.5
Larceny-theft	391,100	277,616	100,314	4,978	8,192	100.0	71.0	25.6	1.3	2.1
Motor vehicle theft	75,201	42,326	30,479	862	1,534	100.0	56.3	40.5	1.1	2.0
Arson	7,938	6,360	1,401	73	104	100.0	80.1	17.6	0.9	1.3
Violent crime ^b	119,474	57,123	60,026	807	1,518	100.0	47.8	50.2	0.7	1.3
Property crime ^c	590,057	412,348	158,850	7,273	11,586	100.0	69.9	26.9	1.2	2.0
Total Crime Index ^d	709,531	469,471	218,876	8,080	13,104	100.0	66.2	30.8	1.1	1.8
Other assaults	155,511	96,061	55,328	1,649	2,473	100.0	61.8	35.6	1.1	1.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,499	5,205	1,142	62	90	100.0	80.1	17.6	1.0	1.4
Fraud	16,151	8,797	6,937	104	313	100.0	54.5	43.0	0.6	1.9
Embezzlement	615	450	157	1	7	100.0	73.2	25.5	0.2	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	36,417	20,796	14,731	328	562	100.0	57.1	40.5	0.9	1.5
Vandalism	118,811	96,255	19,607	1,160	1,789	100.0	81.0	16.5	1.0	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	52,303	32,218	19,050	312	723	100.0	61.6	36.4	0.6	1.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	993	666	309	5	13	100.0	67.1	31.1	0.5	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	16,337	11,666	4,359	140	172	100.0	71.4	26.7	0.9	1.1
Drug abuse violations	93,171	52,736	39,289	438	708	100.0	56.6	42.2	0.5	0.8
Gambling	1,166	230	922	2	12	100.0	19.7	79.1	0.2	1.0
Offenses against family and children	3,921	2,951	820	41	109	100.0	75.3	20.9	1.0	2.8
Driving under the influence	10,706	9,783	594	241	88	100.0	91.4	5.5	2.3	0.8
Liquor laws	91,429	83,737	4,926	2,210	556	100.0	91.6	5.4	2.4	0.6
Drunkanness	13,873	12,225	1,371	218	59	100.0	88.1	9.9	1.6	0.4
Disorderly conduct	121,045	79,063	40,265	962	755	100.0	65.3	33.3	0.8	0.6
Vagrancy	3,234	2,303	874	8	49	100.0	71.2	27.0	0.2	1.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	319,549	217,018	93,363	2,747	6,421	100.0	67.9	29.2	0.9	2.0
Suspicion	1,384	1,000	360	14	10	100.0	72.3	26.0	1.0	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	85,156	67,091	15,382	949	1,734	100.0	78.8	18.1	1.1	2.0
Runaways	151,217	118,125	25,973	1,951	5,168	100.0	78.1	17.2	1.3	3.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1993--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	9,732,732	6,467,440	3,082,539	104,395	78,358	100.0%	66.5%	31.7%	1.1%	0.8%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,962	7,062	9,613	115	172	100.0	41.6	56.7	0.7	1.0
Forcible rape	27,179	15,552	11,120	283	224	100.0	57.2	40.9	1.0	0.8
Robbery	110,040	40,200	68,444	462	934	100.0	36.5	62.2	0.4	0.8
Aggravated assault	373,793	220,300	146,863	3,221	3,409	100.0	58.9	39.3	0.9	0.9
Burglary	221,992	140,811	77,817	1,609	1,755	100.0	63.4	35.1	0.7	0.8
Larceny-theft	858,203	528,895	311,391	8,132	9,785	100.0	61.6	36.3	0.9	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	93,390	54,002	37,459	647	1,282	100.0	57.8	40.1	0.7	1.4
Arson	8,135	5,630	2,383	74	48	100.0	69.2	29.3	0.9	0.6
Violent crime ^b	527,974	283,114	236,040	4,081	4,739	100.0	53.6	44.7	0.8	0.9
Property crime ^c	1,181,720	729,338	429,050	10,462	12,870	100.0	61.7	36.3	0.9	1.1
Total Crime Index ^d	1,709,694	1,012,452	665,090	14,543	17,609	100.0	59.2	38.9	0.9	1.0
Other assaults	807,916	510,150	281,032	9,867	6,867	100.0	63.1	34.8	1.2	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	82,878	51,110	30,492	444	832	100.0	61.7	35.8	0.5	1.0
Fraud	318,900	199,804	115,677	1,493	1,926	100.0	62.7	36.3	0.5	0.6
Embezzlement	10,299	6,907	3,223	44	125	100.0	67.1	31.3	0.4	1.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	98,162	54,363	42,158	478	890	100.0	55.7	42.9	0.5	0.9
Vandalism	141,913	98,685	40,213	1,730	1,285	100.0	69.5	28.3	1.2	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	171,637	91,917	77,139	892	1,689	100.0	53.6	44.9	0.5	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	87,799	54,415	31,604	501	1,279	100.0	62.0	36.0	0.6	1.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	71,244	55,769	13,945	748	782	100.0	78.3	19.6	1.0	1.1
Drug abuse violations	874,551	525,478	341,171	3,463	4,439	100.0	60.1	39.0	0.4	0.5
Gambling	14,154	7,152	6,256	54	692	100.0	50.5	44.2	0.4	4.9
Offenses against family and children	84,687	55,186	26,785	1,097	1,619	100.0	65.2	31.6	1.3	1.9
Driving under the influence	1,216,583	1,059,849	129,432	15,917	11,385	100.0	87.1	10.6	1.3	0.9
Liquor laws	325,911	268,830	47,607	7,448	2,026	100.0	82.5	14.6	2.3	0.6
Drunkenness	590,589	469,660	106,492	12,651	1,786	100.0	79.5	18.0	2.1	0.3
Disorderly conduct	485,541	312,906	163,268	7,013	2,354	100.0	64.4	33.6	1.4	0.5
Vagrancy	21,420	11,642	9,274	451	53	100.0	54.4	43.3	2.1	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,608,113	1,616,202	945,737	25,505	20,669	100.0	62.0	36.3	1.0	0.8
Suspicion	10,741	4,690	5,944	56	51	100.0	43.7	55.3	0.5	0.5
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 4.8. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1993, whites comprised 83.3 percent, blacks 12.5 percent, and other racial categories 4.2 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: 1990 to 1994," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, March 1995. (Mimeographed.) Table 1). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crimes in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 235-237.

Table 4.12

Arrests in cities

By offense charged and sex, 1993

(7,446 agencies; 1993 estimated population 145,550,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	9,019,601	7,234,404	80.2%	1,785,197	19.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,756	14,344	91.0	1,412	9.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	24,125	23,809	98.7	316	1.3	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	136,203	124,146	91.1	12,057	8.9	1.5	1.7	0.7
Aggravated assault	340,401	285,196	83.8	55,205	16.2	3.8	3.9	3.1
Burglary	249,485	223,766	39.7	25,719	10.3	2.8	3.1	1.4
Larceny-theft	1,053,135	702,071	66.7	351,064	33.3	11.7	9.7	19.7
Motor vehicle theft	134,296	118,649	88.3	15,647	11.7	1.5	1.6	0.9
Arson	11,944	10,191	85.3	1,753	14.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime ^c	516,485	447,495	86.6	68,990	13.4	5.7	6.2	3.9
Property crime ^d	1,448,860	1,054,677	72.8	394,183	27.2	16.1	14.6	22.1
Total Crime Index ^e	1,965,345	1,502,172	76.4	463,173	23.6	21.8	20.8	25.9
Other assaults	755,369	619,815	82.1	135,554	17.9	8.4	8.6	7.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	67,120	43,878	65.4	23,242	34.6	0.7	0.6	1.3
Fraud	205,752	131,457	63.9	74,295	36.1	2.3	1.8	4.2
Embezzlement	7,874	4,575	58.1	3,299	41.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	108,162	94,119	87.0	14,043	13.0	1.2	1.3	0.8
Vandalism	209,805	183,820	87.6	25,985	12.4	2.3	2.5	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	182,359	168,328	92.3	14,031	7.7	2.0	2.3	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	83,996	29,386	35.0	54,610	65.0	0.9	0.4	3.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	63,604	57,572	90.5	6,032	9.5	0.7	0.8	0.3
Drug abuse violations	762,947	639,957	83.9	122,990	16.1	8.5	8.8	6.9
Gambling	13,238	11,387	86.0	1,851	14.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	49,607	36,856	74.3	12,751	25.7	0.5	0.5	0.7
Driving under the influence	753,463	642,113	85.2	111,350	14.8	8.4	8.9	6.2
Liquor laws	333,528	270,130	81.0	63,398	19.0	3.7	3.7	3.6
Drunkenness	507,479	451,122	88.9	56,357	11.1	5.6	6.2	3.2
Disorderly conduct	530,697	419,623	79.1	111,074	20.9	5.9	5.8	6.2
Vagrancy	22,598	19,981	88.4	2,617	11.6	0.3	0.3	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,185,498	1,790,662	81.9	394,836	18.1	24.2	24.8	22.1
Suspicion	10,021	8,406	83.9	1,615	16.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	81,125	58,454	72.1	22,671	27.9	0.9	0.8	1.3
Runaways	120,014	50,591	42.2	69,423	57.8	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 1993 (Source, p. 379). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1993 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 243. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.13

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1993

(7,444 agencies; 1993 estimated population 145,549,000)

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	9,000,265	5,776,804	3,039,675	91,007	92,779	100.0%	64.2%	33.8%	1.0%	1.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,718	5,381	10,070	89	178	100.0	34.2	64.1	0.6	1.1
Forcible rape	24,089	12,350	11,353	167	219	100.0	51.3	47.1	0.7	0.9
Robbery	135,966	47,892	86,082	538	1,454	100.0	35.2	63.3	0.4	1.1
Aggravated assault	339,932	185,214	148,566	2,434	3,718	100.0	54.5	43.7	0.7	1.1
Burglary	249,229	157,248	87,400	1,774	2,807	100.0	63.1	35.1	0.7	1.1
Larceny-theft	1,051,437	668,103	355,988	11,545	15,801	100.0	63.5	33.9	1.1	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	134,170	72,115	58,525	1,075	2,455	100.0	53.7	43.6	0.8	1.8
Arson	11,913	8,473	3,206	96	138	100.0	71.1	26.9	0.8	1.2
Violent crime^b	515,705	250,837	256,071	3,228	5,569	100.0	48.6	49.7	0.6	1.1
Property crime^c	1,446,749	905,939	505,119	14,490	21,201	100.0	62.6	34.9	1.0	1.5
Total Crime Index^d	1,962,454	1,156,776	761,190	17,718	26,770	100.0	58.9	38.8	0.9	1.4
Other assaults	753,880	449,734	287,932	8,601	7,613	100.0	59.7	38.2	1.1	1.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	67,036	40,488	25,353	396	799	100.0	60.4	37.8	0.6	1.2
Fraud	205,458	120,209	82,406	932	1,911	100.0	58.5	40.1	0.5	0.9
Embezzlement	7,873	5,128	2,625	31	89	100.0	65.1	33.3	0.4	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	107,897	56,773	49,273	592	1,259	100.0	52.6	45.7	0.5	1.2
Vandalism	209,359	151,148	53,372	2,165	2,674	100.0	72.2	25.5	1.0	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	181,949	95,167	83,835	889	2,058	100.0	52.3	45.1	0.5	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	83,942	51,347	30,876	493	1,226	100.0	61.2	36.8	0.6	1.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	63,531	46,645	15,478	591	817	100.0	73.4	24.4	0.9	1.3
Drug abuse violations	762,246	427,212	328,317	2,577	4,140	100.0	56.0	43.1	0.3	0.5
Gambling	13,230	5,963	6,609	44	614	100.0	45.1	50.0	0.3	4.6
Offenses against family and children	49,366	32,802	14,422	593	1,549	100.0	66.4	29.2	1.2	3.1
Driving under the influence	752,102	653,472	83,008	9,330	6,292	100.0	86.9	11.0	1.2	0.8
Liquor laws	331,934	275,215	47,087	7,578	2,054	100.0	82.9	14.2	2.3	0.6
Drunkenness	507,068	396,429	98,022	11,077	1,540	100.0	78.2	19.3	2.2	0.3
Disorderly conduct	529,910	332,596	188,654	5,916	2,734	100.0	62.8	35.6	1.1	0.5
Vagrancy	22,446	12,368	9,563	437	78	100.0	55.1	42.6	1.9	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,178,532	1,308,874	827,972	18,920	22,766	100.0	60.1	38.0	0.9	1.0
Suspicion	10,014	3,934	6,015	13	52	100.0	39.3	60.1	0.1	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	80,931	63,933	15,010	778	1,210	100.0	79.0	18.5	1.0	1.5
Runaways	119,107	90,591	22,646	1,336	4,534	100.0	76.1	19.0	1.1	3.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1993—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	1,677,142	1,130,523	500,179	16,464	29,976	100.0%	67.4%	29.8%	1.0%	1.8%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,766	915	1,804	8	39	100.0	33.1	65.2	0.3	1.4
Forcible rape	4,048	2,038	1,969	19	22	100.0	50.3	48.6	0.5	0.5
Robbery	39,450	14,108	24,580	157	605	100.0	35.8	62.3	0.4	1.5
Aggravated assault	55,231	29,296	24,837	394	704	100.0	53.0	45.0	0.7	1.3
Burglary	84,654	60,436	22,013	811	1,394	100.0	71.4	26.0	1.0	1.6
Larceny-theft	336,780	237,288	87,839	4,454	7,199	100.0	70.5	26.1	1.3	2.1
Motor vehicle theft	61,433	32,855	26,675	630	1,273	100.0	53.5	43.4	1.0	2.1
Arson	6,380	5,006	1,225	53	96	100.0	78.5	19.2	0.8	1.5
Violent crime ^b	101,495	46,357	53,190	578	1,370	100.0	45.7	52.4	0.6	1.3
Property crime ^c	489,247	335,585	137,752	5,948	9,962	100.0	68.6	28.2	1.2	2.0
Total Crime Index ^d	590,742	381,942	190,942	6,526	11,332	100.0	64.7	32.3	1.1	1.9
Other assaults	128,941	77,461	48,128	1,250	2,102	100.0	60.1	37.3	1.0	1.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,318	4,234	962	50	72	100.0	79.6	18.1	0.9	1.4
Fraud	14,610	7,535	6,680	96	299	100.0	51.6	45.7	0.7	2.0
Embezzlement	511	369	135	1	6	100.0	72.2	26.4	0.2	1.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	30,851	16,932	13,158	281	480	100.0	54.9	42.7	0.9	1.6
Vandalism	96,594	76,586	17,629	841	1,538	100.0	79.3	18.3	0.9	1.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	44,549	26,929	16,738	256	626	100.0	60.4	37.6	0.6	1.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	919	604	297	5	13	100.0	65.7	32.3	0.5	1.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	11,788	7,947	3,623	70	148	100.0	67.4	30.7	0.6	1.3
Drug abuse violations	79,366	42,938	35,568	312	548	100.0	54.1	44.8	0.4	0.7
Gambling	1,088	211	866	2	9	100.0	19.4	79.6	0.2	0.8
Offenses against family and children	2,961	2,112	729	24	96	100.0	71.3	24.6	0.8	3.2
Driving under the influence	6,734	6,181	379	131	43	100.0	91.8	5.6	1.9	0.6
Liquor laws	69,830	63,451	4,299	1,568	412	100.0	90.9	6.3	2.2	0.6
Drunkenness	12,005	10,523	1,248	186	48	100.0	87.7	10.4	1.5	0.4
Disorderly conduct	109,189	70,207	37,535	783	664	100.0	64.3	34.4	0.7	0.6
Vagrancy	2,739	1,903	800	7	29	100.0	69.5	29.2	0.3	1.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	267,156	177,054	82,383	1,959	5,760	100.0	66.3	30.8	0.7	2.2
Suspicion	1,213	880	324	2	7	100.0	72.5	26.7	0.2	0.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	80,931	63,933	15,010	778	1,210	100.0	79.0	18.5	1.0	1.5
Runaways	119,107	90,591	22,646	1,336	4,534	100.0	76.1	19.0	1.1	3.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1993--Continued

Offense charged	Arrest 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	7,323,123	4,646,281	2,539,496	74,543	62,803	100.0%	63.4%	34.7%	1.0%	0.9%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,952	4,466	8,266	81	139	100.0	34.5	63.8	0.6	1.1
Forcible rape	20,041	10,312	9,384	148	197	100.0	51.5	46.8	0.7	1.0
Robbery	96,516	33,784	61,502	381	849	100.0	35.0	63.7	0.4	0.9
Aggravated assault	284,701	155,918	123,729	2,040	3,014	100.0	54.8	43.5	0.7	1.1
Burglary	164,575	96,812	65,387	963	1,413	100.0	58.8	39.7	0.6	0.9
Larceny-theft	714,657	430,815	268,149	7,091	8,602	100.0	60.3	37.5	1.0	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	72,737	39,260	31,850	445	1,182	100.0	54.0	43.8	0.6	1.6
Arson	5,553	3,467	1,981	43	42	100.0	62.7	35.8	0.8	0.8
Violent crime ^b	414,210	204,480	202,881	2,650	4,199	100.0	49.4	49.0	0.6	1.0
Property crime ^c	957,502	570,354	367,367	8,542	11,239	100.0	59.6	38.4	0.9	1.2
Total Crime Index ^d	1,371,712	774,834	570,248	11,192	15,438	100.0	56.5	41.6	0.8	1.1
Other assaults	624,939	372,273	239,804	7,351	5,511	100.0	59.6	38.4	1.2	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	61,718	36,254	24,931	346	727	100.0	58.7	39.5	0.6	1.2
Fraud	190,848	112,674	75,726	836	1,612	100.0	59.0	39.7	0.4	0.8
Embezzlement	7,362	4,759	2,490	30	83	100.0	64.6	33.8	0.4	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	77,046	39,841	36,115	311	779	100.0	51.7	46.9	0.4	1.0
Vandalism	112,765	74,562	35,743	1,324	1,136	100.0	66.1	31.7	1.2	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	137,400	68,238	67,097	633	1,432	100.0	49.7	48.8	0.5	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	83,023	50,743	30,579	488	1,213	100.0	61.1	36.8	0.6	1.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	51,743	38,698	11,855	521	669	100.0	74.8	22.9	1.0	1.3
Drug abuse violations	682,880	384,274	292,749	2,265	3,592	100.0	56.3	42.9	0.3	0.5
Gambling	12,142	5,752	5,743	42	605	100.0	47.4	47.3	0.3	5.0
Offenses against family and children	46,405	30,690	13,693	569	1,453	100.0	66.1	29.5	1.2	3.1
Driving under the influence	745,368	647,291	82,629	9,199	6,249	100.0	86.8	11.1	1.2	0.8
Liquor laws	262,104	211,764	42,688	6,010	1,642	100.0	80.8	16.3	2.3	0.6
Drunkenness	495,063	385,906	96,774	10,891	1,492	100.0	78.0	19.5	2.2	0.3
Disorderly conduct	420,721	262,389	151,129	5,133	2,070	100.0	62.4	35.9	1.2	0.5
Vagrancy	19,707	10,465	8,763	430	49	100.0	53.1	44.5	2.2	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,911,376	1,131,820	745,589	16,961	17,006	100.0	59.2	39.0	0.9	0.9
Suspicion	8,801	3,054	5,691	11	45	100.0	34.7	64.7	0.1	0.5
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 city areas, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 244-246.

Table 4.14

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged and sex, 1993

(5,327 agencies; 1993 estimated population 92,137,000)

Offense charged	Total number	Persons arrested				Percent distribution of offenses charged ^b		
		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	4,275,378	3,443,071	80.5%	832,307	19.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,789	4,311	90.0	478	10.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	10,195	10,075	98.8	120	1.2	0.2	0.3	(c)
Robbery	32,738	29,943	91.5	2,795	8.5	0.8	0.9	0.3
Aggravated assault	143,087	122,062	85.3	21,025	14.7	3.3	3.5	2.5
Burglary	119,869	108,671	90.8	10,998	9.2	2.8	3.2	1.3
Larceny-theft	442,000	298,898	67.6	143,102	32.4	10.3	8.7	17.2
Motor vehicle theft	50,037	43,894	87.7	6,143	12.3	1.2	1.3	0.7
Arson	6,145	5,293	86.1	852	13.9	0.1	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^d	190,809	166,391	87.2	24,418	12.8	4.5	4.8	2.9
Property crime ^e	618,051	456,956	73.9	161,095	26.1	14.5	13.3	19.4
Total Crime Index ^f	808,860	623,347	77.1	185,513	22.9	18.9	18.1	22.3
Other assaults	326,804	266,505	81.5	60,299	18.5	7.6	7.7	7.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	32,209	20,648	64.1	11,561	35.9	0.8	0.6	1.4
Fraud	149,173	82,405	55.2	66,768	44.8	3.5	2.4	8.0
Embezzlement	3,838	2,310	60.2	1,528	39.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	48,910	42,385	86.7	6,525	13.3	1.1	1.2	0.8
Vandalism	96,612	85,704	88.7	10,908	11.3	2.3	2.5	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	70,122	64,339	91.8	5,783	8.2	1.6	1.9	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,307	4,493	48.3	4,814	51.7	0.2	0.1	0.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	30,006	28,013	93.4	1,993	6.6	0.7	0.8	0.2
Drug abuse violations	291,059	242,867	83.4	48,192	16.6	6.8	7.1	5.8
Gambling	2,962	2,534	85.6	428	14.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	45,074	38,789	86.1	6,285	13.9	1.1	1.1	0.8
Driving under the influence	549,658	470,498	85.6	79,170	14.4	12.9	13.7	9.5
Liquor laws	153,318	122,910	80.2	30,408	19.8	3.6	3.6	3.7
Drunkenness	191,630	169,880	88.7	21,750	11.3	4.5	4.9	2.6
Disorderly conduct	203,870	164,027	80.5	39,843	19.5	4.8	4.8	4.8
Vagrancy	4,596	3,933	85.6	663	14.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,173,409	961,420	81.9	211,989	18.1	27.4	27.9	25.5
Suspicion	3,783	3,272	86.5	511	13.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	26,045	18,969	72.8	7,076	27.2	0.6	0.6	0.9
Runaways	54,123	23,823	44.0	30,300	56.0	1.3	0.7	3.6

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1993 (Source, p. 379). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1993 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 270. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.15

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1993

(5,324 agencies; 1993 estimated population 92,137,000)

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	4,262,526	3,191,923	1,027,787	19,505	23,311	100.0%	74.9%	24.1%	0.5%	0.5%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,786	2,799	1,923	14	50	100.0	58.5	40.2	0.3	1.0
Forcible rape	10,168	7,132	2,958	28	50	100.0	70.1	29.1	0.3	0.5
Robbery	32,715	14,479	17,887	112	237	100.0	44.3	54.7	0.3	0.7
Aggravated assault	142,881	100,094	41,231	687	869	100.0	70.1	28.9	0.5	0.6
Burglary	119,701	91,152	27,343	422	784	100.0	76.1	22.8	0.4	0.7
Larceny-theft	441,167	303,894	130,985	1,915	4,373	100.0	68.9	29.7	0.4	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	49,922	34,032	15,268	191	431	100.0	68.2	30.6	0.4	0.9
Arson	6,128	5,163	894	38	33	100.0	84.3	14.6	0.6	0.5
Violent crime ^c	190,550	124,504	63,999	841	1,206	100.0	65.3	33.6	0.4	0.6
Property crime ^d	616,918	434,241	174,490	2,566	5,621	100.0	70.4	28.3	0.4	0.9
Total Crime Index ^e	807,468	558,745	238,489	3,407	6,827	100.0	69.2	29.5	0.4	0.8
Other assaults	326,151	239,885	82,672	1,728	1,866	100.0	73.6	25.3	0.5	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	32,156	22,342	9,527	80	207	100.0	69.5	29.6	0.2	0.6
Fraud	148,888	99,584	48,297	346	661	100.0	66.9	32.4	0.2	0.4
Embezzlement	3,837	2,733	1,065	11	28	100.0	71.2	27.8	0.3	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	48,817	32,034	16,105	212	466	100.0	65.6	33.0	0.4	1.0
Vandalism	96,422	80,707	14,707	341	667	100.0	83.7	15.3	0.4	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	69,931	47,538	21,636	234	523	100.0	68.0	30.9	0.3	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,302	6,791	2,360	32	119	100.0	73.0	25.4	0.3	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	29,945	25,199	4,457	104	185	100.0	84.2	14.9	0.3	0.6
Drug abuse violations	290,529	210,931	77,916	701	981	100.0	72.6	26.8	0.2	0.3
Gambling	2,950	1,730	1,180	11	29	100.0	58.6	40.0	0.4	1.0
Offenses against family and children	44,711	30,536	13,914	121	140	100.0	68.3	31.1	0.3	0.3
Driving under the influence	547,514	498,517	43,559	2,649	2,789	100.0	91.1	8.0	0.5	0.5
Liquor laws	152,078	137,767	12,357	1,152	802	100.0	90.6	8.1	0.8	0.5
Drunkennes	191,580	167,891	21,364	1,750	575	100.0	87.6	11.2	0.9	0.3
Disorderly conduct	203,429	155,175	46,589	863	802	100.0	76.3	22.9	0.4	0.4
Vagrancy	4,594	3,401	1,137	13	43	100.0	74.0	24.7	0.3	0.9
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,168,437	798,758	359,374	5,329	4,976	100.0	68.4	30.8	0.5	0.4
Suspicion	3,780	2,842	889	29	20	100.0	75.2	23.5	0.8	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	25,925	22,319	3,309	78	219	100.0	86.1	12.8	0.3	0.8
Runaways	54,082	46,498	6,884	314	386	100.0	86.0	12.7	0.6	0.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.15

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1993—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	729,422	560,951	158,735	3,225	6,511	100.0%	76.9%	21.8%	0.4%	0.9%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	641	303	330	3	5	100.0	47.3	51.5	0.5	0.8
Forcible rape	1,807	1,245	547	5	10	100.0	68.9	30.3	0.3	0.6
Robbery	8,833	3,722	4,974	32	105	100.0	42.1	56.3	0.4	1.2
Aggravated assault	22,857	14,838	7,720	115	184	100.0	64.9	33.8	0.5	0.8
Burglary	45,515	36,338	8,546	176	405	100.0	79.9	18.8	0.4	0.9
Larceny-theft	142,948	106,889	33,457	647	1,955	100.0	74.8	23.4	0.5	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	22,153	14,891	6,859	93	310	100.0	67.2	31.0	0.4	1.4
Arson	3,227	2,817	366	19	25	100.0	87.3	11.3	0.6	0.8
Violent crime ^c	34,138	20,108	13,571	155	304	100.0	58.9	39.8	0.5	0.9
Property crime ^d	213,843	160,985	49,228	935	2,695	100.0	75.3	23.0	0.4	1.3
Total Crime Index ^e	247,981	181,093	62,799	1,090	2,999	100.0	73.0	25.3	0.4	1.2
Other assaults	56,957	40,444	15,816	282	415	100.0	71.0	27.8	0.5	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,304	1,935	339	5	25	100.0	84.0	14.7	0.2	1.1
Fraud	4,994	2,889	2,032	11	62	100.0	57.8	40.7	0.2	1.2
Embezzlement	199	155	42	1	1	100.0	77.9	21.1	0.5	0.5
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	13,587	9,022	4,273	81	211	100.0	66.4	31.4	0.6	1.6
Vandalism	49,233	42,651	5,996	152	434	100.0	86.6	12.2	0.3	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	17,916	12,673	4,985	63	195	100.0	70.7	27.8	0.4	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	194	149	43	1	1	100.0	76.8	22.2	0.5	0.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,149	4,872	1,237	13	27	100.0	79.2	20.1	0.2	0.4
Drug abuse violations	27,784	20,368	7,202	85	129	100.0	73.3	25.9	0.3	0.5
Gambling	280	100	180	0	0	100.0	35.7	64.3	X	X
Offenses against family and children	1,837	1,539	284	9	5	100.0	83.8	15.5	0.5	0.3
Driving under the influence	4,454	4,209	196	33	16	100.0	94.5	4.4	0.7	0.4
Liquor laws	38,636	36,579	1,592	286	179	100.0	94.7	4.1	0.7	0.5
Drunkenness	5,187	4,828	292	43	24	100.0	93.1	5.6	0.8	0.5
Disorderly conduct	47,584	35,452	11,754	105	273	100.0	74.5	24.7	0.2	0.6
Vagrancy	1,196	1,006	180	1	29	100.0	84.1	13.4	0.1	2.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	122,170	91,618	29,108	570	874	100.0	75.0	23.8	0.5	0.7
Suspicion	773	552	212	2	7	100.0	71.4	27.4	0.3	0.9
Curfew and loitering law violations	25,925	22,319	3,309	78	219	100.0	86.1	12.8	0.3	0.8
Runaways	54,082	46,498	6,884	314	386	100.0	86.0	12.7	0.6	0.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.15

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1993—Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	3,533,104	2,630,972	869,052	16,280	16,800	100.0%	74.5%	24.6%	0.5%	0.5%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,145	2,496	1,593	11	45	100.0	60.2	38.4	0.3	1.1
Forcible rape	8,361	5,887	2,411	23	40	100.0	70.4	28.8	0.3	0.5
Robbery	23,882	10,757	12,913	80	132	100.0	45.0	54.1	0.3	0.6
Aggravated assault	120,024	85,256	33,511	572	685	100.0	71.0	27.9	0.5	0.6
Burglary	74,186	54,764	18,797	246	379	100.0	73.8	25.3	0.3	0.5
Larceny-theft	298,219	197,005	97,528	1,268	2,418	100.0	66.1	32.7	0.4	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	27,769	19,141	8,409	98	121	100.0	68.9	30.3	0.4	0.4
Arson	2,901	2,346	528	19	8	100.0	80.9	18.2	0.7	0.3
Violent crime ^c	156,412	104,396	50,428	686	902	100.0	66.7	32.2	0.4	0.6
Property crime ^d	403,075	273,256	125,262	1,631	2,926	100.0	67.8	31.1	0.4	0.7
Total Crime Index ^e	559,487	377,652	175,690	2,317	3,828	100.0	67.5	31.4	0.4	0.7
Other assaults	269,194	199,441	66,856	1,446	1,451	100.0	74.1	24.8	0.5	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	29,852	20,407	9,188	75	182	100.0	68.4	30.8	0.3	0.6
Fraud	143,894	96,695	46,265	335	599	100.0	67.2	32.2	0.2	0.4
Embezzlement	3,638	2,578	1,023	10	27	100.0	70.9	28.1	0.3	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	35,230	23,012	11,832	131	255	100.0	65.3	33.6	0.4	0.7
Vandalism	47,189	38,056	8,711	189	233	100.0	80.6	18.5	0.4	0.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	52,015	34,865	16,651	171	328	100.0	67.0	32.0	0.3	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	9,108	6,642	2,317	31	118	100.0	72.9	25.4	0.3	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	23,796	20,327	3,220	91	158	100.0	85.4	13.5	0.4	0.7
Drug abuse violations	262,745	190,563	70,714	616	852	100.0	72.5	26.9	0.2	0.3
Gambling	2,670	1,630	1,000	11	29	100.0	61.0	37.5	0.4	1.1
Offenses against family and children	42,874	28,997	13,630	112	135	100.0	67.6	31.8	0.3	0.3
Driving under the influence	543,060	494,308	43,363	2,616	2,773	100.0	91.0	8.0	0.5	0.5
Liquor laws	113,442	101,188	10,765	866	623	100.0	89.2	9.5	0.8	0.5
Drunkenness	186,393	163,063	21,072	1,707	551	100.0	87.5	11.3	0.9	0.3
Disorderly conduct	155,845	119,723	34,835	758	529	100.0	76.8	22.4	0.5	0.3
Vagrancy	3,398	2,395	977	12	14	100.0	70.5	28.8	0.4	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,046,267	707,140	330,266	4,759	4,102	100.0	67.6	31.6	0.5	0.4
Suspicion	3,007	2,290	677	27	13	100.0	76.2	22.5	0.9	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 4.14. 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 271-273.

Table 4.16

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged and sex, 1993

(2,059 agencies; 1993 estimated population 22,307,000)

Offense charged	Total number	Persons arrested				Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
		Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	890,073	733,948	82.5%	156,125	17.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,446	1,260	87.1	186	12.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	3,049	3,013	98.8	36	1.2	0.3	0.4	(b)
Robbery	2,518	2,305	91.5	213	8.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
Aggravated assault	29,488	25,638	86.9	3,850	13.1	3.3	3.5	2.5
Burglary	30,323	27,646	91.2	2,675	8.8	3.4	3.8	1.7
Larceny-theft	46,239	35,825	77.5	10,414	22.5	5.2	4.9	6.7
Motor vehicle theft	7,932	6,819	86.0	1,113	14.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Arson	1,368	1,179	86.2	189	13.8	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^c	36,501	32,216	88.3	4,285	11.7	4.1	4.4	2.7
Property crime ^d	85,662	71,471	83.2	14,391	16.8	9.6	9.7	9.2
Total Crime Index ^e	122,363	103,687	84.7	18,676	15.3	13.7	14.1	12.0
Other assaults	67,953	56,497	83.1	11,456	16.9	7.6	7.7	7.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,275	4,801	66.0	2,474	34.0	0.8	0.7	1.6
Fraud	45,555	23,799	52.2	21,756	47.8	5.1	3.2	13.9
Embezzlement	871	540	62.0	331	38.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,378	5,558	87.1	820	12.9	0.7	0.8	0.5
Vandalism	18,356	16,207	88.3	2,149	11.7	2.1	2.2	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	11,195	10,480	93.6	715	6.4	1.3	1.4	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	162	86	53.1	76	46.9	(b)	(b)	(b)
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	8,129	7,755	95.4	374	4.6	0.9	1.1	0.2
Drug abuse violations	57,332	48,602	84.8	8,730	15.2	6.4	6.6	5.6
Gambling	509	446	87.6	63	12.4	0.1	0.1	(b)
Offenses against family and children	11,077	9,566	86.4	1,511	13.6	1.2	1.3	1.0
Driving under the influence	197,709	171,910	87.0	25,799	13.0	22.2	23.4	16.5
Liquor laws	39,365	31,080	79.0	8,285	21.0	4.4	4.2	5.3
Drunkenness	40,640	36,126	88.9	4,514	11.1	4.6	4.9	2.9
Disorderly conduct	30,389	24,506	80.6	5,883	19.4	3.4	3.3	3.8
Vagrancy	487	381	78.2	106	21.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	212,734	176,213	82.8	36,521	17.2	23.9	24.0	23.4
Suspicion	256	218	85.2	38	14.8	(b)	(b)	(b)
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,689	1,070	63.4	619	36.6	0.2	0.1	0.4
Runaways	9,649	4,420	45.8	5,229	54.2	1.1	0.6	3.3

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1993 (Source, p. 379). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1993 estimates. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^dLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 261. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.17

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1993

(2,059 agencies; 1993 estimated population 22,307,000)

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	888,339	703,726	145,909	26,765	11,939	100.0%	79.2%	16.4%	3.0%	1.3%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,445	917	483	35	10	100.0	63.5	33.4	2.4	0.7
Forcible rape	3,049	2,312	577	142	18	100.0	75.8	18.9	4.7	0.6
Robbery	2,515	1,277	1,149	48	41	100.0	50.8	45.7	1.9	1.6
Aggravated assault	29,454	21,136	7,171	1,007	140	100.0	71.8	24.3	3.4	0.5
Burglary	30,267	24,372	4,515	997	383	100.0	60.5	14.9	3.3	1.3
Larceny-theft	46,122	35,914	8,217	1,004	987	100.0	77.9	17.8	2.2	2.1
Motor vehicle theft	7,919	6,376	1,024	340	179	100.0	80.5	12.9	4.3	2.3
Arson	1,365	1,189	149	25	2	100.0	87.1	10.9	1.8	0.1
Violent crime ^b	36,463	25,642	9,380	1,232	209	100.0	70.3	25.7	3.4	0.6
Property crime ^c	85,673	67,851	13,905	2,366	1,551	100.0	79.2	16.2	2.8	1.8
Total Crime Index ^d	122,136	93,493	23,285	3,598	1,760	100.0	76.5	19.1	2.9	1.4
Other assaults	67,913	51,032	13,668	2,166	1,047	100.0	75.1	20.1	3.2	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,256	5,334	1,803	76	43	100.0	73.5	24.8	1.0	0.6
Fraud	45,513	33,191	11,710	463	149	100.0	72.9	25.7	1.0	0.3
Embezzlement	871	731	100	7	33	100.0	83.9	11.5	0.8	3.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,370	4,991	1,228	115	36	100.0	78.4	19.3	1.8	0.6
Vandalism	18,334	15,598	1,960	579	197	100.0	85.1	10.7	3.2	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	11,184	8,221	2,584	214	165	100.0	73.5	23.1	1.9	1.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	162	134	26	2	0	100.0	82.7	16.0	1.2	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	8,110	7,235	579	242	54	100.0	89.2	7.1	3.0	0.7
Drug abuse violations	57,235	44,959	10,802	971	503	100.0	78.6	18.9	1.7	0.9
Gambling	509	290	143	7	69	100.0	57.0	28.1	1.4	13.6
Offenses against family and children	11,048	8,059	2,401	487	101	100.0	72.9	21.7	4.4	0.9
Driving under the influence	197,352	165,275	22,861	5,617	3,599	100.0	83.7	11.6	2.8	1.8
Liquor laws	39,247	35,643	1,766	1,595	243	100.0	90.8	4.5	4.1	0.6
Drunkenness	40,536	35,605	3,496	1,351	84	100.0	87.8	8.6	3.3	0.2
Disorderly conduct	30,364	24,054	4,342	1,784	184	100.0	79.2	14.3	5.9	0.6
Vagrancy	487	328	139	19	1	100.0	67.4	28.5	3.9	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	212,132	160,347	42,333	6,824	2,628	100.0	75.6	20.0	3.2	1.2
Suspicion	252	192	23	37	0	100.0	76.2	9.1	14.7	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,687	965	56	161	505	100.0	57.2	3.3	9.5	29.9
Runaways	9,641	8,049	604	450	538	100.0	83.5	6.3	4.7	5.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.17

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1993--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	92,693	76,216	9,627	3,888	2,962	100.0%	82.2%	10.4%	4.2%	3.2%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	122	70	46	6	0	100.0	57.4	37.7	4.9	X
Forcible rape	360	281	60	17	2	100.0	78.1	16.7	4.7	0.6
Robbery	364	167	182	4	11	100.0	45.9	50.0	1.1	3.0
Aggravated assault	2,683	1,843	702	123	15	100.0	68.7	26.2	4.6	0.6
Burglary	10,409	8,778	971	462	198	100.0	84.3	9.3	4.4	1.9
Larceny-theft	11,448	9,470	1,113	355	510	100.0	82.7	9.7	3.1	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	3,097	2,508	281	189	119	100.0	81.0	9.1	6.1	3.8
Arson	389	349	32	8	0	100.0	89.7	8.2	2.1	X
Violent crime^b	3,529	2,361	990	150	28	100.0	66.9	28.1	4.3	0.8
Property crime^c	25,343	21,105	2,397	1,014	827	100.0	83.3	9.5	4.0	3.3
Total Crime Index^d	28,872	23,466	3,387	1,164	855	100.0	81.3	11.7	4.0	3.0
Other assaults	6,401	4,632	1,279	284	206	100.0	72.4	20.0	4.4	3.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	355	316	25	10	4	100.0	89.0	7.0	2.8	1.1
Fraud	596	524	57	8	7	100.0	87.9	9.6	1.3	1.2
Embezzlement	33	29	3	0	1	100.0	87.9	9.1	X	3.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	1,058	907	120	20	11	100.0	85.7	11.3	1.9	1.0
Vandalism	7,000	6,286	340	260	114	100.0	89.8	4.9	3.7	1.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,395	1,066	271	30	28	100.0	76.4	19.4	2.2	2.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7	5	2	0	0	100.0	71.4	28.6	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	1,427	1,240	116	61	10	100.0	86.9	8.1	4.3	0.7
Drug abuse violations	3,093	2,348	550	78	117	100.0	75.9	17.8	2.5	3.8
Gambling	15	8	4	0	3	100.0	53.3	26.7	X	20.0
Offenses against family and children	351	309	17	13	12	100.0	88.0	4.8	3.7	3.4
Driving under the influence	1,948	1,708	110	91	39	100.0	87.7	5.6	4.7	2.0
Liquor laws	10,036	9,306	152	500	78	100.0	92.7	1.5	5.0	0.8
Drunkenness	696	642	31	22	1	100.0	92.2	4.5	3.2	0.1
Disorderly conduct	3,702	2,938	581	148	35	100.0	79.4	15.7	4.0	0.9
Vagrancy	66	53	11	1	1	100.0	80.3	16.7	1.5	1.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	14,270	11,387	1,911	575	397	100.0	79.8	13.4	4.0	2.8
Suspicion	44	32	0	12	0	100.0	72.7	X	27.3	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,687	965	56	161	505	100.0	57.2	3.3	9.5	29.9
Runaways	9,641	8,049	604	450	538	100.0	83.5	6.3	4.7	5.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.17

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1993—Continued

Offense charged	Arrest 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	795,646	627,510	136,282	22,877	8,977	100.0%	78.9%	17.1%	2.9%	1.1%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,323	847	437	29	10	100.0	64.0	33.0	2.2	0.8
Forcible rape	2,689	2,031	517	125	16	100.0	75.5	19.2	4.6	0.6
Robbery	2,151	1,110	967	44	30	100.0	51.6	45.0	2.0	1.4
Aggravated assault	26,771	19,293	6,469	884	125	100.0	72.1	24.2	3.3	0.5
Burglary	19,858	15,594	3,544	535	185	100.0	78.5	17.8	2.7	0.9
Larceny-theft	34,674	26,444	7,104	649	477	100.0	76.3	20.5	1.9	1.4
Motor vehicle theft	4,822	3,868	743	151	60	100.0	80.2	15.4	3.1	1.2
Arson	976	840	117	17	2	100.0	86.1	12.0	1.7	0.2
Violent crime ^b	32,934	23,281	8,390	1,082	181	100.0	70.7	25.5	3.3	0.5
Property crime ^c	60,330	46,746	11,508	1,352	724	100.0	77.5	19.1	2.2	1.2
Total Crime Index ^d	93,264	70,027	19,898	2,434	905	100.0	75.1	21.3	2.6	1.0
Other assaults	61,512	46,400	12,389	1,882	841	100.0	75.4	20.1	3.1	1.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,901	5,018	1,778	66	39	100.0	72.7	25.8	1.0	0.6
Fraud	44,917	32,667	11,653	455	142	100.0	72.7	25.9	1.0	0.3
Embezzlement	838	702	97	7	32	100.0	83.8	11.6	0.8	3.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5,312	4,034	1,108	95	25	100.0	76.9	20.9	1.8	0.5
Vandalism	11,334	9,312	1,620	319	83	100.0	82.2	14.3	2.8	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,789	7,155	2,313	184	137	100.0	73.1	23.6	1.9	1.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	155	129	24	2	0	100.0	83.2	15.5	1.3	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,683	5,995	463	181	44	100.0	89.7	6.9	2.7	0.7
Drug abuse violations	54,142	42,611	10,252	893	386	100.0	78.7	18.9	1.6	0.7
Gambling	494	282	139	7	66	100.0	57.1	28.1	1.4	13.4
Offenses against family and children	10,697	7,750	2,384	474	89	100.0	72.5	22.3	4.4	0.8
Driving under the influence	195,404	163,587	22,751	5,526	3,560	100.0	83.7	11.6	2.8	1.8
Liquor laws	29,211	26,337	1,614	1,095	165	100.0	90.2	5.5	3.7	0.6
Drunkenness	39,840	34,963	3,465	1,329	83	100.0	87.8	8.7	3.3	0.2
Disorderly conduct	26,682	21,116	3,761	1,636	149	100.0	79.2	14.1	6.1	0.6
Vagrancy	421	275	128	18	0	100.0	65.3	30.4	4.3	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	197,862	148,960	40,422	6,249	2,231	100.0	75.3	20.4	3.2	1.1
Suspicion	208	160	23	25	0	100.0	76.9	11.1	12.0	X
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 4.16. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^aProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

^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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 262-264.

Table 4.18

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes^a

By age group and race, United States, 1965-92

	Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	Total ^b	White	Black	Total ^b	White	Black
1965	57.9	24.3	273.8	135.6	71.0	730.7
1966	62.3	27.4	284.2	141.5	74.4	759.1
1967	72.3	31.1	332.1	152.9	80.8	812.2
1968	83.1	35.5	380.6	169.6	88.2	907.7
1969	94.4	37.5	445.6	182.7	91.7	1,001.7
1970	101.1	41.7	464.9	192.9	103.7	987.9
1971	106.3	44.4	481.0	205.5	104.7	1,096.2
1972	114.5	49.0	508.3	202.5	106.4	1,042.1
1973	127.2	58.7	533.7	211.5	114.6	1,055.7
1974	142.8	72.9	550.2	236.6	132.3	1,118.5
1975	135.7	78.9	470.5	223.0	138.3	943.7
1976	131.4	76.6	446.2	220.0	129.8	978.5
1977	150.2	86.5	516.5	232.1	139.8	1,004.9
1978	166.4	87.2	601.6	247.7	144.6	1,074.3
1979	160.2	93.9	533.8	250.3	156.8	1,022.0
1980	162.6	92.3	568.7	256.0	163.7	1,033.6
1981	156.7	86.2	563.0	256.1	161.1	1,053.7
1982	150.0	82.7	533.4	269.3	165.3	1,136.7
1983	139.1	75.1	503.6	251.3	152.6	1,067.4
1984	137.6	74.3	497.6	250.1	152.9	1,051.3
1985	138.5	77.1	482.5	239.3	144.8	1,011.3
1986	142.4	78.7	498.0	270.4	164.2	1,137.0
1987	138.3	75.0	489.8	267.8	163.7	1,110.3
1988	142.0	79.0	490.8	282.8	171.7	1,176.0
1989	164.3	91.8	564.0	305.2	185.1	1,267.8
1990	184.1	108.0	614.6	327.9	208.4	1,301.1
1991	194.9	120.7	614.0	328.3	210.5	1,280.3
1992	209.4	126.2	677.7	341.9	215.5	1,360.5

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.5. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bIncludes the racial categories of white, black, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1992*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 181, 193. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.19

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-93

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	Offense charged and region															
	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter				Forcible rape				Robbery				Aggravated assault			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
1971	7.1	8.8	12.7	8.6	8.5	9.6	12.2	13.1	83.4	55.3	54.4	73.0	81.2	59.0	119.5	111.3
1972	6.8	7.8	13.3	10.1	10.0	10.1	13.7	16.4	82.2	54.0	58.6	84.7	83.7	63.1	125.0	134.4
1973	7.9	7.0	12.8	9.1	12.1	9.4	13.5	15.5	84.8	41.3	59.3	85.9	96.5	58.8	120.2	134.7
1974	6.5	10.2	14.3	11.1	12.3	11.1	15.2	15.8	87.2	69.0	75.5	96.9	108.6	74.7	134.1	164.7
1975	6.9	6.9	13.1	9.2	11.9	9.2	14.0	14.4	91.2	53.2	69.3	81.8	109.1	64.1	139.2	145.2
1976	6.3	6.4	11.7	4.5	12.0	9.8	13.7	13.8	84.6	44.6	56.9	67.7	106.3	62.5	135.6	136.9
1977	5.9	7.8	11.7	9.5	13.2	11.6	14.5	14.8	83.7	52.3	53.2	76.8	117.3	59.5	137.1	154.7
1978	7.4	7.3	11.5	9.2	15.1	10.9	14.2	14.8	110.7	46.7	52.5	75.3	149.2	57.9	144.7	152.1
1979	5.6	9.1	11.9	10.3	12.8	11.9	15.2	17.8	79.4	46.6	56.6	82.8	114.3	67.7	151.9	174.4
1980	6.3	7.5	11.1	10.4	12.9	12.1	14.8	17.1	91.9	48.1	54.4	85.1	118.1	64.5	147.0	170.5
1981	6.3	7.5	11.3	12.6	13.1	12.4	14.6	16.1	98.6	48.7	55.7	84.2	115.2	69.7	148.5	163.5
1982	7.1	10.0	11.1	10.8	13.5	15.2	15.6	16.0	102.0	63.1	55.3	83.9	129.6	82.5	158.7	161.3
1983	6.6	8.0	10.4	10.2	14.3	14.6	15.4	15.7	101.7	49.5	54.7	70.4	127.7	77.8	155.1	148.5
1984	6.1	5.8	9.5	8.0	16.1	15.1	16.3	15.2	103.4	37.9	48.9	56.8	139.4	84.9	141.4	143.5
1985	6.1	5.7	9.3	9.0	15.3	15.6	16.3	15.4	96.2	34.8	47.8	68.1	136.1	85.5	143.7	145.8
1986	6.3	6.5	9.4	9.2	15.4	14.9	16.3	15.7	105.0	34.5	51.7	69.2	154.1	93.2	151.3	191.3
1987	6.5	9.1	8.5	8.6	15.0	16.4	15.2	15.2	103.1	42.2	47.5	63.6	161.1	94.6	140.8	207.2
1988	6.6	9.7	9.1	8.7	13.9	15.3	15.5	15.3	99.7	40.3	44.1	64.1	171.5	115.1	138.9	226.7
1989	6.9	10.2	9.5	9.0	14.4	16.2	15.2	15.2	116.4	45.9	47.7	68.9	182.2	131.0	152.3	252.6
1990	6.8	8.9	11.1	9.8	13.8	15.7	17.3	16.2	117.8	41.2	57.8	77.9	182.7	131.1	186.9	272.6
1991	7.7	10.2	11.3	9.4	14.5	17.2	16.7	15.3	120.7	45.5	57.2	77.2	188.3	128.6	183.4	265.0
1992	6.8	9.5	10.4	8.8	14.6	17.0	16.4	14.3	114.1	45.3	60.4	75.6	188.9	129.5	210.0	267.7
1993	7.0	9.7	11.3	8.5	13.8	16.7	16.3	13.3	115.9	44.8	62.1	71.8	190.8	131.4	213.0	270.3

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, Florida and Iowa in 1991, and Illinois and Kansas in 1993; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source for the years indicated. 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; *1992*, p. 218; *1993*, p. 218 (Washington, DC: USGPO), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.20

Rate (per 100,000 males in each age group) of males arrested for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter

By age of offender, United States, selected years 1970-93

	Male arrest rate for murder and nonnegligent manslaughter								Percent change between 1985 and 1993
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1991	1992	1993	
12 years and younger	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0%
13 to 14 years	4.2	3.6	4.4	4.0	8.8	9.6	8.1	10.5	162
15 years	17.2	14.9	13.5	11.8	31.0	37.4	29.8	36.2	207
16 years	26.8	24.9	24.6	22.4	56.5	57.7	59.3	66.4	197
17 years	32.9	29.2	38.2	34.5	72.4	76.1	77.7	84.8	146
18 to 20 years	44.5	43.4	46.4	41.8	73.5	89.0	91.9	91.3	119
21 to 24 years	45.6	45.4	44.3	39.0	49.4	54.7	58.7	56.8	46
25 to 29 years	36.1	36.9	34.4	30.4	31.4	31.2	30.5	30.0	-1
30 to 34 years	27.7	26.5	28.0	22.3	21.2	21.5	18.0	18.3	-18
35 to 44 years	19.5	19.5	19.4	15.4	13.9	12.9	11.7	11.9	-23
45 to 54 years	11.8	9.6	9.8	8.5	7.7	7.1	7.3	6.9	-18
55 to 64 years	7.1	6.0	5.4	4.9	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	-32
65 years and older	3.5	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	-31

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University.

Table 4.21

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes^a

By age group and race, United States, 1965-92

	Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	Total ^b	White	Black	Total ^b	White	Black
1965	843.0	670.9	1,905.1	378.6	280.7	1,260.9
1966	882.9	711.0	1,944.6	375.5	277.8	1,254.5
1967	947.6	756.9	2,111.2	411.5	301.0	1,404.0
1968	1,024.2	800.8	2,371.0	436.6	314.4	1,525.6
1969	1,040.5	799.4	2,494.8	473.3	333.5	1,706.9
1970	1,096.7	861.0	2,500.5	536.8	386.7	1,867.0
1971	1,076.9	856.6	2,317.6	603.6	438.2	2,047.1
1972	1,083.0	879.7	2,277.6	529.6	384.0	1,791.4
1973	1,176.4	958.6	2,445.4	541.0	391.5	1,823.1
1974	1,446.3	1,208.7	2,805.3	648.4	476.2	2,090.7
1975	1,404.0	1,228.4	2,444.6	677.8	516.2	2,040.6
1976	1,329.0	1,109.9	2,560.2	668.2	477.9	2,258.2
1977	1,327.5	1,112.9	2,536.3	653.7	474.0	2,145.1
1978	1,342.6	1,110.0	2,596.8	660.6	477.4	2,128.0
1979	1,313.5	1,124.4	2,359.2	684.6	512.8	2,082.0
1980	1,262.4	1,083.2	2,319.5	726.6	547.1	2,238.1
1981	1,197.2	1,029.4	2,205.0	761.2	564.8	2,415.3
1982	1,142.6	964.2	2,197.0	810.5	593.1	2,627.4
1983	1,065.6	905.8	2,025.7	760.5	557.5	2,447.1
1984	1,038.7	890.8	1,932.5	727.7	534.6	2,324.6
1985	1,091.7	948.7	1,953.0	747.2	557.4	2,298.9
1986	1,100.9	954.5	1,984.2	780.8	581.2	2,419.3
1987	1,098.6	959.8	1,933.4	803.0	590.5	2,534.3
1988	1,068.0	929.7	1,875.4	806.3	584.9	2,601.5
1989	1,063.4	927.0	1,852.0	840.5	600.8	2,778.7
1990	1,104.8	982.6	1,870.8	825.8	618.3	2,540.9
1991	1,123.0	1,014.5	1,815.2	818.2	611.7	2,502.0
1992	1,096.6	968.9	1,868.1	795.5	577.1	2,568.8

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.5. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^bIncludes the racial categories of white, black, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Pacific Islander.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1992*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 184, 196. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.22

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-93

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	Offense charged and region															
	Burglary				Larceny-theft				Motor vehicle theft				Arson			
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
1971	173.7	170.7	204.8	295.2	302.1	455.8	445.2	572.1	72.1	69.5	67.5	151.2	X	X	X	X
1972	164.0	157.9	200.3	306.7	281.8	447.2	431.0	593.5	66.6	61.2	62.3	137.4	X	X	X	X
1973	189.6	154.3	193.9	314.2	280.8	424.6	425.7	572.6	77.1	58.9	60.6	126.0	X	X	X	X
1974	207.9	213.5	269.5	361.5	398.0	586.0	542.5	680.9	67.3	62.3	66.7	139.9	X	X	X	X
1975	222.0	186.5	271.0	344.3	393.7	528.8	571.7	658.1	63.1	49.9	56.8	112.2	X	X	X	X
1976	232.9	170.2	241.5	307.2	423.8	491.9	550.4	692.3	65.9	46.4	51.1	115.0	X	X	X	X
1977	243.6	178.8	233.8	320.8	452.0	507.9	521.3	658.1	66.4	57.7	53.6	125.4	X	X	X	X
1978	259.6	166.7	231.5	304.5	475.7	485.9	515.9	646.2	77.9	55.4	57.5	124.0	X	X	X	X
1979	221.0	163.2	237.9	315.8	447.4	499.5	537.9	697.5	60.6	52.2	58.1	129.2	9.9	8.1	7.9	11.2
1980	226.1	167.2	239.0	303.5	463.5	535.1	516.3	674.8	60.1	46.0	50.2	107.4	9.8	8.3	8.1	9.8
1981	213.4	172.5	235.0	305.9	474.2	558.2	541.7	685.9	55.2	42.8	47.8	93.9	9.2	8.6	8.5	10.5
1982	199.5	188.8	234.5	304.9	492.4	661.6	590.4	735.4	57.8	49.4	47.6	83.7	9.0	11.5	7.5	9.9
1983	177.9	166.2	209.7	275.9	475.8	593.9	566.4	703.1	49.5	41.7	46.0	78.1	8.5	9.1	7.8	9.3
1984	159.6	139.3	194.3	247.9	466.2	545.8	549.9	692.6	50.0	38.3	49.5	71.2	8.0	8.0	7.1	10.2
1985	156.7	133.0	197.6	258.7	477.9	549.5	572.2	723.5	47.7	38.4	53.0	90.9	8.8	7.9	7.2	9.9
1986	151.1	129.6	206.7	253.9	478.5	563.4	590.7	738.4	54.8	43.4	60.0	101.7	8.0	7.7	7.1	8.8
1987	151.7	136.5	204.9	235.6	514.9	622.7	602.1	739.2	67.3	50.3	66.3	109.2	7.8	7.7	6.4	8.6
1988	145.2	131.3	182.7	234.9	511.6	625.8	579.3	730.6	77.1	60.6	64.7	124.4	7.6	8.2	6.9	8.2
1989	153.6	135.5	181.9	239.8	527.1	650.2	599.4	729.0	90.7	73.1	73.1	134.2	7.2	7.6	6.7	7.9
1990	145.1	121.4	192.9	229.0	533.3	626.9	647.0	729.0	79.7	56.3	81.0	128.5	7.2	8.0	7.4	8.4
1991	142.0	127.8	182.7	223.9	536.0	660.4	650.0	693.8	78.6	56.0	78.2	122.4	7.1	7.7	8.0	8.3
1992	137.0	122.4	174.8	222.2	499.8	610.1	607.5	686.6	69.8	52.7	72.7	122.5	7.1	8.6	6.8	8.7
1993	126.2	110.4	168.7	206.4	466.4	577.7	598.2	666.1	65.7	57.0	71.7	118.1	6.8	8.0	7.1	8.5

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.19. 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. 165; *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; *1992*, p. 218; *1993*, p. 218 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.23

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest^a

By offense and size of place, 1993

(1993 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,577 agencies; population 229,420,000:										
Offenses known	12,863,631	1,772,279	11,091,352	22,697	84,624	628,332	1,036,626	2,562,566	7,068,072	1,460,714
Percent cleared by arrest	21.1%	44.2	17.4	65.6	52.8	23.5	55.5	13.1	19.8	13.6
TOTAL CITIES										
8,813 cities; population 155,971,000:										
Offenses known	10,456,904	1,491,498	8,965,406	18,434	63,811	571,075	838,178	1,950,151	5,774,982	1,240,273
Percent cleared by arrest	21.2%	42.5	17.6	64.7	52.0	23.2	54.5	12.6	20.4	12.8
Group I										
62 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,452,000:										
Offenses known	4,202,560	805,019	3,397,541	11,406	26,521	372,341	394,751	761,657	1,949,125	686,759
Percent cleared by arrest	18.5%	37.6	14.0	62.1	52.4	21.0	51.6	10.7	16.6	10.1
9 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 21,208,000:										
Offenses known	1,848,818	428,394	1,420,424	5,939	8,325	211,027	203,123	316,513	759,531	344,380
Percent cleared by arrest	18.5%	36.6	13.1	60.8	51.2	20.2	52.2	9.8	16.5	8.5
17 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 11,158,000:										
Offenses known	1,017,544	153,586	863,958	2,407	8,323	70,511	72,345	183,796	539,145	141,017
Percent cleared by arrest	17.9%	37.6	14.3	65.1	55.4	21.0	50.9	12.1	15.7	12.3
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,086,000:										
Offenses known	1,336,198	223,039	1,113,159	3,060	9,873	90,823	119,283	261,348	650,449	201,362
Percent cleared by arrest	19.0%	39.6	14.9	62.5	51.0	23.0	50.8	10.8	17.7	11.2
Group II										
129 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,787,000:										
Offenses known	1,507,133	205,288	1,301,845	2,508	9,796	71,701	121,283	306,784	824,367	170,694
Percent cleared by arrest	21.1%	45.0	17.3	64.0	52.9	26.3	55.0	12.2	19.9	13.7
Group III										
347 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,848,000:										
Offenses known	1,471,004	173,987	1,297,017	1,709	9,203	55,861	107,214	283,482	858,476	155,059
Percent cleared by arrest	22.0%	44.9	18.9	68.3	49.4	25.9	54.1	13.0	22.1	12.4
Group IV										
658 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,816,000:										
Offenses known	1,226,611	125,448	1,101,163	1,151	7,241	34,795	82,261	233,708	764,589	102,866
Percent cleared by arrest	23.3%	48.4	20.4	71.2	49.9	28.5	56.4	13.9	23.0	16.5
Group V										
1,531 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,109,000:										
Offenses known	1,109,996	100,417	1,009,579	926	6,438	22,382	70,671	202,352	729,729	77,498
Percent cleared by arrest	25.6%	53.3	22.8	73.4	52.5	30.7	60.3	15.4	25.0	21.4
Group VI										
6,086 cities under 10,000; population 20,960,000:										
Offenses known	939,600	81,339	858,261	734	4,612	13,995	61,998	162,168	648,696	47,397
Percent cleared by arrest	24.0%	57.3	20.8	76.2	55.0	29.9	63.4	15.8	21.5	28.5
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,267 agencies; population 48,152,000:										
Offenses known	1,881,052	223,716	1,657,336	2,907	15,234	53,059	152,516	445,345	1,021,209	190,782
Percent cleared by arrest	20.4%	51.0	16.2	65.0	54.3	25.5	59.3	14.1	17.1	16.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.23

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest^a

By offense and size of place, 1993--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
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,497 agencies; population 25,296,000:										
Offenses known	525,675	57,065	468,610	1,356	5,579	4,198	45,932	167,070	271,881	29,659
Percent cleared by arrest	22.9%	60.7	18.3	79.8	58.6	38.6	62.4	16.3	18.0	32.8
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
6,312 agencies; population 96,400,000:										
Offenses known	4,096,662	425,391	3,671,271	4,634	26,679	106,034	288,044	845,039	2,456,566	369,666
Percent cleared by arrest	21.7%	51.0	18.3	66.9	53.0	26.6	59.6	14.2	19.9	16.9

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, the Michigan State police,

and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety 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 1993 (Source, p. 378). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1993 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 208, 209. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.24

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest

By type of offense, United States, 1980-93

	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
1992	13,644,294	21.4	1,854,630	44.6	11,789,664	17.7
1993	12,863,631	21.1	1,772,279	44.2	11,091,352	17.4

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.19, and 4.23. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months or fewer in 1980 and at least 6 months in 1981-93. 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; 1992, p. 208; 1993, p. 208 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.25

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest

By extent of urbanization and type of offense, 1972-93

	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
1992	21.5	43.1	18.0	21.9	51.1	18.6	23.0	60.7	18.4
1993	21.2	42.5	17.6	21.7	51.0	18.3	22.9	60.7	18.3

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.19, and 4.23. For definitions of offenses, city and suburban areas, and rural counties, 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; 1992, pp. 208, 209; 1993, pp. 208, 209 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.26

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, 1993

(1993 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										
12,422 agencies; population 218,221,000:										
Total clearances	2,584,717	716,370	1,866,347	13,164	42,128	126,681	536,397	319,705	1,356,952	189,690
Percent under 18	20.5%	13.4	23.3	9.3	14.5	16.6	12.7	20.6	23.7	24.6
TOTAL CITIES										
8,781 cities; population 146,279,000:										
Total clearances	2,089,593	571,747	1,517,846	10,245	30,761	111,669	419,072	231,182	1,136,662	150,002
Percent under 18	20.5%	13.2	23.3	9.7	12.9	16.3	12.5	19.9	23.7	25.2
Group I										
59 cities, 250,000 and over; population 36,908,000:										
Total clearances	669,769	244,081	425,688	5,482	11,872	58,159	168,568	69,503	294,397	61,788
Percent under 18	16.7%	11.8	19.5	10.4	11.5	14.7	10.9	15.6	18.5	28.2
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 13,861,000:										
Total clearances	262,026	109,248	152,778	2,403	3,034	24,648	79,163	23,479	105,406	23,893
Percent under 18	14.0%	10.0	16.8	9.8	10.5	14.3	8.7	14.0	15.3	26.0
15 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 9,961,000:										
Total clearances	153,694	46,438	107,256	1,167	3,805	12,607	28,859	17,716	74,104	15,436
Percent under 18	16.8%	13.3	18.3	8.3	13.1	14.4	13.1	13.5	17.6	27.3
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,086,000:										
Total clearances	254,049	88,395	165,654	1,912	5,033	20,904	60,546	28,308	114,887	22,459
Percent under 18	19.4%	13.3	22.6	12.4	10.9	15.5	12.8	18.3	22.1	31.0
Group II										
127 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,439,000:										
Total clearances	312,699	90,771	221,928	1,568	5,068	18,495	65,640	36,773	162,157	22,998
Percent under 18	18.3%	12.3	20.8	9.6	12.0	15.3	11.5	16.6	21.3	23.8
Group III										
341 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 23,462,000:										
Total clearances	318,793	77,133	241,660	1,158	4,409	14,294	57,272	36,447	186,348	18,865
Percent under 18	22.9%	14.6	25.5	9.1	13.0	18.7	13.8	20.6	26.5	25.0
Group IV										
651 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,574,000:										
Total clearances	282,485	60,270	222,215	808	3,572	9,773	46,117	31,999	173,706	16,510
Percent under 18	23.7%	15.5	25.9	8.4	14.6	19.0	14.9	22.0	26.9	22.7
Group V										
1,523 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,964,000:										
Total clearances	280,556	53,005	227,551	670	3,309	6,775	42,251	30,840	180,356	16,355
Percent under 18	23.5%	15.2	25.4	7.8	15.3	20.3	14.5	24.2	26.1	21.0
Group VI										
6,080 cities under 10,000; population 20,933,000:										
Total clearances	225,291	46,487	178,804	559	2,531	4,173	39,224	25,620	139,698	13,486
Percent under 18	24.1%	15.1	26.4	8.9	14.9	21.1	14.6	26.9	26.7	22.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.26

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, 1993—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										
1,216 agencies; population 47,174,000:										
Total clearances	378,002	113,003	264,999	1,866	8,176	13,438	89,523	61,992	172,731	30,276
Percent under 18	21.3%	15.3	23.9	8.4	20.3	19.9	14.3	22.5	24.6	22.6
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,425 agencies; population 24,768,000:										
Total clearances	117,122	33,620	83,502	1,053	3,191	1,574	27,802	26,531	47,559	9,412
Percent under 18	17.8%	10.2	20.8	7.3	15.5	13.3	9.6	22.2	20.0	21.5
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
6,249 agencies; population 95,190,000:										
Total clearances	882,270	215,591	666,679	3,068	13,999	28,049	170,475	118,858	485,992	61,829
Percent under 18	22.3%	15.8	24.4	8.0	18.5	20.5	15.0	22.9	25.1	21.8

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.23. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police, the Michigan State Police, and the Minnesota Department of Public Safety 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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 214, 215. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.27

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of offense, United States, 1972-93

	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
1992	20.0	12.8	22.6
1993	20.5	13.4	23.3

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.23. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, pp. 110, 111; *1973*, pp. 112, 113; *1974*, pp. 170, 171; *1975*, pp. 170, 171; *1976*, pp. 168, 169; *1977*, pp. 167, 168; *1978*, pp. 182, 183; *1979*, pp. 184, 185; *1980*, pp. 187, 188; *1981*, pp. 158, 159; *1982*, pp. 163, 164; *1983*, pp. 166, 167; *1984*, pp. 159, 160; *1985*, pp. 161, 162; *1986*, pp. 161, 162; *1987*, pp. 161, 162; *1988*, pp. 165, 166; *1989*, p. 169; *1990*, pp. 171, 172; *1991*, pp. 210, 211; *1992*, pp. 214, 215; *1993*, pp. 214, 215 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.28

Arsons cleared by arrest and clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of target, United States, 1993

(11,743 agencies; 1993 estimated population 201,989,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent of offenses cleared by arrest	Percent of clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age
Total	82,348	17.7%	44.0%
Total structure	42,867	22.1	42.6
Single occupancy residential	17,795	22.6	34.5
Other residential	7,516	22.9	33.9
Storage	3,753	16.9	57.0
Industrial/manufacturing	681	12.5	38.8
Other commercial	4,968	15.6	29.7
Community/public	5,049	33.1	68.4
Other structure	3,105	17.9	52.2
Total mobile	21,617	8.8	27.0
Motor vehicles	20,094	8.2	25.0
Other mobile	1,523	16.8	39.5
Other	17,864	18.1	58.4

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.23. In 1993, 11,743 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The above data are from these 11,743 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 because only arson clearances reported by property classification are included. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 55, Tables 2.35 and 2.36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.29

Juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition and size of place, 1993^a

(1993 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						
8,805 agencies; total population 172,804,000:						
Number	1,286,903	329,166	865,630	19,307	11,149	61,651
Percent	100.0%	25.6	67.3	1.5	0.9	4.8
TOTAL CITIES						
6,289 cities; total population 118,989,000:						
Number	1,091,890	285,795	729,947	15,659	9,121	51,368
Percent	100.0%	26.2	66.9	1.4	0.8	4.7
Group I						
51 cities, 250,000 and over; population 31,737,000:						
Number	278,301	74,268	197,560	2,387	1,670	2,416
Percent	100.0%	26.7	71.0	0.9	0.6	0.9
Group II						
112 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,147,000:						
Number	142,679	32,584	99,886	2,943	1,077	6,189
Percent	100.0%	22.8	70.0	2.1	0.8	4.3
Group III						
285 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 19,545,000:						
Number	178,468	52,753	110,818	3,220	1,832	9,845
Percent	100.0%	29.6	62.1	1.8	1.0	5.5
Group IV						
506 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 17,548,000:						
Number	154,944	40,793	103,512	1,952	1,993	6,694
Percent	100.0%	26.3	66.8	1.3	1.3	4.3
Group V						
1,198 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 18,989,000:						
Number	179,196	46,064	117,110	2,384	1,304	12,334
Percent	100.0%	25.7	65.4	1.3	0.7	6.9
Group VI						
4,137 cities under 10,000; population 15,024,000:						
Number	158,302	39,333	101,061	2,773	1,245	13,890
Percent	100.0%	24.8	63.8	1.8	0.8	8.8
SUBURBAN COUNTIES						
862 agencies; population 35,995,000:						
Number	140,672	32,877	97,858	2,153	1,452	6,332
Percent	100.0%	23.4	69.6	1.5	1.0	4.5
RURAL COUNTIES						
1,654 agencies; population 17,820,000:						
Number	54,341	10,494	37,825	1,495	576	3,951
Percent	100.0%	19.3	69.6	2.8	1.1	7.3
SUBURBAN AREAS^c						
4,706 agencies; population 86,879,000:						
Number	577,143	160,331	369,033	6,966	6,450	34,363
Percent	100.0%	27.8	63.9	1.2	1.1	6.0

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.8. For definitions of city and suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are included in other groups.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bIncludes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.

^cIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 282.

Table 4.30

Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition, United States, 1972-93^a

	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
1992	62.5	30.1	4.7	1.1	1.7
1993	67.3	25.6	4.8	0.9	1.5

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.19.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

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; *1992*, p. 282; *1993*, p. 282 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.31

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses and driving under the influence

United States, 1972-93

(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
1992	3,061	1,320
1993	2,886	1,229

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.19. 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. 188; *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; *1992*, pp. 227, 228; *1993*, pp. 227, 228 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.32

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses

By offense and State, 1993

State	Total alcohol-related arrests	Driving under influence	Liquor law violations	Drunkenness	Disorderly conduct	Vagrancy
Total	2,926,037	1,221,503	413,831	606,984	658,962	24,757
Alabama	49,980	19,708	9,149	15,653	5,260	210
Alaska	8,526	5,366	2,178	4	978	NA
Arizona	70,281	25,980	22,853	NA	20,397	1,051
Arkansas	51,959	19,567	3,822	21,120	6,812	638
California	390,365	230,329	15,702	125,778	14,004	4,552
Colorado	64,720	28,920	15,834	493	18,274	1,199
Connecticut	39,884	10,503	1,704	8	27,163	506
Delaware	994	NA	339	170	443	42
District of Columbia	10,878	3,560	46	NA	7,272	NA
Florida	77,555	36,969	20,698	NA	19,888	NA
Georgia	108,346	52,048	12,148	12,776	31,156	218
Hawaii	7,556	5,177	1,076	NA	1,303	NA
Idaho	16,111	10,475	4,042	102	1,479	13
Illinois	81,156	10,716	7,572	575	62,248	45
Indiana	51,723	18,106	8,938	17,619	7,051	9
Iowa	35,485	13,611	9,832	7,818	4,199	25
Kansas ^a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	46,249	16,516	1,731	19,809	8,192	1
Louisiana	32,823	11,847	1,100	8,950	10,271	655
Maine	9,903	6,864	1,489	18	1,532	NA
Maryland	34,342	23,198	5,094	21	5,749	280
Massachusetts	33,419	12,471	3,060	7,927	9,896	65
Michigan	87,437	46,380	18,510	347	21,835	365
Minnesota	59,609	32,261	15,345	NA	11,798	205
Mississippi	19,754	6,388	1,885	6,061	5,409	11
Missouri	39,826	22,692	6,247	1,499	8,780	608
Montana	4,738	2,043	1,803	NA	892	NA
Nebraska	23,500	12,009	7,501	NA	3,980	10
Nevada	14,027	6,236	3,411	533	2,949	898
New Hampshire	9,478	4,672	2,235	1,448	1,022	101
New Jersey	70,711	24,640	8,391	40	37,188	454
New Mexico	15,385	9,612	3,295	489	1,981	8
New York	114,297	36,735	14,388	NA	53,849	9,325
North Carolina	96,675	70,863	10,492	NA	15,166	154
North Dakota	6,845	2,402	3,003	328	1,112	NA
Ohio	83,272	27,282	16,460	19,382	19,447	701
Oklahoma	61,423	24,635	5,062	29,224	2,502	NA
Oregon	39,714	21,067	13,942	NA	4,705	NA
Pennsylvania	114,867	27,521	16,620	19,673	50,714	339
Rhode Island	6,694	2,309	1,277	43	3,060	5
South Carolina	60,384	18,445	9,761	14,879	17,094	205
South Dakota	14,256	5,501	6,303	276	2,176	NA
Tennessee	60,834	22,111	4,052	25,742	8,779	150
Texas	341,441	101,978	21,550	180,965	35,890	1,058
Utah	28,881	7,812	9,556	7,407	3,945	161
Vermont	1,125	955	115	2	53	NA
Virginia	106,715	35,304	14,053	47,668	9,689	1
Washington	56,344	38,785	12,843	59	4,397	260
West Virginia	22,282	9,080	1,095	10,114	1,962	31
Wisconsin	131,916	35,073	32,813	267	63,570	193
Wyoming	11,352	4,781	3,416	1,697	1,453	5

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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994). 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).

^aComplete data for 1993 were not available for Kansas.

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 4.33

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for drug abuse violations^a

By age group and race, United States, 1965-92

	Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	Total ^b	White	Black	Total ^b	White	Black
1965	9.5	7.9	17.9	36.4	23.4	154.5
1966	16.1	13.5	30.1	49.6	33.9	193.6
1967	41.8	39.2	55.4	78.3	59.4	248.9
1968	88.1	89.1	80.4	120.2	99.0	310.5
1969	115.9	116.1	112.2	175.2	143.9	458.5
1970	156.4	161.2	121.3	258.0	217.6	628.7
1971	166.0	172.9	120.9	301.7	251.6	757.3
1972	195.0	204.6	139.7	315.3	265.0	767.0
1973	272.5	284.9	205.9	361.3	312.4	805.4
1974	317.3	328.7	255.4	406.8	349.5	906.8
1975	250.9	262.9	191.3	342.1	299.5	714.5
1976	246.6	252.1	219.5	342.7	283.0	854.1
1977	237.4	245.6	199.6	334.8	277.3	829.5
1978	241.7	249.5	203.5	318.9	264.2	765.6
1979	201.3	207.5	176.6	287.7	242.0	681.0
1980	183.6	188.3	179.2	308.6	256.1	780.3
1981	172.4	173.2	187.3	333.3	275.3	851.5
1982	148.6	145.0	185.2	358.6	288.7	974.8
1983	133.9	128.5	178.3	370.9	289.1	1,079.4
1984	137.8	130.9	192.5	381.3	294.8	1,129.2
1985	152.2	142.1	226.5	423.5	327.6	1,246.0
1986	134.4	115.6	256.2	440.6	328.9	1,393.6
1987	142.8	113.0	323.9	492.5	361.8	1,601.4
1988	157.2	109.6	433.9	552.5	383.8	1,959.7
1989	174.7	109.9	542.9	665.5	449.1	2,463.8
1990	129.1	80.0	413.4	549.8	378.9	1,992.7
1991	120.8	74.0	390.0	509.4	352.9	1,821.4
1992	147.3	88.5	483.9	554.7	381.3	1,999.9

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.5.

^aIncludes State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

^bIncludes the racial categories of white, black, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian, and Pacific Islander.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1992*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 190, 202. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.34

Percent distribution of arrests for drug abuse violations^a

By type of drug and region, United States, 1981-93

	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
1992	100	32	68	100	43	57	100	30	70	100	29	71	100	27	73
1993	100	30	70	100	41	59	100	29	71	100	26	74	100	25	75
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
1992	53	21	32	68	36	32	35	11	24	49	18	31	53	16	37
1993	50	19	31	65	33	32	30	10	20	50	18	32	46	13	33
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
1992	32	7	26	26	6	21	44	8	36	40	7	34	23	6	17
1993	34	6	28	30	6	24	46	8	38	41	6	35	25	6	19
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
1992	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	(b)	1
1993	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	(b)	1	2	1	2	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
1992	13	4	9	3	1	2	19	10	9	8	3	5	23	4	19
1993	14	4	10	3	1	2	22	10	12	6	2	4	28	5	22

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.19. For definition of drug abuse violations, see Appendix 3.

^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; *1992*, p. 216; *1993*, p. 216 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.35

Drug use by arrestees in 23 U.S. cities

By type of drug and sex, 1993

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Multiple drugs
Male					
Atlanta, GA	72%	26%	59%	3%	17%
Birmingham, AL	68	28	51	4	19
Chicago, IL	81	40	53	26	38
Cleveland, OH	64	23	48	4	17
Dallas, TX	62	28	44	4	21
Denver, CO	64	36	41	4	19
Detroit, MI	63	37	34	8	15
Fort Lauderdale, FL	61	30	43	1	16
Houston, TX	59	24	41	2	16
Indianapolis, IN	60	42	32	4	23
Los Angeles, CA	66	23	48	9	27
Manhattan, NY	78	21	66	20	34
Miami, FL	70	26	61	2	21
New Orleans, LA	62	25	48	5	20
Omaha, NE	54	42	19	2	13
Philadelphia, PA	76	32	56	11	34
Phoenix, AZ	62	31	30	6	22
Portland, OR	63	30	33	11	23
St. Louis, MO	68	28	50	9	22
San Antonio, TX	55	32	31	14	23
San Diego, CA	78	40	37	16	42
San Jose, CA	54	27	23	6	19
Washington, DC	60	26	37	10	20
Female					
Atlanta, GA	74	16	68	4	16
Birmingham, AL	55	12	41	4	14
Cleveland, OH	77	13	69	4	15
Dallas, TX	61	19	43	10	21
Denver, CO	66	24	47	6	22
Detroit, MI	76	10	64	14	18
Fort Lauderdale, FL	60	20	45	3	20
Houston, TX	53	15	43	4	16
Indianapolis, IN	58	25	36	4	22
Los Angeles, CA	77	15	59	14	29
Manhattan, NY	83	19	70	23	34
New Orleans, LA	47	14	37	5	16
Philadelphia, PA	79	20	61	14	32
Phoenix, AZ	62	20	38	14	30
Portland, OR	74	17	47	19	30
St. Louis, MO	69	15	62	6	18
San Antonio, TX	42	16	24	14	19
San Diego, CA	78	25	36	20	39
San Jose, CA	51	17	19	8	20
Washington, DC	71	9	62	21	31

Note: These data are from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. DUF data are collected in booking facilities in participating cities throughout the United States. For approximately 2 weeks 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, 31.) For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 11.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1993 Annual Report on Adult Arrestees: Drugs and Crime in America's Cities*, NCJ-147411 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 6-28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.36

Drug use by arrestees in 23 U.S. cities

By type of drug, age, and sex, 1993

(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 years and older	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 years and older	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 years and older
Male															
Atlanta, GA	59%	63%	78%	80%	75%	52%	33%	28%	17%	16%	22%	46%	68%	73%	68%
Birmingham, AL	53	66	69	78	69	45	39	27	21	12	23	40	64	66	58
Chicago, IL	76	76	80	89	83	46	40	34	44	36	44	53	55	58	57
Cleveland, OH	54	59	71	71	66	39	30	22	14	7	28	39	56	60	57
Dallas, TX	46	61	70	68	63	34	37	28	22	14	19	38	56	60	52
Denver, CO	62	65	76	64	56	57	43	39	25	25	17	36	52	49	41
Detroit, MI	56	62	54	71	71	54	50	34	28	15	9	23	26	55	60
Fort Lauderdale, FL	58	66	64	63	56	46	45	29	24	17	27	41	50	49	44
Houston, TX	55	58	60	64	55	39	38	24	22	11	27	35	45	51	36
Indianapolis, IN	52	63	65	63	58	48	53	46	38	24	16	30	36	35	37
Los Angeles, CA	51	56	68	73	76	32	30	25	20	11	30	39	46	60	61
Manhattan, NY	60	70	81	87	80	46	32	21	14	13	23	58	73	78	73
Miami, FL	42	64	76	80	73	32	40	28	27	13	32	48	68	74	69
New Orleans, LA	54	55	68	70	63	34	34	24	17	16	34	40	56	62	51
Omaha, NE	60	55	59	59	41	60	47	44	40	24	10	17	23	27	19
Philadelphia, PA	69	74	83	79	74	56	40	28	21	17	21	55	72	68	61
Phoenix, AZ	48	63	66	70	56	31	37	35	31	20	16	27	26	40	33
Portland, OR	62	57	74	66	58	44	34	38	26	18	29	26	32	42	36
St. Louis, MO	57	63	75	82	71	39	35	25	16	17	30	40	62	74	60
San Antonio, TX	49	57	57	64	53	42	38	29	34	18	18	36	35	39	30
San Diego, CA	72	76	80	80	82	44	51	41	38	27	21	32	36	40	47
San Jose, CA	44	52	63	58	54	30	29	29	29	21	13	23	27	28	24
Washington, DC	58	49	65	68	65	53	33	20	22	12	15	19	43	53	50
Female															
Atlanta, GA	34	61	84	93	74	11	12	21	17	13	25	54	76	90	67
Birmingham, AL	31	40	66	66	56	3	12	17	11	12	22	28	55	55	35
Cleveland, OH	64	75	81	81	76	39	12	10	10	8	36	68	76	76	67
Dallas, TX	36	55	70	68	66	29	20	20	18	12	11	36	54	51	56
Denver, CO	62	62	64	78	64	43	23	27	18	19	27	43	52	63	39
Detroit, MI	(c)	61	79	82	83	(c)	18	12	2	11	(c)	46	73	70	67
Fort Lauderdale, FL	40	37	76	63	62	17	17	32	10	23	23	26	60	54	43
Houston, TX	33	40	54	64	68	15	17	16	16	10	20	31	39	55	60
Indianapolis, IN	38	51	68	72	57	30	27	31	28	14	10	30	42	52	36
Los Angeles, CA	62	70	77	86	79	34	16	18	14	7	32	49	61	64	66
Manhattan, NY	47	82	84	91	91	16	27	22	17	14	31	61	71	82	83
New Orleans, LA	20	42	53	58	52	10	19	15	13	12	13	30	48	48	38
Philadelphia, PA	64	67	87	90	80	33	22	22	16	12	19	49	79	79	57
Phoenix, AZ	51	57	66	69	56	26	23	20	19	15	28	36	40	42	31
Portland, OR	63	58	83	82	76	17	12	23	19	13	42	36	62	46	42
St. Louis, MO	34	56	88	72	73	16	18	14	13	14	23	48	82	69	64
San Antonio, TX	34	39	46	48	44	17	20	12	17	15	13	20	32	30	26
San Diego, CA	70	71	78	85	79	48	30	23	28	17	21	26	38	43	36
San Jose, CA	31	45	58	58	50	6	18	17	29	11	9	15	20	32	16
Washington, DC	30	50	81	84	76	22	7	16	3	8	9	41	71	83	66

Note: See Note, table 4.35. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 11.

^cLess than 20 cases.^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.^bLess than 1 percent.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1993 Annual Report on Adult Arrestees: Drugs and Crime in America's Cities*, NCJ-147411 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 6-28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Opiales				
15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 years and older
(b) 4%	(b) 4%	2%	2%	5%
20	33	2	3	8
1	(b)	30	30	28
(b)	2	2	4	10
0	2	6	4	9
1	2	4	4	5
1	2	4	11	20
1	0	1	1	3
1	3	(b)	2	2
0	1	2	6	11
(b)	6	8	12	16
5	11	21	27	23
0	2	2	2	4
4	3	3	6	6
1	3	2	3	2
7	9	8	9	20
(b)	2	4	7	14
7	11	10	8	15
9	9	8	6	10
4	10	14	18	24
3	10	15	13	29
(b)	3	3	10	10
2	1	7	11	24
7	4	3	3	5
3	2	2	3	7
0	3	4	4	10
0	7	12	17	13
0	4	2	12	11
(c)	4	8	20	17
0	0	7	2	6
5	2	3	5	6
2	4	3	4	7
2	10	13	17	20
11	17	24	22	31
2	3	2	10	6
12	13	13	14	17
0	6	13	21	23
20	10	17	24	26
4	5	8	1	11
10	10	18	17	19
6	14	20	28	20
3	10	5	2	15
4	9	12	28	33

Table 4.37

Drug use by arrestees in 23 U.S. cities

By type of drug, race, ethnicity, and sex, 1993

(Percent testing positive)

	Any drug ^a				Marijuana				Cocaine				Opiates			
	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Male																
Atlanta, GA	74%	58%	(b)	(b)	26%	25%	(b)	(b)	61%	33%	(b)	(b)	2%	4%	(b)	(b)
Birmingham, AL	68	68	(b)	(b)	26	33	(b)	(b)	53	40	(b)	(b)	4	8	(b)	(b)
Chicago, IL	80	85	82%	(b)	39	39	48%	(b)	52	59	53%	(b)	28	29	28%	(b)
Cleveland, OH	68	50	64	(b)	22	23	36	(b)	53	26	42	(b)	3	5	16	(b)
Dallas, TX	68	56	47	(b)	30	24	23	(b)	51	34	36	(b)	4	6	4	(b)
Denver, CO	73	56	62	(b)	32	33	43	(b)	57	23	36	(b)	2	3	7	(b)
Detroit, MI	63	61	(b)	(b)	37	35	(b)	(b)	34	35	(b)	(b)	7	10	(b)	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	69	56	49	(b)	32	28	28	(b)	54	34	39	(b)	(c)	2	0	(b)
Houston, TX	68	59	46	(b)	26	27	19	(b)	52	36	27	(b)	2	3	1	(b)
Indianapolis, IN	63	56	(b)	(b)	39	45	(b)	(b)	45	12	(b)	(b)	6	3	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	78	80	56	39%	22	32	22	13%	64	34	44	26%	9	14	9	4%
Manhattan, NY	86	69	70	(b)	21	14	25	(b)	77	57	55	(b)	17	24	24	(b)
Miami, FL	77	72	58	(b)	31	21	20	(b)	70	58	50	(b)	2	6	1	(b)
New Orleans, LA	64	54	(b)	(b)	25	27	(b)	(b)	51	30	(b)	(b)	4	8	(b)	(b)
Omaha, NE	61	49	48	36	44	42	37	28	32	9	11	8	2	2	2	4
Philadelphia, PA	76	75	77	(b)	31	33	39	(b)	59	48	53	(b)	10	15	15	(b)
Phoenix, AZ	76	61	61	40	25	31	35	31	61	18	36	13	4	6	8	7
Portland, OR	70	59	69	50	27	33	24	17	48	21	58	17	6	10	23	17
St. Louis, MO	69	63	(b)	(b)	26	42	(b)	(b)	52	38	(b)	(b)	9	5	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	60	58	53	(b)	35	33	30	(b)	40	26	30	(b)	8	11	17	(b)
San Diego, CA	79	82	77	50	33	47	39	18	57	18	46	6	6	15	25	0
San Jose, CA	68	64	49	35	32	35	24	10	47	15	22	24	7	5	7	0
Washington, DC	61	48	(b)	(b)	27	15	(b)	(b)	37	35	(b)	(b)	10	13	(b)	(b)
Female																
Atlanta, GA	76	70	(b)	(b)	16	12	(b)	(b)	70	62	(b)	(b)	3	7	(b)	(b)
Birmingham, AL	52	66	(b)	(b)	10	19	(b)	(b)	44	34	(b)	(b)	1	11	(b)	(b)
Cleveland, OH	80	68	(b)	(b)	11	22	(b)	(b)	72	56	(b)	(b)	3	10	(b)	(b)
Dallas, TX	63	61	48	(b)	20	20	12	(b)	48	41	31	(b)	10	11	10	(b)
Denver, CO	79	59	64	41	26	22	26	14	62	36	49	14	2	6	11	9
Detroit, MI	74	85	(b)	(b)	10	13	(b)	(b)	62	70	(b)	(b)	10	26	(b)	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	59	61	(b)	(b)	24	18	(b)	(b)	46	45	(b)	(b)	2	4	(b)	(b)
Houston, TX	54	64	37	(b)	15	21	7	(b)	42	51	32	(b)	6	3	0	(b)
Indianapolis, IN	67	50	(b)	(b)	22	30	(b)	(b)	53	17	(b)	(b)	3	6	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	81	83	64	(b)	17	19	8	(b)	69	52	51	(b)	6	22	19	(b)
Manhattan, NY	87	76	80	(b)	19	21	19	(b)	78	56	64	(b)	15	35	30	(b)
New Orleans, LA	46	52	(b)	(b)	12	24	(b)	(b)	38	34	(b)	(b)	4	9	(b)	(b)
Philadelphia, PA	81	82	58	(b)	21	17	13	(b)	65	54	45	(b)	10	27	16	(b)
Phoenix, AZ	73	60	55	54	15	21	18	25	67	27	40	25	8	15	15	21
Portland, OR	79	72	(b)	(b)	14	18	(b)	(b)	70	36	(b)	(b)	14	19	(b)	(b)
St. Louis, MO	67	77	(b)	(b)	12	22	(b)	(b)	62	62	(b)	(b)	4	12	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	58	49	35	(b)	23	21	12	(b)	47	19	21	(b)	6	17	15	(b)
San Diego, CA	78	84	68	(b)	26	30	15	(b)	57	24	41	(b)	14	20	32	(b)
San Jose, CA	60	55	45	(b)	17	22	13	(b)	52	12	17	(b)	5	8	8	(b)
Washington, DC	70	69	(b)	(b)	8	14	(b)	(b)	62	57	(b)	(b)	20	26	(b)	(b)

Note: See Note, table 4.35. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 11.

^cLess than 1 percent.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

^bLess than 20 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1993 Annual Report on Adult Arrestees: Drugs and Crime in America's Cities*, NCJ-147411 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 6-28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.38

Drug use by male juvenile arrestees/detainees in 12 U.S. cities

By type of drug and age, 1993

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a	Marijuana	Cocaine	Opiates	Multiple drugs
Total					
Birmingham, AL	24%	22%	5%	1%	5%
Cleveland, OH	36	27	18	0	11
Denver, CO	54	51	8	(b)	8
Indianapolis, IN	19	18	2	(b)	3
Los Angeles, CA	34	24	13	(b)	10
Phoenix, AZ	36	31	8	(b)	8
Portland, OR	18	14	4	(b)	2
St. Louis, MO	20	16	6	(b)	2
San Antonio, TX	32	30	7	2	7
San Diego, CA	43	35	6	1	13
San Jose, CA	30	25	4	(b)	6
Washington, DC	51	47	7	1	14
13 to 14 years					
Birmingham, AL	10	8	3	0	1
Cleveland, OH	18	14	10	0	7
Denver, CO	35	35	4	0	6
Indianapolis, IN	5	5	0	0	1
Los Angeles, CA	20	14	7	0	5
Phoenix, AZ	17	12	6	0	5
Portland, OR	6	4	0	0	0
St. Louis, MO	10	8	2	0	1
San Antonio, TX	22	22	3	0	3
San Diego, CA	32	29	4	0	6
San Jose, CA	22	21	1	1	3
Washington, DC	19	19	0	0	2
15 to 16 years					
Birmingham, AL	19	16	5	1	4
Cleveland, OH	33	24	13	0	6
Denver, CO	57	54	8	1	7
Indianapolis, IN	18	16	2	0	2
Los Angeles, CA	35	26	12	1	9
Phoenix, AZ	36	30	8	0	5
Portland, OR	15	12	2	0	1
St. Louis, MO	26	20	8	2	4
San Antonio, TX	37	33	10	3	10
San Diego, CA	47	37	6	(b)	15
San Jose, CA	31	23	6	1	5
Washington, DC	57	52	7	1	15
17 to 18 years					
Birmingham, AL	39	36	7	1	8
Cleveland, OH	48	36	26	0	19
Denver, CO	66	62	13	1	11
Indianapolis, IN	42	39	2	2	6
Los Angeles, CA	39	26	18	(b)	14
Phoenix, AZ	47	44	9	(b)	16
Portland, OR	34	26	11	1	6
St. Louis, MO	17	17	0	0	0
San Antonio, TX	33	33	0	0	3
San Diego, CA	48	38	9	2	15
San Jose, CA	37	32	4	0	10
Washington, DC	59	54	13	2	19

Note: See Note, table 4.35. Data on male juvenile arrestees/detainees are collected at 12 Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) sites throughout the United States. Ten of these sites also collect data on female juvenile arrestees/detainees; however, given the small sample size across a majority of the DUF female juvenile facilities, these data are not presented. The "9 to 12 year" age category has been omitted because 11 sites report less than 20 cases within each drug category. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 11.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines.

^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1993 Annual Report on Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees: Drugs and Crime in America's Cities*, NCJ-150709 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 5-16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.39

Federal drug seizures

By type of drug, fiscal years 1989-94

	Pounds seized ^a				
	Total	Heroin	Cocaine	Marijuana	Hashish
1989	1,343,204	2,414	218,695	1,070,514	51,581
1990	737,318	1,794	235,214	483,248	17,062
1991	926,635	3,030	246,324	499,070	179,211
1992	1,093,334	2,551	303,260	783,475	4,048
1993	1,046,203	3,514	244,302	772,307	26,080
1994 ^b	1,065,241	2,824	282,086	778,715	1,616

Note: The Federal-wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS) contains information about drug seizures made within the jurisdiction of the United States by the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and U.S. Customs Service, as well as maritime seizures made by the U.S. Coast Guard. Drug seizures made by other Federal agencies are included in the FDSS database when custody of the drug evidence was transferred to one of these four agencies. Data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aFigures are rounded to the nearest pound.

^bData are preliminary and subject to change.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal-wide Drug Seizure System.

Table 4.40

Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type of drug, fiscal years 1978-94

	Opium (lbs.)	Heroin (lbs.)	Cocaine (lbs.)	Marijuana (lbs.)	Hashish (lbs.)	Hallucino- gens (d.u.)	Depressants (d.u.)	Stimulants (d.u.)	Methadone (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	3	2,529	130,776	237,183	1,333	1,824,587	378,352	29,157,571	6,200
1992	54	1,534	173,727	445,942	4,328	3,691,242	917,019	44,428,806	3,580
1993	39	1,592	134,003	314,091	267	2,841,245	179,058	80,462,242	1,618
1994 ^a	21	1,046	144,184	341,788	539	1,582,003	25,769,915	129,938,825	3,465

Note: The notation "d.u." refers to dosage unit. Data for 1992 and 1993 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aData are preliminary and subject to change.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

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, 1994

State	Outdoor operations			Indoor operations		Total plants eradicated	Number of arrests	Number of weapons seized	Value of assets seized
	Plots eradicated	Cultivated plants eradicated ^a	Ditchweed eradicated ^b	Grows seized	Plants eradicated				
United States, total	53,588	4,031,691	504,413,848	3,209	218,704	508,631,008	13,106	5,959	\$56,667,524 ^c
Alabama	5,376	584,854	0	8	296	585,150	124	26	26,534
Alaska	4	420	0	77	7,341	7,761	113	103	120,692
Arizona	56	3,323	110	29	2,876	6,309	401	52	844,035
Arkansas	1,471	213,649	0	37	3,559	217,208	146	133	79,947
California	2,225	348,061	129	650	42,202	390,263	1,561	828	5,932,351
Colorado	61	34,234	45,253	108	7,431	86,918	195	107	1,659,150
Connecticut	87	3,056	0	14	816	3,872	39	17	51,978
Delaware	14	1,000	1,005	3	25	2,030	5	0	800
Florida	1,402	90,664	0	194	17,869	108,533	501	148	2,513,550
Georgia	732	41,162	0	16	5,257	46,419	293	47	1,420,875
Hawaii	14,463	540,078	0	6	238	540,316	1,036	85	843,946
Idaho	22	1,549	0	19	656	2,205	25	12	1,500
Illinois	1,155	23,337	35,995,089	92	3,096	36,021,522	193	69	453,181
Indiana	2,335	253,125	9,001,622	77	7,079	9,261,826	2,094	95	2,074,427
Iowa	213	45,788	309,775	7	4,868	360,431	81	12	16,143
Kansas	137	66,144	593,997	21	2,649	662,790	82	107	12,328,585
Kentucky	9,575	478,825	738	106	8,323	487,886	1,188	311	2,722,917
Louisiana	594	15,420	0	40	834	16,254	178	61	383,960
Maine	152	4,419	0	33	2,356	6,775	110	82	181,497
Maryland	483	4,176	0	24	1,577	5,753	101	16	281,426
Massachusetts	74	1,720	0	23	939	2,659	49	6	73,000
Michigan	1,265	68,131	305	113	6,742	75,178	265	247	2,013,618
Minnesota	61	15,586	478,827	38	4,367	499,003	71	17	527,264
Mississippi	406	17,621	17	18	235	17,873	49	6	27,329
Missouri	886	264,015	50,537,712	53	1,784	50,803,511	613	109	237,649
Montana	2	727	0	12	690	1,417	25	42	439,145
Nebraska	11	3,907	12,626,627	21	734	12,631,268	51	1,507	325,970
Nevada	0	0	0	13	1,404	1,404	16	15	407,050
New Hampshire	55	1,246	0	27	2,513	3,759	42	45	33,200
New Jersey	58	1,205	0	6	192	1,397	21	5	138,361
New Mexico	77	6,900	0	18	635	6,955	31	26	2,696,700
New York	662	84,882	0	65	5,095	89,977	760	160	5,050,191
North Carolina	2,155	75,585	0	35	3,340	78,925	257	33	267,796
North Dakota	45	6,601	2,500,000	3	342	2,506,943	7	2	8,000
Ohio	982	64,670	0	62	6,651	71,321	193	224	776,522
Oklahoma	1,034	31,859	150,320	11	4,383	154,703	41	66	975,080
Oregon	581	15,750	0	412	19,448	35,198	458	363	5,558,058
Pennsylvania	291	4,124	0	99	2,080	6,204	83	40	99,473
Rhode Island	17	754	0	7	158	912	0	0	0
South Carolina	843	14,778	0	29	1,500	16,278	110	58	104,140
South Dakota	288	1,381	384,195,631	8	220	384,197,232	18	8	24,000
Tennessee	1,094	473,650	0	39	1,215	474,865	364	56	105,637
Texas	310	27,177	3,396,049	23	1,640	3,424,866	80	64	773,952
Utah	42	793	0	34	626	1,419	59	23	165,000
Vermont	211	8,693	17,248	16	1,148	27,089	61	30	3,500
Virginia	598	36,860	581	44	1,705	39,146	120	25	382,720
Washington	119	5,195	0	239	22,845	28,040	321	180	2,152,236
West Virginia	302	30,439	1,554,540	14	862	1,585,841	71	15	3,200
Wisconsin	562	14,158	3,008,273	165	5,778	3,028,219	403	276	1,361,243
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	85	85	1	0	0

Note: These data were collected by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in conjunction with the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program. This program is a joint Federal and State effort in which DEA contributes funding, training, equipment, investigative, and aircraft resources to the participating States in the effort to eradicate domestically cultivated marijuana.

^aMay include tenced ditchweed.

^bA type of marijuana that grows wild.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.42

Seizures of illegal drug laboratories

By type of drug manufactured, United States, fiscal years 1975-94

	Total illegal drug laboratories seized	PCP	Metham- phetamine	Ampheta- mine	Metha- qualone	Hashish oil	LSD	Cocaine	Other hallucin- ogens	Other controlled substances ^a
Total	6,877	537	4,966	639	106	30	22	153	134	290
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	408	5	345	26	1	0	3	3	13	12
1992	335	4	291	15	1	0	0	5	6	13
1993	286	3	237	8	0	0	0	0	12	26
1994	272	12	220	11	0	0	0	1	4	24

^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

Arrests and convictions by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type of drug, fiscal year 1994

	Arrests		Convictions	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, all cases	21,920	100.0%	14,888	100.0%
Heroin	2,238	10.2	1,538	10.3
Cocaine ^a	11,498	52.5	7,923	53.2
Cannabis ^b	4,986	22.7	3,436	23.1
Dangerous drugs ^c	3,198	14.6	1,991	13.4

Note: Arrest statistics for fiscal year 1994 are estimated from current activity and prior reporting patterns. The validity of the estimating procedure has been shown to be accurate in excess of 99 percent for previous reporting periods. Arrest and conviction totals (final, not estimates) for fiscal year 1991 are 23,304 and 15,883, respectively. For fiscal year 1992, the final arrest and conviction totals are 24,709 and 17,365, respectively. For fiscal year 1993, the arrest and conviction totals are 21,655 and 18,336, respectively. Arrest statistics are compiled by the date of arrest; conviction statistics are compiled according to the date the activity was reported to the Drug Enforcement Administration.

^aIncludes crack.

^bIncludes marijuana, hashish, and hashish oil.

^cIncludes stimulants (e.g., methamphetamine), depressants (e.g., barbiturates), and hallucinogens (e.g., LSD and PCP).

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.44

Asset seizures by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type and value of asset seized, fiscal years 1992-94

Type of asset	1992		1993		1994	
	Number of seizures	Value	Number of seizures	Value	Number of seizures	Value
Total	19,868	\$874,889,400	16,895	\$688,720,873	13,779	\$649,705,121
Currency	8,344	267,820,145	7,014	250,469,017	6,617	316,312,836
Other financial instruments	741	154,834,673	588	50,703,447	463	47,048,668
Real property	1,712	320,631,938	1,565	255,157,081	910	171,925,045
Vehicles	5,948	57,065,862	4,737	48,787,715	3,780	39,009,342
Vessels	228	12,399,302	159	9,198,707	147	18,379,846
Aircraft	53	15,828,500	45	33,915,750	37	10,109,200
Other conveyance	278	2,146,124	323	4,333,503	196	1,814,528
Other	2,564	44,162,856	2,464	36,155,653	1,629	45,105,656

Note: Data for 1993 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, Computerized Asset Program.

Table 4.45

Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service

By type and amount of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-94

Fiscal year	Type of drug seized													
	Heroin		Cocaine		Hashish		Marijuana		Opium		Morphine		Other drugs, barbiturates, and LSD	
	Number of seizures	Quantity (in pounds)	Number of seizures	Quantity (in pounds)	Number of seizures	Quantity (in pounds)	Number of seizures	Quantity (in pounds)	Number of seizures	Quantity (in pounds)	Number of seizures	Quantity (in pounds)	Number of seizures	Quantity (in dosage units)
1975	436	114.8	1,011	728.9	4,003	3,400.9	13,792	466,510.3	46	18.6	7	1.2	2,606	11,625,507
1976	437	367.7	1,167	1,029.6	5,162	13,436.7	13,555	759,359.9	72	37.6	15	3.9	2,581	21,418,652
Transition quarter	104	45.3	330	236.1	1,343	469.6	4,620	115,334.4	18	4.4	1	—	836	2,114,245
1977	245	277.7	1,025	952.1	6,323	15,923.0	14,902	1,652,772.7	50	20.2	15	1.4	2,105	7,813,721
1978	179	188.6	846	1,418.7	4,919	22,658.5	12,826	4,616,883.7	51	20.3	6	1.8	2,911	7,683,298
1979	173	122.5	1,259	1,438.1	4,379	50,848.9	12,323	3,583,555.5	41	26.1	21	8.8	3,130	15,912,218
1980	149	268.7	1,307	4,742.9	3,979	14,675.4	12,620	2,361,141.5	33	49.9	15	50.7	3,495	43,000,416
1981	170	234.7	1,372	3,741.1	2,689	17,991.8	14,036	5,109,792.5	52	9.5	75	6.2	3,877	38,947,804
1982	168	289.9	1,364	11,149.5	2,610	58,276.6	11,947	3,958,870.9	265	197.0	165	17.8	3,017	2,339,360
1983	285	593.6	1,731	19,601.5	1,829	2,209.8	12,101	2,732,974.5	103	78.9	199	60.0	2,862	5,592,669
1984	396	664.3	1,625	27,525.8	1,530	42,389.5	12,304	3,274,927.2	429	258.0	156	12.6	2,627	6,819,717
1985	426	784.6	2,164	50,506.4	1,948	22,970.0	12,002	2,389,704.1	1,118	505.0	10	3.3	2,179	22,540,573
1986	406	692.4	2,557	52,520.9	2,158	17,555.4	10,377	2,211,068.1	807	321.2	8	0.6	2,680	1,424,682
1987	527	639.0	2,158	87,898.3	1,930	1,073.2	14,569	1,701,149.6	538	1,014.6	8	4.2	3,345	3,881,793
1988	322	1,350.5	2,333	137,408.4	1,675	94,475.1	11,226	969,966.7	952	1,482.7	12	20.1	2,726	282,317
1989	454	1,056.7	2,059	129,493.2	1,656	51,476.0	10,183	645,858.2	3,384	901.3	26	10.3	2,549	2,622,721
1990	569	1,504.5	2,169	164,727.0	1,961	17,052.7	7,522	222,313.8	6,942	2,047.2	12	8.4	2,733	2,813,241
1991	754	2,757.1	2,138	169,586.1	2,000	177,037.7	8,688	287,519.5	3,594	1,131.6	6	0.3	2,059	2,913,236
1992	940	2,226.4	2,150	243,364.8	1,820	4,046.3	12,081	462,328.9	2,995	1,061.8	3	0.4	2,267	8,261,600
1993	1,009	3,100.1	2,186	174,950.4	1,526	26,082.6	10,969	507,509.2	2,438	2,155.0	11	19.8	2,519	17,864,966
1994	987	2,577.3	2,391	204,391.8	1,549	1,393.3	9,624	559,286.0	1,361	1,946.5	NA	NA	3,247	24,120,764

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 may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

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); U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *U.S. Customs Update 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1993), p. 22; U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *U.S. Customs Service: Annual Report FY 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1994), p. 41; and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.46

Property seizures by the U.S. Customs Service

By type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1979-94

(Domestic value in thousands)

Fiscal year	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	30,469	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	8,910	61,021	91	41,933	193	15,293	3,510	219,439	15,064	178,588	1,333	9,282	666	1,051	215	167,244
1993	8,920	71,740	47	6,900	183	9,437	3,559	174,166	14,108	214,080	1,719	2,157	956	1,246	239	74,951
1994	6,508	80,804	34	5,265	190	42,474	3,262	217,401	11,929	174,087	1,537	4,609	879	390	77	36,660

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 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* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1993), p. 22; U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *U.S. Customs Service: Annual Report FY 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1994), p. 41; and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.47

Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard

By type and amount of property seized, 1976-94

	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	9.4	46.20	1,966.92	6,546.82
Cocaine seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4.4	0	0.0	0	10.0	96.1	828.0	1,150.01	75.0	847.3
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. The figures for "arrests" and "estimated street value of contraband seized" include Coast Guard activities as well as arrest and seizure activities of other agencies with Coast Guard participation. 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 February 28, 1995* (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 1995), p. 2; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
159	139	150	151	74	46	37	25	13
17	29	70	60	28	28	10	16	15
1,523,070	1,212,963	448,894	224,606	62,279	22,145	58,525	48,441	37,328
171,549	108,121	90,692	8,853	12,200	6,531	77,801	60,338	6,989
10,333.66	14,723.42	12,825.56	32,896.00	15,152.68	29,369.62	17,871.36	31,321.1	11,431.7
1,391.46	11,207.21	25,760.84	19,492.13	54,382.13	56,601.08	34,760.61	45,624.2	10,621.1
2	0	0	0	12,700	141,547	0	2	0
1	0	86,000	40,000	0	0	0	0	0
47	37	80	4	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
694	614	485	363	299	222	213	201	133
\$2,774.84	\$3,381.52	\$2,669.33	\$2,447.45	\$3,532.23	\$4,691.47	\$3,043.90	\$4,212.35	\$1,241.44

Table 4.48

Arrests by the U.S. Secret Service

By type of offense, fiscal years 1988-94

	Total	Type of offense				Other
		Counterfeiting	Forgery ^a	Financial crime/fraud	Protective intelligence	
1988	7,168	1,597	2,700	2,101	378	392
1989	7,592	1,809	2,872	1,997	327	587
1990	6,881	1,837	2,230	2,121	284	409
1991	6,982	1,845	1,912	2,623	199	403
1992	6,490	1,743	1,506	2,755	192	294
1993	7,490	1,899	1,578	3,259	249	505
1994	9,166	1,955	1,312	4,279	265	1,355

^aIncludes check and bond forgery.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.49

Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized before circulation

Fiscal years 1972-94

(Value in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins ^b	Counterfeit notes						Value of counterfeit coins			
		Total value ^b	Passed on the public		Seized before circulation		Appearing abroad ^a		Total value	Passed on the public	Seized before circulation
			Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value			
1972	\$27,752	\$27,726	287	\$4,816	1,097	\$22,911	X	X	\$26.0	\$15.3	\$10.7
1973	25,306	25,282	179	3,340	1,143	21,942	X	X	23.3	12.4	10.9
1974	21,402	21,382	121	2,431	660	18,951	X	X	19.7	7.9	11.7
1975	48,625	48,602	156	3,616	1,286	44,986	X	X	22.5	7.7	14.8
1976	35,089	35,080	135	3,375	673	31,706	X	X	8.8	5.4	3.3
Transition quarter	5,475	5,473	49	1,108	145	4,365	X	X	1.5	0.8	0.7
1977	44,039	44,030	255	4,872	1,178	39,158	X	X	8.5	7.1	1.3
1978	22,341	22,338	197	4,000	561	18,338	X	X	3.1	2.2	0.9
1979	50,770	50,764	188	4,515	1,240	46,249	X	X	5.4	1.8	3.6
1980	60,846	60,833	189	5,541	1,324	55,292	X	X	13.2	1.8	11.5
1981	58,554	58,547	228	6,906	1,390	51,642	X	X	6.5	4.8	1.7
1982	82,273	82,267	273	8,586	1,484	73,681	X	X	5.2	1.0	4.1
1983	71,790	71,763	215	7,803	1,518	63,960	X	X	27.2	2.3	24.8
1984	89,293	89,290	207	7,559	2,087	81,731	X	X	2.7	0.9	1.7
1985	68,659	68,658	183	6,926	1,335	61,732	X	X	1.8	1.1	0.7
1986	45,720	45,719	201	6,870	749	38,849	X	X	0.9	0.5	0.5
1987	89,776	89,775	294	9,322	1,382	62,261	283	\$18,192	1.0	0.5	0.6
1988	136,072	136,071	284	11,563	2,311	110,076	235	14,432	1.1	0.6	0.6
1989	177,274	177,272	389	13,842	2,191	75,258	933	88,172	1.7	1.6	0.1
1990	113,145	113,144	370	14,021	1,643	66,338	536	32,786	0.2	(c)	0.1
1991	117,517	117,517	413	17,143	1,870	69,622	326	30,752	0.2	0.1	0.1
1992	109,875	109,875	467	19,145	1,842	60,731	596	29,999	0.1	(c)	(c)
1993	164,565	164,561	435	19,602	514	24,192	1,794	120,737	3.8	2.7	1.1
1994	208,734	208,734	627	25,285	1,116	45,717	1,652	137,732	0.5	0.5	(c)

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.

^a"Appearing abroad" figures not available prior to fiscal year 1987.^bData for 1987-92 have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Table 4.50

Counterfeit plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service

By type of operation, fiscal years 1980-94

Fiscal year	Total	Notes	Reason for operation					All other ^a
			Office machine copies	Food coupons	False identification	Coin	Foreign country	
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
1993	162	62	48	2	13	4	22	11
1994	162	55	77	1	(b)	1	23	5

^aIncludes all other U.S. obligations under U.S. Secret Service jurisdiction.^bBeginning in fiscal year 1994, the "false identification" category was omitted by the Source. The total number of suppressed plant operations reflects the omission.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.51

Aliens deported from the United States

By reason for deportation, fiscal years 1981-93

Fiscal year	Total	Reason for deportation					Other	Unknown
		Convictions for criminal or narcotic offenses	Related to criminal or narcotic laws	Entered without inspection	Violation of nonimmigrant status			
1981-93	315,916	79,052	5,027	199,743	18,586	12,786	722	
1981	16,720	310	54	13,601	1,959	776	20	
1982	14,518	413	64	11,554	1,796	679	12	
1983	18,232	863	93	14,318	1,958	994	6	
1984	17,607	981	80	14,082	1,702	760	2	
1985	21,334	1,544	150	16,943	1,916	775	6	
1986	22,225	1,695	165	17,746	1,858	697	64	
1987	22,233	4,091	265	15,759	1,268	848	2	
1988	22,963	5,432	302	15,224	988	971	46	
1989	30,346	7,003	341	20,588	1,236	1,101	77	
1990	26,091	8,132	434	15,083	1,225	1,110	107	
1991	28,759	12,502	715	13,199	1,040	1,164	139	
1992	38,202	17,216	1,201	17,190	982	1,482	131	
1993	36,686	18,870	1,163	14,456	658	1,429	110	

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. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

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, including data from Federal, State, and military courts.

The first portion of the section provides information on requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors and court orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communication. In addition, counts of cases handled by U.S. attorneys' offices are presented.

The next segment presents data on cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts and defendants detained by U.S. District Courts. Data from the Federal Justice Statistics Program 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. Tables presenting sentence lengths imposed by U.S. District Courts are included.

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. A series of tables presents data on defendants processed for drug law violations in U.S. District Courts as well as trend data on antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts. Information on processing time for cases moving through the District Courts is included.

Information on case processing in State courts comprises the next section. These data are from two projects sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics: the National Judicial Reporting Program and the National Pretrial Reporting Program. Information is provided on felony convictions and sentences in State courts, including offense type, demographic characteristics of defendants, method of conviction, and type and length of sentences imposed. Data on offenders sentenced to additional penalties (i.e., restitution, community service, etc.) and processing time from arrest to sentencing are included. Tables comparing convictions and sentences imposed by State and Federal courts also are included. 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 of felony defendants, pretrial release status and bail amounts, and adjudica-

tion outcomes. Several tables also present information on the characteristics of juvenile offenders and outcomes of juvenile court cases.

The next portion of the section includes information on prisoner 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 presented as well.

Also included are complaints and dispositions handled by judicial misconduct organizations. 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 military court-martial activities of the Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard.

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 1973-94

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	2,359	1,869	79	4,603	3,249	71
1988	2,359	1,821	77	4,702	3,205	68
1989	2,301	1,807	79	4,495	3,249	72
1990	2,049	1,694	83	3,735	2,905	78
1991	1,953	1,560	80	3,377	2,449	73
1992	1,819	1,416	78	3,242	2,309	71
1993	1,959	1,466	75	3,521	2,393	68
1994	1,717	1,262	74	3,279	2,225	68

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 from the other Federal agencies (e.g., Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Department of the Army) and from Congress, all of which may request immunity for witnesses. Data for fiscal years 1987-93 have been revised by the Source and may 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, 1968-93

	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
1992	579	340
1993	526	450

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, type and location of device, 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; the number of days the device was in operation; the number of incriminating intercepts recorded; and the results of the intercepts in terms of the number of arrests, trials, convictions, and motions to suppress the evidence obtained through the use of the intercepts (Source, 1994, p. 1). A total of 41 jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications during 1993. Eighteen of these jurisdictions did not have any court-authorized orders for interception during 1993 (Source, 1994, 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*, p. 19; *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992*, p. 24 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Wiretap Report for the Period January 1, 1993 to December 31, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.3

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

By major offense under investigation, 1993

(This table shows the most serious offense for each court-authorized interception.)

Offense	Total	Federal	State
All offenses	976	450	526
Bribery	1	0	1
Gambling	96	22	74
Homicide and assault	28	6	22
Kidnaping	1	1	0
Larceny and theft	13	6	7
Loansharking, usury, and extortion	9	5	4
Narcotics	679	333	346
Racketeering	101	39	62
Other	48	38	10

Note: See Note, table 5.2

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Wiretap Report for the Period January 1, 1993 to December 31, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 12-14.

Table 5.4

Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1976-93

Year arrests and convictions reported	Year installed																	
	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)	1992 (N=846)	1993 (N=938)
1976^b																		
Arrests	2,189	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	358	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1977^b																		
Arrests	647	2,191	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	772	372	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1978^b																		
Arrests	145	492	1,825	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	246	502	337	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1979^b																		
Arrests	26	50	274	1,717	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	75	198	303	368	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1980^b																		
Arrests	3	10	106	585	1,871	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	19	48	146	424	259	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1981^b																		
Arrests	45	119	18	111	637	1,735	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	36	97	49	250	474	248	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1982^b																		
Arrests	1	3	16	44	93	558	1,725	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1	26	22	108	310	745	453	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1983^b																		
Arrests	0	0	42	61	290	330	705	1,716	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	8	159	122	325	473	776	521	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1984^b																		
Arrests	0	0	1	26	17	116	238	664	2,393	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	4	18	95	143	389	833	649	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1985^b																		
Arrests	0	0	0	5	0	104	43	266	638	2,469	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	2	2	18	22	93	98	320	958	660	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1986^b																		
Arrests	0	0	0	3	11	37	64	174	334	1,026	2,410	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1	2	0	62	15	47	88	226	409	1,114	761	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1987^b																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	21	77	42	225	419	759	2,226	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	1	0	7	54	45	80	265	552	830	506	X	X	X	X	X	X
1988^b																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	67	169	305	716	2,486	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	5	31	7	55	195	523	936	543	X	X	X	X	X
1989^b																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	59	9	138	186	669	2,804	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	11	72	39	163	341	1,192	706	X	X	X	X
1990^b																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	67	125	54	251	986	2,057	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	17	53	85	141	400	823	420	X	X	X
1991^b																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	5	106	289	897	1,388	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	2	82	23	203	490	550	1,358	X	X
1992^b																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	2	38	18	120	213	801	2,685	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	9	66	186	357	827	607	X
1993^b																		
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	29	23	83	270	983	2,428
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	57	111	142	210	895	413

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; *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 29; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Wiretap Report for the Period January 1, 1993 to December 31, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), p. 30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.5

Criminal cases filed and disposed of and number of defendants handled by U.S. attorneys

By offense type, United States, fiscal year 1994

Offense type	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions				
	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Filed ^c	Terminated ^d	Guilty	Not guilty ^e	Dismissed ^f	Rule 20 ^g	Other
Total	33,307	32,231	51,264	49,792	42,459	938	5,490	795	110
Assimilated crimes ^h	519	390	529	406	304	8	85	9	0
Civil rights prosecution	58	42	98	68	57	6	4	1	0
<u>Government regulatory offense</u>									
Copyright violations	24	26	46	45	40	0	4	1	0
Counterfeiting	438	388	654	634	566	11	44	12	1
Customs violations									
Duty	64	47	96	68	60	3	4	1	0
Currency	135	123	228	168	145	4	15	4	0
Energy pricing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Health and safety violations	83	91	121	144	122	3	18	0	1
Illegal discharge of waste	77	86	126	142	118	6	17	1	0
Trafficking in contraband cigarettes	3	12	4	12	3	0	9	0	0
Other regulatory offense	210	202	288	289	238	4	36	10	1
Immigration	2,457	2,305	2,785	2,615	2,401	8	194	10	2
Internal security offenses	18	18	32	22	16	0	6	0	0
Interstate theft	300	301	504	530	421	7	84	18	0
<u>Labor management offense</u>									
Corruption									
Bribery	10	4	16	6	3	3	0	0	0
Pension benefit	43	27	47	37	33	0	4	0	0
Labor racketeering	15	12	26	35	26	4	5	0	0
Other offenses	43	37	53	40	36	0	3	1	0
<u>Narcotics and dangerous drugs/non-OCDETF</u>									
Dealing	6,935	6,617	13,212	12,439	10,652	229	1,435	92	31
Possession	504	476	793	742	608	19	75	40	0
<u>Official corruption</u>									
Federal procurement	57	42	83	71	59	3	8	1	0
Federal program	123	113	166	139	119	1	12	7	0
Federal law enforcement	24	29	34	36	30	1	5	0	0
Federal other	84	102	95	111	102	2	6	1	0
Local	86	78	136	124	103	5	15	0	1
State	25	43	36	89	82	1	5	1	0
Other official	34	38	46	54	45	4	5	0	0
Organized crime	180	154	576	468	403	15	44	5	1
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF)	1,578	1,653	4,827	5,164	4,319	106	692	45	2
Other Indian offenses	88	73	126	111	90	4	16	0	1
<u>Theft</u>									
Check/postal	1,101	1,163	1,329	1,468	1,296	5	142	23	2
Motor vehicle theft	114	115	171	205	169	5	21	10	0
Theft of government property	434	440	528	540	446	5	75	13	1
<u>Violent crime</u>									
Armed career criminal act	69	47	81	54	46	3	4	1	0
Project Triggerlock ^l	3,520	3,846	5,395	5,712	4,926	132	603	42	9
Violent Indian offenses	380	346	420	388	316	13	58	1	0
Other violent crime ^k	2,474	2,674	3,387	3,241	2,750	69	297	114	11

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.5

Criminal cases filed and disposed of and number of defendants handled by U.S. attorneys

By offense type, United States, fiscal year 1994—Continued

Offense type	Cases		Defendants		Dispositions				
	Filed ^a	Terminated ^b	Filed ^c	Terminated ^d	Guilty	Not guilty ^e	Dismissed ^f	Rule 20 ^g	Other
White collar crime									
Advance fee schemes	136	122	257	231	196	1	22	12	0
Against business institutions	467	408	690	601	537	4	38	18	4
Antitrust violations	20	24	41	49	37	9	3	0	0
Arson for profit fraud	63	49	108	99	75	5	19	0	0
Bank fraud and embezzlement	2,529	2,393	3,050	2,919	2,576	48	201	83	11
Bankruptcy fraud	149	165	193	217	188	7	18	4	0
Commodities fraud	12	18	18	29	23	0	4	2	0
Computer fraud	21	14	25	17	15	0	1	1	0
Consumer fraud	116	137	187	286	242	2	26	15	1
Federal procurement fraud	137	111	237	175	136	10	27	2	0
Federal program fraud	710	733	895	915	773	11	114	17	0
Health care fraud	144	112	239	165	140	3	21	1	0
Other insurance fraud	201	150	338	251	221	3	22	4	1
Other investment fraud	44	41	110	120	66	36	16	2	0
Securities fraud	81	69	153	106	88	4	10	4	0
Tax fraud	978	935	1,281	1,195	1,093	11	70	21	0
Other fraud	968	896	1,365	1,262	1,054	25	134	45	4
All other	3,951	3,693	4,983	4,738	3,849	70	694	100	25

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.

Beginning in fiscal year 1994, the category "bank robbery" was eliminated and these offenses are included in the "other violent crime" category.

^aIncludes 643 cases initiated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g).

^bIncludes 588 cases terminated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g) and 1 case dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

^cIncludes 691 defendants initiated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g).

^dIncludes 795 defendants terminated by transfer under Rule 20 (see footnote g) and 3 defendants dismissed because of superseding indictment or information.

^eIncludes 31 verdicts of not guilty by reason of insanity involving 49 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 Force.

^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 Attorneys' Offices Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), p. 48. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.6

Criminal cases commenced, terminated, and pending, and Judgeships authorized in U.S. District Courts

1982-94

	Judgeships authorized	Cases commenced ^a				Terminated	Pending
		Number	Cases per judgeship	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	43,607	76	10,603	41,878	28,776	
1989	575	45,792	80	12,342	42,933	32,666	
1990	575	46,568	81	11,629	43,296	35,308	
1991	649	47,123	73	11,554	43,073	39,562	
1992	649	48,366	75	12,833	44,147	34,078	
1993	649	46,786	72	12,239	44,800	28,701 ^b	
1994	649	45,473	70	11,356	45,129	29,045	
Percent change							
1994 over 1993	0%	-2.8%	-2.8%	-7.2%	0.7%	1.2%	

Note: Data for 1982-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aData for criminal cases commenced include transfers, with the exception of drug cases which exclude transfers.

^bThis figure was revised by the Source to exclude cases where defendants are fugitives for more than 1 year.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1991*, p. 90; *1994*, Table 5 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.7

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

1955-94	Pending at beginning of reporting period	Total filed			Pending at end of reporting period
		Original proceeding	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
1992	39,582	47,298	894	44,147	43,781
1993	34,078	45,682	883	44,800	36,064
1994	28,701	45,473	806	45,129	29,045

Note: There were 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.) Data for 1955-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

^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; 1992, pp. 232, 233; 1993, pp. A1111, A1112; 1994, Table D-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.8

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By offense, fiscal years 1993 and 1994

Offense	1993	1994
Total	45,903	44,667
Miscellaneous general offenses	11,838	12,412
Drunk driving and traffic	6,229	7,079
Weapons and firearms	3,636	3,113
Escape ^a	725	738
Kidnaping	67	67
Bribery	205	283
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	491	509
Gambling and lottery	75	80
Perjury	111	93
Other	299	450
Fraud	7,575	7,098
Drug laws	12,239	11,356
Narcotics	6,318	5,177
Marijuana	3,756	3,655
Controlled substances	2,088	2,425
Other drug statutes	77	99
Larceny and theft	3,322	3,335
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,059	1,093
Embezzlement	1,857	1,576
Immigration laws	2,487	2,596
Federal statutes	2,200	2,090
Agricultural/conservation acts	254	251
Migratory bird laws	27	39
Civil rights ^b	62	70
Motor Carrier Act	20	11
Antitrust violations	71	43
Food and Drug Act	67	46
Contempt	56	74
National defense laws	144	95
Customs laws	69	88
Postal laws	212	182
Other	1,218	1,191
Robbery	1,789	1,519
Bank	1,714	1,467
Postal	51	35
Other	24	17
Assault	523	562
Auto theft	349	335
Burglary	141	139
Homicide	181	195
Sex offenses	337	359
Liquor, Internal Revenue	6	2

Note: See Note, table 5.7.

^aIncludes escape from custody, aiding or abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

^bThese 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*, 1994 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), Table D-2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.9

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1994

Court and district	Pending Oct. 1, 1993				Filed							
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Total commenced	Original proceedings					Reopens ^b	Transfers
						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a			
Total	28,701	24,690	3,761	250	45,473	44,380	30,398	13,363	619	287	806	
District of Columbia	409	388	20	1	509	501	435	66	0	6	2	
First Circuit	807	784	19	4	1,040	1,015	946	54	15	8	17	
Maine	85	79	6	0	129	127	106	18	3	0	2	
Massachusetts	331	320	7	4	309	302	279	19	4	1	6	
New Hampshire	68	68	0	0	108	106	105	1	0	1	1	
Rhode Island	82	78	4	0	103	103	102	1	0	0	0	
Puerto Rico	241	239	2	0	391	377	354	15	8	6	8	
Second Circuit	4,085	3,631	416	38	3,388	3,323	2,809	482	32	12	53	
Connecticut	175	167	8	0	223	209	196	11	2	3	11	
New York:												
Northern	169	139	30	0	463	458	259	197	2	1	4	
Eastern	1,263	1,196	65	2	1,235	1,216	1,152	61	3	6	13	
Southern	2,111	1,783	292	36	1,001	981	827	130	24	1	19	
Western	297	278	19	0	383	377	297	79	1	1	5	
Vermont	70	68	2	0	83	82	78	4	0	0	1	
Third Circuit	1,671	1,574	93	4	2,437	2,364	1,792	352	220	11	62	
Delaware	44	37	7	0	104	100	69	31	0	1	3	
New Jersey	539	469	67	3	798	770	547	212	11	6	22	
Pennsylvania:												
Eastern	501	498	2	1	545	531	458	44	29	3	11	
Middle	218	212	6	0	279	266	245	18	3	0	13	
Western	160	159	1	0	323	310	266	41	3	1	12	
Virgin Islands	209	199	10	0	388	387	207	6	174	0	1	
Fourth Circuit	2,508	2,176	319	13	5,672	5,532	3,027	2,434	71	42	98	
Maryland	323	258	58	7	587	568	347	212	9	11	8	
North Carolina:												
Eastern	213	196	17	0	912	901	316	577	8	2	9	
Middle	154	150	3	1	282	265	262	3	0	8	9	
Western	392	385	6	1	338	322	281	35	6	1	15	
South Carolina	362	337	23	2	602	575	524	38	13	1	26	
Virginia:												
Eastern	484	279	204	1	2,365	2,336	763	1,544	29	7	22	
Western	284	278	5	1	292	277	256	17	4	9	6	
West Virginia:												
Northern	109	108	1	0	126	122	117	3	2	2	2	
Southern	187	185	2	0	168	166	161	5	0	1	1	
Fifth Circuit	2,866	2,622	144	100	4,835	4,704	3,937	709	58	36	95	
Louisiana:												
Eastern	206	198	8	0	296	283	247	33	3	0	13	
Middle	26	26	0	0	54	53	47	1	5	1	0	
Western	172	141	25	6	256	256	181	64	11	0	0	
Mississippi:												
Northern	101	97	4	0	140	130	124	5	1	4	6	
Southern	160	155	5	0	239	234	224	6	4	0	5	
Texas:												
Northern	565	467	9	89	757	733	689	34	10	8	16	
Eastern	234	231	3	0	344	323	310	12	1	13	8	
Southern	730	712	16	2	1,339	1,310	1,122	181	7	2	27	
Western	672	595	74	3	1,410	1,382	993	373	16	8	20	
Sixth Circuit	2,292	2,111	176	5	3,521	3,409	2,823	570	16	41	71	
Kentucky:												
Eastern	133	127	6	0	331	318	290	27	1	4	9	
Western	215	129	84	2	510	503	153	346	4	0	7	
Michigan:												
Eastern	554	523	29	2	662	639	593	42	4	4	19	
Western	151	143	8	0	225	221	206	15	0	0	4	
Ohio:												
Northern	313	306	6	1	463	453	445	8	0	4	6	
Southern	231	217	14	0	399	393	320	69	4	2	4	
Tennessee:												
Eastern	241	237	4	0	394	381	347	31	3	5	8	
Middle	145	130	15	0	198	173	160	13	0	20	5	
Western	309	299	10	0	339	328	309	19	0	2	9	

See notes at end of table.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending Sept. 30, 1994			
	Original proceedings						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Reopens ^b	Transfers				
45,129	44,085	29,870	13,154	1,061	312	732	29,045	24,575	4,114	356
505	494	396	94	4	9	2	413	383	29	1
1,002	981	914	49	18	8	13	845	817	26	2
142	140	118	19	3	0	2	72	63	9	0
277	271	251	14	6	2	4	363	352	9	2
73	67	67	0	0	2	4	103	102	1	0
97	97	92	4	1	0	0	88	87	1	0
413	406	386	12	8	4	3	219	213	6	0
3,094	3,054	2,521	485	48	16	24	4,379	3,903	437	39
236	231	214	15	2	3	2	162	157	5	0
396	390	204	173	13	4	2	236	191	43	2
1,075	1,069	1,000	64	5	3	3	1,423	1,356	66	1
943	924	748	148	28	5	14	2,169	1,842	293	34
365	361	279	82	0	1	3	315	286	27	2
79	79	76	3	0	0	0	74	71	3	0
2,455	2,406	1,938	295	173	7	42	1,653	1,441	158	54
107	106	71	34	1	1	0	41	37	4	0
728	709	543	160	6	3	16	609	480	121	8
604	591	522	39	30	1	12	442	434	6	2
297	288	270	15	3	0	9	200	188	12	0
322	317	282	32	3	2	3	161	151	10	0
397	395	250	15	130	0	2	200	151	5	44
5,539	5,422	3,107	2,072	243	39	78	2,641	2,057	553	31
552	538	313	210	15	9	5	358	293	63	2
790	777	278	339	160	3	10	335	231	104	0
274	258	254	3	1	10	6	162	158	4	0
425	410	376	33	1	3	12	305	286	12	7
601	587	523	54	10	0	14	363	333	23	7
2,158	2,137	689	1,396	52	5	16	691	345	335	11
322	310	280	27	3	6	6	254	243	8	3
147	139	135	3	1	1	7	88	87	0	1
270	266	259	7	0	2	2	85	81	4	0
4,824	4,704	3,935	681	88	44	76	2,877	2,570	191	116
305	294	255	35	4	1	10	197	189	8	0
53	53	53	0	0	0	0	27	21	1	5
278	271	206	56	9	4	3	150	108	34	8
160	150	146	4	0	7	3	81	75	5	1
229	226	215	11	0	0	3	170	162	4	4
671	641	594	31	16	6	24	651	546	20	85
369	357	349	6	2	5	7	209	202	7	0
1,326	1,305	1,097	192	11	6	15	743	717	23	3
1,433	1,407	1,020	346	41	15	11	649	550	89	10
3,385	3,280	2,660	591	29	28	77	2,428	2,210	207	11
276	272	247	24	1	0	4	188	178	10	0
497	490	165	319	6	2	5	228	116	110	2
679	659	597	57	5	2	18	537	510	24	3
227	221	187	29	5	1	5	149	147	2	0
472	463	445	15	3	3	6	304	301	3	0
394	381	310	69	2	1	12	236	205	28	3
298	282	253	28	1	5	11	337	325	9	3
201	181	158	22	1	12	8	142	127	15	0
341	331	298	28	5	2	8	307	301	6	0

Table 5.9

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1994--Continued

Court and district	Pending Oct. 1, 1993				Total commenced	Filed					Reopens ^b	Transfers
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a			
Seventh Circuit	1,414	1,301	111	2	1,717	1,672	1,411	254	7	14	31	
Illinois:												
Northern	624	584	39	1	556	544	493	50	1	0	12	
Central	226	205	21	0	144	142	116	25	1	1	1	
Southern	137	132	5	0	187	181	161	17	3	4	2	
Indiana:												
Northern	155	148	7	0	250	243	199	43	1	5	2	
Southern	106	77	29	0	290	281	190	90	1	0	9	
Wisconsin:												
Eastern	119	110	9	0	187	178	159	19	0	4	5	
Western	47	45	1	1	103	103	93	10	0	0	0	
Eighth Circuit	1,282	1,143	134	5	2,285	2,226	2,033	169	24	14	45	
Arkansas:												
Eastern	117	111	6	0	254	243	235	5	3	0	11	
Western	32	23	8	1	183	176	145	30	1	4	3	
Iowa:												
Northern	108	106	2	0	107	100	97	3	0	4	3	
Southern	49	48	1	0	112	112	108	4	0	0	0	
Minnesota	188	177	11	0	304	301	277	21	3	0	3	
Missouri:												
Eastern	205	195	9	1	342	334	313	16	5	1	7	
Western	280	191	89	0	346	334	276	58	0	1	11	
Nebraska	142	136	5	1	209	207	197	7	3	0	2	
North Dakota	45	41	2	2	166	164	149	10	5	0	2	
South Dakota	116	115	1	0	262	255	236	15	4	4	3	
Ninth Circuit	7,205	5,173	1,972	60	11,235	11,027	5,925	4,984	118	43	165	
Alaska	85	51	30	4	213	207	83	121	3	3	3	
Arizona	725	691	31	3	1,063	1,020	782	233	5	5	38	
California:												
Northern	558	403	153	2	599	587	383	201	3	0	12	
Eastern	575	383	166	26	727	722	459	240	23	1	4	
Central	1,610	1,531	76	3	1,141	1,092	1,036	45	11	0	49	
Southern	962	855	95	12	1,861	1,852	1,122	695	35	0	9	
Hawaii	1,242	125	1,117	0	2,556	2,555	142	2,413	0	0	1	
Idaho	62	47	10	5	113	103	64	25	14	8	2	
Montana	148	144	4	0	210	194	177	16	1	10	6	
Nevada	295	286	9	0	358	339	323	14	2	10	9	
Oregon	282	275	6	1	513	504	480	18	6	0	9	
Washington:												
Eastern	180	172	7	1	412	399	390	5	4	5	8	
Western	410	142	265	3	1,290	1,275	314	950	11	0	15	
Guam	65	62	3	0	163	162	154	8	0	1	0	
Northern Marianas	6	6	0	0	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	
Tenth Circuit	1,299	1,130	158	11	2,747	2,706	1,889	786	31	15	26	
Colorado	182	171	11	0	387	383	302	67	14	0	4	
Kansas	170	151	17	2	376	361	281	75	5	11	4	
New Mexico	393	339	53	1	881	881	642	233	6	0	0	
Oklahoma:												
Northern	83	81	2	0	175	169	164	4	1	0	6	
Eastern	20	19	1	0	55	54	53	1	0	0	1	
Western	127	82	45	0	534	530	189	341	0	0	4	
Utah	264	231	26	7	223	217	172	42	3	4	2	
Wyoming	60	56	3	1	116	111	86	23	2	0	5	
Eleventh Circuit	2,863	2,657	199	7	6,087	5,901	3,371	2,503	27	45	141	
Alabama:												
Northern	117	110	7	0	368	364	290	71	3	0	4	
Middle	122	94	28	0	287	277	140	135	2	5	5	
Southern	163	158	4	1	203	178	172	5	1	21	4	
Florida:												
Northern	149	143	5	1	348	336	275	61	0	1	11	
Middle	591	564	26	1	763	715	688	21	6	12	36	
Southern	923	911	10	2	1,160	1,105	1,081	21	3	5	50	
Georgia:												
Northern	381	370	11	0	777	758	423	324	11	0	19	
Middle	242	207	35	0	1,803	1,798	185	1,612	1	1	4	
Southern	175	100	73	2	378	370	117	253	0	0	8	

^aPrimarily petty offenses assigned to a district judge.^bIncludes appeals from magistrates, reopens, and remands.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), Table D-1.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending Sept. 30, 1994			
	Original proceedings						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Reopens ^b	Transfers				
1,852	1,814	1,509	295	10	12	26	1,279	1,194	84	1
573	566	501	62	3	1	6	607	573	34	0
256	250	212	37	1	2	4	114	104	9	1
206	198	174	21	3	4	4	118	114	4	0
207	197	160	36	1	3	7	198	182	16	0
314	313	195	117	1	0	1	82	79	3	0
190	185	169	16	0	2	3	116	104	12	0
106	105	98	6	1	0	1	44	38	6	0
2,172	2,091	1,799	263	29	20	61	1,395	1,318	68	9
234	227	210	13	4	0	7	137	135	2	0
149	140	113	26	1	2	7	66	53	12	1
136	131	123	8	0	4	1	79	79	0	0
82	81	78	3	0	0	1	79	77	2	0
324	313	277	33	3	1	10	168	159	7	2
318	307	285	16	6	3	8	229	218	9	2
388	379	249	130	0	1	8	238	217	21	0
189	177	165	10	2	1	11	162	154	6	2
124	118	102	11	5	3	3	87	81	4	2
228	218	197	13	8	5	5	150	145	5	0
11,634	11,452	6,013	5,101	338	52	130	6,806	4,862	1,876	68
210	194	72	118	4	4	12	88	52	31	5
1,224	1,210	933	263	14	10	4	584	527	33	4
594	583	401	174	8	3	8	563	376	186	1
668	657	407	221	29	1	10	634	421	189	24
1,091	1,066	1,007	49	10	4	21	1,660	1,573	79	8
2,097	2,088	1,262	769	57	1	8	726	607	112	7
2,906	2,898	126	2,730	42	0	8	892	123	769	0
108	101	67	24	10	4	3	67	46	12	9
217	200	181	18	1	7	10	141	133	7	1
365	340	315	21	4	12	13	288	282	6	0
509	499	467	21	11	0	10	286	279	7	0
396	388	338	33	17	4	4	196	190	4	2
1,089	1,073	287	655	131	0	16	611	169	435	7
148	143	138	5	0	2	3	80	74	6	0
12	12	12	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0
2,533	2,458	1,663	747	48	16	59	1,513	1,262	236	15
332	311	261	41	9	0	21	237	195	37	5
330	317	229	84	4	11	2	216	198	15	3
709	689	480	197	12	2	18	565	444	119	2
165	160	152	8	0	1	4	93	90	2	1
48	43	41	2	0	0	5	27	27	0	0
548	543	183	351	9	0	5	113	81	35	0
292	288	233	42	13	2	2	195	166	27	2
109	107	84	22	1	0	2	67	61	4	2
6,134	5,929	3,415	2,481	33	61	144	2,816	2,558	249	9
384	367	291	73	3	0	17	101	93	8	0
279	265	143	122	0	5	9	130	86	42	2
223	193	182	9	2	22	8	143	139	3	1
309	295	259	35	1	2	12	188	158	30	0
862	820	772	42	6	12	30	492	479	10	3
1,047	998	973	21	4	18	31	1,036	1,018	17	1
852	823	473	338	12	0	19	306	295	10	1
1,802	1,800	188	1,610	2	1	1	243	205	38	0
376	368	134	231	3	1	7	177	85	91	1

Table 5.10

Defendants detained by U.S. District Courts*

By circuit and district, fiscal year 1994

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention cost (in dollars)	Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
			Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (in dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (in dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (in dollars)
Total	52,357	\$180,022,131	18,530	67,297	\$2,920,693	26,187	2,215,983	\$105,190,662	14,018	1,526,372	\$71,910,776
First Circuit	1,444	7,557,936	337	1,136	54,526	770	84,768	4,474,413	437	57,265	3,028,997
Maine	169	263,676	17	182	6,319	42	2,294	74,604	25	5,077	182,753
Massachusetts	546	3,497,781	90	272	14,820	248	35,700	2,142,020	153	22,350	1,340,941
New Hampshire	120	305,570	2	2	100	37	1,608	80,420	31	4,481	225,050
Rhode Island	150	1,120,277	13	138	10,350	85	9,221	691,428	68	6,829	418,499
Puerto Rico	459	2,370,632	215	542	22,937	358	35,945	1,485,941	160	18,528	861,754
Second Circuit	3,068	14,583,517	1,090	2,579	186,892	1,442	152,326	7,682,382	852	148,198	6,714,243
Connecticut	295	1,483,103	24	76	49,148	84	10,652	983,088	50	5,146	450,867
New York:											
Northern	405	1,145,074	218	534	26,560	174	10,647	530,642	92	11,666	587,872
Eastern	982	4,904,961	432	863	42,405	533	53,048	2,221,450	386	66,717	2,641,106
Southern	801	3,834,988	257	523	45,981	415	40,922	1,879,341	182	40,468	1,909,666
Western	458	2,619,666	92	402	12,846	191	32,045	1,804,836	104	18,210	801,984
Vermont	127	595,725	67	181	9,952	45	5,012	263,025	38	5,991	322,748
Third Circuit	2,809	9,946,410	580	3,177	140,068	1,139	112,742	5,663,359	547	80,734	4,142,983
Delaware	117	229,150	23	149	7,500	32	1,604	80,500	37	2,823	141,150
New Jersey	937	2,609,667	192	1,113	44,520	309	38,149	1,658,321	141	20,774	906,826
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	673	4,038,611	36	315	16,943	278	34,417	2,070,562	163	33,041	1,951,106
Middle	340	116,809	61	1,081	45,030	95	9,753	480,138	77	12,139	591,641
Western	346	827,255	17	28	1,320	103	12,088	458,155	86	8,711	367,780
Virgin Islands	396	1,124,918	251	491	24,755	322	16,731	915,683	43	3,246	184,480
Fourth Circuit	5,824	15,131,573	954	3,249	168,215	2,274	235,050	9,480,370	1,197	122,759	5,482,968
Maryland	405	1,580,306	39	260	13,030	198	17,214	854,371	111	15,051	712,905
North Carolina:											
Eastern	1,042	1,827,275	62	277	12,652	257	19,871	887,003	199	20,638	927,620
Middle	289	870,047	15	33	1,254	140	9,028	339,193	132	14,200	529,600
Western	787	3,159,277	72	267	9,959	372	71,465	2,954,344	38	4,640	194,974
South Carolina	952	1,857,111	132	291	10,953	389	43,213	1,531,259	82	8,003	314,899
Virginia:											
Eastern	1,361	3,463,923	296	840	72,729	524	25,940	1,757,658	323	25,800	1,633,536
Western	461	1,639,524	144	792	30,550	218	31,463	685,100	187	25,205	923,874
West Virginia:											
Northern	127	94,814	2	126	550	19	1,469	80,737	4	238	13,527
Southern	400	639,296	192	363	16,538	157	15,387	390,705	121	8,984	232,053
Fifth Circuit	7,288	21,479,993	3,242	13,950	598,576	4,160	300,103	12,502,736	2,442	200,617	8,378,681
Louisiana:											
Eastern	501	1,903,163	119	241	10,329	259	26,489	1,089,764	175	18,275	803,070
Middle	97	172,125	26	128	9,405	30	1,375	61,875	27	2,241	100,845
Western	358	358,471	58	412	9,655	92	10,462	264,422	42	3,639	84,394
Mississippi:											
Northern	201	432,018	46	351	18,912	80	6,748	240,447	60	4,338	172,659
Southern	323	324,388	130	5,372	169,050	102	6,352	126,918	23	1,421	28,420
Texas:											
Northern	1,036	3,637,413	376	1,747	92,145	595	47,948	2,291,257	249	25,214	1,254,011
Eastern	482	1,231,654	160	703	30,034	213	13,405	550,727	182	16,183	650,893
Southern	2,081	6,323,174	1,205	2,366	137,852	1,309	86,553	3,290,271	844	75,659	2,895,051
Western	2,209	7,097,587	1,122	2,630	121,194	1,480	100,773	4,587,055	840	53,647	2,389,338
Sixth Circuit	5,002	10,475,488	888	2,284	131,676	1,510	125,341	6,151,941	836	88,807	4,191,871
Kentucky:											
Eastern	386	703,229	125	325	39,597	137	9,008	454,538	77	7,262	209,094
Western	323	628,851	69	172	6,589	118	12,936	500,209	42	3,534	122,053
Michigan:											
Eastern	1,385	2,868,035	65	119	5,220	291	21,664	1,529,298	185	19,481	1,333,517
Western	405	721,688	55	437	15,625	111	7,234	259,528	87	11,393	446,535
Ohio:											
Northern	722	2,481,454	122	325	29,386	237	22,547	1,534,713	147	15,897	917,355
Southern	694	1,044,570	169	404	14,412	197	12,613	442,714	130	16,414	587,444
Tennessee:											
Eastern	407	863,589	169	253	10,666	160	13,957	523,965	108	9,185	328,958
Middle	273	737,385	67	183	8,201	119	11,018	490,729	56	5,359	238,455
Western	407	426,687	27	66	1,980	140	14,364	416,247	4	282	8,460

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.10

Defendants detained by U.S. District Courts^a

By circuit and district, fiscal year 1994—Continued

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention cost (in dollars)	Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
			Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (in dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (in dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (in dollars)
Seventh Circuit	2,395	\$10,660,791	684	2,024	\$95,750	1,136	127,453	\$5,920,303	750	97,744	\$4,644,738
Illinois:											
Northern	822	4,569,837	337	668	28,284	445	55,968	2,541,575	304	46,361	1,999,978
Central	282	1,479,317	140	401	20,941	131	10,500	529,791	118	18,068	928,585
Southern	273	1,853,192	86	538	27,469	183	20,217	976,941	161	17,877	848,782
Indiana:											
Northern	285	768,849	54	113	4,857	83	10,310	504,757	43	5,591	259,235
Southern	266	757,257	24	100	3,674	117	18,834	753,583	0	0	0
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	326	1,022,944	15	50	3,110	149	10,192	540,486	89	7,726	479,348
Western	141	209,395	28	154	7,415	28	1,432	73,170	35	2,121	128,810
Eighth Circuit	2,474	7,791,030	483	7,235	88,835	987	77,840	3,969,409	648	70,942	3,732,786
Arkansas:											
Eastern	321	418,991	10	122	3,691	85	6,974	209,240	70	6,936	206,060
Western	123	181,638	40	5,738	15,460	51	4,301	134,432	13	957	31,746
Iowa:											
Northern	173	602,802	39	72	3,664	66	6,731	334,268	52	5,514	264,870
Southern	136	747,173	36	158	10,267	64	3,951	264,357	67	7,055	472,549
Minnesota	458	1,758,566	87	209	13,192	163	12,748	832,602	120	15,053	912,772
Missouri:											
Eastern	463	1,935,229	9	59	2,660	236	23,462	1,192,819	135	15,302	739,750
Western	416	1,592,880	133	488	23,330	180	11,816	678,256	116	15,222	891,294
Nebraska	20	22,534	6	47	2,745	12	212	12,372	3	128	7,417
North Dakota	147	175,670	41	157	7,399	42	2,750	131,531	11	779	36,740
South Dakota	217	355,547	82	185	6,427	88	4,895	179,532	61	3,996	169,588
Ninth Circuit	12,331	51,293,526	6,750	15,527	921,192	7,780	549,509	30,444,035	3,623	390,109	19,928,299
Alaska	261	1,133,867	82	302	29,313	84	5,234	511,690	62	5,940	592,864
Arizona	2,515	8,159,587	1,598	2,344	126,349	1,653	100,589	5,006,713	726	75,713	3,026,525
California:											
Northern	861	4,230,626	331	831	60,686	442	47,167	2,906,464	157	19,559	1,263,476
Eastern	669	3,502,182	365	947	61,725	427	44,154	2,262,954	211	20,763	1,177,503
Central	2,080	10,078,736	611	1,169	61,898	1,282	96,146	5,332,873	733	99,926	4,683,965
Southern	3,046	12,833,426	2,571	6,537	371,951	2,436	149,387	8,062,475	896	78,399	4,399,000
Hawaii	253	1,562,099	109	203	15,598	145	10,125	813,791	85	11,030	732,710
Idaho	177	342,737	64	170	6,558	59	4,009	180,568	36	3,451	155,611
Montana	262	585,444	113	332	13,053	112	7,927	334,417	77	5,901	237,974
Nevada	669	2,387,433	297	871	47,310	245	24,525	1,420,844	168	15,804	919,279
Oregon	762	3,542,848	339	675	54,211	460	40,125	2,289,604	256	30,482	1,199,033
Washington:											
Eastern	212	363,731	102	388	19,400	88	4,339	216,930	19	1,981	127,401
Western	564	2,570,810	168	758	53,140	347	15,782	1,104,712	197	21,160	1,412,958
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	2,994	8,591,279	1,378	8,577	322,164	1,586	113,379	5,004,693	805	63,073	3,264,422
Colorado	418	1,219,807	123	629	110,471	252	16,526	807,031	125	6,502	302,305
Kansas	358	2,097,580	130	510	28,292	167	15,602	1,069,734	139	13,631	999,654
New Mexico	940	2,875,812	676	2,037	109,171	630	32,566	1,654,110	260	22,209	1,112,531
Oklahoma:											
Northern	200	291,522	62	271	8,304	82	8,104	272,193	12	315	11,025
Eastern	68	148,728	28	59	2,419	33	1,619	64,409	27	2,000	81,900
Western	592	894,180	139	2,057	21,291	172	10,073	457,972	121	9,101	414,917
Utah	318	848,349	156	2,498	19,021	207	26,507	579,893	96	6,940	249,435
Wyoming	100	215,201	64	516	23,195	43	2,382	99,351	25	2,175	92,655
Eleventh Circuit	6,728	22,510,588	2,144	7,559	212,799	3,403	337,472	13,897,021	1,881	206,124	8,400,768
Alabama:											
Northern	424	256,974	25	453	15,750	73	5,452	169,792	41	2,317	71,432
Middle	245	253,599	22	31	989	67	3,538	106,490	32	5,965	146,120
Southern	398	826,958	79	183	4,474	164	13,637	319,048	158	17,875	503,436
Florida:											
Northern	523	1,504,718	156	640	28,408	238	16,937	656,075	186	20,729	820,235
Middle	1,578	7,014,671	409	678	29,493	907	95,159	4,144,156	481	66,720	2,841,022
Southern	1,937	9,112,734	991	1,765	81,087	1,273	125,445	5,974,870	678	64,024	3,056,777
Georgia:											
Northern	797	2,111,353	313	717	23,562	417	41,616	1,463,827	168	18,372	623,964
Middle	449	779,496	69	2,765	19,820	103	20,510	633,875	27	3,215	125,801
Southern	377	650,085	80	327	9,216	161	15,178	428,888	110	6,907	211,981

^aExcludes the District of Columbia.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), Table H-9A.

Table 5.11

Federal defendants released or detained prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, 1992

Most serious offense charged	Number of defendants			Percent of defendants released at any time before case disposition				Percent of defendants detained at any time before case disposition					
				All releases ^a	Financial ^b	Unsecured bond	Personal recognizance	Held on bail for					
	Total	Released	Detained					All detentions	Temporary detention ^c	Part of pretrial period	All of pretrial period	Denied bail	Other detentions
All offenses	49,834	30,838	28,463	61.9%	16.5%	29.3%	15.5%	57.2%	2.3%	14.5%	7.3%	29.1%	4.0%
Felonies	45,525	27,475	27,335	60.4	17.2	29.6	12.9	60.0	2.3	15.5	7.8	31.6	2.9
Violent offenses	2,953	1,252	2,240	42.4	10.4	16.1	15.2	75.9	1.6	11.9	5.9	52.3	4.2
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	281	142	200	50.5	16.0	17.8	16.7	71.2	0.4	15.3	2.5	50.9	2.1
Negligent manslaughter	35	33	9	94.3	8.6	11.4	74.3	25.7	0.0	17.1	0.0	5.7	2.9
Assault	494	332	274	67.2	11.5	26.3	28.5	55.5	1.0	15.0	7.5	28.1	3.8
Robbery	1,616	399	1,468	24.7	8.5	9.8	5.7	90.8	2.3	9.7	7.2	66.6	5.0
Rape	244	188	128	77.0	17.2	19.3	40.2	52.5	0.8	20.5	2.5	27.5	1.2
Other sex offenses ^d	130	110	33	84.6	6.2	54.6	23.8	25.4	0.8	7.7	0.8	14.6	1.5
Kidnaping	122	40	97	32.8	11.5	9.0	10.7	79.5	1.6	6.6	4.9	57.4	9.0
Threats against the President	31	8	31	25.8	3.2	9.7	6.5	100.0	0.0	6.5	3.2	83.9	6.5
Property offenses	11,511	9,526	3,465	82.8	11.3	46.7	24.4	30.1	1.1	10.3	4.2	12.7	1.7
Fraudulent offenses	8,850	7,479	2,450	84.5	11.3	47.3	25.5	27.7	1.2	9.8	3.9	11.5	1.3
Embezzlement	1,495	1,460	97	97.7	4.3	58.1	35.3	6.5	0.2	3.7	0.4	1.9	0.3
Fraud ^e	6,074	4,967	1,897	81.8	12.5	44.3	24.5	31.2	1.4	10.3	4.2	13.8	1.4
Forgery	828	673	285	81.3	11.2	51.3	18.1	34.4	0.5	13.4	7.4	10.5	2.7
Counterfeiting	453	379	171	83.7	17.9	44.4	20.8	37.7	2.0	15.9	4.2	14.3	1.3
Other offenses	2,661	2,047	1,015	76.9	11.3	44.8	20.7	38.1	0.9	12.0	5.3	16.8	3.1
Burglary	214	81	168	37.9	9.8	15.9	12.1	78.5	2.3	10.7	9.3	50.5	5.6
Larceny	1,633	1,364	489	83.5	9.9	49.6	23.8	29.9	0.7	11.4	4.8	11.0	2.0
Motor vehicle theft	293	217	116	74.1	11.9	46.4	15.7	39.6	1.0	11.6	5.8	16.7	4.4
Arson and explosives	192	140	105	72.9	19.3	34.9	18.2	54.7	1.0	19.3	4.2	25.0	5.2
Transportation of stolen property	268	193	115	72.0	14.6	41.0	16.0	42.9	1.5	10.8	5.2	20.9	4.5
Other property offenses ^f	61	52	22	85.2	11.5	55.7	18.0	36.1	0.0	18.0	4.9	11.5	1.6
Drug offenses	21,268	10,998	15,920	51.7	21.3	22.7	6.9	74.9	2.1	20.0	9.3	40.8	2.5
Trafficking	21,145	10,898	15,872	51.5	21.3	22.7	6.8	75.1	2.2	20.0	9.3	41.0	2.5
Possession and other	123	100	48	81.3	21.1	35.0	25.2	39.0	0.0	14.6	6.5	17.1	0.8
Public-order offenses	9,793	5,699	5,710	58.2	17.3	28.4	11.8	58.3	4.3	12.9	9.1	27.3	4.6
Regulatory offenses	975	821	328	84.2	20.4	42.2	21.3	39.6	0.5	13.5	3.1	15.3	1.2
Agriculture	87	86	7	98.9	11.5	62.1	25.3	8.0	0.0	5.7	1.1	1.1	0.0
Antitrust	22	22	0	100.0	9.1	63.6	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food and drug	37	36	3	97.3	21.6	54.1	21.6	8.1	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	2.7
Transportation	54	48	10	88.9	13.0	48.1	27.8	18.5	0.0	7.4	1.9	9.3	0.0
Civil rights	62	54	20	87.1	17.7	54.8	14.5	32.3	1.6	16.1	0.0	11.3	3.2
Communications	79	77	8	97.5	7.6	45.6	44.3	10.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	3.8	1.3
Customs laws	77	58	35	75.3	26.0	40.3	7.8	45.5	0.0	16.9	7.8	19.5	1.3
Postal laws	51	46	11	90.2	7.8	47.1	35.3	21.6	0.0	11.8	0.0	7.8	2.0
Other regulatory offenses	506	394	234	77.9	25.9	34.0	17.6	46.2	0.8	17.4	4.3	22.5	1.2
Other offenses	8,818	4,878	5,382	55.3	17.0	26.9	10.7	61.0	4.7	12.8	9.8	28.7	5.0
Weapons	3,155	1,829	1,924	58.0	13.1	32.9	11.5	61.0	2.5	14.1	6.1	33.9	4.4
Immigration offenses	3,126	1,153	2,466	36.9	22.8	9.1	4.0	76.9	9.9	13.9	19.0	30.0	6.1
Tax law violations including tax fraud	562	539	65	95.9	9.8	54.6	31.5	11.6	0.0	6.6	0.5	3.9	0.5
Bribery	208	193	61	92.8	38.9	37.0	16.3	29.3	0.0	17.3	2.4	9.1	0.5
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	274	210	111	76.6	15.7	45.6	14.2	40.5	0.4	9.5	2.2	24.8	3.6
National defense	105	75	77	71.4	40.0	23.8	7.5	73.3	5.7	41.0	8.6	14.3	3.8
Escape	432	127	363	29.4	6.3	13.7	6.3	84.0	4.9	6.5	7.4	47.7	17.6
Racketeering and extortion	574	383	287	66.7	17.1	38.5	10.8	50.0	0.7	12.0	3.0	31.7	2.6
Gambling offenses	264	264	10	100.0	6.4	65.5	28.0	3.8	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mail or transport of obscene material	37	34	4	91.9	10.8	43.2	37.8	10.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	5.4
Migratory birds	12	11	1	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other felonies ^h	69	60	13	87.0	2.9	58.0	26.1	18.8	0.0	4.3	1.4	13.0	0.0
Misdemeanors ⁱ	4,309	3,363	1,148	78.0	8.5	26.4	42.2	26.6	1.6	3.9	2.5	3.4	15.4

See notes on next page.

Table 5.11

Federal defendants released or detained prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, 1992—Continued

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics database. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA).

Tables presenting pretrial release and detention information were created from the PSA data files. The data describe 43,289 defendants who terminated pretrial services in 1992 and 6,545 defendants who had no recorded termination information, but had been scheduled for interview in 1990. "Released" defendants includes defendants who were also detained prior to trial; "detained" defendants includes defendants who were also released prior to trial. Total includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes conditional releases (less than 1 percent of all releases).

^bIncludes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^cHeld under 18 U.S.C. 3142 pending deportation, action on prior pretrial release, or probation or parole review.

^dMay include some non-violent offenses.

^eExcludes tax fraud.

^fExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^gExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

^hIncludes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

ⁱIncludes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 24, 26.

Table 5.12

Federal pretrial detention hearings and defendants ordered detained in U.S. District Courts

By characteristics, United States, 1992

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Pretrial detention hearings held		Defendants ordered detained	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All defendants ^a	49,834	19,527	39.2%	14,519	29.1%
Sex					
Male	41,855	17,607	42.1	13,316	31.8
Female	7,957	1,918	24.1	1,202	15.1
Race					
White	33,713	12,167	36.1	8,780	26.0
Black	13,391	6,264	46.8	4,914	36.7
Other	2,730	1,096	40.1	825	30.2
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	13,389	6,612	49.4	4,972	37.1
Non-Hispanic	35,871	12,764	35.6	9,416	26.2
Age					
16 to 18 years	906	354	39.1	257	28.4
19 to 20 years	2,607	1,076	41.3	765	29.3
21 to 30 years	18,451	7,949	43.1	5,969	32.4
31 to 40 years	15,307	6,250	40.8	4,689	30.6
Over 40 years	12,217	3,786	31.0	2,752	22.5
Education					
Less than high school graduate	15,472	7,435	48.1	5,573	36.0
High school graduate	14,838	5,500	37.1	4,022	27.1
Some college	9,082	3,092	34.0	2,112	23.3
College graduate	3,853	1,013	26.3	696	18.1
Marital status					
Never married	15,411	6,751	43.8	5,112	33.2
Divorced/separated	8,802	3,388	38.5	2,507	28.5
Married	17,133	5,618	32.8	3,902	22.8
Common law	3,254	1,737	53.4	1,293	39.7
Other	5,234	2,033	38.8	1,705	32.6
Employment status at arrest					
Unemployed	19,247	8,705	45.2	6,735	35.0
Employed	25,198	8,655	34.3	5,957	23.6
Criminal record					
No convictions	20,801	6,513	31.3	4,523	21.7
Prior conviction					
Misdemeanor only	7,488	2,661	35.5	1,779	23.8
Felony					
Nonviolent	8,476	4,035	47.6	3,301	38.9
Violent	5,253	3,210	61.1	2,757	52.5
Number of prior convictions					
1	7,772	3,132	40.3	2,264	29.1
2 to 4	8,716	4,109	47.1	3,265	37.5
5 or more	4,729	2,665	56.4	2,308	48.8

Note: See Note, table 5.11. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes defendants for whom these characteristics were unknown.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 29.

Table 5.13

Pretrial release and detention status of Federal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By characteristics, United States, 1992

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Defendants released		Defendants detained	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All defendants	49,834	30,838	61.9%	28,483	57.2%
Sex					
Male	41,855	24,273	58.0	25,611	61.2
Female	7,957	6,548	82.3	2,863	36.0
Race					
White	33,713	21,379	63.4	18,717	55.5
Black	13,391	7,741	57.8	8,183	61.1
Other	2,730	1,718	62.9	1,583	58.0
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	13,389	5,241	39.1	11,006	82.2
Non-Hispanic	35,871	25,370	70.7	17,078	47.6
Age					
16 to 18 years	906	551	60.8	551	60.8
19 to 20 years	2,607	1,544	59.2	1,641	62.9
21 to 30 years	18,451	10,360	56.1	11,793	63.9
31 to 40 years	15,307	9,375	61.2	8,958	58.5
Over 40 years	12,217	8,798	72.0	5,357	43.8
Education					
Less than high school graduate	15,472	8,414	54.4	10,548	68.2
High school graduate	14,838	10,329	69.6	7,412	50.0
Some college	9,082	6,715	73.9	4,075	44.9
College graduate	3,853	3,096	80.4	1,336	34.7
Marital status					
Never married	15,411	9,006	58.4	9,547	61.9
Divorced/separated	8,802	5,890	66.9	4,718	53.6
Married	17,133	12,019	70.2	8,163	47.6
Common law	3,254	1,667	51.2	2,363	72.6
Other	5,234	2,256	43.1	3,692	70.5
Employment status at arrest					
Unemployed	19,247	10,502	54.6	12,558	65.2
Employed	25,198	18,267	72.5	11,878	47.1
Criminal record					
No convictions ^a	20,801	14,665	70.5	9,665	46.5
Prior conviction					
Misdemeanor only	7,488	5,260	70.2	3,975	53.1
Felony					
Nonviolent	8,476	4,246	50.1	5,819	68.7
Violent	5,253	1,800	34.3	4,338	82.6
Number of prior convictions					
1	7,772	4,929	63.4	4,502	57.9
2 to 4	8,716	4,582	52.6	5,917	67.9
5 or more	4,729	1,795	38.0	3,713	78.5

Note: See Note, table 5.11. "Released" defendants includes some defendants who were also detained prior to trial; "detained" defendants includes some defendants who were also released prior to trial. Total includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes 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, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 25, 27.

Table 5.14

Behavior of Federal defendants released prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of release, United States, 1992

Most serious offense charged and type of release	Number of released defendants ^a	No violation	Percent of released defendants who had:					
			Total	Failed to appear	Violations while on release		Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked
					New offense charged			
					Felony	Mis-demeanor		
All defendants	26,928	86.5%	13.5%	2.3%	1.8%	1.2%	9.1%	5.1%
Offense charged								
Felonies	23,817	85.5	14.5	2.5	2.0	1.3	9.8	5.6
Violent offenses	1,108	83.5	16.5	1.4	1.7	0.9	13.1	9.6
Property offenses	8,108	90.2	9.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	6.2	3.5
Fraudulent offenses	6,375	91.5	8.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	5.6	2.8
Other offenses	1,733	85.6	14.4	2.6	2.7	2.1	8.6	5.8
Drug offenses	9,676	80.0	20.0	3.5	2.5	1.5	13.9	7.6
Public-order offenses	4,925	88.7	11.3	2.1	1.8	1.2	7.0	4.3
Regulatory offenses	652	91.4	8.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	5.8	1.7
Other offenses	4,273	88.3	11.7	2.3	1.9	1.2	7.2	4.7
Misdemeanors	3,111	94.4	5.6	1.2	0.4	0.7	3.9	1.1
Type of release								
Financial release	7,112	82.6	17.4	3.8	2.7	1.2	11.2	6.2
Unsecured bond	12,722	86.7	13.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	9.1	5.0
Personal recognizance	6,776	89.5	10.5	1.8	1.2	0.8	7.4	4.2
Conditional release	318	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: See Note, table 5.11. Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1992. 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 12.

^aExcludes defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 30, Tables 2.7 and 2.8.

Table 5.15

Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. attorneys

By offense, 1982, 1986-91							
Most serious offense investigated	Number of suspects in criminal matters concluded						
	1982	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 ^a
All offenses ^b	77,794	86,995	91,310	94,548	104,248	109,948	113,940
Violent offenses	4,674	4,040	4,460	4,480	5,074	5,076	5,693
Murder	294	311	258	336	462	254	319
Assault	941	982	1,071	1,008	1,090	1,023	1,113
Robbery	2,966	2,120	2,257	2,257	2,636	2,722	3,104
Rape	28	63	161	247	222	367	407
Other sex offenses	66	338	456	355	374	392	394
Kidnaping	191	185	137	169	172	216	226
Threats against the President	188	121	120	108	118	102	130
Property offenses	27,148	26,081	28,900	27,468	31,844	32,441	33,975
Fraudulent offenses	22,086	22,076	24,765	23,675	28,384	28,765	30,470
Embezzlement	5,195	5,020	5,472	5,339	5,575	5,516	5,703
Fraud ^c	12,974	13,643	15,859	15,633	19,930	20,850	22,190
Forgery	3,893	3,372	3,392	2,631	2,742	2,254	2,391
Counterfeiting	24	41	42	72	137	145	186
Other offenses	5,062	4,005	4,135	3,793	3,460	3,676	3,505
Burglary	112	98	115	99	89	81	75
Larceny	2,829	2,349	2,575	2,442	2,240	2,408	2,154
Motor vehicle theft	952	783	938	810	684	679	711
Arson	24	14	25	16	18	29	21
Transportation of stolen property	151	98	118	71	147	153	160
Other	994	663	364	355	282	326	384
Drug offenses	12,186	18,633	22,729	25,801	31,954	33,265	35,108
Public-order offenses	31,799	36,099	33,606	35,783	34,068	37,392	37,100
Regulatory offenses	5,888	7,039	7,488	7,824	8,073	8,556	8,184
Agriculture	459	411	497	615	588	612	478
Antitrust	133	73	144	122	97	103	108
Fair labor standards	27	41	41	40	34	39	40
Food and drug	441	554	630	624	531	303	226
Motor carrier	136	133	144	190	137	98	102
Other regulatory offenses	4,692	5,827	6,032	6,233	6,686	7,401	7,230
Other offenses	25,911	29,060	26,116	27,959	25,995	28,836	28,916
Weapons offenses	2,729	3,086	3,190	3,627	4,455	5,446	6,917
Immigration offenses	5,943	8,416	6,888	7,058	7,779	8,596	6,992
Tax law violations							
Including tax fraud	1,817	2,052	2,256	2,098	1,882	1,901	1,865
Bribery	443	508	543	567	674	712	779
Perjury	236	295	266	255	303	282	322
National defense	579	640	576	620	700	720	543
Escape	3,269	2,814	2,873	3,466	3,858	3,774	3,931
Racketeering and extortion	1,631	1,745	1,971	1,896	2,041	2,766	3,055
Gambling offenses	149	338	299	330	282	463	379
Liquor offenses	40	13	5	34	15	25	25
Mail or transport of obscene material	44	69	83	134	159	138	134
Migratory birds	1,133	670	775	950	909	751	462
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	7,737	7,971	5,875	6,108	2,143	2,455	2,579
Other	161	443	518	816	795	807	933

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics database. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Pretrial Services Agency, and other Federal agencies. 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 12.

^aData for 1991 are incomplete due to changes in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' reporting system.

^bTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^cExcludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 1.

Table 5.16

Suspects declined for prosecution by U.S. attorneys

By offense, 1982, 1986-91

Most serious offense investigated	1982		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991 ^a	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^b	20,912	26.9%	24,422	28.1%	26,171	28.7%	28,825	30.5%	32,855	31.5%	35,239	32.1%	40,288	35.4%
Violent offenses	929	19.9	1,018	25.2	1,088	24.4	1,206	26.9	1,436	28.3	1,409	27.8	1,680	29.5
Murder	36	12.2	65	30.8	51	19.8	118	35.1	204	44.2	78	30.7	107	33.5
Assault	227	24.1	313	31.9	290	27.1	291	28.9	352	32.3	344	33.6	456	41.0
Robbery	491	16.6	391	18.4	455	20.2	433	19.2	484	18.4	502	18.4	551	17.8
Rape	5	17.9	26	31.3	38	23.6	94	38.1	64	28.8	142	38.7	162	17.8
Other sex offenses	40	60.6	127	37.6	142	31.1	151	42.5	191	51.1	194	49.5	223	56.6
Kidnaping	58	30.4	52	28.1	58	42.3	72	42.6	83	48.3	98	45.4	101	44.7
Threats against the President	72	38.3	44	36.4	54	45.0	47	43.5	58	49.2	51	50.0	80	61.5
Property offenses	10,015	36.9	10,333	39.6	10,963	37.9	11,277	41.1	13,875	43.6	14,237	43.9	16,494	48.5
Fraudulent offenses	8,772	39.5	9,194	41.6	9,760	39.4	10,090	42.6	12,674	44.7	12,891	44.8	15,106	49.6
Embezzlement	1,691	32.6	1,831	36.5	1,842	33.7	1,805	33.8	2,333	41.8	2,299	41.7	2,494	43.7
Fraud ^c	5,955	45.9	6,290	46.1	6,784	42.8	7,379	47.2	9,328	46.8	9,711	46.6	11,623	52.4
Forgery	1,071	27.5	1,054	31.3	1,117	32.9	896	34.1	971	35.4	824	36.6	932	39.0
Counterfeiting	5	20.8	19	46.3	17	40.5	10	13.9	42	30.7	57	39.3	57	30.6
Other offenses	1,293	25.5	1,139	28.4	1,203	29.1	1,187	31.3	1,201	34.7	1,346	36.6	1,388	39.6
Burglary	22	19.6	24	24.5	25	21.7	25	25.3	23	25.8	25	30.9	23	30.7
Larceny	744	26.3	684	29.1	685	26.6	724	29.6	747	33.3	850	35.3	786	36.5
Motor vehicle theft	342	35.9	256	32.7	360	38.4	309	38.1	285	41.7	309	45.5	352	49.5
Arson	9	37.5	9	B	13	52.0	8	B	10	B	14	48.3	14	66.7
Transportation of stolen property	55	36.4	38	38.8	50	42.4	45	63.4	67	45.6	57	37.3	68	42.5
Other	121	12.2	128	19.3	70	19.2	76	21.4	69	24.5	91	27.9	145	37.8
Drug offenses	1,520	12.5	3,050	16.4	3,752	16.5	4,705	18.2	5,974	18.7	6,413	19.3	7,814	22.3
Public-order offenses	7,954	25.0	9,351	25.9	9,768	29.1	11,146	31.1	10,870	31.9	12,374	33.1	13,341	36.0
Regulatory offenses	2,562	43.5	3,935	55.9	4,207	56.2	4,301	55.0	4,419	54.7	5,184	60.6	5,037	61.5
Agriculture	76	16.6	92	22.4	144	29.0	167	27.2	200	34.0	219	35.8	156	32.6
Antitrust	12	9.0	8	11.0	29	20.1	22	18.0	14	14.4	47	45.6	35	32.4
Fair labor standards	11	40.7	14	34.1	22	53.7	21	52.5	22	64.7	17	43.6	21	52.5
Food and drug	110	24.9	103	18.6	115	18.3	59	9.5	110	20.7	95	31.4	82	36.3
Motor carrier	54	39.7	57	42.9	67	46.5	102	53.7	85	62.0	39	39.8	56	54.9
Other regulatory offenses	2,299	49.0	3,661	62.8	3,830	63.5	3,930	63.1	3,988	59.6	4,767	64.4	4,687	64.8
Other offenses	5,392	20.8	5,416	18.6	5,561	21.3	6,845	24.5	6,451	24.8	7,190	24.9	8,304	28.7
Weapons offenses	650	23.8	805	26.1	894	28.0	1,069	29.5	1,427	32.0	1,630	29.9	1,891	27.3
Immigration offenses	442	7.4	179	2.1	211	3.1	240	3.4	286	3.7	283	3.3	360	5.1
Tax law violations														
Including tax fraud	401	22.1	447	21.8	581	25.8	649	30.9	543	28.9	611	32.1	687	36.8
Bribery	245	55.3	312	61.4	269	49.5	325	57.3	387	57.4	404	56.7	434	55.7
Perjury	88	37.3	116	39.3	90	33.8	110	43.1	140	46.2	122	43.3	163	50.6
National defense	188	32.5	332	51.9	198	34.4	307	49.5	214	30.6	227	31.5	228	42.0
Escape	995	30.4	796	28.3	898	31.3	1,160	33.5	1,254	32.5	1,209	32.0	1,387	35.3
Racketeering and extortion	795	48.7	742	42.5	817	41.5	941	49.6	1,123	55.0	1,487	53.8	1,773	58.0
Gambling offenses	58	38.9	75	22.2	92	30.8	82	24.8	79	28.0	166	35.9	175	46.2
Liquor offenses	14	35.0	0	X	1	B	13	38.2	2	B	8	32.0	11	44.0
Mail or transport of obscene material	27	61.4	33	47.8	29	34.9	54	40.3	80	50.3	67	48.6	81	60.4
Migratory birds	84	7.4	49	7.3	60	7.7	67	7.1	85	9.4	120	16.0	119	25.8
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	1,324	17.1	1,349	16.9	1,225	20.9	1,587	26.0	597	27.4	649	26.4	776	30.1
Other	81	50.3	181	40.9	196	37.8	241	29.5	244	30.7	207	25.7	219	23.5

Note: See Note, table 5.15. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^bTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^cExcludes tax fraud.

^aData for 1991 are incomplete due to changes in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' reporting system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.17

Suspects referred to U.S. magistrates

By offense, 1982, 1986-91

Most serious offense investigated	1982		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991 ^a	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^b	12,738	16.4%	12,652	14.5%	10,747	11.8%	10,959	11.6%	13,233	12.7%	14,188	12.9%	11,540	10.1%
Violent offenses	389	8.3	201	5.0	265	5.9	210	4.7	280	5.5	242	4.8	252	4.4
Murder	16	5.4	8	3.8	11	4.3	5	1.5	8	1.7	10	3.9	12	3.8
Assault	174	18.5	88	9.0	147	13.7	117	11.6	143	13.1	106	10.4	103	9.3
Robbery	144	4.9	68	3.2	70	3.1	59	2.6	91	3.5	86	3.2	93	3.0
Rape	1	3.6	3	3.6	5	3.1	1	0.4	7	3.2	9	2.5	19	4.7
Other sex offenses	0	X	4	1.2	6	1.3	7	2.0	9	2.4	6	1.5	0	X
Kidnaping	20	10.5	13	7.0	12	8.8	6	3.6	13	7.6	13	6.0	14	6.2
Threats against the President	34	18.1	17	14.0	14	11.7	15	13.9	9	7.6	12	11.8	11	8.5
Property offenses	2,505	9.2	1,613	6.2	1,948	6.7	1,579	5.7	1,755	5.5	1,915	5.9	1,528	4.5
Fraudulent offenses	1,452	6.6	1,083	4.9	1,590	6.4	1,312	5.5	1,459	5.1	1,608	5.6	1,268	4.2
Embezzlement	528	10.2	270	5.4	273	5.0	343	6.4	429	7.7	503	9.1	369	6.5
Fraud ^c	561	4.3	595	4.4	1,099	6.9	773	4.9	857	4.3	909	4.4	700	3.2
Forgery	355	9.1	213	6.3	218	6.4	187	7.1	163	5.9	188	8.3	179	7.5
Counterfeiting	8	33.3	5	12.2	0	X	9	12.5	10	7.3	8	5.5	20	10.8
Other offenses	1,053	20.8	530	13.2	358	8.7	267	7.0	296	8.6	307	8.4	260	7.4
Burglary	5	4.5	3	3.1	0	X	3	3.0	4	4.5	3	3.7	1	1.3
Larceny	305	10.8	140	6.0	187	7.3	173	7.1	177	7.9	160	6.6	143	6.6
Motor vehicle theft	46	4.8	17	2.2	27	2.9	8	1.0	23	3.4	27	4.0	18	2.5
Arson	2	8.3	0	X	1	4.0	0	X	1	B	3	10.3	0	X
Transportation of stolen property	7	4.6	7	7.1	5	4.2	1	1.4	3	2.0	13	8.5	6	3.8
Other	688	69.2	363	54.8	138	37.9	82	23.1	88	31.2	101	31.0	92	24.0
Drug offenses	760	6.2	631	3.4	1,248	5.5	1,371	5.3	1,702	5.3	1,758	5.3	1,631	4.6
Public-order offenses	8,678	27.3	9,984	27.7	7,165	21.3	7,716	21.6	9,365	27.5	10,082	27.0	7,887	21.3
Regulatory offenses	909	15.4	584	8.3	414	5.5	459	5.9	689	8.5	604	7.1	414	5.1
Agriculture	150	32.7	136	33.1	13	2.6	30	4.9	110	18.7	160	26.1	47	9.8
Antitrust	0	X	0	X	1	0.7	0	X	0	X	6	5.8	0	X
Fair labor standards	2	7.4	1	2.4	0	X	0	X	0	X	1	2.6	0	X
Food and drug	38	8.6	49	8.8	40	6.3	71	11.4	26	4.9	36	11.9	19	8.4
Motor carrier	12	8.8	0	X	2	1.4	2	1.1	7	5.1	5	5.1	3	2.9
Other regulatory offenses	707	15.1	398	6.8	358	5.9	356	5.7	546	8.2	396	5.4	345	4.8
Other offenses	8,678	30.0	9,984	32.3	7,165	25.8	7,257	26.0	8,676	33.4	9,478	32.9	7,473	25.8
Weapons offenses	109	4.0	63	2.0	85	2.7	79	2.2	136	3.1	189	3.5	188	2.7
Immigration offenses	3,317	55.8	6,058	72.0	4,373	63.5	4,529	64.2	5,064	65.1	5,637	65.6	4,196	60.0
Tax law violations														
including tax fraud	78	4.3	40	1.9	27	1.2	13	0.6	35	1.9	42	2.2	39	2.1
Bribery	14	3.2	11	2.2	9	1.7	33	5.8	22	3.3	18	2.5	22	2.8
Perjury	7	3.0	5	1.7	6	2.3	1	0.4	4	1.3	2	0.7	4	1.2
National defense	146	25.2	100	15.6	97	16.8	115	18.5	186	26.8	212	29.4	104	19.2
Escape	1,355	41.4	1,120	39.8	1,046	36.4	1,304	37.6	1,596	41.4	1,671	44.3	1,737	44.2
Racketeering and extortion	50	3.1	34	1.9	25	1.3	29	1.5	26	1.3	47	1.7	45	1.5
Gambling offenses	8	5.4	1	0.3	2	0.7	2	0.6	0	X	6	1.3	3	0.8
Liquor offenses	1	2.5	1	B	2	B	0	X	1	B	1	4.0	0	X
Mail or transport of obscene material		6.8	1	1.4	1	1.2	2	1.5	0	X	6	4.3	0	X
Migratory birds	912	80.5	421	62.8	152	19.6	216	22.7	714	78.5	576	76.7	300	64.9
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	1,704	22.0	1,474	18.5	853	14.5	775	12.7	779	36.4	946	38.5	717	27.8
Other	85	40.4	71	16.0	73	14.1	159	19.5	113	14.2	125	15.5	118	12.6

Note: See Note, table 5.15. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^bTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^cExcludes tax fraud.

^aData for 1991 are incomplete due to changes in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' reporting system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.18

Defendants prosecuted in U.S. District Courts

By offense, 1982, 1986-91

Most serious offense investigated	1982		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991 ^a	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^b	44,144	56.7%	49,921	57.4%	54,392	59.6%	54,764	57.9%	58,160	55.8%	60,521	55.0%	62,112	54.5%
Violent offenses	3,356	71.8	2,821	69.8	3,107	69.7	3,064	68.4	3,358	66.2	3,425	67.5	3,761	66.1
Murder	242	82.3	138	65.4	196	76.0	213	63.4	250	54.1	166	65.4	200	62.7
Assault	540	57.4	581	59.2	634	59.2	600	59.5	595	54.6	573	56.0	554	49.8
Robbery	2,331	78.6	1,661	78.3	1,732	76.7	1,765	78.2	2,061	78.2	2,134	78.4	2,460	79.3
Rape	22	78.6	54	65.1	118	73.3	152	61.5	151	68.0	216	58.9	226	55.5
Other sex offenses	26	39.4	207	61.2	308	67.5	197	55.5	174	46.5	192	49.0	171	43.4
Kidnaping	113	59.2	120	64.9	67	48.9	91	53.8	76	44.2	105	48.6	111	49.1
Threats against the President	82	43.6	60	49.6	52	43.3	46	42.6	51	43.2	39	38.2	39	30.0
Property offenses	14,628	53.9	14,135	54.2	15,989	55.3	14,612	53.2	16,214	50.9	16,289	50.2	15,953	47.0
Fraudulent offenses	11,912	53.9	11,799	53.4	13,415	54.2	12,273	51.8	14,251	50.2	14,266	49.6	14,066	46.3
Embezzlement	2,976	57.3	2,919	58.1	3,357	61.3	3,191	59.8	2,813	50.5	2,714	49.2	2,840	49.8
Fraud ^c	6,458	49.8	6,758	49.5	7,976	50.3	7,481	47.9	9,745	48.9	10,230	49.1	9,867	44.5
Forgery	2,467	63.4	2,105	62.4	2,057	60.6	1,548	58.8	1,608	58.6	1,242	55.1	1,280	53.5
Counterfeiting	11	45.8	17	41.5	25	59.5	53	73.6	85	62.0	80	55.2	109	58.6
Other offenses	2,716	53.7	2,336	58.3	2,574	62.2	2,339	61.7	1,963	56.7	2,023	55.0	1,857	53.0
Burglary	85	75.9	71	72.4	90	78.3	71	71.7	62	69.7	53	65.4	51	68.0
Larceny	1,780	62.9	1,525	64.9	1,703	66.1	1,545	63.3	1,316	58.8	1,398	58.1	1,225	56.9
Motor vehicle theft	564	59.2	510	65.1	551	58.7	493	60.9	376	55.0	343	50.5	341	48.0
Arson	13	54.2	5	B	11	44.0	8	B	7	B	12	41.4	7	33.3
Transportation of stolen property	89	58.9	53	54.1	63	53.4	25	35.2	77	52.4	83	54.2	86	53.8
Other	185	18.6	172	25.9	156	42.9	197	55.5	125	44.3	134	41.0	147	38.3
Drug offenses	9,906	81.3	14,952	80.2	17,729	78.0	19,725	76.5	24,278	76.0	25,094	75.4	25,663	73.1
Public-order offenses	15,167	47.7	16,764	46.4	16,673	49.6	16,921	47.3	13,833	40.6	14,936	39.9	15,872	42.8
Regulatory offenses	2,417	41.0	2,520	35.8	2,867	38.3	3,064	39.2	2,965	36.7	2,768	32.4	2,733	33.4
Agriculture	233	50.8	183	44.5	340	68.4	418	68.0	278	47.3	233	38.1	275	57.5
Antitrust	121	91.0	65	89.0	114	79.2	100	82.0	83	85.6	50	48.5	73	67.6
Fair labor standards	14	51.9	26	63.4	19	46.3	19	47.5	12	35.3	21	53.8	19	47.5
Food and drug	293	66.4	402	72.6	475	75.4	494	79.2	395	74.4	172	56.8	125	55.3
Motor carrier	70	51.5	76	57.1	75	52.1	86	45.3	45	32.8	54	55.1	43	42.2
Other regulatory offenses	1,686	35.9	1,768	30.3	1,844	30.6	1,947	31.2	2,152	32.2	2,238	30.2	2,198	30.4
Other offenses	12,750	49.2	14,244	49.0	13,806	52.9	13,857	49.6	10,868	41.8	12,168	42.2	13,139	45.4
Weapons offenses	1,970	72.2	2,218	71.9	2,211	69.3	2,479	68.3	2,892	64.9	3,627	66.6	4,838	69.9
Immigration offenses	2,184	36.7	2,179	25.9	2,304	33.4	2,289	32.4	2,429	31.2	2,676	31.1	2,436	34.8
Tax law violations														
including tax fraud	1,338	73.6	1,565	76.3	1,648	73.0	1,436	68.4	1,304	69.3	1,248	65.6	1,139	61.1
Bribery	184	41.5	185	36.4	265	48.8	209	36.9	265	39.3	290	40.7	323	41.5
Perjury	141	59.7	174	59.0	170	63.9	144	56.5	159	52.5	158	56.0	155	48.1
National defense	245	42.3	208	32.5	281	48.8	198	31.9	300	42.9	281	39.0	211	38.9
Escape	919	28.1	898	31.9	929	32.3	1,002	28.9	1,008	26.1	894	23.7	807	20.5
Racketeering and extortion	786	48.2	969	55.5	1,129	57.3	926	48.8	892	43.7	1,232	44.5	1,237	40.5
Gambling offenses	83	55.7	262	77.5	205	68.6	246	74.5	203	72.0	291	62.9	201	53.0
Liquor offenses	25	62.5	12	B	2	B	21	61.8	12	B	16	64.0	14	56.0
Mail or transport of obscene material	14	31.8	35	50.7	53	63.9	78	58.2	79	49.7	65	47.1	53	39.6
Migratory birds	137	12.1	200	29.9	563	72.6	667	70.2	110	12.1	55	7.3	43	9.3
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	4,709	60.9	5,148	64.6	3,797	64.6	3,746	61.3	777	36.3	860	35.0	1,086	42.1
Other	16	9.3	191	43.1	249	48.1	416	51.0	438	55.1	475	58.9	596	63.9

Note: See Note, table 5.15. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^bTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^cExcludes tax fraud.

^aData for 1991 are incomplete due to changes in the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys' reporting system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.19

Defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts

By offense, 1982, 1986-92

Most serious conviction offense	1982	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
All offenses ^a	34,193	43,920	44,518	43,550	46,805	47,494	48,946	51,936
Violent offenses	2,354	2,192	2,241	2,139	2,180	2,331	2,513	2,919
Murder	110	93	109	93	102	133	123	124
Negligent manslaughter	10	29	21	27	48	23	31	28
Assault	435	489	499	448	398	455	420	434
Robbery	1,564	1,258	1,233	1,127	1,266	1,337	1,527	1,903
Rape	48	80	95	116	130	149	192	200
Other sex offenses	59	167	213	252	145	159	137	149
Kidnaping	66	48	46	48	58	53	67	63
Threats against the President	62	28	25	28	33	22	16	18
Property offenses	12,781	14,546	14,349	13,436	13,552	13,593	13,178	14,217
Fraudulent offenses	8,792	10,520	10,443	9,583	9,918	10,127	9,473	10,253
Embezzlement	1,971	1,986	1,918	1,775	1,796	1,833	1,759	1,743
Fraud ^b	4,515	6,139	6,588	6,193	6,533	6,881	6,412	7,215
Forgery	1,470	1,906	1,348	1,007	1,019	907	749	726
Counterfeiting	836	489	589	608	570	506	553	569
Other offenses	3,989	4,026	3,906	3,853	3,634	3,466	3,705	3,964
Burglary	149	93	103	100	113	99	142	125
Larceny	2,800	3,023	3,057	2,964	2,810	2,709	2,917	3,086
Motor vehicle theft	481	425	323	409	335	275	250	334
Arson	4	10	21	7	14	1	4	9
Transportation of stolen property	397	324	246	213	232	234	241	270
Other	158	151	156	160	130	148	151	140
Drug offenses^c	6,979	11,984	13,423	13,376	15,799	16,311	17,349	18,698
Trafficking	5,377	10,336	11,224	11,561	14,023	15,010	16,186	17,578
Possession and other	1,602	1,648	2,199	1,815	1,776	1,301	1,163	1,120
Public-order offenses	12,079	15,193	14,500	14,593	15,246	15,259	15,906	16,101
Regulatory offenses	1,813	2,010	1,847	1,965	2,024	2,054	2,337	2,179
Agriculture	202	174	167	261	244	259	290	268
Antitrust	163	74	110	178	112	83	92	69
Fair labor standards	26	42	60	34	29	34	41	55
Food and drug	99	85	72	50	120	97	61	82
Motor carrier	64	82	52	66	59	51	60	36
Other regulatory offenses	1,259	1,553	1,386	1,376	1,460	1,530	1,793	1,669
Other offenses	10,266	13,183	12,653	12,628	13,222	13,205	13,569	13,922
Weapons offenses	1,606	1,802	1,730	1,803	2,151	2,440	3,136	3,985
Immigration offenses	2,101	2,464	2,138	1,851	2,446	2,569	2,306	2,364
Tax law violations								
including tax fraud	1,110	1,459	1,374	1,429	1,160	1,165	1,048	1,062
Bribery	156	200	182	184	238	220	242	302
Perjury	96	132	116	104	108	87	107	87
National defense	132	339	243	203	204	141	135	151
Escape	662	622	670	651	648	612	525	523
Racketeering and extortion	437	591	495	561	588	518	518	622
Gambling offenses	123	204	150	164	171	211	262	219
Liquor offenses	27	14	8	10	13	22	4	21
Mail or transport of obscene material	20	32	35	56	54	72	45	40
Traffic offenses	3,661	5,091	5,328	5,479	5,234	4,985	5,024	4,398
Migratory birds	59	40	36	33	70	57	30	25
Other	76	193	148	100	137	106	187	123

Note: See Note, table 5.15. Data for 1990 through 1992 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 12.

^aTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

^cData have been revised by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.20

Defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts

By offense and characteristics, United States, 1992

Defendant characteristics ^a	Total number of defendants	Percent of offenders convicted of:							
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Sex									
Male	29,146	84.1%	93.6%	70.8%	78.1%	87.8%	84.3%	92.5%	67.8%
Female	5,514	15.9	6.4	29.2	21.9	12.2	15.7	7.5	32.2
Race									
White	20,084	63.3	54.8	66.8	65.8	60.5	81.1	66.7	63.1
Black	10,300	32.5	33.7	29.3	30.7	36.4	14.5	28.8	31.4
Other	1,349	4.3	11.6	3.9	3.4	3.0	4.5	4.5	5.5
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	7,846	22.8	6.5	8.6	7.3	31.2	18.7	29.2	19.4
Non-Hispanic	26,572	77.2	93.5	91.4	92.7	68.8	81.3	70.8	80.6
Age									
19 to 20 years	1,473	4.3	5.5	2.4	4.7	4.8	1.4	3.8	6.8
21 to 30 years	12,606	36.6	42.1	28.8	35.9	40.0	23.7	36.1	36.9
31 to 40 years	11,166	32.4	31.8	32.0	32.6	33.5	31.7	32.4	26.5
Over 40 years	9,016	26.2	19.8	36.6	26.5	21.2	43.0	27.1	28.7
Education									
Less than high school graduate	6,621	24.8	29.7	13.9	24.4	29.8	13.9	28.6	18.0
High school graduate	11,388	42.7	47.7	39.6	43.8	42.8	40.6	43.2	46.6
Some college	6,267	23.5	19.2	30.4	25.6	21.7	27.4	18.8	25.7
College graduate	2,372	8.9	3.4	16.1	6.2	5.8	18.1	9.4	9.7
Criminal record									
None	16,916	51.0	29.3	63.7	47.1	51.7	72.1	36.7	69.2
Prior adult conviction									
Never incarcerated	7,349	22.2	21.6	19.4	24.2	25.2	18.1	17.8	19.9
Incarcerated									
1 year or less	2,438	7.4	9.4	4.9	7.9	7.7	3.5	9.6	3.8
More than 1 year	6,452	19.5	39.6	12.0	20.8	15.4	6.3	35.9	7.0

Note: See Note, table 5.11. This table was created by matching the Administrative Office master data files with the United States Sentencing Commission monitoring system files, which include records for sentences imposed under guidelines only. Juvenile offenders are not subject to guidelines and are not included in tables showing offender characteristics. Tables indicate the number of records for which relevant data were available. (Source, p. 67.) For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aDefendant characteristics are not directly comparable with prior years.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 39.

Table 5.21

Sentences imposed in cases terminated in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Total offenders sentenced	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to:				Sentence length (in months)			
		Incarceration ^a	Probation ^b	Split or mixed sentence ^c	Fine	Incarceration ^d		Probation ^b	
						Mean	Median	Mean	Median
All offenses	52,348	65.8%	33.6%	7.4%	7.7%	62.6	33.0	35.1	36.0
Felonies	42,360	77.5	29.7	8.5	1.1	64.9	36.0	40.9	36.0
Violent offenses	2,958	93.4	14.8	8.8	0.5	94.0	66.0	45.2	36.0
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	141	92.9	12.1	5.7	0.7	143.8	108.0	B	B
Negligent manslaughter	29	72.4	37.9	13.8	3.4	22.6	14.0	B	B
Assault	336	80.0	25.4	7.8	1.8	43.9	33.0	32.0	36.0
Robbery	2,034	97.9	11.5	9.4	B	101.5	72.0	46.1	36.0
Rape	193	90.1	14.1	5.7	1.6	82.4	36.0	42.4	36.0
Other sex offenses ^e	135	71.1	35.6	8.1	1.5	48.9	24.0	41.0	36.0
Kidnaping	72	88.9	20.8	9.7	0.0	146.8	97.0	B	B
Threats against the President	18	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Property offenses	11,700	55.4	50.5	8.0	1.8	22.7	12.0	38.2	36.0
Fraudulent offenses	9,231	54.7	51.3	8.3	2.0	21.3	12.0	38.3	36.0
Embezzlement	1,456	49.6	55.6	7.0	1.4	16.3	6.0	37.6	36.0
Fraud ^f	6,642	55.8	50.2	8.5	2.3	22.8	14.0	38.8	36.0
Forgery	558	52.2	52.4	5.4	0.5	18.7	12.0	35.7	36.0
Counterfeiting	575	57.3	53.0	11.7	1.2	20.0	14.0	36.0	36.0
Other offenses	2,469	58.2	47.4	6.8	1.2	27.6	15.0	38.2	36.0
Burglary	132	86.4	21.2	7.6	0.0	52.9	36.0	30.6	24.0
Larceny ^g	1,543	46.7	58.7	6.7	1.2	18.6	12.0	37.6	36.0
Motor vehicle theft	325	76.9	27.5	4.6	0.3	21.8	15.0	48.3	36.0
Arson and explosives	158	76.6	27.2	7.6	3.8	71.4	36.0	34.5	36.0
Transportation of stolen property	260	77.3	30.4	9.2	1.5	29.9	20.0	41.1	36.0
Other property offenses ^h	51	58.8	49.0	7.8	0.0	12.1	6.0	30.6	36.0
Drug offenses	18,583	91.1	17.3	8.9	0.4	84.1	60.0	49.8	36.0
Trafficking	18,443	91.4	17.0	8.8	0.3	84.3	60.0	50.3	36.0
Possession and other	140	50.0	57.9	12.1	4.3	39.0	28.5	31.7	36.0
Public-order offenses	9,112	72.7	33.0	8.1	1.9	43.8	21.0	36.0	36.0
Regulatory offenses	1,179	45.2	56.3	7.9	6.3	28.8	13.0	33.2	36.0
Agriculture	85	40.0	61.2	4.7	3.5	8.6	6.0	25.5	24.0
Antitrust	70	25.7	B	7.1	44.3	B	B	36.7	36.0
Food and drug	54	29.6	B	1.9	18.5	B	B	25.5	24.0
Transportation	79	35.4	73.4	11.4	2.5	28.0	9.5	31.9	36.0
Civil rights	60	80.0	36.7	20.0	3.3	34.1	21.0	30.6	36.0
Communications	89	20.2	B	2.2	1.1	B	B	32.1	36.0
Customs laws	82	51.2	48.8	8.5	8.5	13.7	9.0	38.8	36.0
Postal laws	45	31.1	B	0.0	0.0	B	B	37.1	36.0
Other regulatory offenses	615	51.2	54.3	8.6	2.9	33.3	21.0	34.3	36.0
Other offenses	7,933	76.7	29.6	8.2	1.2	45.1	21.0	36.7	36.0
Weapons	3,210	86.0	20.6	7.3	0.7	64.6	30.0	38.4	36.0
Immigration offenses	2,029	79.5	24.5	6.7	0.7	15.8	10.0	29.0	36.0
Tax law violations including tax fraud	761	50.9	65.3	17.9	1.7	22.2	12.0	39.8	36.0
Bribery	279	43.4	61.6	7.2	1.4	28.5	18.0	34.9	36.0
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	227	61.2	44.5	7.5	1.3	32.2	21.0	35.8	36.0
National defense	64	53.1	35.9	4.7	14.1	29.7	11.5	32.4	36.0
Escape	469	93.4	11.1	4.9	0.4	21.3	15.0	36.2	36.0
Racketeering and extortion	581	81.4	27.2	11.0	1.2	81.7	42.0	51.8	36.0
Gambling offenses	213	42.7	56.8	5.6	6.1	24.7	12.0	32.8	36.0
Mail or transport of obscene material	38	28.9	B	0.0	15.8	B	B	32.6	24.0
Migratory birds	8	0.0	B	B	B	X	X	B	B
Other felonies ⁱ	54	42.6	61.1	7.4	3.7	8.0	5.0	33.3	36.0
Misdemeanors ^j	9,989	16.3	50.6	3.0	35.8	9.4	4.0	20.8	12.0

Note: See Note, table 5.11. The data for this table were derived from the Administrative Office master data files. Only records with cases terminated in 1992 were selected. Total excludes 1 defendant whose disposition could not be determined, but includes 156 convicted offenders whose sentence could not be determined. Total exceeds sum of individual sanctions because split and mixed sentences are counted in both prison and probation. Total includes defendants for whom offense category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aMay include some non-violent offenses.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

^cExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^dExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

^eIncludes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

^fIncludes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

^aAll sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.

^bIncludes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

^cSentences to probation combined with incarceration.

^dExcludes life and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. These excluded cases represent 0.03 percent of all incarcerations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 45, 46. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.22

Offenders sentenced to incarceration in U.S. District Courts

By offense and characteristics, United States, 1992

Offender characteristics ^a	Total number of offenders	Of all offenders convicted in cases terminated in 1992, the percent who were incarcerated for:							
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Mis-demeanors
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All offenders ^b	52,348	65.6%	93.3%	54.4%	58.1%	91.0%	45.2%	76.5%	16.2%
Sex									
Male	29,146	81.9	95.3	61.9	65.9	94.1	53.8	83.0	32.7
Female	5,514	55.2	85.9	47.4	36.4	80.3	34.4	57.3	13.0
Race									
White	20,084	75.9	93.8	59.3	62.7	90.9	48.6	77.9	25.8
Black	10,300	80.8	97.0	56.0	55.5	94.5	61.8	86.6	25.5
Other	1,349	73.5	92.4	47.7	52.5	92.1	58.8	74.6	20.2
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	7,846	87.2	94.7	58.0	54.8	96.0	55.6	84.4	53.3
Non-Hispanic	26,572	75.1	94.7	57.8	60.0	90.9	49.9	79.6	20.6
Age									
19 to 20 years	1,473	77.9	96.9	44.7	58.6	93.9	8	84.0	14.9
21 to 30 years	12,606	80.3	96.2	55.0	57.9	92.4	56.8	86.4	30.3
31 to 40 years	11,166	78.7	94.7	58.3	60.5	92.0	48.2	82.4	28.0
Over 40 years	9,016	72.4	90.7	60.0	60.2	92.9	49.9	71.6	18.1
Education									
Less than high school graduate	6,621	83.2	96.3	54.0	65.0	94.1	62.8	84.9	31.7
High school graduate	11,388	75.5	95.0	54.9	57.8	95.1	49.1	80.8	21.5
Some college	6,267	70.9	91.8	58.3	50.1	89.5	48.4	73.8	16.3
College graduate	2,372	67.6	73.4	66.9	65.6	85.9	48.0	64.6	14.6
Criminal record									
None	16,916	68.1	86.2	50.2	43.8	89.5	44.0	62.8	16.2
Prior adult conviction									
Never incarcerated	7,349	80.1	96.5	59.0	57.5	93.6	58.9	76.0	32.5
Incarcerated									
1 year or less	2,438	92.0	97.7	76.2	81.9	97.1	77.8	94.7	64.6
More than 1 year	6,452	95.9	99.0	89.5	88.8	98.2	93.9	96.7	79.8

Note: See Notes, tables 5.11 and 5.20. Data exclude corporations. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aOffender characteristics are not directly comparable with prior years.

^bIncludes offenders for whom these characteristics were unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 48.

Table 5.23

Offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts^a

By offense, 1982, 1986-92

Most serious conviction offense	1982		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^b	17,481	51.1%	23,058	52.5%	23,579	53.0%	23,450	53.8%	27,377	58.5%	28,659	60.3%
Violent offenses	2,027	86.1	1,813	82.7	1,837	82.0	1,733	81.0	1,892	86.8	2,032	87.2
Murder	100	90.9	87	93.5	105	96.3	88	94.6	92	90.2	124	93.2
Negligent manslaughter	8	B	25	86.2	16	76.2	25	92.6	43	89.6	20	87.0
Assault	275	63.2	296	60.5	292	58.5	286	63.8	257	64.6	282	62.0
Robbery	1,453	92.9	1,186	94.3	1,164	94.4	1,059	94.0	1,237	97.7	1,313	98.2
Rape	44	91.7	65	81.3	83	87.4	97	83.6	101	77.7	120	80.5
Other sex offenses	37	62.7	88	52.7	113	53.1	112	44.4	75	51.7	106	66.7
Kidnaping	64	97.0	45	93.8	45	97.8	44	91.7	56	96.6	48	90.6
Threats against the President	46	74.2	21	75.0	19	76.0	22	78.6	31	93.9	19	86.4
Property offenses	5,834	45.6	6,291	43.2	6,234	43.4	5,723	42.6	5,974	44.1	5,885	43.3
Fraudulent offenses	3,873	44.1	4,416	42.0	4,610	44.1	4,182	43.6	4,400	44.4	4,464	44.1
Embezzlement	592	30.0	533	26.8	551	28.7	490	27.6	510	28.4	520	28.4
Fraud ^c	1,976	43.8	2,732	44.5	3,097	47.0	2,915	47.1	3,028	46.3	3,230	46.9
Forgery	806	54.8	872	45.8	606	45.0	459	45.6	518	50.8	397	43.8
Counterfeiting	499	59.7	279	57.1	356	60.4	318	52.3	344	60.4	317	62.6
Other offenses	1,961	49.2	1,875	46.6	1,624	41.6	1,541	40.0	1,574	43.3	1,421	41.0
Burglary	96	64.4	69	74.2	78	75.7	84	84.0	93	82.3	83	83.8
Larceny	1,223	43.7	1,196	39.6	1,125	36.8	978	33.0	1,036	36.9	940	34.7
Motor vehicle theft	338	70.3	325	76.5	220	68.1	293	71.6	239	71.3	200	72.7
Arson	0	X	8	B	19	90.5	2	B	11	B	1	B
Transportation of stolen property	268	67.5	229	70.7	148	60.2	132	62.0	161	69.4	171	73.1
Other	36	22.8	48	31.8	34	21.8	52	32.5	34	26.2	26	17.6
Drug offenses ^d	5,138	73.6	9,272	77.3	10,196	75.9	10,599	79.2	13,306	84.2	14,092	86.4
Trafficking	4,417	82.1	8,588	83.1	9,584	85.4	10,197	88.2	12,832	91.5	13,640	90.9
Possession and other	721	44.9	684	41.5	612	27.8	402	22.1	474	26.7	452	34.7
Public-order offenses	1,516	37.1	5,682	37.4	5,312	36.6	5,395	37.0	6,194	40.6	6,650	43.6
Regulatory offenses	516	28.5	688	34.2	601	32.5	640	32.6	746	36.9	799	38.9
Agriculture	31	15.3	24	13.8	16	9.6	52	19.9	37	15.2	49	18.9
Antitrust	54	33.1	7	9.5	11	10.0	43	24.2	22	19.6	22	26.5
Fair labor standards	4	15.4	2	4.8	3	5.0	6	17.6	2	6.9	3	8.8
Food and drug	4	4.0	13	15.3	19	25.4	8	16.0	24	20.0	16	16.5
Motor carrier	7	10.9	18	22.0	15	28.8	27	40.9	21	35.6	19	37.3
Other regulatory offenses	416	33.0	624	40.2	537	38.7	504	36.6	640	43.8	690	45.1
Other offenses	3,966	38.6	4,994	37.9	4,711	37.2	4,755	37.7	5,448	41.2	5,851	44.3
Weapons offenses	1,000	62.3	1,174	65.1	1,188	68.7	1,262	70.0	1,647	76.6	1,894	77.6
Immigration offenses	1,117	53.2	1,443	58.6	1,355	63.4	1,287	69.5	1,658	67.8	1,876	73.0
Tax law violations including tax fraud	508	45.8	637	43.7	640	46.6	629	44.0	543	46.8	507	43.5
Bribery	74	47.4	107	53.5	83	45.6	81	44.0	103	43.3	111	50.5
Perjury	67	69.8	74	56.1	80	69.0	73	70.2	65	60.2	62	71.3
National defense	31	23.5	61	18.0	55	22.6	49	24.1	88	43.1	61	43.3
Escape	577	87.2	532	85.5	582	86.9	566	86.9	580	89.5	545	89.1
Racketeering and extortion	316	72.3	462	78.2	372	75.2	418	74.5	459	78.1	404	78.0
Gambling offenses	50	40.7	86	42.2	39	26.0	67	40.9	69	40.4	113	53.6
Liquor offenses	9	33.3	5	B	3	B	3	B	3	B	11	50.0
Mail or transport of obscene material	10	50.0	6	18.8	12	34.3	14	25.0	9	16.7	19	26.4
Traffic offenses	185	5.1	385	7.6	282	5.3	279	5.1	207	4.0	233	4.7
Migratory birds	0	X	1	2.5	1	2.8	8	24.2	9	12.9	2	3.5
Other	22	28.9	21	10.9	19	12.8	19	19.0	8	5.8	13	12.3

Note: See Note, table 5.15. Data for 1990 through 1992 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 12.

^aIncludes sentences to prison with or without probation.

^bTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined, but exclude cases for which sentence category could not be determined.

^cExcludes tax fraud.

^dData have been revised by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), pp. 15, 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1991		1992	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent
30,555	62.4%	33,622	64.7%
2,260	89.9	2,618	89.7
111	90.2	115	92.7
29	93.5	20	71.4
283	67.4	282	65.0
1,504	98.5	1,850	97.7
161	83.9	175	87.5
93	67.9	96	64.4
66	98.5	55	87.3
13	B	15	B
6,033	45.8	6,557	46.1
4,542	47.9	5,039	49.1
614	34.9	718	41.2
3,251	50.7	3,669	50.9
361	48.2	336	46.3
316	57.1	316	55.5
1,491	40.2	1,518	38.3
119	83.8	106	84.8
951	32.6	901	29.2
170	68.0	251	75.1
2	B	6	B
191	79.3	210	77.8
58	38.4	44	31.4
15,012	86.5	16,401	87.7
14,558	89.9	15,987	90.9
454	39.0	414	37.0
7,250	45.6	8,045	50.0
884	37.8	856	39.3
40	13.8	46	17.2
25	27.2	14	20.3
8	19.5	14	25.5
7	11.5	13	15.9
24	40.0	12	33.3
780	43.5	757	45.4
6,366	46.9	7,189	51.6
2,632	83.9	3,426	88.0
1,742	75.5	1,741	73.6
434	41.4	436	41.1
122	50.4	132	43.7
75	70.1	54	62.1
53	39.3	59	39.1
470	89.5	475	90.8
437	84.4	524	84.2
83	31.7	83	37.9
0	X	1	4.8
17	37.8	10	25.0
275	5.5	232	5.3
3	10.0	0	X
23	12.3	16	13.0

Table 5.24

Average length of prison sentences imposed for offenders convicted in U.S. District Courts

By offense, 1982, 1986-91, preliminary 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Average sentence length imposed for convicted offenders sentenced to prison (in months)							Preliminary 1992
	1982	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991 ^a	
All offenses ^b	47.8	52.7	55.2	55.1	54.5	57.2	61.9	62.2
Violent offenses	133.3	132.0	126.2	110.7	90.6	89.2	90.7	88.5
Murder	161.9	196.3	154.6	162.7	180.1	134.7	172.3	141.6
Negligent manslaughter	B	40.2	25.9	29.2	23.3	19.9	21.8	15.7
Assault	43.1	44.6	48.4	39.7	34.4	34.8	37.8	36.5
Robbery	153.1	153.2	148.1	131.4	100.4	100.7	98.6	96.0
Rape	113.2	143.8	114.4	95.8	90.1	78.9	72.3	76.3
Other sex offenses	73.5	68.2	59.5	75.1	44.7	33.1	31.7	49.6
Kidnaping	147.1	242.9	293.9	190.5	147.9	178.5	189.9	151.0
Threats against the President	42.4	26.2	45.0	44.1	35.9	B	B	B
Property offenses	31.1	34.3	32.5	31.5	26.0	22.0	21.2	19.9
Fraudulent offenses	28.3	32.8	31.1	31.0	26.1	21.9	20.1	19.4
Embezzlement	20.2	21.9	22.1	19.6	16.5	17.5	15.5	15.2
Fraud ^c	27.9	33.8	32.1	32.9	29.8	23.4	21.6	20.3
Forgery	33.0	32.8	30.6	32.1	18.3	16.9	16.6	18.2
Counterfeiting	31.6	43.3	37.2	29.1	20.1	19.4	18.5	19.5
Other offenses	36.5	37.9	36.5	32.7	25.7	22.4	24.6	21.8
Burglary	74.5	41.9	59.0	55.6	41.7	34.4	59.5	54.1
Larceny	32.0	33.6	33.8	27.5	22.7	18.8	17.5	17.0
Motor vehicle theft	42.3	42.4	44.3	38.0	28.6	27.6	29.8	20.4
Arson	(d)	24.8	51.7	19.0	45.3	B	B	B
Transportation of stolen property	40.0	56.0	37.3	51.1	33.3	31.8	38.6	27.6
Other	10.7	24.1	11.7	17.7	12.2	11.5	8.8	18.9
Drug offenses ^e	54.6	62.2	67.8	71.3	74.9	80.9	85.7	82.2
Trafficking	59.3	63.9	69.1	73.6	77.3	83.1	87.4	83.8
Possession and other	26.2	41.0	48.0	13.6	8.1	14.9	21.7	21.8
Public-order offenses	25.6	36.9	35.5	30.7	27.6	28.3	37.8	47.6
Regulatory offenses	25.7	47.2	42.1	30.4	24.0	26.7	26.5	35.5
Agriculture	12.0	6.2	11.7	7.4	7.9	9.1	6.9	7.4
Antitrust	6.9	10.7	3.6	8.3	13.5	12.9	17.2	B
Fair labor standards	B	36.0	2.0	8.7	5.0	B	B	B
Food and drug	B	24.9	17.1	12.6	11.3	B	B	B
Motor carrier	B	6.9	10.2	23.6	13.0	B	11.8	B
Other regulatory offenses	29.5	50.9	45.8	35.6	26.2	29.1	28.6	38.8
Other offenses	25.6	30.8	32.2	30.7	28.1	28.5	39.3	49.1
Weapons offenses	34.3	45.4	53.3	52.3	47.1	47.3	63.0	76.9
Immigration offenses	16.4	15.1	15.2	11.7	9.3	10.5	12.5	15.1
Tax law violations								
Including tax fraud	15.1	20.6	21.1	22.8	25.2	24.3	24.9	19.0
Bribery	26.7	41.9	29.9	27.0	21.0	24.8	23.9	30.0
Perjury	22.5	20.2	31.8	18.9	17.2	22.5	32.2	21.8
National defense	19.0	42.9	26.3	14.3	13.8	15.9	16.1	20.5
Escape	21.6	23.3	22.7	23.9	23.6	22.2	21.8	19.8
Racketeering and extortion	70.7	89.6	84.4	72.3	57.4	61.4	63.0	68.5
Gambling offenses	25.1	18.5	20.3	12.6	12.0	13.6	20.1	19.4
Liquor offenses	B	16.0	12.0	4.7	3.7	B	0.0	B
Mail or transport of obscene material	B	36.0	31.2	44.3	22.2	B	B	B
Traffic offenses	2.5	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.2	4.5	5.3	5.3
Migratory birds	(d)	1.0	1.0	5.1	11.3	B	B	0.0
Other	14.8	2.8	15.6	9.0	3.4	B	B	B

Note: See Note, table 5.15. Data for 1990 through 1992 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). For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^a1,688 offenders were excluded from the 1991 data because of unclear sentencing information.

^bTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^cExcludes tax fraud.

^dNo cases of this type occurred in the data.

^eData have been revised by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.25

Average sentence length imposed on offenders sentenced to incarceration in U.S. District Courts

By offense and characteristics, United States, 1992

(In months)

Offender characteristics ^a	Average sentence length for offenders convicted of:							
	All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses		Misdemeanors
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All offenders ^b	62.6	94.8	21.3	27.6	84.1	28.8	45.1	9.4
Sex								
Male	68.7	96.5	21.3	27.1	88.0	28.8	48.7	13.7
Female	39.1	52.6	13.1	16.4	59.3	20.1	28.0	11.2
Race								
White	56.8	92.4	20.4	28.0	73.6	27.6	42.4	12.6
Black	84.1	103.9	17.3	20.6	106.9	36.0	65.9	13.5
Other	60.8	76.1	16.7	22.9	77.2	20.8	47.0	8
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	63.2	84.9	15.9	20.0	80.5	19.6	26.8	16.7
Non-Hispanic	66.3	94.7	19.7	26.2	87.2	30.2	56.7	11.4
Age								
19 to 20 years	57.9	75.2	13.1	16.3	69.0	8	38.2	7.6
21 to 30 years	65.8	85.6	14.4	21.8	83.3	25.1	47.2	12.1
31 to 40 years	66.4	98.2	20.0	28.9	83.7	28.3	51.7	17.1
Over 40 years	65.9	112.3	22.6	28.9	94.4	29.3	46.1	16.1
Education								
Less than high school graduate	72.7	91.5	18.8	26.0	88.1	26.1	54.4	13.7
High school graduate	69.1	94.2	18.6	26.3	88.6	29.6	56.9	17.0
Some college	59.2	95.2	19.0	26.1	82.1	21.2	41.6	13.6
College graduate	46.6	69.3	22.9	28.0	80.6	30.9	34.0	20.1
Criminal record								
None	54.2	65.8	17.6	21.9	72.1	22.5	28.7	18.2
Prior adult conviction								
Never incarcerated	60.6	63.7	16.8	19.6	80.6	25.4	30.7	8.3
Incarcerated								
1 year or less	65.0	73.9	19.1	26.0	93.3	20.4	35.0	15.1
More than 1 year	93.1	134.3	27.7	33.1	129.1	53.0	70.3	16.4

Note: See Notes, tables 5.11 and 5.20. Data exclude corporations, offenders sentenced to life sentences, and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders; and include prison portion of split or mixed sentences. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aOffender characteristics are not directly comparable with prior years.

^bIncludes offenders for whom these characteristics were unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 49.

Table 5.26

Average time served until first release for offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts

By offense, 1986-92							
Most serious conviction offense ^a	Average time served until first release (in months)						
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
All offenses ^b	14.9	16.3	18.7	18.7	19.2	21.7	23.6
Violent offenses	49.6	48.8	54.2	52.6	54.2	56.6	56.4
Murder/ manslaughter	51.4	49.0	65.5	53.3	64.9	56.1	54.4
Assault	43.8	43.9	43.8	41.9	45.0	51.4	49.2
Robbery	52.8	51.2	59.5	58.6	58.4	60.2	62.0
Rape	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other sex offenses	27.2	26.0	32.4	35.2	34.0	29.0	24.7
Kidnaping	82.0	79.8	103.5	97.2	106.3	102.9	96.7
Threats against the President	B	B	30.3	B	25.8	B	B
Property offenses	15.6	15.1	16.7	16.4	16.3	16.8	16.7
Fraudulent offenses	13.5	13.3	14.8	15.5	15.1	15.6	15.8
Embezzlement	10.0	10.5	10.8	10.3	11.6	11.0	10.0
Fraud ^c	13.3	12.9	14.5	15.6	15.2	15.6	16.2
Forgery	15.2	15.2	16.9	16.5	14.6	17.6	15.8
Counterfeiting	17.4	18.0	19.8	19.8	19.0	20.3	21.5
Other offenses	19.3	18.8	21.0	18.4	19.6	20.1	19.3
Burglary	18.4	20.4	24.9	26.0	27.2	26.0	26.0
Larceny	17.7	15.9	17.6	16.3	16.8	15.2	15.9
Motor vehicle theft	23.3	23.8	28.2	21.3	22.6	31.6	25.8
Arson	27.5	30.2	28.2	35.3	38.8	42.4	37.6
Transportation of stolen property	23.3	26.8	28.6	24.8	28.3	23.9	25.7
Other	9.9	9.1	9.6	6.5	8.5	9.5	8.3
Drug offenses	22.1	23.0	25.2	27.7	29.7	31.3	32.7
Trafficking	22.7	23.6	26.0	28.9	30.7	32.9	34.7
Possession and other	8.5	9.1	10.4	9.8	10.3	9.7	8.2
Public-order offenses	6.5	7.5	9.1	8.5	8.6	10.2	12.4
Regulatory offenses	15.9	16.3	18.3	17.7	18.2	19.1	18.1
Other offenses	6.0	7.1	8.5	8.0	8.1	9.7	12.1
Weapons offenses	19.1	19.7	20.6	20.8	20.9	21.3	23.1
Immigration offenses	3.6	4.1	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.8	6.1
Tax law violations including tax fraud	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.0	12.0	11.6	14.2
Bribery	11.6	14.4	12.6	13.9	11.5	11.8	12.8
Perjury	10.9	13.1	11.5	16.6	13.2	14.5	17.4
National defense	B	B	16.6	B	20.7	B	27.4
Escape	19.2	15.3	16.0	17.0	18.4	20.0	19.1
Racketeering and extortion	23.3	23.6	28.3	30.3	31.2	33.7	39.2
Gambling offenses	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Liquor offenses	B	NA	B	B	B	B	B
Mail or transport of obscene material	B	10.0	13.2	19.6	24.8	18.7	15.8
Traffic offenses	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.0	2.6	2.5
Migratory birds	5.4	B	4.7	6.0	7.3	8.6	7.4
Other	15.7	17.8	17.2	12.5	13.9	16.9	17.5

Note: See Note, table 5.15. 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) and prisoners received from other sources (e.g., court-martial and probation violators). For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12

^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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1993), p. 18.

Table 5.27

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, 1945-94

	Not convicted						Convicted and sentenced			
	Total defendants	Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act ^b	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
					Court	Jury			Court	Jury
1945	43,755	7,641	X	6,462	331	848	36,114	30,817	3,082	2,215
1946	38,872	6,693	X	5,599	259	835	32,179	27,385	3,250	1,544
1947	38,180	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	26,896	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	4,198	409	586	26,344	23,121	1,040	2,173
1968	31,843	6,169	14	4,967	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435
1969	32,796	5,993	15	4,852	483	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513
1970	36,356	8,178	19	6,589	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777
1971	44,615	12,512	30	10,625	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143
1972	49,516	12,296	18	10,201	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659
1973	46,724	11,741	45	9,712	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101
1974	48,014	11,784	21	9,998	508	1,257	36,230	30,660	1,765	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	3,862
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	1,266	3,782
1984	44,501	8,387	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	9,089	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 ¹	56,747	9,979	NA	8,372	603	1,004	46,768	41,213	699	4,856
1992	59,644	9,384	NA	7,769	560	1,055	50,260	44,632	576	5,052
1993	61,309	9,586	NA	8,284	396	906	51,723	46,541	500	4,682
1994	59,625	9,908	NA	8,669	545	693	49,717	45,429	491	3,797

See notes at end of table.

Type of sentence													
Imprisonment													
Total	Total regular ^c	Regular sentences ^a				Split sentence ^d	Indeterminate ^e	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^f	Probation	Fine	Other ^g	Average sentence to 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								
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	3,376	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
15,558	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	3,660	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	1,856	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	1,498	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
32,866 ^k	31,895	8,281	8,073	5,650	9,891	NA	NA	NA	13,299	3,985	109	65.6	32.3
35,001 ^k	33,664	8,493	8,241	6,790	10,140	NA	NA	NA	12,775	3,870	77	63.9	32.1
33,554 ^k	32,075	7,856	8,116	6,535	9,568	NA	NA	NA	12,461	3,650	52	64.1	32.3

Table 5.27

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, 1945-94—Continued

Note: See Note, table 5.7. 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 for 1945-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

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.

^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. From 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.

^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.

^jBeginning in 1991, defendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during the year are reported only once.

^kIncludes life sentences, death sentences, and 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; *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, 1982*, p. 141; *1987*, pp. 294-304; *1988*, pp. 297-304; *1989*, pp. 295-302; *1990*, pp. 204-207; *1991*, pp. 256, 257, 262, 263; *1992*, pp. 269-272, 276-279; *1993*, Tables D-5 and D-7; *1994*, Tables D-5 and D-7 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.28

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, fiscal year 1994

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted by Court	Acquitted by Jury	Total	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by Court		
Total	59,625	9,908	8,669	546	693	49,717	45,044	385	491	3,797
GENERAL OFFENSES										
Homicide	206	53	37	1	15	153	114	0	3	36
Murder-first degree	99	31	23	1	7	68	47	0	2	19
Murder-second degree	50	14	6	0	8	36	24	0	1	11
Manslaughter	57	8	8	0	0	49	43	0	0	6
Robbery	1,840	100	87	3	10	1,740	1,577	4	8	151
Bank	1,763	89	77	3	9	1,674	1,521	4	8	141
Postal	51	3	3	0	0	48	39	0	0	9
Other	26	8	7	0	1	18	17	0	0	1
Assault	569	156	137	9	10	413	343	6	8	56
Burglary	173	26	25	0	1	147	143	0	0	4
Bank	92	6	5	0	1	86	84	0	0	2
Postal	25	4	4	0	0	21	21	0	0	0
Interstate shipments	24	5	5	0	0	19	17	0	0	2
Other	32	11	11	0	0	21	21	0	0	0
Larceny and theft	3,861	806	741	33	32	3,055	2,846	56	39	114
Bank	409	17	15	0	2	392	378	2	0	12
Postal	463	42	39	0	3	421	410	0	0	11
Interstate shipments	433	72	59	0	13	361	318	0	2	41
Other U.S. property	1,881	489	452	29	8	1,392	1,294	46	35	17
Transport, stolen property	309	77	72	0	5	232	199	5	0	28
Other	366	109	104	4	1	257	247	3	2	5
Embezzlement	1,641	180	163	3	14	1,461	1,400	14	3	44
Bank	698	59	58	0	1	639	622	8	0	9
Postal	263	27	23	2	2	236	222	4	1	9
Other	680	94	82	1	11	586	556	2	2	26
Fraud	9,139	965	854	23	88	8,174	7,643	29	21	481
Income tax	936	54	44	3	7	882	810	6	6	60
Lending institution	1,686	140	119	6	15	1,546	1,429	5	1	111
Postal	1,850	179	155	2	22	1,671	1,528	4	4	135
Veterans and allotments	11	0	0	0	0	11	11	0	0	0
Securities and Exchange	51	6	4	0	2	45	42	0	0	3
Social Security	203	19	18	0	1	184	174	1	1	8
False personation	50	7	7	0	0	43	40	0	0	3
Nationality laws	43	8	8	0	0	35	32	0	0	3
Passport fraud	188	18	18	0	0	170	163	0	1	6
False claims and statements	1,687	209	193	4	12	1,478	1,412	5	5	56
Other	2,434	325	288	8	29	2,109	2,002	8	3	96

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.28

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, fiscal year 1994--Continued

Offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury				Court	Jury
Auto theft	458	58	50	2	6	400	346	0	2	52
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,400	189	174	4	11	1,211	1,166	5	1	39
Transport forged securities	41	7	5	0	2	34	32	0	0	2
Postal forgery	72	8	8	0	0	64	64	0	0	0
Other forgery	546	93	87	4	2	453	438	2	1	12
Counterfeiting	741	81	74	0	7	660	632	3	0	25
Sex offenses	351	72	59	0	13	279	247	0	3	29
Sexual abuse	226	48	35	0	13	178	157	0	3	18
Other	125	24	24	0	0	101	90	0	0	11
Drug laws, total	20,425	2,821	2,476	50	295	17,604	15,591	17	49	1,947
Marijuana	5,681	774	710	8	56	4,907	4,627	7	20	253
Drugs	10,583	1,527	1,317	33	177	9,056	7,793	6	18	1,239
Controlled substances	4,009	507	437	9	61	3,502	3,068	4	11	419
Other drug-related statutes	152	13	12	0	1	139	103	0	0	36
Miscellaneous general offenses	13,617	3,764	3,234	395	135	9,853	8,708	219	290	636
Bribery	327	35	24	4	7	292	264	4	0	24
Drunk driving and traffic	6,966	2,653	2,317	333	3	4,313	3,904	177	219	13
Escape	595	118	110	1	7	477	452	2	0	23
Extortion, racketeering, threats	926	142	110	11	21	784	660	1	5	118
Gambling and lottery	242	72	67	2	3	170	162	2	0	6
Kidnaping	89	21	13	5	3	68	53	0	0	15
Perjury	123	22	12	0	10	101	85	0	0	16
Weapons and firearms	3,922	577	477	22	78	3,345	2,886	7	36	416
Other	427	124	104	17	3	303	242	26	30	5
SPECIAL OFFENSES										
Immigration laws	2,839	175	171	2	2	2,664	2,606	5	12	41
Liquor, Internal Revenue	5	1	0	0	1	4	4	0	0	0
Federal statutes	3,101	542	461	21	60	2,559	2,310	30	52	167
Agricultural/conservation acts	330	75	64	6	5	255	214	4	28	9
Antitrust violations	96	16	9	0	7	80	70	5	0	5
Food and Drug Act	108	6	2	0	4	102	97	0	0	5
Migratory bird laws	36	7	7	0	0	29	22	3	3	1
Motor Carrier Act	23	1	0	1	0	22	21	0	0	1
National defense laws	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Civil rights	86	21	13	0	8	65	56	0	0	9
Contempt	56	12	10	0	2	44	27	0	10	7
Customs laws	112	17	16	0	1	95	87	0	0	8
Postal laws	265	13	12	0	1	252	247	3	1	1
Other	1,986	374	328	14	32	1,612	1,466	15	10	121

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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), Table D-4.

Table 5.29

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, fiscal year 1994

Offense	Sentences to imprisonment								Type of sentence		
	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Regular sentences ^a					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	Over 60 months				
Total	49,717	33,554	4,624	3,232	8,116	6,535	9,568	64.1	299	0	1,180
GENERAL OFFENSES											
Homicide	153	138	6	4	13	32	68	150.1	13	0	2
Murder-first degree	68	65	0	1	1	11	39	235.5	12	0	1
Murder-second degree	36	36	0	0	0	10	25	146.2	1	0	0
Manslaughter	49	37	6	3	12	11	4	30.7	0	0	1
Robbery	1,740	1,695	17	22	177	487	981	100.6	3	0	8
Bank	1,674	1,635	16	22	172	473	943	100.3	3	0	6
Postal	48	42	1	0	2	11	26	121.2	0	0	2
Other	18	18	0	0	3	3	12	85.0	0	0	0
Assault	413	295	53	21	80	80	49	41.8	3	0	9
Burglary	147	131	8	10	45	33	33	53.0	0	0	2
Bank	86	82	3	3	14	29	32	71.8	0	0	1
Postal	21	20	1	1	15	2	0	23.7	0	0	1
Interstate shipments	19	14	1	4	9	0	0	15.4	0	0	0
Other	21	15	3	2	7	2	1	24.2	0	0	0
Larceny and theft	3,055	1,112	317	208	344	115	81	25.3	1	0	46
Bank	392	148	35	23	30	17	38	54.4	0	0	5
Postal	421	226	79	49	80	10	3	14.3	0	0	5
Interstate shipments	361	247	32	25	96	59	26	34.3	1	0	8
Other U.S. property	1,392	263	112	68	51	9	6	14.4	0	0	17
Transport, stolen property	232	164	20	30	80	18	7	23.9	0	0	9
Other	257	64	39	13	7	2	1	10.3	0	0	2
Embezzlement	1,461	667	291	111	131	32	11	17.3	0	0	91
Bank	639	353	168	43	49	9	5	9.9	0	0	79
Postal	236	57	33	14	8	0	0	8.1	0	0	2
Other	586	257	90	54	74	23	6	27.5	0	0	10
Fraud	8,174	4,397	1,319	854	1,443	414	133	19.9	0	0	234
Income tax	882	337	139	73	83	26	7	15.2	0	0	9
Lending institution	1,546	1,087	317	198	355	96	32	18.7	0	0	89
Postal	1,671	1,004	194	175	440	139	40	26.6	0	0	16
Veterans and allotments	11	2	1	1	0	0	0	8.0	0	0	0
Securities and Exchange	45	29	6	7	12	1	3	31.6	0	0	0
Social Security	184	83	28	22	28	3	2	16.7	0	0	0
False personation	43	27	6	6	9	3	1	17.6	0	0	2
Nationality laws	35	18	10	2	5	0	0	7.5	0	0	1
Passport fraud	170	103	67	9	9	5	3	11.5	0	0	10
False claims and statements	1,478	675	294	126	135	30	6	11.9	0	0	84
Other	2,109	1,032	257	235	367	111	39	21.5	0	0	23
Auto theft	400	345	23	26	89	41	156	92.9	6	0	4
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,211	641	198	158	209	42	17	17.6	0	0	17
Transport forged securities	34	28	2	5	17	3	1	22.5	0	0	0
Postal forgery	64	28	7	9	9	3	0	17.1	0	0	0
Other forgery	453	186	74	47	46	10	5	18.7	0	0	4
Counterfeiting	660	399	115	97	137	26	11	16.7	0	0	13
Sex offenses	279	222	12	21	68	38	74	74.6	4	0	5
Sexual abuse	178	153	9	13	54	23	53	76.2	0	0	1
Other	101	69	3	8	14	15	21	70.6	4	0	4
Drug laws, total	17,604	15,623	911	925	3,074	3,798	6,422	84.3	238	0	255
Marijuana	4,907	3,948	559	479	1,157	938	757	45.8	9	0	49
Drugs	9,056	8,474	235	322	1,352	2,091	4,149	100.1	175	0	150
Controlled substances	3,502	3,073	114	122	558	762	1,435	87.4	29	0	53
Other drug-related statutes	139	128	3	2	7	7	81	205.1	25	0	3
Miscellaneous general offenses	9,853	4,861	459	447	1,229	1,035	1,333	66.2	26	0	332
Bribery	292	132	35	26	43	9	9	21.5	0	0	10
Drunk driving and traffic	4,313	441	128	46	11	2	2	6.4	0	0	252
Escape	477	435	74	123	181	37	14	21.3	0	0	6
Extortion, racketeering, threats	784	672	33	56	193	212	153	59.0	9	0	16
Gambling and lottery	170	54	19	7	17	8	1	34.5	0	0	2
Kidnaping	68	64	1	2	2	9	41	169.5	8	0	1
Perjury	101	51	12	8	21	9	1	22.7	0	0	0
Weapons and firearms	3,345	2,950	131	175	749	744	1,110	83.4	9	0	32
Other	303	62	26	4	12	5	2	21.9	0	0	13

See notes at end of table.

Probation							
Total	6 months or less	7 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 months and over	Average sentence in months ^d	Other ^a	Fine only
12,513	709	2,517	2,503	6,732	32.3	52	3,650
15	0	1	2	11	40.9	1	0
3	0	0	1	1	34.7	1	0
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
12	0	1	1	10	42.5	0	0
45	0	0	9	36	51.5	0	0
39	0	0	8	31	48.7	0	0
6	0	0	1	5	70.0	0	0
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
105	10	17	18	60	34.0	0	13
15	1	0	2	12	42.1	0	1
4	0	0	1	3	45.0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	48.0	0	0
5	0	0	0	5	40.8	0	0
5	1	0	1	3	40.0	0	1
1,694	199	446	302	743	29.0	4	249
241	3	30	45	163	36.9	0	3
193	5	8	42	138	39.9	0	2
113	3	6	21	83	39.7	0	1
940	163	354	152	267	23.5	4	189
65	2	0	10	53	41.1	0	3
142	23	48	32	39	22.4	0	51
776	23	94	201	452	33.5	6	18
277	7	32	69	166	33.5	3	9
177	5	22	67	83	30.5	0	2
322	11	40	65	203	35.1	3	7
3,659	91	344	789	2,418	37.0	17	118
530	13	48	119	350	36.0	0	15
446	9	35	87	309	39.1	6	13
649	11	36	110	492	41.1	0	18
9	0	3	2	4	28.0	0	0
14	0	0	6	8	35.1	0	2
99	2	8	17	72	37.9	0	2
15	2	2	2	9	31.5	0	1
17	2	3	5	6	22.4	1	0
62	1	9	13	39	31.5	0	5
773	26	77	163	506	37.5	1	30
1,045	25	123	265	623	34.4	9	32
55	2	3	8	41	38.3	1	0
565	9	39	138	379	37.7	0	5
6	0	1	1	4	42.0	0	0
36	0	2	4	30	41.0	0	0
267	7	22	70	168	37.0	0	0
256	2	14	63	177	37.8	0	5
54	2	4	10	38	38.3	0	3
24	0	0	2	22	46.0	0	1
30	2	4	8	16	32.2	0	2
1,917	74	376	293	1,165	34.4	9	64
913	38	264	144	466	30.3	1	46
578	20	52	78	424	40.1	4	4
415	15	57	69	272	35.9	2	14
11	1	3	2	3	19.7	2	0
2,066	195	670	383	612	22.9	6	2,926
158	1	19	51	87	32.1	0	2
1,069	141	667	155	83	14.8	3	2,803
42	3	8	10	21	28.5	0	0
112	0	4	13	94	42.4	1	0
115	1	22	52	40	27.7	0	1
4	0	0	2	2	36.0	0	0
50	1	5	12	32	36.6	0	0
359	16	41	67	233	35.2	2	36
157	32	84	21	20	16.5	0	84

Table 5.29

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, fiscal year 1994—Continued

Offense	Sentences to imprisonment								Type of sentence		
	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Regular sentences ^a					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	Over 60 months				
SPECIAL OFFENSES											
Immigration laws	2,664	2,340	751	261	890	219	94	21.5	0	0	125
Liquor, Internal Revenue	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Federal statutes	2,559	1,087	259	164	324	169	116	39.5	5	0	50
Agricultural/conservation acts	255	50	30	8	5	1	1	57.6	0	0	5
Antitrust violations	80	6	6	0	0	0	0	3.2	0	0	0
Food and Drug Act	102	27	8	6	9	3	0	18.1	0	0	1
Migratory bird laws	29	3	0	1	0	1	0	33.0	0	0	1
Motor Carrier Act	22	11	0	2	7	2	0	24.6	0	0	0
National defense laws	3	2	0	2	0	0	0	10.0	0	0	0
Civil rights	65	43	5	5	12	10	11	46.4	0	0	0
Contempt	44	32	17	1	5	3	3	23.2	0	0	3
Customs laws	95	41	15	3	14	5	2	21.0	0	0	2
Postal laws	252	49	25	7	5	5	1	15.1	1	0	5
Other	1,612	823	153	129	267	139	98	42.3	4	0	33

^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 supervised release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.

^eIncludes supervised 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), Table D-5.

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			
309	14	52	67	175	30.6	1	15
4	0	0	1	3	33.0	0	0
1,234	89	271	280	587	30.9	7	238
152	14	41	40	56	26.3	1	53
43	0	6	11	26	37.3	0	31
59	2	16	15	26	26.5	0	16
12	0	8	3	1	19.0	0	14
10	0	1	1	8	39.6	0	1
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	1
21	2	1	2	16	39.2	0	1
11	0	5	1	5	24.0	0	1
47	1	8	8	30	34.4	0	7
198	13	53	62	68	29.6	0	7
683	57	132	137	351	32.0	6	106

Table 5.30

Offenders sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense, sex, race, and ethnicity, fiscal year 1994

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	39,914	33,775	84.6%	6,139	15.4%	39,615	16,443	41.5%	12,021	30.3%	9,757	24.6%	1,394	3.5%	
Murder	68	64	94.1	4	5.9	68	26	38.2	23	33.8	3	4.4	16	23.5	
Manslaughter	44	35	79.5	9	20.5	44	8	18.2	1	2.3	1	2.3	34	77.3	
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	46	43	93.5	3	6.5	46	31	67.4	12	26.1	3	6.5	0	X	
Sexual abuse	153	151	98.7	2	1.3	153	27	17.6	8	5.2	2	1.3	116	75.8	
Assault	378	346	91.5	32	8.5	375	158	42.1	108	28.8	42	11.2	67	17.9	
Robbery	1,966	1,882	95.7	84	4.3	1,966	862	43.8	961	48.9	121	6.2	22	1.1	
Arson	92	88	95.7	4	4.3	92	71	77.2	10	10.9	3	3.3	8	8.7	
Drug offenses															
Trafficking	15,491	13,766	88.9	1,725	11.1	15,457	4,647	30.1	5,250	34.0	5,275	34.1	285	1.8	
Communication facility	327	254	77.7	73	22.3	327	88	26.9	95	29.1	139	42.5	5	1.5	
Simple possession	881	712	80.8	169	19.2	858	310	36.1	153	17.8	382	44.5	13	1.5	
Firearms	2,761	2,642	95.7	119	4.3	2,755	1,171	42.5	1,194	43.3	315	11.4	75	2.7	
Burglary, breaking and entering	42	41	97.6	1	2.4	42	23	54.8	12	28.6	4	9.5	3	7.1	
Auto theft	216	208	96.3	8	3.7	216	131	60.6	51	23.6	28	13.0	6	2.8	
Larceny	2,796	1,913	68.4	883	31.6	2,754	1,399	50.8	1,027	37.3	220	8.0	108	3.9	
Fraud	5,697	4,324	75.9	1,373	24.1	5,643	3,478	61.6	1,484	26.3	461	8.2	220	3.9	
Embezzlement	897	348	38.8	549	61.2	894	580	64.9	199	22.3	50	5.6	65	7.3	
Forgery, counterfeiting	949	741	78.1	208	21.9	944	441	46.7	352	37.3	122	12.9	29	3.1	
Bribery	304	250	82.2	54	17.8	302	142	47.0	60	19.9	62	20.5	38	12.6	
Tax	667	722	83.3	145	16.7	859	653	76.0	136	15.8	44	5.1	26	3.0	
Money laundering	904	716	79.2	188	20.8	898	490	54.6	148	16.5	238	26.5	22	2.5	
Racketeering, extortion	556	511	91.9	45	8.1	556	283	50.9	152	27.3	88	15.8	33	5.9	
Gambling, lottery	157	140	89.2	17	10.8	157	109	69.4	25	15.9	0	X	23	14.7	
Civil rights	109	101	92.7	8	7.3	108	79	73.1	23	21.3	3	2.8	3	2.8	
Immigration	2,336	2,219	95.0	117	5.0	2,259	138	6.1	165	7.3	1,885	83.4	71	3.1	
Pornography, prostitution	82	80	97.6	2	2.4	81	74	91.4	6	7.4	1	1.2	0	X	
Prison offenses	271	244	90.0	27	10.0	270	113	41.9	92	34.1	58	21.5	7	2.6	
Administration of justice offenses	582	435	74.7	147	25.3	576	283	49.1	129	22.4	140	24.3	24	4.2	
Environmental, wildlife	108	99	91.7	9	8.3	107	73	68.2	1	0.9	21	19.6	12	11.2	
National defense	27	26	96.3	1	3.7	27	20	74.1	1	3.7	4	14.8	2	7.4	
Anti-trust	24	24	100.0	0	X	24	24	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	
Food and drug	75	63	84.0	12	16.0	75	66	88.0	2	2.7	5	6.7	2	2.7	
Other	708	587	82.9	121	17.1	682	445	65.2	141	20.7	37	5.4	59	8.7	

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 1994 data file. The Commission collected information on 39,971 cases sentenced under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 during fiscal year 1994 (Oct. 1, 1993 through Sept. 30, 1994), for which data were received by the Commission as of Dec. 23, 1994. 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; cases that solely involved petty offenses, organizational defendants, or diversionary sentences; and cases not sentenced under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (non-guideline cases).

A case or defendant is defined as a single sentencing event for a single defendant (even if multiple indictments or multiple convictions are consolidated for sentencing).

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. 30.)

Of the 39,971 guideline cases, some were excluded due to missing information. For sex, 57 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 52; and missing gender information, 5. For race and ethnicity, 356 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 52; and missing race or ethnicity information, 307.

Under drug offenses, "communication facility" refers to the use of a communication facility, e.g., a telephone, in a drug trafficking offense.

^aThe Hispanic category includes both black and white Hispanics.

^bIncludes Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1995), pp. 41, 42.

Table 5.31

Offenders sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense and age, fiscal year 1994

Primary offense	Total cases	Under 21 years		21 to 25 years		26 to 30 years		Age		31 to 35 years		36 to 40 years		41 to 50 years		Over 50 years		Mean age (in years)
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	39,606	1,878	4.7%	6,950	17.5%	7,442	18.8%	6,860	17.3%	5,494	13.9%	7,152	18.1%	3,830	9.7%			34.9
Murder	68	10	14.7	21	30.9	10	14.7	10	14.7	2	2.9	8	11.8	7	10.3			32.5
Manslaughter	44	3	6.8	11	25.0	10	22.7	9	20.5	5	11.4	5	11.4	1	2.3			30.6
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	46	8	17.4	12	26.1	11	23.9	4	8.7	3	6.5	7	15.2	1	2.2			29.2
Sexual abuse	153	13	8.5	29	19.0	14	9.2	26	17.0	18	11.8	31	20.3	22	14.4			36.5
Assault	373	29	7.8	78	20.9	74	19.8	49	13.1	55	14.7	58	15.6	30	8.0			33.4
Robbery	1,958	227	11.6	461	23.5	393	20.1	347	17.7	224	11.4	222	11.3	84	4.3			30.8
Arson	92	9	9.8	22	23.9	16	17.4	8	8.7	11	12.0	12	13.0	14	15.2			34.0
Drug offenses																		
Trafficking	15,431	741	4.8	3,065	19.9	3,229	20.9	2,857	18.5	2,197	14.2	2,461	15.9	881	5.7			32.2
Communication facility	325	10	3.1	55	16.9	70	21.5	69	21.2	44	13.5	55	16.9	22	6.8			34.2
Simple possession	863	111	12.9	203	23.5	170	19.7	132	15.3	112	13.0	104	12.1	31	3.6			30.7
Firearms	2,759	148	5.4	580	21.0	588	21.3	495	17.9	364	13.2	417	15.1	167	6.1			32.9
Burglary, breaking and entering	42	8	19.0	14	33.3	10	23.8	2	4.8	3	7.1	5	11.9	0	X			27.3
Auto theft	215	10	4.7	45	20.9	44	20.5	38	17.7	22	10.2	36	16.7	20	9.3			34.1
Larceny	2,785	197	7.1	492	17.7	450	16.2	440	15.8	367	13.2	510	18.3	329	11.8			35.2
Fraud	5,642	68	1.2	573	10.2	663	15.3	908	16.1	837	14.8	1,458	25.8	935	16.6			39.1
Embezzlement	896	30	3.3	159	17.7	167	18.6	151	16.9	133	14.8	180	20.1	76	8.5			35.0
Forgery, counterfeiting	945	38	4.0	186	19.7	182	19.3	173	18.3	122	12.9	167	17.7	77	8.1			34.2
Bribery	303	1	0.3	16	5.3	28	9.2	35	11.6	52	17.2	91	30.0	80	26.4			43.2
Tax	865	9	1.0	23	2.7	39	4.5	77	8.9	110	12.7	304	35.1	303	35.0			46.3
Money laundering	904	8	0.9	54	6.0	117	12.9	154	17.0	156	17.3	226	25.0	189	20.9			40.8
Racketeering, extortion	556	19	3.4	101	18.2	76	13.7	84	15.1	53	9.5	122	21.9	101	18.2			37.9
Gambling, lottery	157	0	X	0	X	8	5.1	15	9.6	20	12.7	46	29.3	68	43.3			48.7
Civil rights	109	8	7.3	16	14.7	18	16.5	20	18.3	14	12.8	21	19.3	12	11.0			34.9
Immigration	2,220	14	4.7	491	22.1	588	26.5	492	22.2	289	13.0	193	8.7	63	2.8			31.1
Pornography, prostitution	82	0	X	0	X	7	8.5	6	7.3	22	26.8	29	35.4	18	22.0			43.8
Prison offenses	271	7	2.6	45	16.6	57	21.0	48	17.7	48	17.7	46	17.0	20	7.4			34.6
Administration of justice offenses	578	24	4.2	93	16.1	97	16.8	83	14.4	81	14.0	117	20.2	83	14.4			36.7
Environmental, wildlife	105	1	1.0	9	8.6	14	13.3	16	15.2	12	11.4	30	28.6	23	21.9			40.8
National defense	27	0	X	1	3.7	3	11.1	1	3.7	2	7.4	11	40.7	9	33.3			45.1
Anti-trust	24	0	X	0	X	0	X	1	4.2	3	12.5	8	33.3	12	50.0			50.6
Food and drug	75	0	X	5	6.7	6	8.0	6	8.0	8	10.7	16	21.3	34	45.3			46.5
Other	693	37	5.3	90	13.0	83	12.0	104	15.0	105	15.2	156	22.5	118	17.0			38.1

Note: See Note, table 5.30. Of the 39,971 guideline cases, 365 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 52; and missing date of birth, 321.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1995), p. 44.

Table 5.32

Sentences imposed under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense and type of sentence, fiscal year 1994

Primary offense	Total cases	Imprisonment						Probation					
		Total receiving imprisonment		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
Total	39,647	30,860	77.8%	29,062	73.3%	1,798	4.5%	8,787	22.2%	3,085	7.8%	5,702	14.4%
Murder	68	67	98.5	67	98.5	0	X	1	1.5	0	X	1	1.5
Manslaughter	43	36	83.7	32	74.4	4	9.3	7	16.3	3	7.0	4	9.3
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	46	44	95.7	44	95.7	0	X	2	4.3	0	X	2	4.3
Sexual abuse	152	140	92.1	136	89.5	4	2.6	12	7.9	3	2.0	9	5.9
Assault	378	327	86.5	308	81.5	19	5.0	51	13.5	24	6.3	27	7.1
Robbery	1,963	1,944	99.0	1,868	95.2	76	3.9	19	1.0	6	0.3	13	0.7
Arson	92	86	93.5	82	89.1	4	4.3	6	6.5	4	4.3	2	2.2
Drug offenses													
Trafficking	15,458	14,558	94.2	14,213	91.9	345	2.2	900	5.8	394	2.5	506	3.3
Communication facility	324	283	87.3	277	85.5	6	1.9	41	12.7	13	4.0	28	8.6
Simple possession	878	436	49.7	422	48.1	14	1.6	442	50.3	68	7.7	374	42.6
Firearms	2,747	2,473	90.0	2,360	85.9	113	4.1	274	10.0	118	4.3	156	5.7
Burglary, breaking and entering	42	39	92.9	33	78.6	6	14.3	3	7.1	3	7.1	0	X
Auto theft	215	170	79.1	156	72.6	14	6.5	45	20.9	33	15.3	12	5.6
Larceny	2,731	1,039	38.0	907	33.2	132	4.8	1,692	62.0	465	17.0	1,227	44.9
Fraud	5,653	3,401	60.2	2,857	50.5	544	9.6	2,252	39.8	912	16.1	1,340	23.7
Embezzlement	872	457	52.4	277	31.8	180	20.6	415	47.6	133	15.3	282	32.3
Forgery, counterfeiting	946	520	55.0	464	49.0	56	5.9	426	45.0	151	16.0	275	29.1
Bribery	301	170	56.5	144	47.8	26	8.6	131	43.5	52	17.3	79	26.2
Tax	856	316	36.9	238	27.8	78	9.1	540	63.1	223	26.1	317	37.0
Money laundering	900	647	71.9	610	67.8	37	4.1	253	28.1	100	11.1	153	17.0
Racketeering, extortion	556	501	90.1	498	89.6	3	0.5	55	9.9	24	4.3	31	5.6
Gambling, lottery	156	43	27.6	35	22.4	8	5.1	113	72.4	46	29.5	67	42.9
Civil rights	108	55	50.9	50	46.3	5	4.6	53	49.1	22	20.4	31	28.7
Immigration	2,324	2,077	89.4	2,035	87.6	42	1.8	247	10.6	64	2.8	183	7.9
Pornography, prostitution	82	52	63.4	51	62.2	1	1.2	30	36.6	18	22.0	12	14.6
Prison offenses	271	261	96.3	249	91.9	12	4.4	10	3.7	1	0.4	9	3.3
Administration of justice offenses	581	379	65.2	347	59.7	32	5.5	202	34.8	86	14.8	116	20.0
Environmental, wildlife	105	36	34.3	30	28.6	6	5.7	69	65.7	21	20.0	48	45.7
National defense	27	19	70.4	16	59.3	3	11.1	8	29.6	6	22.2	2	7.4
Anti-trust	23	7	30.4	6	26.1	1	4.3	16	69.6	12	52.2	4	17.4
Food and drug	69	21	30.4	17	24.6	4	5.8	48	69.6	10	14.5	38	55.1
Other	680	256	37.6	233	34.3	23	3.4	424	62.4	70	10.3	354	52.1

Note: See Note, table 5.30. Of the 39,971 guideline cases, 324 cases were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 52; missing sentencing information, 84; and cases in which a defendant received no imprisonment or probation, 188.

^aA term of imprisonment followed by supervised release with a condition of community confinement or home detention.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1995), p. 53.

Table 5.33

Length of sentences to imprisonment for U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases

By primary offense, fiscal year 1994

Primary offense	Sentences to imprisonment		
	Total cases	Average length (in months)	Median length (in months)
Total	30,471	65.9	36.0
Murder	67	251.4	160.0
Manslaughter	36	62.2	33.5
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	44	162.4	102.5
Sexual abuse	140	69.9	30.0
Assault	323	44.5	30.0
Robbery	1,943	108.8	83.0
Arson	86	76.1	45.5
<u>Drug offenses</u>			
Trafficking	14,532	90.7	60.0
Communication facility	283	43.0	48.0
Simple possession	431	11.1	6.0
Firearms	2,263	74.8	41.0
Burglary, breaking and entering	39	27.4	24.0
Auto theft	170	22.1	18.0
Larceny	1,037	14.0	10.0
Fraud	3,385	17.0	12.0
Embezzlement	457	7.1	4.0
Forgery, counterfeiting	519	15.2	12.0
Bribery	169	22.6	12.0
Tax	315	12.6	9.0
Money laundering	644	43.5	33.0
Racketeering, extortion	500	87.2	51.0
Gambling, lottery	43	14.7	12.0
Civil rights	55	40.1	24.0
Immigration	2,044	20.9	18.0
Pornography, prostitution	52	55.6	33.0
Prison offenses	259	23.0	18.0
Administration of justice offenses	376	20.3	15.0
Environmental, wildlife	38	10.6	6.0
National defense	19	44.0	12.0
Anti-trust	7	4.6	3.0
Food and drug	21	15.1	12.0
Other	176	32.1	12.0

Note: See Note, table 5.30. Of the 39,971 guideline cases, 8,995 cases with zero months of prison ordered were excluded. In addition, 505 cases were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 34; missing criminal history category, 367; and missing or indeterminable sentencing information, 122.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1995), p. 54.

Table 5.34

Fines and restitution ordered in U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases

By primary offense, fiscal year 1994

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	39,842	24,818	62.3%	6,986	17.5%	6,980	17.5%	1,058	2.7%	14,914	\$116,293	\$3,600	\$1,734,395,324
Murder	68	42	61.8	16	23.5	7	10.3	3	4.4	26	56,606	4,564	1,471,763
Manslaughter	42	24	57.1	13	31.0	2	4.8	4	9.5	19	122,418	3,323	2,325,939
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	46	30	65.2	10	21.7	3	6.5	3	6.5	16	13,208	3,891	211,334
Sexual abuse	152	116	76.3	16	10.5	17	11.2	3	2.0	36	3,019	1,304	108,679
Assault	378	269	71.2	48	12.7	51	13.5	10	2.6	108	18,917	1,075	2,043,045
Robbery	1,963	811	41.3	1,032	52.6	68	3.5	52	2.6	1,141	13,690	3,275	15,619,833
Arson	92	43	46.7	39	42.4	5	5.4	5	5.4	49	287,141	23,764	14,069,928
Drug offenses													
Trafficking	15,463	12,733	82.3	172	1.1	2,536	16.4	22	0.1	2,728	55,878	2,400	152,434,080
Communication facility	324	279	86.1	1	0.3	44	13.6	0	X	45	3,886	2,000	174,870
Simple possession	880	565	64.2	5	0.6	306	34.8	4	0.5	312	1,072	1,000	334,505
Firearms	2,753	2,164	78.6	110	4.0	463	16.8	16	0.6	588	21,959	2,000	12,911,771
Burglary, breaking and entering	42	15	35.7	25	59.5	2	4.8	0	X	27	2,132	500	57,554
Auto theft	216	71	32.9	109	50.5	21	9.7	15	6.9	143	56,181	7,338	8,033,944
Larceny	2,791	782	28.0	1,132	40.6	665	23.8	212	7.6	1,994	17,221	2,100	34,339,162
Fraud	5,688	1,672	29.4	2,848	50.1	743	13.1	425	7.5	39,800	298,755	10,500	1,189,045,024
Embezzlement	895	229	25.6	538	60.1	78	8.7	50	5.6	660	63,663	9,000	42,017,656
Forgery, counterfeiting	948	426	44.9	322	34.0	146	15.4	54	5.7	512	15,000	1,520	7,680,051
Bribery	301	126	41.9	44	14.6	115	38.2	16	5.3	174	26,332	5,000	4,581,700
Tax	864	372	43.1	125	14.5	319	36.9	48	5.6	480	71,429	5,000	34,285,897
Money laundering	904	512	56.6	110	12.2	261	28.9	21	2.3	390	298,388	8,200	116,371,223
Racketeering, extortion	556	314	56.5	82	14.7	129	23.2	31	5.6	242	308,226	7,527	74,590,651
Gambling, lottery	157	60	38.2	3	1.9	94	59.9	0	X	97	9,854	2,000	955,857
Civil rights	109	41	37.6	22	20.2	44	40.4	2	1.8	66	10,015	1,350	660,959
Immigration	2,336	2,114	90.5	8	0.3	211	9.0	3	0.1	222	2,165	500	480,658
Pornography, prostitution	82	47	57.3	2	2.4	33	40.2	0	X	35	6,045	3,000	211,581
Prison offenses	271	246	90.8	4	1.5	21	7.7	0	X	25	15,951	1,500	398,775
Administration of justice offenses	581	407	70.1	45	7.7	120	20.7	9	1.5	173	722,450	2,200	12,499,216
Environmental, wildlife	108	38	35.2	14	13.0	51	47.2	5	4.6	7	10,854	2,768	759,775
National defense	27	14	51.9	1	3.7	12	44.4	0	X	13	8,519	3,000	110,750
Anti-trust	24	1	4.2	2	8.3	18	75.0	3	12.5	23	49,447	20,000	1,137,279
Food and drug	75	25	33.3	7	9.3	43	57.3	0	X	50	23,267	5,000	1,163,369
Other	705	230	32.6	81	11.5	352	49.9	42	6.0	470	7,039	1,000	3,308,496

Note: See Note, table 5.30. Of the 39,971 guideline cases, 129 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following reasons: missing primary offense category, 52; and missing information on type of economic sanction for cases in which orders were made, 77. A total of 14,914 cases were used to calculate amount of payments ordered. This differs from the 15,048 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. Fine information includes either fines and/or cost of supervision.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1995), p. 60.

Table 5.35

Mode of conviction in U.S. Sentencing Commission guideline cases

By primary offense, fiscal year 1994

Primary offense	Total cases	Mode of conviction			
		Plea of guilty		Trial	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	39,852	36,065	90.5%	3,787	9.5%
Murder	67	42	62.7	25	37.3
Manslaughter	44	37	84.1	7	15.9
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	46	34	73.9	12	26.1
Sexual abuse	153	137	89.5	16	10.5
Assault	378	308	81.5	70	18.5
Robbery	1,964	1,766	89.9	198	10.1
Arson	90	74	82.2	16	17.8
Drug offenses					
Trafficking	15,469	13,447	86.9	2,022	13.1
Communication facility	326	322	98.8	4	1.2
Simple possession	880	850	96.6	30	3.4
Firearms	2,759	2,445	88.6	314	11.4
Burglary, breaking and entering	42	41	97.6	1	2.4
Auto theft	216	203	94.0	13	6.0
Larceny	2,781	2,653	95.4	128	4.6
Fraud	5,690	5,340	93.8	350	6.2
Embezzlement	897	882	98.3	15	1.7
Forgery, counterfeiting	948	914	96.4	34	3.6
Bribery	304	270	88.8	34	11.2
Tax	867	807	93.1	60	6.9
Money laundering	901	782	86.8	119	13.2
Racketeering, extortion	555	477	85.9	78	14.1
Gambling, lottery	157	150	95.5	7	4.5
Civil rights	109	92	84.4	17	15.6
Immigration	2,338	2,279	97.6	57	2.4
Pornography, prostitution	82	74	90.2	8	9.8
Prison offenses	271	258	95.2	13	4.8
Administration of justice offenses	581	523	90.0	58	10.0
Environmental, wildlife	108	95	88.0	13	12.0
National defense	27	24	88.9	3	11.1
Anti-trust	24	23	95.8	1	4.2
Food and drug	74	71	95.9	3	4.1
Other	706	645	91.4	61	8.6

Note: See Note, table 5.30. Of the 39,971 guideline cases, 119 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 52; and missing information on mode of conviction, 75.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1995), p. 51.

Table 5.36

Sentences within and departures from U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By primary offense, fiscal year 1994

Primary offense	Total cases	Downward departures					
		Substantial assistance departure ^a		Other downward departure		Upward departure	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Murder	47	9	19.1%	5	10.6%	4	8.5%
Manslaughter	42	0	X	10	23.8	4	9.5
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	45	13	28.9	4	8.9	3	6.7
Sexual abuse	144	2	1.4	25	17.4	4	2.8
Assault	314	5	1.6	47	15.0	18	5.7
Robbery	1,684	241	14.3	179	10.6	57	3.4
Arson	79	26	32.9	5	6.3	3	3.8
Drug offenses							
Trafficking	13,345	5,065	38.0	1,127	8.4	50	0.4
Communication facility	186	63	33.9	36	19.4	12	6.5
Simple possession	471	9	1.9	8	1.7	36	7.6
Firearms	2,287	305	13.3	243	10.6	51	2.2
Burglary, breaking and entering	42	1	2.4	2	4.8	3	7.1
Auto theft	192	37	19.3	9	4.7	5	2.6
Larceny	2,290	155	6.8	115	5.0	25	1.1
Fraud	4,895	715	14.6	424	8.7	69	1.4
Embezzlement	763	38	5.0	96	12.6	0	X
Forgery, counterfeiting	849	86	10.1	54	6.4	9	1.1
Bribery	246	55	22.4	22	8.9	1	0.4
Tax	757	72	9.5	65	8.6	10	1.3
Money laundering	776	248	32.0	74	9.5	7	0.9
Racketeering, extortion	398	124	31.2	45	11.3	14	3.5
Gambling, lottery	152	35	23.0	8	5.3	5	3.3
Civil rights	96	15	15.6	10	10.4	2	2.1
Immigration	1,379	24	1.7	160	11.6	24	1.7
Pornography, prostitution	73	9	12.3	16	21.9	5	6.8
Prison offenses	244	17	7.0	18	7.4	7	2.9
Administration of justice offenses	514	87	16.9	51	9.9	15	2.9
Environmental, wildlife	83	5	6.0	12	14.5	0	X
National defense	23	3	13.0	8	34.8	0	X
Anti-trust	24	6	25.0	2	8.3	0	X
Food and drug	65	10	15.4	11	16.9	0	X
Other	413	38	9.2	36	8.7	7	1.7

Note: See Note, table 5.30. Of the 39,971 guideline cases, complete information was received on 34,642 cases. Of these 34,642 cases, 181 were excluded due to one or more of the following conditions: missing primary offense category, 31; missing guideline range information, 83; missing sentencing information 13; missing departure information, 40; and missing statutory information, 19. Also, 2,022 cases were excluded due to several logical criteria other than missing information.

^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 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1995), p. 86.

Table 5.37

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, 1945-94

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed ^b	Court	Jury	Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Court	Jury	Total
1945	1,413	228	197	5	26	1,185	1,062	35	88	861
1946	1,687	349	305	13	31	1,338	1,218	37	83	949
1947	1,880	210	153	17	40	1,670	1,517	57	96	1,128
1948	1,790	308	237	14	57	1,482	1,324	48	110	1,048
1949	1,806	208	148	14	46	1,598	1,404	59	135	1,187
1950	2,400	264	184	28	52	2,136	1,907	61	168	1,654
1951	2,332	304	234	25	45	2,028	1,745	105	178	1,659
1952	2,121	252	184	29	39	1,869	1,523	109	237	1,551
1953	2,336	333	237	30	66	2,003	1,589	121	293	1,586
1954	2,220	310	239	28	43	1,910	1,491	107	312	1,483
1955	2,166	363	279	32	52	1,803	1,386	95	322	1,457
1956	1,835	314	221	36	57	1,521	1,168	93	260	1,258
1957	1,910	256	184	28	44	1,654	1,264	91	299	1,432
1958	1,942	301	217	25	59	1,641	1,138	129	374	1,351
1959	1,742	364	267	40	57	1,378	1,005	112	261	1,151
1960	1,846	340	263	38	39	1,506	1,155	93	258	1,232
1961	1,828	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	5,766
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 ^g	19,227	2,881	2,444	39	398	16,346	13,554	93	2,699	14,382 ^h
1992	19,168	2,779	2,323	35	421	16,389	13,577	60	2,752	15,032
1993	21,543	2,967	2,534	60	373	18,576	16,018	78	2,480	16,548
1994	21,441	2,978	2,592	65	321	18,463	16,276	48	2,139	15,623

Note: See Notes, tables 5.7 and 5.27. 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.

^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 1990-94, defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 2902 of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966 are included in the dismissed column.

^cFrom 1978-88, "other" includes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender sentences. In 1989 and 1990, the category includes split sentences and indeterminate sentences. Beginning in 1991, "other" includes suspended and sealed sentences, deportation, imprisonment of 4 days or less, and no sentence.

Total regular	Type of sentence								Average sentence of imprisonment (in months) ^a	Average sentence to probation (in months) ^f	
	Imprisonment					Life sentences	Other ^g	Probation			Fine and other ^d
	Regular sentences ^b										
1 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 59 months	60 months and over								
X	308	360	140	53	NA	X	287	37	22.2	NA	
X	430	377	108	34	NA	X	369	20	18.7	NA	
X	471	452	161	44	NA	X	504	38	19.7	NA	
X	488	408	122	30	NA	X	411	23	18.6	NA	
X	541	451	152	43	NA	X	398	13	18.9	NA	
X	595	736	218	105	NA	X	471	11	21.9	NA	
X	473	671	328	187	NA	X	345	24	27.1	NA	
X	221	652	402	276	NA	X	312	6	35.2	NA	
X	108	789	358	331	NA	X	403	14	38.4	NA	
X	72	681	360	370	NA	X	411	16	41.3	NA	
X	47	648	360	402	NA	X	329	17	43.5	NA	
X	30	511	341	376	NA	X	250	13	45.8	NA	
X	16	326	248	842	NA	X	220	2	66.0	NA	
X	25	167	141	1,018	NA	X	282	8	69.4	NA	
X	43	126	95	887	NA	X	224	3	74.2	NA	
X	33	145	148	906	NA	X	271	3	72.8	NA	
X	42	126	105	985	NA	X	252	5	74.0	NA	
X	38	129	106	900	NA	X	217	13	70.5	NA	
X	39	144	113	789	NA	X	304	17	70.1	NA	
X	28	142	157	749	NA	X	309	23	63.7	NA	
X	53	186	197	821	NA	X	480	18	60.3	NA	
X	85	154	276	757	NA	X	589	13	61.3	NA	
X	83	139	245	713	NA	X	620	22	62.0	NA	
X	93	141	293	841	NA	X	728	33	64.4	NA	
X	110	179	500	892	NA	X	1,110	18	63.7	NA	
X	101	166	276	740	NA	X	1,156	22	64.8	NA	
X	249	300	428	857	NA	X	1,258	70	58.5	NA	
X	882	396	789	983	NA	X	2,068	130	46.4	NA	
X	1,445	744	1,343	1,565	NA	X	2,591	126	45.5	NA	
X	1,547	792	1,390	1,396	NA	X	3,039	81	43.7	NA	
X	1,366	706	1,441	1,374	NA	X	3,209	55	45.3	NA	
X	1,221	790	1,544	1,484	NA	X	2,927	75	47.6	NA	
X	1,505	886	1,366	1,466	NA	X	2,324	88	47.3	NA	
3,605	885	623	956	1,141	NA	514	1,630	68	51.3	38.6	
2,820	369	614	868	969	NA	821	1,379	47	50.8	37.8	
2,547	281	565	792	909	NA	932	1,232	38	54.5	38.7	
2,865	403	578	748	1,136	NA	991	1,371	119	55.5	36.6	
3,516	383	729	966	1,438	NA	1,070	1,617	133	61.4	34.1	
4,150	447	890	1,011	1,802	NA	1,299	1,893	148	63.8	33.7	
4,306	354	845	1,173	1,934	NA	1,450	1,584	119	65.7	43.2	
5,316	498	1,103	1,463	2,252	NA	1,598	2,182	105	64.8	36.1	
6,601	506	1,271	1,808	3,016	NA	1,551	2,353	259	70.0	38.7	
8,188	613	1,491	2,049	4,035	NA	1,719	2,680	112	73.0	39.9	
8,560	708	1,466	1,577	4,809	NA	1,423	3,042	137	78.0	33.4	
10,838	1,270	2,343	1,844	5,381	NA	788	2,353	155	73.8	32.6	
13,462	1,490	3,047	1,801	7,124	NA	376	2,135	215	79.3	32.3	
14,286	1,687	2,828	3,063	6,708	34	61	1,896	68	95.7	53.4	
14,829	1,668	3,168	3,198	6,795	59	144	1,950	218	87.5	39.1	
16,247	1,933	3,426	3,934	6,954	158	143	1,812	216	84.0	35.9	
15,130	1,836	3,074	3,798	6,422	238	255	1,908	73	84.3	34.4	

^aIncludes supervisory release, probation of 4 days or less, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, and no sentence.

^bFrom 1978-90, split sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences are not included in computing average sentence. Beginning in 1991, suspended and sealed sentences, deportation, imprisonment of 4 days or less, no sentence, life sentences, and death sentences are not included in computing average sentence.

^cFrom 1986-90, split sentences, indeterminate sentences, and Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing average sentence. 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.

^dDefendants charged in two or more cases that were terminated during this year are reported only once.

^eIncludes one death sentence.

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 5.38

Defendants convicted of drug offenses in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of drug, 1985-91, preliminary 1992

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants convicted							Preliminary 1992
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Drug offenses	82%	84%	85%	83%	83%	84%	84%	86%
Drug distribution	84	86	85	84	84	84	85	86
Continuing criminal enterprise	75	91	95	95	92	90	87	82
Importation	79	80	76	78	81	84	84	89
Manufacture	81	74	85	79	84	86	80	84
Possession and other	72	71	80	76	74	76	72	76
Type of drug								
Heroin or cocaine	84	86	86	84	85	85	80	83
Marijuana	77	78	82	80	79	81	85	86
Other ^a	82	84	85	82	83	82	83	87

Note: See Note, table 5.15. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Drug Case Processing, 1985-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, NCJ-144392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 5, Tables 7c and 7d. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana, and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Table 5.39

Offenders sentenced to prison for drug convictions in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of drug, 1985-91, preliminary 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of offenders incarcerated							Preliminary 1992
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Drug offenses	76%	77%	76%	79%	84%	86%	87%	88%
Drug distribution	82	83	86	88	92	91	90	91
Continuing criminal enterprise	91	98	98	98	94	98	93	96
Importation	84	83	81	84	89	91	88	90
Manufacture	86	79	80	89	94	89	90	88
Possession and other	43	42	28	22	27	35	39	37
Type of drug								
Heroin or cocaine	80	81	83	87	90	91	91	92
Marijuana	67	68	62	63	70	77	79	81
Other ^a	79	77	79	75	82	82	80	83

Note: See Note, table 5.15. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Drug Case Processing, 1985-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, NCJ-144392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 9, Tables 10c and 10d. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana, and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Table 5.40

Average length of prison sentences imposed for drug offenders in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of drug, 1985-91, preliminary 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Average length of imposed sentence (in months)							Preliminary 1992
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Drug offenses	58	62	68	71	75	81	86	82
Drug distribution	59	63	67	73	76	83	87	86
Continuing criminal enterprise	167	204	217	207	232	243	238	189
Importation	55	53	58	56	73	73	78	62
Manufacture	74	63	84	82	94	88	85	75
Possession and other	34	41	48	14	8	15	22	22
Type of drug								
Heroin or cocaine	62	64	72	77	80	89	96	96
Marijuana	46	49	50	47	50	48	51	46
Other ^a	66	75	80	80	96	97	100	85

Note: See Note, table 5.15. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Drug Case Processing, 1985-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, NCJ-144392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes both offenses involving controlled substances other than heroin, cocaine, or marijuana, and offenses involving unknown or various combinations of substances.

Table 5.41

Drug offenders sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Commission guidelines

By offender characteristics, mode of conviction, and drug offense, fiscal year 1994^a

	Total cases		Drug type													
			Powder cocaine		Crack cocaine		Heroin		Marijuana		Methamphetamine		LSD		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sex																
Male	14,697	88.0%	4,501	87.6%	3,184	88.7%	1,281	82.8%	4,372	90.3%	845	84.4%	189	88.7%	325	86.4%
Female	2,007	12.0	635	12.4	404	11.3	266	17.2	471	9.7	156	15.6	24	11.3	51	13.6
Race, ethnicity^b																
White	4,980	29.8	1,329	25.9	124	3.5	204	13.2	2,115	43.7	729	72.9	199	93.4	280	74.5
Black	5,556	33.3	1,527	29.7	3,242	90.4	510	33.0	196	4.1	16	1.6	6	2.8	59	15.7
Hispanic	5,854	35.1	2,200	42.8	210	5.9	756	48.9	2,472	51.1	200	20.0	3	1.4	13	3.5
Other ^c	309	1.9	80	1.6	12	0.3	76	4.9	57	1.2	55	5.5	5	2.3	24	6.4
Citizenship																
United States	11,980	72.2	3,419	67.0	3,313	92.7	720	46.8	3,173	65.9	805	81.6	210	99.1	340	91.9
Non-United States	4,623	27.8	1,684	33.0	261	7.3	820	53.2	1,644	34.1	182	18.4	2	0.9	30	8.1
Mode of conviction																
Guilty plea	14,650	87.8	4,425	86.3	2,939	82.0	1,368	88.4	4,500	93.0	879	87.9	205	96.2	334	88.0
Trial	2,033	12.2	700	13.7	645	18.0	179	11.6	338	7.0	121	12.1	8	3.8	42	11.2
Drug offenses																
Drug trafficking	15,204	91.0	4,828	94.0	3,313	92.3	1,464	94.6	4,181	86.3	915	91.4	192	90.1	311	82.7
Protected locations ^d	330	2.0	79	1.5	150	4.2	19	1.2	47	1.0	14	1.4	14	6.6	7	1.9
Continuing criminal enterprise	107	0.6	43	0.8	20	0.6	16	1.0	18	0.4	6	0.6	2	0.9	2	0.5
Use of communication facility	198	1.2	99	1.9	27	0.8	24	1.6	24	0.5	17	1.7	2	0.9	5	1.3
Rent/manage drug establishment	56	0.3	12	0.2	15	0.4	3	0.2	15	0.3	8	0.8	0	X	3	0.8
Possession	809	4.8	75	1.5	63	1.8	21	1.4	558	11.5	41	4.1	3	1.4	48	12.8

Note: See Note, table 5.30. Of the 39,971 guideline cases, 16,870 were sentenced under drug offense guidelines. Data are provided for 16,707 drug offense cases; some of these cases are excluded from the table due to missing information.

^dOffenses occurring near designated protected locations such as schools or playgrounds.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bThe Hispanic category includes both black and white Hispanics.

^cIncludes Native Americans, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1995), pp. 105, 107, 108; p. 111, Table 50. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.42

Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By type of case, 1975-94

	Total	U.S. Government cases		Private cases	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1975	1,487	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	1,267	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	752	98	13.0	654	87.0
1989	738	99	13.4	639	86.6
1990	542	90	16.6	452	83.4
1991	743	93	12.5	650	87.5
1992	566	85	15.0	481	84.9
1993	724	86	11.9	638	88.1
1994	729	71	9.7	658	90.3

Note: U.S. Government cases include both civil and criminal filings, and include cases where the Government was a plaintiff or a defendant. Data for 1975-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 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*, 1984, p. 151; 1987, pp. 178, 257; 1988, pp. 181, 260; 1989, pp. 177, 258; 1990, pp. 137, 187; 1991, pp. 190, 243; 1992, pp. 179, 250; 1993, pp. A1-55, A53; 1994, Tables C-2, D-2 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.43

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1993

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending Sept. 30, 1993			Indicted or first appearance during year ending Sept. 30, 1993			Convicted and sentenced during year ending Sept. 30, 1993		
	Total defendants	Arrest to Indict- ment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	6,943	6,505	93.7%	57,264	51,960	90.7%	50,522	19,421	38.4%
District of Columbia	346	346	100.0	688	559	81.3	538	28	5.2
First Circuit	634	624	98.4	1,487	1,273	85.6	1,337	477	35.7
Maine	75	74	98.7	167	161	96.4	158	12	7.6
Massachusetts	181	181	100.0	499	305	61.1	465	279	60.0
New Hampshire	8	8	100.0	127	127	100.0	119	3	2.5
Rhode Island	19	18	94.7	127	121	95.3	117	72	61.5
Puerto Rico	351	343	97.7	567	559	98.6	478	111	23.2
Second Circuit	215	203	94.4	4,574	3,828	83.7	4,310	2,150	49.9
Connecticut	80	74	92.5	339	333	98.2	320	49	15.3
New York:									
Northern	46	45	97.8	502	497	99.0	488	186	38.1
Eastern	1	1	100.0	1,803	1,304	72.3	1,723	1,641	95.2
Southern	8	7	87.5	1,332	1,112	83.5	1,210	234	19.3
Western	10	7	70.0	440	428	97.3	418	34	8.1
Vermont	70	69	98.6	158	154	97.5	151	6	4.0
Third Circuit	931	868	93.2	3,530	3,374	95.6	3,140	416	13.2
Delaware	21	19	90.5	96	93	96.9	81	13	16.0
New Jersey	413	399	96.6	1,052	1,038	98.7	909	55	6.1
Pennsylvania:									
Eastern	130	122	93.8	1,203	1,162	96.6	1,148	91	7.9
Middle	40	38	95.0	412	369	89.6	363	79	21.8
Western	35	34	97.1	390	387	99.2	360	45	12.5
Virgin Islands	292	256	87.7	377	325	86.2	279	133	47.7
Fourth Circuit	841	773	91.9	7,106	7,008	98.6	6,156	1,506	24.5
Maryland	71	70	98.6	788	776	98.5	666	148	22.2
North Carolina:									
Eastern	71	62	87.3	811	810	99.9	709	288	40.6
Middle	90	90	100.0	473	471	99.6	398	18	4.5
Western	77	67	87.0	764	745	97.5	687	78	11.4
South Carolina	161	160	99.4	1,151	1,133	98.4	1,012	155	15.3
Virginia:									
Eastern	176	149	84.7	2,038	2,022	99.2	1,696	765	45.1
Western	74	62	83.8	386	369	95.6	340	33	9.7
West Virginia:									
Northern	6	5	83.3	240	238	99.2	213	6	2.8
Southern	115	108	93.9	455	444	97.6	435	15	3.4
Fifth Circuit	493	449	91.1	7,028	6,338	90.2	6,259	2,193	35.0
Louisiana:									
Eastern	151	133	88.1	562	534	95.0	524	62	11.8
Middle	6	6	100.0	77	77	100.0	75	1	1.3
Western	0	X	X	376	350	93.1	331	319	96.4
Mississippi:									
Northern	0	X	X	177	174	98.3	165	9	5.5
Southern	38	29	76.3	411	386	93.9	371	17	5.1
Texas:									
Northern	242	229	94.6	1,147	1,129	98.4	1,072	97	9.0
Eastern	40	36	90.0	521	494	94.8	455	177	38.9
Southern	14	14	100.0	1,833	1,534	83.7	1,601	740	46.2
Western	2	2	100.0	1,924	1,660	86.3	1,705	771	45.2
Sixth Circuit	537	484	90.1	4,928	4,336	88.0	4,416	844	19.1
Kentucky:									
Eastern	101	94	93.1	419	383	91.4	360	23	6.4
Western	40	39	97.5	503	488	97.0	460	71	15.4
Michigan:									
Eastern	0	X	X	1,124	870	77.4	995	67	6.7
Western	0	X	X	245	197	80.4	207	207	100.0
Ohio:									
Northern	158	127	80.4	725	681	93.9	689	117	17.0
Southern	30	24	80.0	570	434	76.1	522	159	30.5
Tennessee:									
Eastern	106	102	96.2	610	568	93.1	534	84	15.7
Middle	55	55	100.0	280	280	100.0	231	105	45.5
Western	47	43	91.5	452	435	96.2	418	11	2.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.43

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1993—Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending Sept. 30, 1993			Indicted or first appearance during year ending Sept. 30, 1993			Convicted and sentenced during year ending Sept. 30, 1993		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indict- ment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appearance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Seventh Circuit	496	428	86.3%	2,963	2,719	91.8%	2,696	1,491	55.3%
Illinois:									
Northern	277	216	78.0	985	828	84.1	924	920	99.6
Central	12	10	83.3	359	339	94.4	302	207	68.5
Southern	17	12	70.6	382	324	84.8	349	76	21.8
Indiana:									
Northern	35	35	100.0	362	359	99.2	313	46	14.7
Southern	57	57	100.0	311	310	99.7	298	171	57.4
Wisconsin:									
Eastern	86	86	100.0	392	388	99.0	353	62	17.6
Western	12	12	100.0	172	171	99.4	157	9	5.7
Eighth Circuit	312	299	95.8	2,959	2,778	93.9	2,635	780	29.6
Arkansas:									
Eastern	4	3	75.0	290	267	92.1	252	17	6.7
Western	25	25	100.0	242	242	100.0	196	192	98.0
Iowa:									
Northern	42	42	100.0	155	143	92.3	138	37	26.8
Southern	18	14	77.8	157	156	99.4	126	11	8.7
Minnesota	21	21	100.0	432	398	92.1	404	153	37.9
Missouri:									
Eastern	110	106	96.4	420	415	98.8	379	39	10.3
Western	29	29	100.0	566	524	92.6	524	105	20.0
Nebraska	4	4	100.0	308	268	87.0	274	131	47.8
North Dakota	37	35	94.6	160	158	98.8	148	70	47.3
South Dakota	22	20	90.9	229	207	90.4	194	25	12.9
Ninth Circuit	880	847	96.3	11,792	10,457	88.7	10,171	6,072	59.7
Alaska	16	10	62.5	263	258	98.1	203	69	34.0
Arizona	71	67	94.4	1,822	1,744	95.7	1,607	709	44.1
California:									
Northern	4	3	75.0	783	366	46.7	689	423	61.4
Eastern	2	NA	X	754	628	83.3	675	268	39.7
Central	1	NA	X	1,406	1,199	85.3	1,302	744	57.1
Southern	66	66	100.0	2,290	2,019	88.2	2,150	2,132	99.2
Hawaii	137	137	100.0	1,393	1,388	99.6	921	770	83.6
Idaho	24	24	100.0	107	106	99.1	82	29	35.4
Montana	38	38	100.0	280	275	98.2	209	21	10.0
Nevada	223	213	95.5	591	586	99.2	492	46	9.3
Oregon	7	6	85.7	607	480	79.1	546	42	7.7
Washington:									
Eastern	120	117	97.5	391	352	90.0	309	233	75.4
Western	145	141	97.2	971	922	95.0	872	557	63.9
Guam	19	19	100.0	120	120	100.0	102	24	23.5
Northern Marianas	7	6	85.7	14	14	100.0	12	5	41.7
Tenth Circuit	473	443	93.7	3,222	2,888	89.6	2,604	1,313	50.4
Colorado	166	155	93.4	594	536	90.2	466	146	31.3
Kansas	105	104	99.0	403	400	99.3	347	35	10.1
New Mexico	113	99	87.6	899	75	78.4	691	602	87.1
Oklahoma:									
Northern	10	9	90.0	212	208	98.1	181	6	3.3
Eastern	10	10	100.0	70	70	100.0	52	2	3.8
Western	20	20	100.0	518	476	91.9	394	341	86.5
Utah	48	46	95.8	342	323	94.4	303	63	20.8
Wyoming	1	NA	X	184	170	92.4	170	118	69.4
Eleventh Circuit	785	741	94.4	6,987	6,402	91.6	6,260	2,151	34.4
Alabama:									
Northern	43	42	97.7	348	341	98.0	314	279	88.9
Middle	40	39	97.5	346	344	99.4	295	10	3.4
Southern	44	41	93.2	479	468	97.7	446	44	9.9
Florida:									
Northern	6	3	50.0	540	536	99.3	482	65	13.5
Middle	181	155	85.6	1,484	1,469	99.0	1,389	67	4.8
Southern	216	210	97.2	1,810	1,526	84.3	1,600	430	26.9
Georgia:									
Northern	133	133	100.0	898	714	79.5	766	760	99.2
Middle	15	14	93.3	611	543	88.9	544	324	59.6
Southern	107	104	97.2	471	461	97.9	424	172	40.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.43

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1993--Continued

Note: These data are computed only for the respective time intervals actually begun and terminated during the year ending Sept. 30, 1993. 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)). An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. attorney.

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, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), Table D-11.

Table 5.44

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, fiscal year 1994

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	17,771	10,473	4,758	1,701	1,274	2,379	313	48	7,298	3,201	1,281	891	1,573	269	83
District of Columbia	309	166	105	19	15	25	2	0	143	41	15	34	44	5	4
First Circuit	688	466	153	59	69	165	19	1	222	82	30	28	70	8	4
Maine	44	27	5	7	4	10	1	0	17	4	5	3	5	0	0
Massachusetts	346	273	92	31	40	100	9	1	73	25	7	7	25	6	3
New Hampshire	68	53	15	4	8	20	6	0	15	8	0	2	5	0	0
Rhode Island	87	59	15	12	9	22	1	0	28	1	4	5	16	2	0
Puerto Rico	143	54	26	5	8	13	2	0	89	44	14	11	19	0	1
Second Circuit	1,480	961	386	135	127	273	35	5	519	187	61	58	146	42	25
Connecticut	179	124	48	20	18	34	4	0	55	24	9	4	15	3	0
New York:															
Northern	90	63	11	14	10	25	3	0	27	2	3	9	9	3	1
Eastern	500	286	138	36	28	75	8	1	214	71	30	24	62	14	13
Southern	549	394	151	56	58	109	16	4	155	52	14	19	44	17	9
Western	82	46	13	4	10	15	4	0	36	15	3	2	11	3	2
Vermont	80	48	25	5	3	15	0	0	32	23	2	0	5	2	0
Third Circuit	1,472	1,020	371	173	129	297	46	4	452	173	62	52	136	19	10
Delaware	68	46	12	8	5	15	6	0	22	14	3	1	3	1	0
New Jersey	323	224	91	35	19	58	19	2	99	35	7	4	37	8	8
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern	550	435	148	79	54	135	18	1	115	16	13	26	51	7	2
Middle	236	138	53	27	23	34	0	1	98	65	14	8	10	1	0
Western	215	149	57	20	25	45	2	0	66	23	10	5	26	2	0
Virgin Islands	80	28	10	4	3	10	1	0	52	20	15	8	9	0	0
Fourth Circuit	1,816	1,053	582	171	114	161	22	3	763	394	138	80	136	9	6
Maryland	219	132	49	24	19	33	5	2	87	36	12	8	23	3	5
North Carolina:															
Eastern	127	66	45	4	5	10	2	0	61	20	13	13	14	1	0
Middle	128	37	16	7	1	10	2	1	91	36	21	12	21	1	0
Western	175	90	76	3	4	7	0	0	85	47	14	9	14	1	0
South Carolina	330	243	108	41	38	52	4	0	87	45	12	12	18	0	0
Virginia:															
Eastern	484	263	156	53	27	25	2	0	221	139	40	14	25	2	1
Western	133	73	37	19	10	7	0	0	60	35	10	3	12	0	0
West Virginia:															
Northern	92	68	43	10	2	12	1	0	24	8	7	3	5	1	0
Southern	128	81	52	10	8	5	6	0	47	28	9	6	4	0	0
Fifth Circuit	2,631	1,550	870	275	156	225	21	3	1,081	594	198	106	150	26	7
Louisiana:															
Eastern	195	140	76	35	14	14	1	0	55	25	16	9	3	2	0
Middle	32	20	6	9	2	3	0	0	12	3	4	0	4	1	0
Western	147	114	48	27	19	17	2	1	33	2	13	6	12	0	0
Mississippi:															
Northern	100	61	26	12	12	10	0	1	39	20	8	3	8	0	0
Southern	195	141	63	33	17	28	0	0	54	25	12	5	10	2	0
Texas:															
Northern	416	233	116	42	22	45	8	0	183	81	30	25	35	11	1
Eastern	237	148	86	18	19	25	0	0	89	36	20	13	19	1	0
Southern	898	500	336	65	29	61	8	1	398	277	51	21	40	6	3
Western	411	193	113	34	22	22	2	0	218	125	44	24	19	3	3
Sixth Circuit	1,443	882	380	155	107	216	21	3	561	223	110	70	124	31	3
Kentucky:															
Eastern	140	68	33	16	6	11	2	0	72	34	15	13	8	1	1
Western	111	64	22	15	14	12	1	0	47	23	10	6	8	0	0
Michigan:															
Eastern	246	148	27	22	22	66	10	1	98	17	18	14	39	9	1
Western	90	42	21	3	5	12	1	0	48	17	11	2	15	3	0
Ohio:															
Northern	210	142	62	21	14	42	2	1	68	21	11	7	25	4	0
Southern	208	158	105	17	9	23	3	1	50	31	3	7	5	4	0
Tennessee:															
Eastern	135	78	31	24	12	11	0	0	57	31	18	4	2	1	1
Middle	125	88	39	16	9	22	2	0	37	15	7	3	7	5	0
Western	178	94	40	21	16	17	0	0	84	34	17	14	15	4	0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.44

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, fiscal year 1994—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	971	600	249	106	88	142	12	3	371	146	68	56	81	17	1
Illinois:															
Northern	380	251	80	41	40	79	8	3	129	40	13	25	43	7	1
Central	117	87	52	15	11	9	0	0	30	10	8	5	7	0	0
Southern	136	44	26	5	4	9	0	0	92	47	15	13	12	5	0
Indiana:															
Northern	94	47	26	5	4	11	1	0	47	25	7	1	12	2	0
Southern	114	73	40	11	8	12	2	0	41	19	13	3	4	2	0
Wisconsin:															
Eastern	71	48	15	10	6	16	1	0	23	2	8	9	3	1	0
Western	59	50	10	19	15	6	0	0	9	3	4	2	0	0	0
Eighth Circuit	1,273	816	362	156	120	153	22	3	457	196	79	65	100	15	2
Arkansas:															
Eastern	221	160	72	37	28	22	1	0	61	45	12	2	2	0	0
Western	109	85	38	26	13	8	0	0	24	10	7	4	3	0	0
Iowa:															
Northern	58	25	12	5	5	1	2	0	33	7	7	7	9	3	0
Southern	119	62	32	10	9	8	3	0	57	35	5	2	15	0	0
Minnesota:															
Northern	128	80	32	4	6	23	12	3	48	8	4	6	25	5	0
Missouri:															
Eastern	224	165	71	34	22	35	3	0	59	10	13	16	16	3	1
Western	143	100	40	16	21	23	0	0	43	15	6	9	11	1	1
Nebraska:															
Northern	130	88	43	15	11	18	1	0	42	18	9	3	10	2	0
North Dakota:															
Northern	48	15	9	0	1	5	0	0	33	19	3	7	4	0	0
South Dakota:															
Northern	93	36	13	9	4	10	0	0	57	29	13	9	5	1	0
Ninth Circuit	2,331	1,073	404	149	131	300	71	18	1,258	545	235	158	258	51	11
Alaska:															
Northern	43	23	1	5	5	10	1	1	20	2	3	7	8	0	0
Arizona:															
Northern	328	106	47	27	14	16	2	0	222	136	27	24	27	6	2
California:															
Northern	200	121	25	16	13	44	17	6	79	22	13	5	33	5	1
Eastern	124	56	11	6	10	23	6	0	68	23	11	10	20	4	0
Central	535	280	85	36	31	93	29	6	255	76	38	42	73	22	4
Southern	231	45	13	5	6	17	4	0	186	90	53	17	24	1	1
Hawaii:															
Northern	81	33	6	5	7	12	2	1	48	23	8	3	10	4	0
Idaho:															
Northern	31	8	1	2	0	4	0	1	23	9	4	3	7	0	0
Montana:															
Northern	81	31	11	3	9	8	0	0	50	17	17	7	7	1	1
Nevada:															
Northern	184	113	62	16	12	20	1	2	71	13	17	16	20	3	2
Oregon:															
Northern	170	82	41	10	10	19	2	0	88	57	17	4	7	3	0
Washington:															
Eastern	136	63	48	5	0	6	3	1	73	46	11	7	9	0	0
Western	162	103	51	12	13	25	2	0	59	24	13	11	10	1	0
Guam:															
Northern	19	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	16	7	3	2	3	1	0
Northern Marianas:															
Northern	6	6	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	1,152	604	229	84	81	184	25	1	548	316	79	55	77	19	2
Colorado:															
Northern	257	157	74	13	20	44	5	1	100	68	11	9	8	4	0
Kansas:															
Northern	220	120	48	15	13	39	5	0	100	51	13	12	18	5	1
New Mexico:															
Northern	194	72	36	7	5	21	3	0	122	78	20	14	8	1	1
Oklahoma:															
Northern	135	76	28	17	14	17	0	0	59	32	14	3	9	1	0
Eastern	41	20	7	4	4	5	0	0	21	14	3	1	2	1	0
Western	160	94	23	23	20	25	3	0	66	39	2	7	16	2	0
Utah:															
Northern	79	34	9	4	4	11	6	0	45	9	15	5	13	3	0
Wyoming:															
Northern	66	31	4	1	1	22	3	0	35	25	1	4	3	2	0
Eleventh Circuit	2,205	1,282	667	219	137	238	17	4	923	304	206	127	251	27	8
Alabama:															
Northern	248	196	96	40	26	32	2	0	52	16	13	6	16	1	0
Middle	129	86	45	18	5	16	0	2	43	22	9	3	6	3	0
Southern	91	38	20	10	1	6	1	0	53	19	17	8	9	0	0
Florida:															
Northern	170	83	53	6	12	12	0	0	87	19	29	16	22	1	0
Middle	322	201	109	30	22	37	3	0	121	31	20	15	47	4	4
Southern	642	329	171	52	37	63	5	1	313	67	77	58	99	8	4
Georgia:															
Northern	390	216	94	33	25	58	5	1	174	81	25	14	44	10	0
Middle	108	57	30	11	4	11	1	0	51	35	8	2	6	0	0
Southern	105	76	49	19	5	3	0	0	29	14	8	5	2	0	0

Note: This table includes trials conducted by district and appellate judges only. Trials conducted by magistrates are excluded. Includes trials of miscellaneous cases, 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), Table C-8.

Table 5.45

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By method of disposition, and circuit and district, fiscal year 1994

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	59,625	5.4	8,669	5.7	45,429	5.2	1,037	0.1	4,490	9.1
District of Columbia	656	6.4	72	6.3	459	5.9	5	B	120	12.4
First Circuit	1,546	7.0	225	7.8	1,178	6.6	21	11.7	122	9.1
Maine	161	6.2	16	12.3	133	5.9	0	X	12	10.1
Massachusetts	442	9.6	23	6.9	371	9.5	17	11.7	31	10.0
New Hampshire	107	6.7	22	6.7	78	5.8	1	B	6	B
Rhode Island	127	6.7	8	B	100	5.9	2	B	17	9.8
Puerto Rico	709	6.4	156	7.9	496	5.5	1	B	56	8.5
Second Circuit	4,440	8.1	296	14.5	3,847	7.3	15	14.8	282	14.6
Connecticut	315	6.0	33	12.5	250	5.4	2	B	30	9.0
New York:										
Northern	498	3.3	45	12.0	433	2.9	0	X	20	9.2
Eastern	1,671	8.7	86	15.7	1,474	8.0	6	B	105	14.3
Southern	1,392	9.6	93	14.0	1,193	8.4	5	B	101	16.9
Western	456	6.7	34	23.6	404	5.9	1	B	17	15.5
Vermont	108	10.9	5	B	93	9.7	1	B	9	B
Third Circuit	3,332	6.4	455	6.2	2,565	6.1	15	3.9	297	9.6
Delaware	121	4.1	14	4.5	88	3.4	2	B	17	10.7
New Jersey	932	7.0	142	8.8	729	6.2	2	B	59	14.3
Pennsylvania:										
Eastern	1,052	8.0	58	7.8	865	7.8	9	B	120	9.8
Middle	375	6.1	52	5.5	307	6.0	1	B	15	12.5
Western	418	4.9	80	3.4	291	5.2	0	X	47	6.6
Virgin Islands	434	3.6	109	7.7	285	0.8	1	B	39	6.6
Fourth Circuit	7,330	4.7	1,188	3.3	5,448	4.8	218	0.1	476	7.7
Maryland	679	5.3	128	4.5	487	5.0	7	B	57	12.0
North Carolina:										
Eastern	980	3.2	97	3.4	833	3.0	15	0.1	35	7.4
Middle	361	5.4	48	5.4	257	5.3	1	B	55	5.7
Western	885	10.3	84	14.6	740	10.2	2	B	59	9.0
South Carolina	1,011	6.4	255	5.1	705	6.5	2	B	49	8.4
Virginia:										
Eastern	2,285	2.0	416	0.1	1,577	2.3	186	0.1	106	5.5
Western	555	8.6	68	5.2	406	8.6	5	B	76	10.7
West Virginia:										
Northern	202	8.1	49	10.2	134	7.2	0	X	19	15.9
Southern	372	5.1	43	6.5	309	5.0	0	X	20	8.5
Fifth Circuit	7,055	5.1	824	5.7	5,572	4.8	57	6.2	602	8.9
Louisiana:										
Eastern	431	5.4	21	4.5	368	5.0	2	B	40	9.3
Middle	59	4.2	8	B	45	3.7	0	X	6	B
Western	373	5.1	49	5.6	291	4.9	6	B	27	8.6
Mississippi:										
Northern	218	6.6	18	7.8	173	6.0	0	X	27	9.8
Southern	344	5.7	66	7.3	245	5.5	5	B	28	6.8
Texas:										
Northern	1,049	5.6	83	8.7	834	5.1	6	B	126	9.4
Eastern	531	5.9	102	4.8	368	5.7	1	B	60	8.3
Southern	2,112	4.9	295	6.0	1,669	4.6	15	6.2	133	9.8
Western	1,938	4.7	182	4.0	1,579	4.5	22	5.7	155	8.3
Sixth Circuit	4,704	6.3	587	8.3	3,719	5.9	62	5.0	336	9.5
Kentucky:										
Eastern	393	5.2	38	6.1	315	4.8	1	B	39	6.9
Western	552	3.8	101	2.8	400	3.8	27	2.0	24	8.3
Michigan:										
Eastern	1,004	7.9	116	10.7	811	7.4	17	20.6	60	9.7
Western	385	7.0	48	7.0	290	6.6	3	B	44	9.6
Ohio:										
Northern	653	5.5	37	14.7	578	5.3	4	B	34	8.1
Southern	476	5.8	27	4.7	424	5.7	3	B	22	10.5
Tennessee:										
Eastern	462	6.2	82	14.9	324	5.3	2	B	54	8.0
Middle	282	6.7	46	6.1	204	6.2	2	B	30	9.8
Western	497	9.3	92	12.9	373	8.5	3	B	29	11.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.45

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By method of disposition, and circuit and district, fiscal year 1994—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	2,486	6.7	265	6.2	1,963	6.3	18	8.7	240	10.6
Illinois:										
Northern	908	9.2	49	10.5	747	8.3	10	8.9	102	13.5
Central	289	6.6	30	7.3	231	6.4	1	B	27	8.2
Southern	297	7.3	51	6.3	202	7.1	1	B	43	8.8
Indiana:										
Northern	261	6.7	35	9.4	200	5.7	0	X	25	13.1
Southern	351	4.5	74	5.6	260	4.2	1	B	16	7.4
Wisconsin:										
Eastern	261	5.1	17	6.0	227	5.0	3	B	14	6.2
Western	119	4.3	9	B	96	3.8	2	B	12	4.7
Eighth Circuit	2,880	6.3	324	5.2	2,254	6.1	16	8.7	286	8.3
Arkansas:										
Eastern	301	6.0	37	3.3	220	6.0	6	B	38	10.2
Western	166	4.6	20	2.8	130	4.3	0	X	16	5.5
Iowa:										
Northern	182	7.9	4	B	144	7.3	1	B	33	8.5
Southern	133	5.0	10	3.8	99	4.9	0	X	24	8.5
Minnesota:										
Northern	445	6.6	25	5.3	375	6.4	0	X	45	8.2
Missouri:										
Eastern	440	6.6	32	4.1	360	6.4	0	X	48	8.5
Western	535	6.9	122	7.1	382	6.6	2	B	29	9.3
Nebraska:										
Northern	269	8.3	13	7.6	244	8.3	0	X	12	8.8
South Dakota	135	4.1	10	4.6	108	3.4	2	B	15	7.0
South Dakota	274	5.1	51	4.8	192	4.9	5	B	26	7.7
Ninth Circuit	13,701	4.8	2,967	5.1	9,990	4.6	108	3.7	636	9.6
Alaska:										
Northern	217	3.8	49	2.3	150	4.2	3	B	15	8.5
Arizona	1,643	5.9	202	9.8	1,338	5.4	6	B	97	10.4
California:										
Northern	769	7.4	87	8.5	630	7.1	13	8.5	39	11.2
Eastern	833	4.9	94	4.6	702	4.8	9	B	28	11.8
Central	1,540	5.8	102	4.4	1,239	5.4	18	5.6	181	10.0
Southern	2,512	4.2	155	6.2	2,325	4.1	5	B	27	8.4
Hawaii:										
Northern	2,893	1.6	1,729	5.0	1,139	0.7	2	B	23	12.7
Idaho:										
Northern	161	5.3	29	3.6	89	6.5	25	3.0	18	8.6
Montana:										
Northern	313	6.6	55	7.2	198	6.2	2	B	58	8.2
Nevada:										
Northern	506	7.8	49	11.6	393	7.1	1	B	63	10.1
Oregon:										
Northern	586	5.8	69	6.7	475	5.4	6	B	36	9.8
Washington:										
Eastern	378	4.0	100	3.0	263	4.2	3	B	12	6.4
Western	1,168	3.4	197	2.7	931	3.4	15	2.4	25	7.9
Guam:										
Northern	170	4.3	43	2.4	113	4.4	0	X	14	4.3
Northern Marianas:										
Northern	12	1.5	7	B	5	B	0	X	0	X
Tenth Circuit	3,155	4.9	670	4.0	2,231	4.8	27	6.2	227	8.1
Colorado:										
Northern	421	4.7	82	5.8	303	4.1	1	B	35	9.1
Kansas	428	6.4	76	3.7	298	6.4	6	B	48	11.6
New Mexico	872	5.1	186	4.5	661	5.2	2	B	23	6.0
Oklahoma:										
Northern	211	5.5	31	5.8	158	4.9	0	X	22	7.1
Eastern	56	4.0	7	B	40	3.9	0	X	9	B
Western	627	2.4	183	0.5	401	2.7	6	B	37	7.6
Utah:										
Northern	408	7.7	97	8.8	257	6.8	10	6.8	44	8.9
Wyoming:										
Northern	132	5.1	8	B	113	4.6	2	B	9	B
Eleventh Circuit	8,340	4.8	796	9.7	6,203	4.6	475	0.1	866	8.0
Alabama:										
Northern	532	2.9	50	3.8	408	2.0	5	B	69	5.6
Middle	364	4.8	74	3.7	232	4.8	4	B	54	5.2
Southern	364	6.1	54	15.9	264	5.7	1	B	45	6.1
Florida:										
Northern	482	4.5	32	4.1	378	4.5	3	B	69	5.1
Middle	1,404	6.6	120	22.9	1,119	6.1	2	B	163	8.2
Southern	1,699	8.5	194	30.4	1,216	7.4	12	6.8	277	10.3
Georgia:										
Northern	1,120	5.3	112	8.9	864	4.7	29	0.1	115	10.4
Middle	1,852	0.1	61	15.3	1,335	0.1	414	0.1	42	9.6
Southern	523	4.7	99	5.3	387	4.3	5	B	32	7.1

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.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), Table D-6.

^aComputed on 10 or more defendants only.

Table 5.46

Felony convictions in State courts		
By offense, United States, 1992		
Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions	
	Number	Percent
All offenses	893,630	100%
Violent offenses	165,099	18.4
Murder/manslaughter ^a	12,548	1.4
Murder	9,079	1.0
Manslaughter ^b	3,469	0.4
Rape	21,655	2.4
Robbery	51,878	5.8
Armed	13,810	1.5
Unarmed	20,154	2.3
Unspecified	17,914	2.0
Aggravated assault	58,969	6.6
Other violent ^c	20,049	2.2
Property offenses	297,494	33.5
Burglary	114,630	12.9
Residential	16,649	1.9
Nonresidential	45,159	5.1
Unspecified	52,822	5.9
Larceny	119,000	13.4
Motor vehicle theft	19,332	2.2
Other theft ^d	99,668	11.2
Fraud/forgery ^e	63,864	7.2
Fraud ^f	30,245	3.4
Forgery	33,619	3.8
Drug offenses	280,232	31.3
Possession	109,426	12.2
Drug trafficking	170,806	19.1
Marijuana	16,376	1.8
Other	125,333	14.0
Unspecified	29,097	3.3
Weapons offenses	26,422	3.0
Other offenses^g	124,383	13.8

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, 1990, and 1992 were expanded to include 300 counties selected to be nationally representative. All four 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 1992 accounted for about half of all crime reported to police and 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. Data specifying the conviction offense were available for 893,630 adult convicted felons. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 13.

^aManslaughter is 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 kidnapping.

^dIncludes a small number of convictions with unspecified offenses.

^eIncludes embezzlement.

^fComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 5.47

Felony convictions in State and Federal courts				
By offense, United States, 1990				
Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions			Federal felony convictions as percent of total
	Total	State	Federal	
All offenses	866,028	829,344	36,684	4.2%
Violent offenses	149,925	147,766	2,159	1.4
Murder/manslaughter ^a	11,028	10,895	133	1.2
Rape	18,165	18,024	141	0.8
Robbery	48,780	47,446	1,334	2.7
Aggravated assault	54,178	53,861	317	0.6
Other violent ^b	17,774	17,540	234	1.3
Property offenses	290,860	280,748	10,112	3.5
Burglary	109,846	109,750	96	0.1
Larceny ^c	114,923	113,094	1,829	1.6
Motor vehicle theft	21,333	21,065	268	1.3
Other theft	93,590	92,029	1,561	1.7
Fraud/forgery ^d	66,091	57,904	8,187	12.4
Fraud ^e	34,341	26,877	7,464	21.7
Forgery	31,750	31,027	723	2.3
Drug offenses	289,737	274,613	15,124	5.2
Possession	106,379	106,253	126	0.1
Trafficking	183,358	168,360	14,998	8.2
Weapons offenses	23,089	20,733	2,356	10.2
Other offenses^g	112,417	105,484	6,933	6.2

Note: State sentencing data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP), a biennial sample survey that collects detailed information on the sentences adult felons receive in State courts. Federal sentencing data are from the BJS Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJS), a program that collects annual comprehensive information about the processing of individuals and corporations by the Federal criminal justice system. The Federal offense categories have been designed to be as compatible as possible with offense categories used to collect data from the State courts. For methodology used to collect the Federal data, see Appendix 12. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 13.

^aDoes not include negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes embezzlement.

^eComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and immigration offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in the United States, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-149077 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1994), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 5.48

Felony offenders convicted in State courts

By offense, sex, race, and age, United States, 1992

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	893,630	100%	87%	13%	52%	47%	1%	9%	46%	31%	10%	3%	1%
Violent offenses	165,099	100	93	7	48	50	2	13	46	27	9	3	2
Murder ^a	12,548	100	90	10	41	58	1	18	46	23	9	3	1
Rape	21,655	100	98	2	66	30	4	6	38	33	13	6	4
Robbery	51,878	100	94	6	34	65	1	18	53	23	5	1	(b)
Aggravated assault	58,969	100	90	10	50	48	2	10	45	29	10	4	2
Other violent ^c	20,049	100	93	7	72	27	1	7	37	32	15	5	4
Property offenses	297,494	100	83	17	58	41	1	11	48	29	9	2	1
Burglary	114,630	100	95	5	60	39	1	14	52	26	7	1	(b)
Larceny ^d	119,000	100	81	19	57	42	1	12	46	29	10	2	1
Fraud ^e	63,864	100	62	38	57	42	1	4	45	35	12	3	1
Drug offenses	280,232	100	85	15	44	55	1	7	46	34	10	2	1
Possession	109,426	100	83	17	44	55	1	7	42	37	12	2	(b)
Trafficking	170,806	100	86	14	44	55	1	7	49	33	9	2	(b)
Weapons offenses	26,422	100	96	4	39	60	1	13	49	25	10	2	1
Other offenses ^f	124,383	100	90	10	64	34	2	7	41	34	13	4	1

Note: See Note, table 5.46. Data on sex were available for 87 percent of the estimated total of 893,630 convicted felons; figures on race for 62 percent; and figures on age for 80 percent. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^fComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

^cIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.

^dIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), p. 2, Table 1; p. 5, Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.49

Felony convictions in State courts

By offense and method of conviction, United States, 1992^a

Most serious conviction offense	Trial							
	Total		Jury		Bench		Guilty plea	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses	72,968	8%	37,593	4%	35,376	4%	820,662	92%
Violent offenses	25,336	15	16,680	10	8,656	5	139,765	85
Murder ^a	5,122	41	4,076	33	1,046	8	7,427	59
Rape	3,952	18	3,023	14	929	4	17,703	82
Robbery	6,085	12	3,860	8	2,225	4	45,794	88
Aggravated assault	7,462	13	4,409	8	3,053	5	51,507	87
Other violent ^c	2,716	14	1,312	7	1,404	7	17,333	86
Property offenses	16,154	5	7,473	2	8,681	3	281,340	95
Burglary	7,412	6	3,759	3	3,652	3	107,218	94
Larceny ^d	6,717	6	2,668	2	4,049	4	112,283	94
Fraud ^e	2,025	3	1,045	2	980	1	61,839	97
Drug offenses	21,230	8	8,567	3	12,663	5	259,001	92
Possession	9,876	9	1,839	2	8,039	7	99,548	91
Trafficking	11,352	7	6,728	4	4,624	3	159,453	93
Weapons offenses	2,331	9	1,205	5	1,126	4	24,091	91
Other offenses ^f	7,917	6	3,668	3	4,249	3	116,465	94

Note: See Note, table 5.46. Data on type of conviction were available for 79 percent of the estimated total of convicted felons. Table figures include estimates for cases missing a designation on type of conviction. Consequently, detail sums to the estimated total of 893,630 convicted felons. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^bIncludes forgery and embezzlement.

^fComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), p. 9, Table 9; p. 10, Table 10.

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.

Table 5.50

Felony sentences imposed by State courts

By offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Total	Percent of felons sentenced to:			
		Total	Incarceration		
			Prison	Jail	Probation
All offenses	100%	70%	44%	26%	30%
Violent offenses	100	81	60	21	19
Murder ^a	100	97	93	4	3
Rape	100	87	68	19	13
Robbery	100	88	74	14	12
Aggravated assault	100	72	44	28	28
Other violent ^b	100	68	39	29	32
Property offenses	100	66	42	24	34
Burglary	100	75	52	23	25
Larceny ^c	100	65	38	27	35
Fraud ^d	100	52	31	21	48
Drug offenses	100	70	42	28	30
Possession	100	62	33	29	38
Trafficking	100	75	48	27	25
Weapons offenses	100	66	40	26	34
Other offenses ^e	100	65	35	30	35

Note: See Note, table 5.46. Data on sentence type were available for 99 percent of the estimated total of 893,630 convicted felons. 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 13.

^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 vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 5.51

Felony convictions and sentences imposed by State and Federal courts

By offense, United States, 1990^a

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of convicted felony defendants											
	Felony convictions			Prison sentences			Jail sentences			Probation sentences		
	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	17.3	17.8	5.9	22.6	23.3	9.0	14.4	14.8	2.5	11.4	11.8	1.9
Murder/manslaughter ^b	1.3	1.3	0.4	2.5	2.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Rape	2.1	2.2	0.4	3.1	3.2	0.5	1.6	1.6	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.3
Robbery	5.6	5.7	3.6	9.0	9.2	6.5	3.8	3.9	0.3	1.9	2.0	0.2
Aggravated assault	6.3	6.5	0.9	6.1	6.4	0.9	6.8	7.1	0.9	6.0	6.2	0.7
Other violent ^c	2.0	2.1	0.6	1.9	1.9	0.6	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.3	2.4	0.5
Property offenses	33.6	33.9	27.6	31.8	32.8	12.0	30.4	30.3	35.6	39.2	38.6	55.0
Burglary	12.7	13.3	0.3	15.0	15.8	0.3	10.9	11.3	0.3	10.7	11.0	0.2
Larceny ^d	13.3	13.6	5.0	11.4	11.9	2.5	13.3	13.5	7.3	16.2	16.5	8.8
Motor vehicle theft	10.8	11.1	4.3	9.0	9.3	1.9	10.4	10.5	6.1	14.0	14.3	8.1
Other theft	2.5	2.5	0.7	2.4	2.5	0.6	2.9	2.9	1.2	2.1	2.2	0.8
Fraud/forgery ^e	7.6	7.0	22.3	5.4	5.2	9.2	6.2	5.5	28.0	12.3	11.1	46.0
Fraud ^f	4.0	3.2	20.3	2.2	1.9	8.5	3.4	2.7	25.3	7.1	5.9	41.9
Forgery	3.7	3.7	2.0	3.2	3.3	0.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	5.2	5.2	4.1
Drug offenses	33.5	33.1	41.2	33.1	31.6	61.6	37.1	37.7	20.0	31.0	31.6	15.0
Possession	12.3	12.8	0.3	9.3	9.8	0.1	14.5	14.9	0.6	15.1	15.6	0.6
Trafficking	21.2	20.3	40.9	23.8	21.8	61.5	22.7	22.8	19.4	16.0	16.0	14.4
Weapons offenses	2.7	2.5	6.4	2.3	2.1	6.6	2.6	2.4	7.9	3.3	3.2	5.1
Other offenses ^g	13.0	12.7	18.9	10.2	10.2	10.8	15.4	14.8	33.9	15.1	14.8	23.1

Note: See Note, table 5.47. In most States, the place of confinement is a local facility for a jail sentence and a State facility for a prison sentence. The Federal system has no equivalent to a local jail. To make Federal sentences more comparable to State sentences, Federal incarceration sentences of 1 year or less were considered jail sentences, and Federal sentences of more than 1 year were considered prison sentences. For methodology used to collect the Federal data, see Appendix 12. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 13.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

^bDoes not include negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.

^dIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^eIncludes embezzlement.

^fComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and immigration offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in the United States, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-149077 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1994), p. 3.

Table 5.52

Felony sentences imposed by State and Federal courts

By offense, United States, 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of felons sentenced to:				Straight probation
	Total	Incarceration		Jail	
	Total	Prison	Jail		
Violent offenses					
Murder/manslaughter^a					
State and Federal	100%	95%	91%	4%	5%
State	100	95	91	4	5
Federal	100	94	86	8	6
Rape					
State and Federal	100	86	67	19	14
State	100	86	67	19	14
Federal	100	83	67	16	17
Robbery					
State and Federal	100	90	74	16	10
State	100	90	73	17	10
Federal	100	99	97	2	1
Aggravated assault					
State and Federal	100	72	45	27	28
State	100	72	45	27	28
Federal	100	77	56	21	23
Other violent^b					
State and Federal	100	67	42	25	33
State	100	67	42	25	33
Federal	100	79	51	28	21
Property offenses					
Burglary					
State and Federal	100	75	54	21	25
State	100	75	54	21	25
Federal	100	84	60	24	16
Larceny^c					
State and Federal	100	64	39	25	36
State	100	65	40	25	35
Federal	100	56	27	29	44
Motor vehicle theft					
State and Federal	100	75	46	29	25
State	100	75	46	29	25
Federal	100	73	41	32	27
Other theft					
State and Federal	100	62	38	24	38
State	100	62	38	24	38
Federal	100	53	25	28	47
Fraud/forgery^d					
State and Federal	100	52	32	20	48
State	100	53	33	20	47
Federal	100	47	22	25	53
Fraud^d					
State and Federal	100	46	25	21	54
State	100	46	26	20	54
Federal	100	47	23	24	53
Forgery					
State and Federal	100	59	40	19	41
State	100	59	40	19	41
Federal	100	48	21	27	52
Drug offenses					
Possession					
State and Federal	100	64	35	29	36
State	100	64	35	29	36
Federal	100	53	21	32	47
Trafficking					
State and Federal	100	77	51	26	23
State	100	77	49	28	23
Federal	100	91	82	9	9

Note: See Notes, tables 5.47 and 5.51. For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most severe penalty imposed — prison being the most severe, followed by jail, then probation. Both State and Federal sentences included 1 or 2 percent not designated as prison, jail, or probation. The table classifies them under probation. For methodology used to collect the Federal data, see Appendix 12. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 13.

^aDoes not include negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes embezzlement.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in the United States, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-149077 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1994), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.53

Average maximum length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By offense, United States, 1992

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Total	Incarceration		Probation
	Total	Prison	Jail	Probation
Average sentence				
All offenses				
	53	79	7	47
Violent offenses				
Murder ^a	238	251	10	78
Rape	130	164	8	71
Robbery	101	117	11	62
Aggravated assault	56	87	7	45
Other violent ^b	55	88	6	52
Property offenses				
Burglary	45	67	7	47
Larceny ^c	56	76	8	55
Fraud ^d	34	53	7	43
	44	69	6	44
Drug offenses				
Possession	43	67	6	48
Trafficking	32	55	4	45
	50	72	8	51
Weapons offenses				
	36	55	6	38
Other offenses^e				
	32	53	6	42
Median sentence				
All offenses				
	24	48	5	36
Violent offenses				
Murder ^a	60	84	6	36
Rape	252	288	10	60
Robbery	72	108	6	60
Aggravated assault	66	84	9	60
Other violent ^b	24	60	6	36
	24	60	4	36
Property offenses				
Burglary	24	42	5	36
Larceny ^c	36	48	6	36
Fraud ^d	18	36	4	36
	24	36	3	36
Drug offenses				
Possession	24	48	5	36
Trafficking	12	36	3	36
	36	48	6	36
Weapons offenses				
	16	36	4	24
Other offenses^e				
	12	28	4	36

Note: See Notes, tables 5.46 and 5.50. 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 96 percent of cases for which sentence type was known. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^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 vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.54

Average maximum length of felony sentences imposed by State and Federal courts

By offense, United States, 1990

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Mean maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Incarceration			Straight probation
	Total	Prison	Jail	
Violent offenses				
Murder/manslaughter ^a				
State and Federal	232	241	22	60
State	233	243	37	67
Federal	135	146	8	57
Rape				
State and Federal	128	160	10	58
State	128	160	11	61
Federal	81	98	8	53
Robbery				
State and Federal	97	115	10	50
State	97	115	12	50
Federal	101	102	8	49
Aggravated assault				
State and Federal	52	78	8	39
State	52	78	9	43
Federal	40	52	7	33
Other violent ^b				
State and Federal	57	85	8	42
State	57	85	7	45
Federal	69	102	8	40
Property offenses				
Burglary				
State and Federal	61	80	8	49
State	61	80	9	48
Federal	35	46	7	49
Larceny ^c				
State and Federal	33	49	7	40
State	33	49	7	41
Federal	22	38	7	39
Motor vehicle theft				
State and Federal	39	60	7	45
State	39	60	6	51
Federal	28	44	8	40
Other theft				
State and Federal	32	46	8	39
State	32	46	8	40
Federal	21	36	7	39
Fraud/forgery ^d				
State and Federal	38	55	6	41
State	40	58	6	43
Federal	23	41	7	40
Fraud ^e				
State and Federal	31	50	6	41
State	33	52	6	41
Federal	24	42	7	40
Forgery				
State and Federal	44	60	7	41
State	44	61	7	46
Federal	18	32	7	38
Drug offenses				
Possession				
State and Federal	30	49	7	36
State	30	49	6	39
Federal	37	82	7	34
Trafficking				
State and Federal	55	75	9	44
State	52	74	10	44
Federal	83	92	8	45

Note: See Notes, tables 5.47 and 5.51. For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most severe penalty imposed -- prison being the most severe, followed by jail, then probation. Means exclude sentences to death or to life in prison. For methodology used to collect the Federal data, see Appendix 12. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 13.

^aDoes not include negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnapping.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes embezzlement.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in the United States, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-149077 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1994), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.55

Average sentence length and estimated time to be served in State and Federal prison

By offense, United States, 1990

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Average sentence ^a			Percent of sentence to be served ^{a,b}			Estimated time to be served ^c		
	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal
All offenses	75	75	79	40%	38%	85%	30	29	67
Violent offenses	119	119	100	45	44	85	53	52	85
Murder/manslaughter ^d	241	243	146	42	42	85	102	102	124
Rape	160	160	98	46	46	85	74	74	83
Robbery	115	115	102	45	43	85	51	49	87
Aggravated assault	78	78	52	45	45	85	35	35	44
Other violent ^e	85	85	102	44	43	85	37	37	87
Property offenses	64	65	41	36	35	85	23	23	35
Burglary	80	80	46	34	34	85	27	27	39
Larceny ^f	49	49	38	37	36	85	18	18	32
Motor vehicle theft	46	60	44	36	35	85	16	21	37
Other theft	60	46	36	37	36	85	22	17	31
Fraud/forgery ^g	55	58	41	38	34	85	21	20	35
Fraud ^h	50	52	42	44	34 ^h	85	22	18	36
Forgery	60	61	32	35	34 ^h	85	21	21	27
Drug offenses	66	66	92	38	33	85	25	22	78
Possession	75	49	92	36	29	85	27	14	70
Trafficking	49	74	82	35	35	85	17	26	78
Weapons offenses	52	50	65	52	47	85	27	24	55
Other offenses ⁱ	44	44	42	41	39	85	18	17	36

Note: See Notes, tables 5.47 and 5.52. For methodology used to collect the Federal data, see Appendix 12. For methodology used to collect the State data and definitions of offenses used for these tables, see Appendix 13.

^aDoes not include life or death sentences.

^bState estimates are derived from National Corrections Reporting Program data on first releases (sentences greater than 1 year) from State prisons in 1990. In calculating State estimates, allowance was made for jail time credited by the judge for time served prior to sentencing but no allowance could be made for post-sentencing time served in jail awaiting transfer to State prison. The 85 percent Federal estimate reflects the statutory minimum percentage of a sentence that must be served prior to release for felons who committed their crime on or after Nov. 1, 1987.

^cCalculated by multiplying sentence length by percent of time to be served.

^dDoes not include negligent manslaughter.

^eIncludes offenses such as negligent manslaughter, sexual assault, and kidnaping.

^fIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^gIncludes embezzlement.

^hThe 34 percent for the combined category "forgery/fraud/embezzlement" was the basis for this estimate.

ⁱComposed of nonviolent offenses such as receiving stolen property and immigration offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in the United States, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-149077 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1994), p. 8.

Table 5.56

Felons sentenced to additional penalties by State courts

By offense and type of penalty, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Fine	Restitution	Treatment	Community service	Other
All offenses	18%	16%	7%	6%	10%
Violent offenses	12	14	7	4	9
Murder ^a	9	8	2	1	3
Rape	13	12	10	2	8
Robbery	7	12	3	2	6
Aggravated assault	14	18	9	7	11
Other violent ^b	18	11	15	8	13
Property offenses	15	26	6	7	9
Burglary	13	24	6	6	9
Larceny ^c	16	23	5	7	9
Fraud ^d	17	35	5	9	9
Drug offenses	20	9	8	6	9
Possession	20	6	11	8	10
Trafficking	20	12	6	4	9
Weapons offenses	14	7	4	5	7
Other offenses ^e	27	13	7	6	13

Note: See Note, table 5.46. 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 13.

^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 vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), p. 11.

Table 5.57

Average and median number of days between arrest and sentencing for felony cases disposed by State courts

By offense and method of conviction, United States, 1992

(In days)

Most serious conviction offense	Number of days between arrest and sentencing for cases disposed by:					
	Total	Total	Trial	Jury	Bench	Guilty plea
Average number of days						
All offenses	199	244	300	216	199	
Violent offenses	227	300	330	246	214	
Murder ^a	339	393	405	351	308	
Rape	253	336	357	287	237	
Robbery	204	275	280	266	196	
Aggravated assault	212	259	313	206	206	
Other violent ^b	237	278	285	229	232	
Property offenses	180	212	253	212	180	
Burglary	174	184	209	192	175	
Larceny ^c	179	235	315	221	176	
Fraud ^d	197	235	242	247	193	
Drug offenses	201	222	281	216	209	
Possession	200	190	199	211	213	
Trafficking	202	254	304	225	206	
Weapons offenses	206	241	279	205	211	
Other offenses ^e	194	190	275	157	195	
Median number of days						
All offenses	138	184	231	171	139	
Violent offenses	172	234	268	192	160	
Murder ^a	274	315	326	273	253	
Rape	188	259	282	204	175	
Robbery	151	218	230	199	144	
Aggravated assault	160	208	240	173	155	
Other violent ^b	186	212	272	188	184	
Property offenses	125	152	167	164	123	
Burglary	119	137	153	142	123	
Larceny ^c	116	164	187	168	118	
Fraud ^d	130	170	125	185	132	
Drug offenses	146	171	214	173	141	
Possession	134	155	169	172	142	
Trafficking	140	192	220	182	141	
Weapons offenses	148	192	232	164	151	
Other offenses ^e	138	147	230	128	140	

Note: See Note, table 5.46. The median marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall. The grand total column includes all cases, whether or not conviction type was known. Data on elapsed time were available for 48 percent of the estimated total of 893,630 convicted felons. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 13.

^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 vandalism.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), p. 10, Table 11.

Table 5.58

Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition in the 75 largest counties
By arrest charge, 1992^a

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants		
		Total	Released before case disposition	Detained until case disposition
All offenses	51,002	100%	63%	37%
Violent offenses	13,638	100	58	42
Murder	570	100	24	76
Rape	724	100	48	52
Robbery	4,467	100	50	50
Assault	6,509	100	68	32
Other violent	1,368	100	59	41
Property offenses	17,647	100	63	37
Burglary	6,176	100	51	49
Theft	6,434	100	67	33
Other property	5,037	100	71	29
Drug offenses	15,469	100	68	32
Sales/trafficking	8,517	100	66	34
Other drug	6,952	100	71	29
Public-order offenses	4,248	100	65	35
Weapons	1,437	100	71	29
Driving-related	645	100	73	27
Other public-order	2,167	100	58	42

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 40 of the 75 most populous counties in the United States and a sample of felony defendants in each of the 40 counties. The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is based on 13,206 sample felony cases processed in the 40 counties in May 1992. These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Data on release/detention outcome were available for 92 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 5.59

Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition in the 75 largest counties
By prior conviction record and type of release, 1992^a

Prior conviction record	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants							
		Released				Detained			
		Total	Total released	Financial	Non-financial	Emergency release	Total detained	Held on bail	Held without bail
Number of prior convictions^b									
5 or more	9,191	100%	43%	18%	24%	2%	57%	49%	8%
2 to 4	9,630	100	50	23	26	2	50	42	8
1	6,849	100	61	27	32	2	39	30	9
None	20,293	100	79	30	48	1	21	17	3
Most serious prior conviction									
Violent felony	6,293	100	43	18	24	1	57	45	12
Nonviolent felony	11,616	100	46	20	23	2	54	45	9
Misdemeanor	8,221	100	63	27	34	1	37	33	4
None	20,293	100	79	30	48	1	21	17	3

Note: See Note, table 5.58. Data on both prior conviction record and release/detention outcome were available for 84 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bThe number of convictions refers to the number of charges.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), p. 6, Table 8.

Table 5.60

Type of pretrial release or detention of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge, 1992^a

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent released before case disposition										Percent detained until case disposition	
		Financial release					Nonfinancial release					Held on bail	Held without bail
		Total	Surety bond	Full cash bond	Deposit bond	Property bond	Total	Recognizance	Conditional	Unsecured bond	Emergency release		
All offenses	51,002	25%	13%	6%	5%	1%	37%	24%	8%	4%	2%	30%	6%
Violent offenses	13,638	25	11	7	7	(b)	33	25	5	3	(b)	34	8
Murder	570	13	7	6	1	0	10	5	2	3	0	37	40
Rape	724	24	12	4	6	1	22	11	9	2	2	49	3
Robbery	4,467	21	4	9	7	(b)	29	23	3	3	(b)	43	7
Assault	6,509	29	15	6	8	1	39	31	5	2	(b)	26	6
Other violent	1,368	27	14	7	5	1	32	20	9	3	(b)	33	8
Property offenses	17,647	21	13	4	3	1	40	25	8	6	2	32	6
Burglary	6,176	16	8	3	3	1	34	22	7	5	1	43	6
Theft	6,434	21	14	4	2	1	42	26	10	6	4	27	6
Other property	5,037	26	17	5	4	1	43	28	9	7	2	23	5
Drug offenses	15,469	27	15	7	5	1	39	23	11	5	2	27	5
Sales/trafficking	8,517	29	15	8	5	1	36	23	8	5	1	30	5
Other drug	6,952	26	16	5	4	(b)	42	22	16	4	3	23	6
Public-order offenses	4,248	33	17	11	5	1	30	21	7	2	1	29	6
Weapons	1,437	42	13	21	8	1	26	18	7	3	1	25	4
Driving-related	645	42	37	5	1	0	31	20	9	2	0	22	5
Other public-order	2,167	25	14	5	5	1	31	23	6	2	1	34	9

Note: See Note, table 5.58. Data on specific release/detention outcome were available for 92 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), p. 2, Tables 1 and 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Table 5.61

Ball set for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge, 1992^a

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Ball amount				
		Total	Under \$2,500	\$2,500 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 or more
All offenses	27,987	100%	24%	35%	19%	22%
Violent offenses	7,996	100	20	26	20	34
Murder	284	100	5	7	10	78
Rape	527	100	9	14	20	57
Robbery	2,830	100	17	22	21	41
Assault	3,551	100	26	33	19	22
Other violent	805	100	17	24	26	33
Property offenses	9,120	100	27	38	18	16
Burglary	3,595	100	16	39	21	23
Theft	3,056	100	35	37	16	12
Other property	2,470	100	33	39	16	12
Drug offenses	8,252	100	21	41	22	16
Sales/trafficking	4,918	100	22	34	26	18
Other drug	3,334	100	21	51	16	12
Public-order offenses	2,620	100	36	30	13	21
Weapons	966	100	38	35	11	16
Driving-related	414	100	52	25	15	8
Other public-order	1,241	100	30	27	15	29

Note: See Note, table 5.58. Data on bail amount were available for 99 percent of all defendants for whom bail was set. The table excludes defendants given nonfinancial release. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), p. 5, Table 4.

Table 5.62

Released felony defendants who failed to make a scheduled court appearance in the 75 largest counties

By selected defendant characteristics, 1992^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	33,484	100%	75%	25%	17%	8%
Most serious arrest charge						
Violent offenses	8,159	100	83	17	11	6
Property offenses	11,449	100	71	29	20	10
Drug offenses	10,958	100	73	27	19	8
Public-order offenses	2,918	100	82	18	13	6
Sex						
Male	27,700	100	75	25	17	8
Female	5,696	100	78	22	14	8
Race						
Black	17,701	100	73	27	19	9
White	12,525	100	79	21	14	7
Other	395	100	85	15	10	5
Race/Hispanic origin^c						
Non-Hispanic						
Black	12,566	100	72	28	19	8
White	7,166	100	81	19	13	6
Other	391	100	86	14	9	5
Hispanic, any race	5,885	100	70	30	17	13
Age at arrest						
Under 21 years	7,628	100	78	22	15	6
21 to 24 years	6,110	100	77	23	16	7
25 to 29 years	6,264	100	73	27	18	9
30 to 34 years	5,319	100	73	27	18	9
35 years and older	7,482	100	75	25	17	8
Court appearance history						
Failed to appear	5,967	100	62	38	28	11
Made all appearances	8,396	100	78	22	18	5
Had no prior arrests	12,586	100	80	20	11	9
Type of release						
Recognizance	12,054	100	74	26	18	9
Surety bond	6,764	100	85	15	12	3
Conditional	4,205	100	81	19	14	5
Full cash bond	3,115	100	78	22	14	8
Deposit bond	2,403	100	79	21	15	6
Unsecured bond	2,249	100	58	42	23	19
Emergency	796	100	51	49	36	13

Note: See Note, table 5.58. 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 14.

^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.

^cData on race combined with Hispanic origin were available for 77 percent of defendants.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), p. 10.

Table 5.63

Felony defendants rearrested while on pretrial release in the 75 largest counties

By selected defendant characteristics, 1992^a

Defendant characteristics	Number of defendants	Not re-arrested	Percent of released felony defendants		
			Total	Felony	Mis-demeanor
All released defendants	30,051	86%	14%	10%	3%
Most serious original arrest charge					
Violent offenses	6,991	88	12	8	3
Property offenses	10,147	86	14	11	4
Drug offenses	10,146	84	16	13	4
Public-order offenses	2,765	91	9	7	2
Sex					
Male	24,839	85	15	11	3
Female	5,164	91	9	6	3
Race					
Black	15,830	85	15	12	4
White	11,329	89	11	8	3
Other	365	95	5	5	0
Race/Hispanic origin^b					
Non-Hispanic					
Black	11,292	85	15	11	4
White	6,313	91	9	7	3
Other	361	94	6	6	0
Hispanic, any race	5,126	84	16	12	4
Age at arrest					
Under 21 years	7,008	84	16	12	4
21 to 34 years	15,907	86	14	11	3
35 years and older	6,730	89	11	9	2
Type of release					
Financial release					
Surety bond	11,877	88	12	9	3
Full cash bond	6,611	91	9	6	3
Deposit bond	2,697	84	16	13	4
Property bond	2,275	84	16	14	3
	294	91	9	3	6
Nonfinancial release					
Recognizance	16,089	86	14	11	3
Conditional	9,785	85	15	11	4
Unsecured bond	4,075	90	10	7	2
	2,228	84	16	15	1
Emergency release	776	82	18	12	6
Number of prior convictions					
10 or more	1,154	62	38	27	11
5 to 9	2,393	74	26	19	7
2 to 4	4,691	82	18	14	4
1	4,122	86	14	10	4
None	15,670	91	9	7	2
Most serious prior conviction					
Felony	7,684	76	24	19	5
Misdemeanor	4,948	86	14	8	6
None	15,642	91	9	7	2

Note: See Note, table 5.58. Rearrest data were collected for 1 year. Rearrests occurring after the end of this 1-year study period are not included in the table. Information on rearrests in jurisdictions other than the one granting the pretrial release was not always available. Rearrest data were available for 94 percent of released defendants. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bData on race combined with Hispanic origin were available for 77 percent of defendants.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), p. 11.

Table 5.64

Adjudication outcome for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By released/detained status and most serious original arrest charge, 1992^a

Most serious original felony arrest charge	Number of defendants	Percent of felony defendants						
		Total	Convicted			Not convicted		
			Total convicted	Felony	Mis- demeanor	Total not convicted	Dismissed/ acquitted	Other non- conviction
Released defendants								
All offenses	27,212	100%	61%	45%	16%	39%	31%	7%
Violent offenses	6,567	100	47	33	15	53	48	5
Property offenses	9,420	100	65	44	21	35	28	7
Drug offenses	8,853	100	65	54	11	35	24	11
Public-order offenses	2,371	100	69	54	15	31	27	4
Detained defendants								
All offenses	17,985	100	79	70	9	21	20	1
Violent offenses	5,217	100	72	64	8	28	28	1
Property offenses	6,447	100	83	72	11	17	16	1
Drug offenses	4,852	100	81	73	8	19	16	3
Public-order offenses	1,469	100	79	70	9	21	20	1

Note: See Note, table 5.58. Ten percent of all cases were still awaiting adjudication at the conclusion of the 1-year study period. Information on adjudication was available for 90 percent of all cases that were adjudicated within 1 year. Convictions for local ordinance violations are included under the misdemeanor category. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 14.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), p. 14, Table 18.

Table 5.65

Characteristics of juvenile offenders in cases disposed by juvenile courts

By type of offense, United States, 1992^a

	Type of offense				
	All offenses (N=1,471,200)	Person (N=301,000)	Property (N=842,200)	Drug (N=72,100)	Public-order (N=255,900)
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex					
Male	81.2	79.2	81.4	88.0	80.8
Female	18.8	20.8	18.6	12.0	19.2
Race					
White	65.3	56.7	69.5	52.0	65.1
Black	31.1	40.1	26.5	45.7	31.6
Other ^b	3.6	3.2	3.9	2.3	3.3
Age at referral to court					
13 years and younger	22.8	24.7	25.6	6.6	15.8
14 years	16.7	17.2	17.2	11.4	15.9
15 years	20.9	20.4	20.7	21.3	21.8
16 years	22.1	21.7	20.9	29.6	24.5
17 years and older	17.6	16.0	15.6	31.1	22.0

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 1992 (N=1,471,200). These estimates were derived from a sample of 608,145 individual case records from 1,182 jurisdictions in 24 States with jurisdiction over 45 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk and a sample of compatible court-level aggregate statistics on an additional 165,557 delinquency cases from 334 jurisdictions in an additional 6 States. The final sample included data reported by 1,516 jurisdictions covering 57 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 15.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes persons having origin in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. Nearly all Hispanics were included in the "white" racial category.

Source: Jeffrey A. Butts et al., "Juvenile Court Statistics 1992" (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1994). Machine-readable data file. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.66

Type of offense in cases disposed by juvenile courts

By characteristics of juvenile offenders, United States, 1992^a

Type of offense	Sex		Race			Age at referral to court				
	Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^b	13 years and younger	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years and older
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Person	20.0	22.6	17.8	26.4	18.0	22.2	21.1	20.0	20.1	18.7
Property	57.4	56.5	61.0	48.8	62.6	64.4	59.0	56.8	54.1	50.8
Drug	5.3	3.1	3.9	7.2	3.2	1.4	3.3	5.0	6.6	8.7
Public-order	17.3	17.7	17.3	17.7	16.2	12.1	16.6	18.1	19.3	21.8

Note: See Note, table 5.65. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

Source: Jeffrey A. Butts et al., "Juvenile Court Statistics 1992" (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1994). Machine-readable data file. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes persons having origin in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. Nearly all Hispanics were included in the "white" racial category.

Table 5.67

Juvenile court case outcomes

By characteristics of juvenile offenders and type of offense, United States, 1992

	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	20.1%	50.6%	57.5%	1.6%	28.4%	57.2%	3.8%	10.7%
Sex								
Male	21.2	53.0	58.4	1.8	29.2	56.6	3.8	10.5
Female	15.4	39.9	52.4	0.4	23.1	61.1	4.0	11.9
Race								
White	17.7	47.0	58.2	1.2	25.4	58.3	3.3	13.0
Black	25.0	58.1	55.5	2.2	33.4	55.8	5.0	5.8
Age at referral to court								
13 years and younger	13.4	39.1	54.8	0.0	24.2	62.8	3.2	9.9
14 years	20.8	50.6	60.6	0.2	29.8	57.8	3.2	9.3
15 years	23.5	54.0	60.8	0.7	31.6	55.9	3.8	8.7
16 years	23.9	54.1	58.3	2.1	30.0	56.1	3.5	10.4
17 years and older	19.5	56.8	52.4	4.6	24.5	54.5	5.4	15.6
Offense								
Person	24.1	54.9	53.3	2.4	31.8	55.2	4.3	8.7
Property	16.5	47.6	58.3	1.3	24.7	59.9	3.4	12.0
Drug	35.1	64.1	60.0	3.1	31.8	54.2	5.6	8.5
Public-order	23.1	51.4	59.2	0.8	34.4	52.2	3.8	9.5

Note: See Note, table 5.65. 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 15.

^aIncludes dispositions such as fines, restitution, community service, and referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated.

Source: Jeffrey A. Butts et al., "Juvenile Court Statistics 1992" (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1994). Machine-readable data file. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.68

Juvenile court case outcomes

By type of offense and race of juvenile offender, United States, 1992

	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	21.4%	50.6%	54.5%	1.8%	28.9%	56.7%	3.8%	10.6%
Black	27.5	60.7	51.3	3.1	35.0	53.7	5.2	6.1
Property								
White	14.7	45.3	58.8	1.3	21.5	61.1	2.9	14.4
Black	20.7	53.4	56.3	1.5	31.5	58.2	4.7	5.5
Drug								
White	25.7	50.6	62.2	1.0	26.8	57.4	5.2	10.5
Black	46.7	80.5	58.3	4.6	35.8	51.4	6.0	6.8
Public-order								
White	22.6	48.1	59.6	0.6	34.2	51.1	3.3	11.4
Black	24.2	58.2	58.1	1.2	34.5	55.2	5.1	5.4

Note: See Notes, tables 5.65 and 5.67. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

Source: Jeffrey A. Butts et al., "Juvenile Court Statistics 1992" (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1994). Machine-readable data file. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes dispositions such as fines, restitution, community service, and referrals outside the court for services with minimal or no further court involvement anticipated.

Table 5.69

Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by Federal and State prisoners

By type of petition, 1977-94

	Petitions by Federal prisoners						Petitions by State prisoners				
	Total	Total	Motions to vacate sentence	Habeas corpus	Mandamus, etc.	Civil rights	Total	Motions to vacate sentence	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	8,730
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	26,581	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	0	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	852	33,709	0	9,880	270	23,559
1989	41,481	5,577	2,526	1,818	315	918	35,904	0	10,554	311	25,039
1990	42,630	6,611	2,970	1,967	525	1,149	36,019	0	10,823	353	24,843
1991	42,462	6,817	3,328	2,112	378	999	35,645	0	10,331	268	25,046
1992	48,423	6,997	3,983	1,507	597	910	41,426	0	11,299	481	29,646
1993	53,451	8,456	5,379	1,467	695	915	44,995	0	11,587	390	33,018
1994	57,940	7,700	4,628	1,441	491	1,140	50,240	0	11,918	397	37,925
Percent change 1994 over 1993	8.4%	-8.9%	-14.0%	-1.8%	-29.4%	24.6%	11.7%	X	2.9%	1.8%	14.9%

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 (are) 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. Data for 1977-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1985, p. 149; 1986, p. 176 (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; 1992, p. 179; 1993, p. A1-55; 1994, Table C-2 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.70

Appeals commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. Courts of Appeals

1982-94

	Judge- ships authorized	Commenced		Termi- nated	Pending
		Number	Cases per three-judge panel		
1982	132	27,946	635	27,984	21,510
1983	132	29,630	673	28,660	22,480
1984	132	31,490	716	31,185	22,785
1985	156	33,360	642	31,387	24,758
1986	156	34,292	659	33,774	25,276
1987	156	35,176	676	34,444	26,008
1988	156	38,239	737	36,213	28,273
1989	156	39,900	767	37,509	30,614
1990	156	40,858	786	38,790	32,289
1991	167	43,027	768	41,640	33,428
1992	167	47,013	840	44,373	35,799
1993	167	50,224	902	47,790	38,156
1994	167	48,322	868	49,184	37,294
Percent change 1994 over 1993	0%	-3.8%	-3.8%	2.9%	-2.3%

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. Data for 1982-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 and 1993 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1992, p. 57, Table 1; 1994, Table 1 (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 5.71

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, 1980-94

Nature of suit or offense	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Total cases	19,259	21,391	23,551	25,039	26,606	28,560	29,425	30,798	32,686	34,995	36,609	37,410	41,543	44,236	42,983
Total civil cases	14,854	17,014	18,784	20,249	21,725	23,571	24,291	25,538	26,674	26,975	27,116	27,461	30,328	32,374	32,309
U.S. cases	4,654	4,940	5,517	5,820	6,259	6,744	6,415	6,292	6,210	6,349	6,626	6,663	7,137	7,858	7,533
U.S. plaintiff	869	777	899	964	958	914	989	969	838	885	935	991	1,012	985	923
Contract actions	99	55	91	96	109	99	87	136	105	121	146	116	165	196	126
Real property actions	101	141	148	136	126	111	107	117	108	84	88	98	81	134	102
Civil rights	62	47	96	77	91	68	79	112	95	95	121	100	89	53	83
Labor laws	68	82	87	109	94	68	84	78	86	72	62	68	59	44	49
All other ^a	539	452	477	546	538	568	632	526	444	513	518	609	618	558	563
U.S. defendant	3,785	4,163	4,618	4,856	5,301	5,830	5,426	5,323	5,372	5,464	5,691	5,672	6,125	6,873	6,610
Contract actions	179	212	136	136	169	141	141	132	127	112	133	159	206	232	180
Real property actions	63	82	80	80	76	77	82	79	106	69	82	107	91	114	99
Tort actions	324	395	443	496	410	404	409	448	379	407	381	384	396	369	376
Civil rights	454	469	619	632	625	720	612	642	691	707	693	744	796	899	873
Prisoner petitions:															
Motions to vacate sentence	450	459	359	388	470	551	624	712	856	991	1,112	1,154	1,467	1,818	1,774
Habeas corpus	302	344	455	440	462	531	485	546	524	493	488	506	432	421	430
Prisoner civil rights	159	234	234	282	294	288	324	349	335	325	408	389	406	416	506
Other prisoner petitions	96	118	155	148	171	140	136	195	247	256	253	289	239	247	229
Social Security laws	627	642	779	992	1,204	1,188	1,178	982	992	951	926	686	683	846	861
Tax suits	197	239	248	259	457	448	393	288	264	310	313	332	360	320	306
Environmental matters	NA	NA	124	89	94	102	81	60	70	97	93	96	99	101	105
Freedom of Information Act	NA	NA	96	103	104	130	143	134	108	83	93	98	136	142	98
All other ^b	934	784	875	811	765	1,110	818	756	673	663	716	728	814	948	773
Private cases	10,200	12,074	13,267	14,429	15,466	16,827	17,876	19,246	20,464	20,626	20,490	20,798	23,191	24,516	24,776
Federal question	7,728	9,005	9,994	10,769	11,734	12,910	13,989	15,130	15,901	16,274	16,370	16,668	18,795	19,930	20,824
Contract actions	252	307	373	401	495	586	525	510	533	587	561	628	737	631	768
Tort actions	497	581	600	607	680	749	782	697	800	778	737	742	750	783	744
Civil rights	2,145	2,587	2,787	3,043	3,215	3,648	3,928	3,926	3,931	3,939	3,915	3,844	4,339	5,030	5,638
Antitrust	343	391	378	345	303	310	345	309	274	253	214	190	162	197	197
Prisoner petitions:															
Habeas corpus	1,020	1,258	1,529	1,683	1,609	2,172	2,331	2,755	3,107	3,168	3,170	3,391	3,725	3,612	3,642 ^c
Prisoner civil rights	1,578	1,851	2,038	2,297	2,796	2,772	2,982	3,817	4,070	4,224	4,413	4,655	5,396	6,044	6,385
Other prisoner petitions	70	47	63	89	162	78	110	111	114	100	53	70	71	104	78
Labor laws	417	580	704	845	966	1,009	1,056	1,084	1,109	1,190	1,085	1,079	1,195	1,181	1,179
Copyrights, patent, and trademark	270	394	434	334	303	275	339	329	301	265	349	306	377	394	401
Securities, commodities, exchange	NA	NA	305	308	342	290	464	407	443	449	417	352	428	323	242
Constitutionality of State statutes	NA	NA	117	116	82	104	110	71	101	102	96	100	117	87	106
All other	1,136	594	666	701	781	917	1,017	1,114	1,118	1,219	1,360	1,311	1,498	1,544	1,444
Diversity of citizenship	2,427	3,030	3,217	3,510	3,668	3,878	3,834	4,065	4,504	4,287	4,099	4,088	4,333	4,551	3,898
Contract actions	1,362	1,815	1,808	1,983	2,102	2,192	2,289	2,459	2,414	2,612	2,413	2,419	2,450	2,398	2,292
Tort actions	996	1,029	1,240	1,413	1,409	1,538	1,393	1,434	1,930	1,468	1,488	1,415	1,663	1,957	1,410
All other ^d	69	186	169	214	157	148	152	172	160	207	198	254	220	196	196
General local jurisdiction	45	39	56	50	64	39	53	51	59	65	21	42	63	35	54
Contract actions	10	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	7	17	18	8	10	16	8	13
Tort actions	14	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	16	29	17	3	18	14	14	21
Prisoner petitions	7	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	3	3	2	1	0	2	0	0
All other ^d	14	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	25	10	28	9	14	31	13	20
Total criminal cases	4,405	4,377	4,767	4,790	4,881	4,989	5,134	5,260	6,012	8,020	9,493	9,949	11,215	11,862	10,674
Homicide	52	51	62	54	53	49	56	56	54	50	81	66	79	83	126
Assault	NA	NA	74	90	61	67	63	75	80	102	97	86	80	116	103
Robbery and burglary	310	304	362	327	294	300	237	228	229	379	400	463	547	596	528
Larceny and theft	244	324	285	287	239	242	210	236	188	243	267	225	238	262	302
Embezzlement and fraud	626	887	912	917	855	912	971	966	1,093	1,174	1,221	1,387	1,522	1,561	1,426
Auto theft	64	64	60	52	49	55	51	23	37	30	35	38	49	64	135
Drug Prevention and Control Act	1,369	1,583	1,605	1,774	1,970	2,063	2,134	2,254	2,977	4,386	5,658	5,670	5,936 ^e	5,900 ^e	5,104 ^e
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	251	143	158	158	188	263	245	203	135	125	119	136	167	157	150
Firearms	175	169	281	293	248	229	276	258	297	476	526	715	1,092	1,237	1,139
Forgery and counterfeiting	214	167	194	191	221	157	183	161	142	175	172	128	152	132	127
Immigration	NA	NA	99	94	97	64	78	73	78	157	140	144	209	226	263
All other ^f	900	480	675	553	606	588	629	559	702	723	777	991	1,144	1,529	1,271

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.71

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, 1980-94—Continued

Note: See Note, table 5.69. "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. Data for 1980-91 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1992, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30.

^aIncludes tort actions; forfeiture and penalty; securities, commodities, and exchange; and tax suits.

^bIncludes labor suits.

^cIncludes death cases.

^dIncludes real property actions.

^eIncludes marijuana, narcotics, controlled substances, and other drug-related offenses.

^fIncludes sex offenses, bribery, gambling, lottery, kidnaping, escape, perjury, drunk driving/traffic, and Federal statutes such as agricultural acts, antitrust violations, etc.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1980, pp. 366-369; 1982, p. 82; 1985, p. 118; 1988, 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*, 1984, p. 112; 1987, pp. 165-168; 1988, pp. 168-171; 1989, pp. 164-167; 1990, pp. 130-132; 1991, pp. 183, 184; 1992, pp. 166-170; 1993, pp. A1-38-A1-42; 1994, Table B-7 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.72

Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court

At conclusion of the October terms 1976-93

October terms	Argued during term	Disposed of by full opinions	Disposed of by per curiam opinions	Set for reargument	Granted review this term	Reviewed and decided without oral argument	Total to be available for argument at outset of following term
1976	176	154	22	0	169	207	88
1977	172	153	8	9	162	129	75
1978	168	153	8	8	163	110	79
1979	156	143	12	1	154	128	78
1980	154	144	8	2	163	130	102
1981	184	169	10	4	210	134	125
1982	183	174	6	3	179	135	113
1983	184	174	6	4	149	86	80
1984	175	159	11	5	185	82	87
1985	172	161	10	1	187	103	101
1986	175	164	10	1	167	113	91
1987	167	151	9	7	180	95	105
1988	170	156	12	2	147	110	81
1989	146	143	3	0	122	80	57
1990	125	121	4	0	141	115	70
1991	127	120	3	4	120	77	66
1992	116	111	5	0	97	112	46
1993	99	93	6	0	99	70	40

Note: Data for 1992 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1987, p. A-1; 1988, 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, p. 161; 1994, Table A-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.73

Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court

By method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-93

October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis	October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis
1976					1985				
Cases on docket	4,730	8	2,324	2,398	Cases on docket	5,158	10	2,571	2,577
Disposed of	3,918	2	1,852	2,064	Disposed of	4,275	2	2,095	2,178
Remaining on docket	812	6	472	334	Remaining on docket	883	8	476	399
1977					1986				
Cases on docket	4,704	14	2,341	2,349	Cases on docket	5,134	12	2,547	2,575
Disposed of	3,867	3	1,911	1,953	Disposed of	4,360	1	2,105	2,254
Remaining on docket	837	11	430	396	Remaining on docket	774	11	442	321
1978					1987				
Cases on docket	4,731	17	2,383	2,331	Cases on docket	5,268	16	2,577	2,675
Disposed of	4,017	0	2,021	1,996	Disposed of	4,387	5	2,131	2,251
Remaining on docket	714	17	362	335	Remaining on docket	881	11	446	424
1979					1988				
Cases on docket	4,781	23	2,509	2,249	Cases on docket	5,657	14	2,587	3,056
Disposed of	3,889	1	2,050	1,838	Disposed of	4,911	2	2,271	2,638
Remaining on docket	892	22	459	411	Remaining on docket	746	12	316	418
1980					1989				
Cases on docket	5,144	24	2,749	2,371	Cases on docket	5,746	14	2,416	3,316
Disposed of	4,196	7	2,222	1,950	Disposed of	4,989	2	2,096	2,891
Remaining on docket	948	17	527	421	Remaining on docket	757	12	320	425
1981					1990				
Cases on docket	5,311	22	2,935	2,354	Cases on docket	6,316	14	2,351	3,951
Disposed of	4,433	6	2,390	2,037	Disposed of	5,481	3	2,042	3,436
Remaining on docket	878	16	545	317	Remaining on docket	835	11	309	515
1982					1991				
Cases on docket	5,079	17	2,170	2,352	Cases on docket	6,770	12	2,451	4,307
Disposed of	4,201	3	2,190	2,008	Disposed of	5,894	1	2,125	3,768
Remaining on docket	878	14	520	344	Remaining on docket	876	11	326	539
1983					1992				
Cases on docket	5,100	18	2,688	2,394	Cases on docket	7,245	12	2,441	4,792
Disposed of	4,140	7	2,148	1,985	Disposed of	6,402	1	2,140	4,261
Remaining on docket	960	11	540	409	Remaining on docket	843	11	301	531
1984					1993				
Cases on docket	5,006	15	2,575	2,416	Cases on docket	7,786	12	2,442	5,332
Disposed of	4,261	8	2,175	2,078	Disposed of	6,721	1	2,099	4,621
Remaining on docket	745	7	400	338	Remaining on docket	1,065	11	343	711

Note: "Original" refers to those cases that were on the Supreme Court docket previously and were 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*, p. 161; *1994*, Table A-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.74

Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court filed, terminated, and pending

By circuit and nature of proceeding, fiscal year 1994

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending		Terminated			Pending Sept. 30, 1994	Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending		Terminated			Pending Sept. 30, 1994
	Oct. 1, 1993 ^a	Filed	Granted	Denied	Dis-missed			Oct. 1, 1993 ^a	Filed	Granted	Denied	Dis-missed	
Total	1,773	5,450	98	4,992	31	2,102	Sixth Circuit	156	546	10	476	8	208
Criminal	859	2,386	27	2,285	5	928	Criminal	73	262	0	227	1	107
U.S. civil	217	689	23	619	6	258	U.S. civil	9	59	2	44	0	22
Private civil	640	2,259	39	1,987	18	855	Private civil	69	213	4	199	6	73
Administrative appeals	57	116	9	101	2	61	Administrative appeals	5	12	4	6	1	6
District of Columbia	22	110	2	108	1	21	Seventh Circuit	193	436	15	463	4	147
Criminal	6	49	0	47	0	8	Criminal	112	175	1	230	0	56
U.S. civil	10	33	2	35	0	6	U.S. civil	41	152	10	133	3	47
Private civil	3	14	0	13	0	4	Private civil	38	106	3	96	1	44
Administrative appeals	3	14	0	13	1	3	Administrative appeals	2	3	1	4	0	0
First Circuit	63	121	2	99	4	79	Eighth Circuit	9	409	8	347	0	63
Criminal	18	39	0	31	1	25	Criminal	2	162	1	127	0	36
U.S. civil	12	21	0	16	1	16	U.S. civil	4	61	0	57	0	8
Private civil	28	58	2	46	2	36	Private civil	3	180	7	159	0	17
Administrative appeals	5	3	0	6	0	2	Administrative appeals	0	6	0	4	0	2
Second Circuit	108	385	2	307	0	184	Ninth Circuit	380	909	11	765	0	513
Criminal	77	125	0	111	0	91	Criminal	190	383	8	358	0	207
U.S. civil	2	58	1	36	0	23	U.S. civil	74	95	1	87	0	81
Private civil	25	194	1	151	0	67	Private civil	96	408	2	301	0	201
Administrative appeals	4	8	0	9	0	3	Administrative appeals	20	23	0	19	0	24
Third Circuit	133	383	12	424	1	79	Tenth Circuit	108	301	5	289	0	115
Criminal	41	140	1	154	0	26	Criminal	37	140	1	123	0	53
U.S. civil	17	36	2	44	0	7	U.S. civil	17	40	2	41	0	14
Private civil	70	198	6	219	1	42	Private civil	54	118	2	123	0	47
Administrative appeals	5	9	3	7	0	4	Administrative appeals	0	3	0	2	0	1
Fourth Circuit	110	573	6	513	3	161	Eleventh Circuit	224	491	9	493	3	210
Criminal	43	258	6	226	1	68	Criminal	130	297	4	308	0	115
U.S. civil	10	72	0	70	0	12	U.S. civil	9	21	0	22	1	7
Private civil	53	223	0	201	2	73	Private civil	85	170	5	160	2	88
Administrative appeals	4	20	0	16	0	8	Administrative appeals	0	3	0	3	0	0
Fifth Circuit	267	786	16	708	7	322							
Criminal	130	356	5	343	2	136							
U.S. civil	12	41	3	34	1	15							
Private civil	116	377	7	319	4	163							
Administrative appeals	9	12	1	12	0	8							

Note: "Writ of certiorari" is an order by the appellate court that is used when the court has discretion on whether 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 5.9.

^aData have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), Table B-2.

Table 5.75

U.S. Supreme Court cases argued and decided on merits

At conclusion of the October terms 1981-93

October terms	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 ^b	Decided against Government's position ^b	Not classifiable as for or against ^b	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	138
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	183	103	76	22	5	80
1992	116	88	24	23	41	28	206	126	84	36	6	80
1993	99	70	11	20	39	29	157	97	56	37	4	60
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	56	74	21	5	44
1992	100	76	27	26	47	24	100	61	67	29	5	39
1993	100	71	16	29	56	29	100	62	58	38	4	38

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 5.76

Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending in the Office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney

Fiscal years 1953-94

Fiscal year	Received	Granted		Denied	Pending
		Pardons	Commutations		
1953	599	97	8	356	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	342
1961	481	226	18	266	408
1962	595	166	16	315	506
1963	592	133	45	233	685
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	1,205
1969	724	0	0	505	1,276
1970	459	82	14	698	941
1971	454	157	16	648	574
1972	516	235	20	410	425
1973	485	202	5	341	362
1974	426	187	8	337	256
1975	610	147	9	325	385
1976	742	106	11	442	474
1977	738	129	8	364	868
1978	641	162	3	836	508
1979	710	143	10	448	617
1980	523	155	11	500	477
1981	547	76	7	259	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	824
1988	384	38	0	497	674
1989	373	41	1	392	616
1990	354	0	0	289	681
1991	318	29	0	681	289
1992	379	0	0	192	452
1993	868	36	2	251	1,048
1994	808	0	0	785	1,071

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. Commutations include remissions of fine. 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 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Pardon Attorney. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.77

Judicial misconduct complaints and dispositions

By type of disposition and State, 1992-93^a

	Complaints				Disposition of complaints					
	Pending at beginning of reporting period	Received during reporting period	Pending at end of reporting period	Dismissed without formal or informal action ^b	Informal action taken	Judge resigned before formal charges	Judge resigned after formal charges filed	Judge voluntarily retired before formal charges filed	Judge voluntarily retired after formal charges filed	
Alabama ^c	6	218	10	209	4	0	0	0	0	
Alaska	28	54	27	51	0	0	0	0	0	
Arizona	38	215 ^d	60	164	21	0	0	0	0	
Arkansas	59	154	124	86	1	1	0	2	0	
California	55	950	68	878	26	1	0	3	3	
Colorado	4	216	2	214	6	2	0	0	0	
Connecticut	29	67	14	80 ^e	1 ^h	NA	0	NA	NA	
Delaware	0	14	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	
District of Columbia	1	44	1	42	2	0	0	0	0	
Florida	19	455	11	458	5	0	1	0	0	
Georgia	4	120	14	90 ⁱ	12	2 ^k	0	0	0	
Hawaii	15	59	3	61	2	0	0	0	0	
Idaho	32	183	33	182	3	0	0	0	0	
Illinois	20	136	16	136	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Indiana	2	151	8	132	5	1 ^h	0	0	0	
Kansas	4	301	10	249	1	0	0	0	0	
Kentucky	11	174	9	171	13	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana	19	1,691 ^f	65	1,561	60	1	1	1	0	
Maine	10	67 ^l	5	71	4	0	0	0	0	
Maryland	5	47	6	97 ^v	4	0	0	0	0	
Michigan	129	639	147	589	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Minnesota	12	153 ^w	29	125	29	0	0	0	0	
Mississippi	17	231	23	199	13	3	2	0	0	
Missouri	47	193	39	195	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	
Nebraska	6	86	10	91	0	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	14	77 ^y	41	45 ^z	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	
New Hampshire	19	56	8	69	3	0	0	0	0	
New Jersey	46	261	34	249	15	0	0	0	0	
New Mexico	17	145 ^{ab}	27	82	13	3	1	0	0	
New York	141	1,457	154	1,359	41	24 ^{aa}	4	0	0	
North Carolina	23	167	11	149	0	0	0	0	0	
North Dakota	4	27	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	
Ohio ^{ah}	22	517	58	481	0	0	2	0	0	
Oklahoma	17	136	37	(al)	(al)	(al)	1	(al)	0	
Oregon	12	149	5	138	8	0	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	96	290	250	122	2	0	1	0	1	
South Carolina	30	108	23	92	10	1	3	0	0	
South Dakota	2	20	1	15	3	0	0	0	1	
Tennessee	14	181	66	116	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Texas	317	722	335	662	X	0	0	7	0	
Utah	28	105	30	92	0	0	0	0	1	
Washington	106	238 ^{am}	74	257	X	NA	1 ^{ao}	NA	0	
Wisconsin	7	456	8	440	4	2	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 Iowa, Massachusetts, Montana, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. The data presented are for 1992 and 1993; 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, authorized sanctions, and recording practices. For the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Washington any discrepancies in totals are due to multiple or consolidated complaints and/or dispositions.

^aStates do not maintain uniform reporting periods. Most States reported data from the calendar year 1993. However, the following jurisdictions reported on a fiscal year basis: Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Utah (7/1/93 through 6/30/94); District of Columbia (10/1/92 through 9/30/93); New Jersey and Texas (9/1/93 through 8/31/94); Tennessee (8/23/93 through 8/22/94).

^bCategory includes complaints dismissed after no investigation, minimal or initial investigation, or substantial investigation.

^cAlabama has a two-tier judicial disciplinary system. The Judicial Inquiry Commission receives and investigates complaints. The Court of the Judiciary hears complaints filed by the Commission and issues a judgment.

^dThe complaint figures indicate the number of active files but do not include letters or telephone calls.

^eFees and costs can be imposed.

^fInformal adjustment.

^gIncludes only those cases dismissed after an initial or minimal investigation, or substantial investigation.

^hPrivate admonishment after probable cause hearing.

ⁱInvoluntary retirement due to disability.

^jFive complaints were withdrawn.

^kOne judge resigned under two separate complaints.

^lOne judge was suspended as well as publicly reprimanded.

^mOnly the Supreme Court can publicly censure or suspend a judge.

ⁿOne judge vacated office immediately after criminal charges were filed.

^oSupreme Court, not the Judicial Qualifications Commission, can impose private sanction.

^pIn one matter, a retired judge who was accepting assignments was publicly censured and will no longer accept assignments.

^qAlthough fines are not specifically authorized, an argument could be advanced that the Supreme Court's plenary power "to make such other disposition as justice may require" encompasses imposition of a fine.

^rIncludes every letter, personal visit, negative press report, or phone call concerning judicial misconduct.

^sOther dispositions included dismissals for resignation, lost election, warning and advice letters, and consent agreements whereby, in return for dismissal, a judge would comply with certain conditions.

^tIncludes letters, telephone calls, and active files, including those that were not filed as formal complaints.

^uThe Committee on Judicial Responsibility and Disability referred one charge to the Supreme Judicial Court with a recommendation for disciplinary action including, at least, public censure. The case was still pending in the court at the end of 1993.

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	X	X	1	X	0	0
0	0	0	0	X	0	0
0	21	0	2	(e)	0	0
0	X	1	0	X	0	1 ^f
0	7	2	X	X	0	0
0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	NA	0	1	NA	0	0
0	0	0	0	X	0	0
0	0	0	X	X	0	0
0	X	2	X	X	1	1 ^f
0	3	2 ^l	1	X	0	0
0	0	0	0	X	0	0
2	3	(m)	(m)	0	0	3
1	NA	0	0	NA	1	NA
0	0	(o)	0	0	0	0
0	10	2 ^p	X	(q)	0	1 ^p
1	3	1	0	0	0	0
0	X	0	0	X	1	67 ^a
0	X	0	0	0	X	1 ^u
0	0	0	0	X	0	0
NA	0	27	0	0	5	0
0	6	2	0	0	0	NA
3	2	4	0	3	0	14 ^x
0	0	0	0	X	0	0
0	X	1	0	X	0	0
NA	X	1	X	X	0	1 ^{aa}
1	4	(m)	(m)	X	0	0
0	8	1	0	X	0	0
0	(ac)	1	1	1	0	1 ^{ad}
0	X	6	X	X	6	5 ^{af}
0	6	2 ^{ag}	X	X	0	0
0	1	0	0	X	0	0
1	X	0	0	0	0	0
(al)	X	X	0	X	0	1 ^{aj}
0	7	0	1	X	0	0
1	4	1	0	X	0	0
1	5	6	X	X	0	0
0	2	0	0	X	0	0
NA	NA	NA	0	NA	0	0
0	17	4	(ak)	X	1	3 ^{al}
0	9	0	0	X	1	1 ^{am}
0	X	6 ^{ap}	1 ^{aq}	X	1 ^{ar}	0
0	X	0	0	X	0	1 ^{as}

^vNo records are kept of all informal complaints, so the figures are estimates.

^wFigure indicates the number of active files. In addition, the staff of the Board on Judicial Standards received 479 calls concerning complaints of judicial misconduct or dissatisfaction with rulings, the court system, lawyers, etc.

^xThe Commission on Judicial Performance includes the filing of a formal complaint as an initial disposition.

^yIncludes 12 complaints filed against one judge.

^zIncludes two complaints dismissed by complainants.

^{aa}Following a meeting with the Commission on Judicial Discipline, a district court judge and a supreme court justice issued consensual public statements regarding inappropriate campaign practices.

^{ab}Does not include telephone calls. Does include 113 verified complaints and 32 unverified complaints.

^{ac}Part of informal action may be considered an admonition.

^{ad}Rule 34 hearing—temporary suspension pending final hearing on the merits due to the fact that the judge's behavior was causing an immediate and substantial public harm and eroding public confidence in the orderly administration of justice.

^{ae}Reflects resignation while an investigation or charges were pending.

^{af}Post-charges dismissal and caution (not a sanction under the law, but a confidential finding of misconduct).

^{ag}The Judicial Standards Commission recommended that two judges be publicly disciplined.

^{ah}Figures are from the Disciplinary Counsel for the Supreme Court, which handles over 90 percent of the complaints concerning Ohio judges. The balance are handled by State or local certified grievance committees.

^{ai}Information not released.

^{aj}One judge resigned with negotiated findings.

^{ak}Although the Commission may not suspend a judge as a final sanction, under the State constitution, any judge may be suspended, with or without pay, by the

Commission immediately upon being indicted for a felony offense or charged with a misdemeanor involving official misconduct. The Commission may also recommend to the Supreme Court the suspension of any judge who has willfully and persistently violated the code of judicial conduct, improperly performed his or her duties, and cast public discredit upon the judiciary or the administration of justice. These suspensions are interim measures pending the resolution of these cases. In fiscal year 1993 there were five interim suspensions.

^{al}One judge was ordered to obtain additional education, and two judges were removed by operation of law following criminal convictions.

^{am}Stipulation for private reprimand.

^{an}The Commission uses the term "inquiry" to denote initial contacts before substantial investigation. These may be telephone calls, letters, or news articles that may or may not become active complaints. In 1993, the Commission received 589 inquiries. Most complaints (208 in 1992) began as inquiries either in 1993 or earlier.

^{ao}One judge resigned resolving four complaints.

^{ap}Does not include cases involving two judges and resolving three complaints that resulted in censure with a recommendation for suspension or removal.

^{aq}One censure was issued with a recommendation to suspend one judge, resolving two complaints. The judge agreed to resign while the recommendation was pending in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court approved the stipulation in 1993.

^{ar}One censure was issued with a recommendation to remove one judge, which was affirmed by the Supreme Court in 1994.

^{as}One complaint was filed with the Supreme Court and is still pending.

Source: American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter*, Vol. 16, No. 3 (Chicago: American Judicature Society, Fall 1994), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.78

Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-94

Fiscal year	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. Department 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	6,498	2,297	3,852	293	1,680
1983	5,910	2,610	3,549	257	1,489 ^a
1984	6,194	2,990	3,446	267	1,806 ^a
1985	6,065	3,234	3,015	253	2,025 ^a
1986	5,861	3,524	2,654	249	2,460
1987	5,511	3,526	2,354	186	2,556
1988	4,899 ^a	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 ^a	5,208	3,677	1,951	142	2,911
1992 ^a	6,537	4,252	1,823	97	2,950
1993	6,146	4,266	1,726	142	3,216
1994	5,346	3,748	1,867	171	3,130

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.

^aData have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1978*, 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 5.79

Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-94

Fiscal year	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	260 ^b
1990	3,276	2,875	7	2,079	393	59	235 ^b
1991 ^b	3,729	3,341	4	2,410	501	94	205
1992 ^b	4,189	3,782	3	2,538	412	79	202
1993	4,000	3,575	3	2,770	446	88	197
1994	3,934	3,440	0	2,733	397	96	249

Note: See Note, table 5.78. An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. attorney. 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 in a criminal case that has a similar legal effect as pleading guilty. The difference between a plea of guilty and a plea of nolo contendere is that the latter may not be used against the defendant in a civil action based on the same acts.

^bData have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

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.

^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.

Table 5.80

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Fiscal years 1981-94

Fiscal 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
1993	14,263	12,428	1,965	1,900
1994	11,514	10,588	1,730	1,571

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, 1991*, p. 55; *April 1 - September 30, 1992*, p. 65; *April 1 - September 30, 1993*, p. 60; *April 1 - September 30, 1994*, p. 63 (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service); and data provided by the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.81

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

By type of offense, fiscal year 1994

Type of offense	Arrests	Convictions
Total	11,514	10,588
<u>Internal crime</u>		
Mail theft	754	781
Embezzlement	275	289
Workers' compensation fraud	34	32
Narcotics related	169	224
Miscellaneous	48	42
<u>External crime</u>		
Mail theft	4,341	4,319
Burglary	265	232
Robbery	141	115
Assault	534	436
Miscellaneous	659	664
<u>Prohibited mailings</u>		
Pornography/obscenity	145	150
Controlled substances	2,090	1,455
Bombs/explosive devices	152	137
Miscellaneous	75	66
Mail fraud	1,730	1,571
Fraud against U.S. Postal Service	102	75

Note: See Note, table 5.80. 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 postal 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 mailing of child pornography, obscenity, or sexually-oriented advertisements. 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, 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1994), p. 63.

Table 5.82

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 1983-93

Type of case and disposition	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total, all cases	16,493	17,980	17,688	23,405	18,894	18,360	18,580	20,079	18,882	14,655	19,650
Dismissals ^a	5,202	7,370	7,767	7,998	6,653	6,037	5,914	7,310	7,293	4,733	6,861
Acquittals	58	64	88	148	245	115	105	50	80	57	251
Convictions	11,233	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,719	11,509	9,865	12,538
Aggregate fines imposed	\$503,716	\$785,689	\$929,926	\$1,122,998	\$1,489,491	\$2,528,308	\$1,830,594	\$2,935,684	\$2,622,659	\$1,673,488	\$2,774,183
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	5,451	5,701	5,261	6,046	5,382	5,012	4,579	5,749	5,748	5,592	8,754
Total cases pending end of year	4,764	4,103	3,477	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Immigration cases, total	15,848	16,989	16,976	22,751	18,200	17,590	17,992	19,351	18,297	14,138	18,958
Dismissals ^a	4,845	6,688	7,259	7,504	6,169	5,547	5,508	6,788	6,828	4,315	6,537
Acquittals	56	64	82	143	245	114	105	48	77	57	169
Convictions	10,947	10,237	9,635	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,515	11,392	9,766	12,252
Aggregate fines imposed	\$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	\$2,766,523
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	5,250	5,496	5,093	6,046	5,196	4,946	4,558	5,642	5,610	5,550	8,660
Immigration cases pending end of year	4,478	3,909	3,264	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nationality cases, total	645	991	712	654	694	770	588	728	585	517	692
Dismissals ^a	357	682	508	494	484	490	406	522	465	418	324
Acquittals	2	0	6	5	0	1	0	2	3	0	82
Convictions	286	309	198	155	210	279	182	204	117	99	286
Aggregate fines imposed	\$17,086	\$17,925	\$26,785	\$5,973	\$26,550	\$4,375	\$1,900	\$63,385	\$114,575	\$2,649	\$7,660
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	201	205	168	67	186	66	21	107	138	42	94
Nationality cases pending end of year	286	194	213	NA	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 may 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 5.83

Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws

By offense, fiscal years 1984-93

Offense	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,719	11,509	9,865	12,538
Violations of immigration laws	10,237	9,630	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,515	11,392	9,766	12,252
Entry of aliens illegally	6,695	6,627	11,030	8,190	7,379	7,659	8,162	7,214	6,341	7,184
Reentries of deported aliens	634	516	308	347	314	381	444	547	477	767
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	1,754	1,249	1,422	984	808	860	1,431	1,498	977	1,010
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	124	166	225	141	298	228	289	318	306	546
Fraud and false statements or entries	80	172	208	105	128	142	83	68	109	578
Alien registration or alien address violations	5	3	63	89	28	73	135	93	39	14
Producing, transferring, possessing, stealing, using, or selling false identification documents	92	147	279	332	295	370	597	602	497	671
Conspiracy to defraud the United States	520	423	433	436	757	560	615	252	121	221
Producing, processing, or selling of a controlled substance	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	190	466	498	762
All other violations	333	325	1,136	1,162	1,922	2,106	569	334	401	499
Violations of nationality laws	309	203	155	210	279	182	204	117	99	286
False representation as citizens of the United States	228	163	133	200	248	156	137	69	59	221
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	9	13	6	2	3	3	60	36	37	64
Reproduction and sale of citizenship and naturalization papers	72	27	16	8	28	23	7	12	3	1

Note: Some data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.84

Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1986-95

Investigative activity	Number of cases									
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Total cases for investigation	156,828	138,925	139,406	128,085	105,366	122,732	107,031	115,762	116,452	NA
Cases pending beginning of the fiscal year	51,615	42,966	39,308	39,105	23,862	22,017	19,690	20,160	19,690	19,225
Counterfeiting	2,897	3,038	3,720	3,543	2,657	2,517	2,978	3,184	3,006	3,093
Forgery ^a	39,563	30,490	25,038	24,396	12,998	9,942	9,490	8,777	8,194	6,412
Financial crime ^b	1,239	2,443	3,327	3,665	3,608	3,743	3,656	4,047	4,724	5,683
Protective intelligence	1,289	1,675	1,649	1,658	723	739	550	737	722	860
Other criminal and noncriminal	6,627	5,320	5,574	5,843	3,876	5,076	3,016	3,415	3,044	3,177
Cases received	105,213	95,959	100,098	88,980	81,504	100,715	87,341	95,602	96,762	NA
Counterfeiting	12,951	13,183	11,831	15,006	12,750	12,662	12,231	13,561	11,219	NA
Forgery ^a	60,773	49,548	49,974	41,398	38,334	61,249	44,801	49,723	48,391	NA
Financial crime ^b	4,547	5,548	5,241	6,441	5,738	5,398	5,153	7,160	13,440	NA
Protective intelligence	9,158	8,334	10,880	7,591	7,179	6,618	8,353	8,284	7,754	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	17,784	19,346	22,172	18,544	17,503	14,788	16,803	16,874	15,958	NA
Cases closed	110,815	97,750	98,844	89,464	83,030	99,902	86,147	94,792	96,344	NA
Counterfeiting	12,476	12,301	11,779	14,403	12,866	12,218	11,821	13,499	10,984	NA
Forgery ^a	68,225	54,046	49,863	43,040	41,249	61,120	45,177	49,962	49,895	NA
Financial crime ^b	3,209	4,476	4,759	5,818	5,581	5,370	5,136	6,350	12,350	NA
Protective intelligence	8,753	8,336	10,844	7,640	7,161	6,744	8,103	8,213	7,530	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	18,152	18,591	21,599	18,563	16,173	14,450	15,910	16,768	15,585	NA

^aIncludes check and bond forgery.^bThis category includes fraud. Prior to fiscal year 1992, financial crime cases were counted under the "other criminal and noncriminal" category.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 5.85

Disposition of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1975-94

	Total	Type of disposition				
		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
1993	7,168	6,868	35	82	8	175
1994	8,914	8,704	34	45	3	128

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. For definitions of "nolle prosequere" and "no true bill," see Note, table 5.79.

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 5.86

Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1973-92

Fiscal year	Forged check cases				Forged bonds 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	108,724	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	587,770,300	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	440,020,177	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	54,645	51,504,701	3,404	3,805	1,274,575

Note: See Note, table 5.85. "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 5.87

Criminal enforcement activities of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

By disposition, United States, fiscal years 1982-93

Fiscal year	Referrals to the U.S. Department of Justice	Cases successfully prosecuted	Defendants charged	Defendants convicted	Penalties for convicted defendants		
					Months sentenced to prison	Months served in prison	Months sentenced to probation
1982	20	7	14	11	NA	NA	NA
1983	26	12	34	28	NA	NA	534
1984	31	14	36	26	6	6	552
1985	40	15	40	40	78	44	882
1986	41	26	98	66	279	203	828
1987	41	27	66	58	456	100	1,410
1988	59	24	97	50	278	185	1,284
1989	60	43	95	72	325	208	1,045
1990	65	32	100	55	745	222	1,176
1991	81	48	104	82	963	610	1,713
1992	107	61	150	99	1,135	744	2,478
1993	140	76	161	135	892	676	3,240

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Enforcement, *Enforcement Accomplishments Report, Fiscal Year 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1994), Appendix.

Table 5.88

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" includes 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 has been a greater focus on Federal corruption nationwide, and there 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," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 28, 29.

Table 5.89

Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-94

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%	1983	3,670	95.6%
Officers	42	80.9	Officers	47	91.5
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6	Enlisted personnel	3,623	95.6
1972	3,319	93.7	1984	2,845	95.3
Officers	52	78.8	Officers	41	85.4
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9	Enlisted personnel	2,804	95.5
1973	2,356	93.9	1985	2,724	95.2
Officers	19	68.4	Officers	52	88.5
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1	Enlisted personnel	2,672	95.3
1974	3,258	94.3	1986	2,701	94.7
Officers	14	78.5	Officers	50	98.0
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4	Enlisted personnel	2,651	94.6
1975	2,876	93.3	1987	2,516	95.8
Officers	15	53.3	Officers	37	86.5
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5	Enlisted personnel	2,479	96.0
1976	2,265	91.8	1988	2,554	95.3
Officers	20	65.0	Officers	27	77.8
Enlisted personnel	2,245	92.1	Enlisted personnel	2,527	95.5
Transition quarter	500	90.8	1989	2,435	93.9
Officers	8	62.5	Officers	35	91.4
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2	Enlisted personnel	2,400	94.0
1977	1,920	89.9	1990	2,222	94.1
Officers ^a	23	78.3	Officers	27	96.3
Enlisted personnel ^b	1,897	90.0	Enlisted personnel	2,195	94.1
1978	1,608	88.7	1991^d	1,758	94.1
Officers	13	83.3	Officers	46	97.8
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,595	88.7	Enlisted personnel	1,712	94.0
1979	1,768	90.7	1992	1,708	92.8
Officers ^a	22	72.7	Officers	28	78.6
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,746	90.9	Enlisted personnel	1,680	93.0
1980	2,739	88.1	1993	1,287	90.0
Officers	22	77.3	Officers	32	100.0
Enlisted personnel	2,717	88.2	Enlisted personnel	1,255	89.8
1981	3,366	77.8	1994	1,220	91.2
Officers	22	68.2	Officers	24	87.5
Enlisted personnel	3,344	77.9	Enlisted personnel	1,196	98.1
1982	4,090	73.5			
Officers	47	95.7			
Enlisted personnel	4,043	73.2			

Note: In the military justice system, a General Court-Martial consists of a military judge and not less than five members (jurors), although a trial may be heard by a military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). A Special Court-Martial consists of not less than three members, or a military judge and not less than three members, or trial by military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). The jurisdiction of the Special Court-Martial is limited to non-capital offenses. In addition, a Special Court-Martial cannot adjudge a dishonorable discharge, dismissal, confinement longer than 6 months, hard labor without confinement for longer than 3 months, forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay, or any forfeiture of pay for longer than 6 months. If a bad conduct discharge (BCD) is adjudged, the Special Court-Martial must have included a verbatim record of the proceeding, counsel for the accused, and a military judge (10 U.S.C. 819). This is referred to as a Special (BCD) Court-Martial.

These data reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former

eral 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 in 1991 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 process of reducing the size of the Army began during this time period.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.90

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
<u>1971</u>	184	85.3%	2,018	90.0%	<u>1982</u>	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
<u>1972</u>	228	89.9	2,306	93.4	<u>1983</u>	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
<u>1973</u>	296	91.6	2,395	92.4	<u>1984</u>	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	95.5	993	91.9
<u>1974</u>	225	89.8	2,168	91.1	<u>1985</u>	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
<u>1975</u>	235	92.8	1,509	88.8	<u>1986</u>	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
<u>1976</u>	165	90.3	909	89.5	<u>1987</u>	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
<u>1977</u>	173	87.9	866	87.4	<u>1988</u>	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
<u>1978</u>	122	92.6	843	89.3	<u>1989</u>	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
<u>1979</u>	202	92.6	1,033	91.7	<u>1990</u>	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
<u>1980</u>	289	86.9	1,368	92.7	<u>1991</u>	588	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
<u>1981</u>	360	94.7	1,345	92.7	<u>1992</u>	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 5.89. 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 5.91

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
<u>1971</u>			<u>1982</u>		
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
<u>1972</u>			<u>1983</u>		
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
<u>1973</u>			<u>1984</u>		
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
<u>1974</u>			<u>1985</u>		
Total number tried	225	2,168	Total number tried	452	973
Percent pleading guilty	2.9	49.3	Percent pleading guilty	67.0	69.0
<u>1975</u>			<u>1986</u>		
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
<u>1976</u>			<u>1987</u>		
Total number tried	165	909	Total number tried	755	865
Percent pleading guilty	30.3	43.8	Percent pleading guilty	46.4	51.8
<u>1977</u>			<u>1988</u>		
Total number tried	173	866	Total number tried	915	804
Percent pleading guilty	36.4	44.0	Percent pleading guilty	49.2	50.5
<u>1978</u>			<u>1989</u>		
Total number tried	122	843	Total number tried	806	642
Percent pleading guilty	29.5	47.6	Percent pleading guilty	49.6	56.0
<u>1979</u>			<u>1990</u>		
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
<u>1980</u>			<u>1991</u>		
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
<u>1981</u>			<u>1992</u>		
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 5.89 and 5.90.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.92

Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of disposition and court, 1971-92^a

	Disposition approved							Disposition approved						
	General Courts-Martial				Special Courts-Martial			General Courts-Martial				Special Courts-Martial		
	Total	Dis-honor-able dis-charge ^b	Bad conduct discharge	No dis-charge or dis-missal	Total	Bad conduct discharge	No dis-charge or dis-missal	Total	Dis-honor-able dis-charge ^b	Bad conduct discharge	No dis-charge or dis-missal	Total	Bad conduct discharge	No dis-charge or dis-missal
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	360	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	360	412	714	150	483	81	792	360	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 5.89 and 5.90. 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.

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

^b Includes dismissals of officers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.93

Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial

By type of court, fiscal years 1966-94

Fiscal year	Types of Courts-Martial		
	General	Special (BCD)	Summary
1966	3	95	212
1967	2	68	211
1968	0	91	216
1969	2	92	207
1970	2	76	174
1971	2	129	287
1972	6	167	348
1973	5	206	307
1974	7	190	212
1975	4	189	267
1976	4	181	221
Transition quarter	0	25	47
1977	5	84	188
1978	3	58	180
1979	2	47	122
1980	3	67	169
1981	2	58	192
1982	9	79	151
1983	10	68	128
1984	6	33	105
1985	5	43	77
1986	5	19	50
1987	11	24	63
1988	13	25	35
1989	5	40	48
1990	14	42	47
1991	9	34	18
1992	16	26 ^a	25
1993	14	31	11
1994	9	23	15

Note: See Note, table 5.89. 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 5.94

Offenses Involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

Fiscal years 1978-94

Type of offense	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Assault	1	4	4	14	6	4	3	28	1	4	1	4	NA	1	1	9	5
Rape	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	1	NA	3
Housebreaking	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	2	3	2	NA
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	33	66	62	20	35	70	11	32	23	35	26	12	47	47	23	43	28
Forgery	NA	46	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21	3	5	2	1	13
Conspiracy	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	5	8	7	7	NA
Sodomy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	2	4	2	5	4
Marijuana offenses	8	49	30	22	88	41	17	18	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Controlled drug offenses	1	26	4	19	18	25	20	18	5	6	9	20	63	31	19	7	16
Offenses against Coast Guard property	8	5	13	7	16	3	NA	NA	3	2	5	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	2
False representation of official statements	3	NA	2	1	22	8	1	12	2	3	4	4	7	14	13	16	4
Violation of order or regulation	7	16	20	26	63	15	14	4	11	22	16	18	22	34	15	41	26
Willful disobedience or disrespect	7	5	6	16	10	2	2	13	2	NA	NA	2	1	7	1	NA	1
Insubordinate conduct toward a petty officer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	2	3	NA	3	NA
AWOL or desertion	72	50	73	44	56	38	18	14	10	4	30	21	21	11	9	14	9
Breaking restriction	8	1	13	6	35	37	14	18	NA	NA	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	1	1
Check writing without sufficient funds	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	150	90	46
Frauds against the United States	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	4	12	2	2	1	1
General offenses	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	5	18	12	32	49	31	52	72
Other offenses	41	22	48	42	46	61	5	8	29	23	NA	11	11	18	10	28	19

Note: See Note, table 5.89. 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 5.93 for the number of personnel tried.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.95

Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1981-94

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
1993	27	14	19	2	20	3	8	9	2
1994	20	11	17	NA	20	2	6	4	1
Percent									
1981	100%	9%	62%	24%	69%	20%	74%	X	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	X	63	X	38
1987	100	13	57	17	91	9	43	X	13
1988	100	32	52	20	72	20	36	8	X
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
1993	100	52	70	7	74	11	30	33	7
1994	100	55	85	X	100	10	30	20	5

Note: See Note, table 5.89.

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 custody, the number and characteristics of jails and jail inmates, and characteristics of State and Federal prison populations. In addition, information is provided on clients in drug and alcohol treatment units, and prisoners executed and under sentence of death.

The first part of the section presents information on persons under Federal and State probation supervision. Included are data on the number and rate of probationers under supervision for each State and the Federal Government, and detailed breakdowns presenting entries and exits for 1993, race and sex of probationers, and offense type. Persons received for and terminating Federal probation supervision, and type of supervision also are included.

Counts of juveniles held in custody are presented for each State. The data are displayed by sex of juveniles and age limits of juvenile offenders. Also included are number of staff and over-capacity figures.

The next segment presents data on local jails. This information is from the National Jail Census, conducted every 5 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, jail capacity, and characteristics and conviction status of jail inmates. Data on number of jail inmates testing positive for HIV also are included. Trend tables are provided when available, allowing comparisons for the years 1983 through 1994.

Information on State and Federal prisoners is derived from an annual Bureau of Justice Statistics-sponsored census of all State correctional departments and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. These tables present the number and rate of prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction at yearend, admissions and releases during the year, type of release, and selected prisoner information including race and ethnicity breakdowns. Selected tables from the American Correctional Association and CEGA Publishing on elderly and female prisoners are presented. Also featured this year is a table presenting prison population projections to the year 2000. Several tables in this segment present data on new court commitments, sentence lengths, and time served by prisoners. A series of tables also presents more detailed information on Federal prisoners.

The next portion of the section presents data on education programs and sex offender treatment programs in State and Federal prisons. Also included this year is a table on Section 1983 law suits filed by prisoners. A series of tables dealing with clients in drug and alcohol treatment units also is 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, race, ethnicity, and jurisdictional location), type of provider, and type of treatment. Population and capacity data for U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers, and the number of escapes from State prisons also are displayed.

A segment on post-release supervision focuses on conditional and unconditional releases from State and Federal correctional facilities, first releases from State and Federal prisons, number and rate of persons on parole, movement of the parole population, sex and race breakdowns for parolees, and persons released from parole supervision. Data from the National Corrections Reporting Program provide information on State parole entries and discharges.

The final portion of this section presents data on inmate deaths, death sentences, and executions. Data on deaths from natural causes, suicide, and AIDS-related deaths are included. Tables on State and Federal prisoners testing positive for HIV and confirmed AIDS cases are presented. 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

Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Jan. 1, 1993	1993		Probation population Dec. 31, 1993	Percent change in probation population during 1993	Number on probation on Dec. 31, 1993 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
United States, total	2,811,611	1,479,624	1,431,915	2,843,445	1.1%	1,490
Federal	46,485	25,544	29,030	43,095	-7.3	23
State	2,765,126	1,454,080	1,402,885	2,800,350	1.3	1,468
Northeast	481,594	209,321	200,606	487,861	1.3	1,252
Connecticut	48,567	28,520	26,183	50,904	4.8	2,035
Maine	8,942	NA	NA	8,650	-3.3	928
Massachusetts	48,312	35,892	37,054	47,150	-2.4	1,021
New Hampshire ^a	4,104	2,061	2,043	4,122	0.4	490
New Jersey	108,093	43,151	41,668	109,576	1.4	1,831
New York	152,013	46,508	41,904	156,617	3.0	1,141
Pennsylvania ^a	89,944	40,502	42,266	88,180	-2.0	961
Rhode Island	15,585	9,318	6,743	16,604	6.5	2,170
Vermont	6,034	3,369	2,745	6,058	0.4	1,402
Midwest	589,858	395,481	381,230	603,391	2.3	1,341
Illinois ^a	76,125	62,400	64,975	73,550	-3.4	852
Indiana	79,850	71,326	68,372	82,804	3.7	1,951
Iowa	14,084	10,088	9,620	14,505	3.0	697
Kansas	23,994	13,181	13,092	24,083	0.4	1,304
Michigan ^a	135,012	69,431	64,412	139,682	3.5	2,003
Minnesota	72,938	53,422	52,174	74,186	1.7	2,256
Missouri ^a	32,629	14,536	14,239	32,916	0.9	850
Nebraska ^a	15,386	15,032	15,824	14,594	-5.1	1,249
North Dakota	1,920	1,091	1,057	1,954	1.8	422
Ohio ^a	94,129	61,646	57,252	98,211	4.3	1,193
South Dakota	3,367	4,307	3,893	3,781	12.3	746
Wisconsin	40,424	19,021	16,320	43,125	6.7	1,167
South	1,135,326	573,094	538,382	1,155,168	1.7	1,745
Alabama ^a	31,188	9,369	3,958	33,721	8.1	1,084
Arkansas	16,448	5,909	4,830	17,527	6.6	980
Delaware	14,887	7,992	7,308	15,571	4.5	2,966
District of Columbia	10,607	5,961	6,134	10,434	-1.6	2,254
Florida	200,471	123,648	112,363	199,275	-0.6	1,996
Georgia	153,154	67,597	75,521	145,230	-5.2	2,861
Kentucky	10,750	6,230	5,522	11,458	6.6	407
Louisiana	30,468	12,324	10,358	32,434	6.5	1,063
Maryland	82,948	36,670	39,410	80,208	-3.3	2,154
Mississippi	8,031	4,644	3,266	9,943	23.8	527
North Carolina	86,371	43,977	44,136	86,212	-0.2	1,645
Oklahoma	25,902	11,750	11,918	25,689	-0.8	1,088
South Carolina ^a	35,587	16,481	13,213	38,855	9.2	1,444
Tennessee	38,614	25,608	23,759	40,463	4.8	1,056
Texas	360,702	173,485	155,664	378,523	4.9	2,946
Virginia	23,510	18,547	18,438	23,619	0.5	482
West Virginia	5,688	2,902	2,584	6,006	5.6	433
West	558,348	276,184	282,667	553,930	-0.8	1,365
Alaska ^a	3,014	720	520	3,214	6.6	784
Arizona	34,647	13,144	10,976	36,815	6.3	1,285
California	300,635	165,791	185,677	280,749	-6.6	1,241
Colorado ^a	33,700	23,132	22,274	35,494	5.2	1,351
Hawaii	10,038	6,066	6,004	10,100	0.6	1,157
Idaho ^a	4,075	2,338	1,664	4,749	16.5	620
Montana ^a	3,948	1,622	1,463	4,107	4.0	677
Nevada ^a	8,533	3,772	3,479	8,826	3.4	851
New Mexico ^a	6,921	5,855	7,503	7,673	10.9	676
Oregon ^a	39,019	11,328	12,445	37,902	-2.9	1,685
Utah	6,671	3,866	3,212	7,325	9.6	613
Washington ^a	103,837	37,313	25,861	114,018	9.8	2,952
Wyoming	3,310	1,237	1,589	2,958	-10.6	891

Note: These data are from a survey of probation and parole agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system 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 those who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency resulting from a court order. Excluded are persons placed on bench probation, court probation, or summary probation, or any status not requiring the supervision of a probation agency. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 3.2.

Table 6.2

Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Dec. 31, 1993	Sex		Not reported
		Male	Female	
United States, total	2,843,445	1,624,500	395,498	823,447
Federal	43,095	NA	NA	43,095
State	2,800,350	1,624,500	395,498	780,352
Northeast	487,861	263,265	51,266	173,330
Connecticut	50,904	42,657	8,247	0
Maine	8,650	7,460	1,190	0
Massachusetts	47,150	NA	NA	47,150
New Hampshire ^a	4,122	3,545	577	0
New Jersey	109,576	NA	NA	109,576
New York	156,617	132,945	23,672	0
Pennsylvania ^a	88,180	71,549	16,631	0
Rhode Island	16,604	NA	NA	16,604
Vermont	6,058	5,109	949	0
Midwest	603,391	331,423	86,791	185,177
Illinois ^a	73,550	62,297	11,253	0
Indiana	82,804	NA	NA	82,804
Iowa	14,505	11,559	2,946	0
Kansas	24,083	18,879	4,997	207
Michigan ^a	139,682	52,443	17,044	70,195
Minnesota	74,186	59,168	15,018	0
Missouri ^a	32,916	25,940	6,976	0
Nebraska ^a	14,594	11,237	3,357	0
North Dakota	1,954	1,587	367	0
Ohio ^a	98,211	54,477	15,544	28,190
South Dakota	3,781	NA	NA	3,781
Wisconsin	43,125	33,836	9,289	0
South	1,155,168	860,263	213,214	81,691
Alabama ^a	33,721	4,538	824	28,359
Arkansas	17,527	13,426	4,101	0
Delaware ^a	15,571	12,768	2,803	0
District of Columbia	10,434	8,118	2,316	0
Florida	199,275	146,684	35,513	17,078
Georgia	145,230	117,940	27,290	0
Kentucky	11,458	NA	NA	11,458
Louisiana	32,434	26,369	6,065	0
Maryland	80,208	65,976	14,232	0
Mississippi	9,943	NA	NA	9,943
North Carolina	86,212	68,524	17,688	0
Oklahoma	25,689	18,917	6,187	585
South Carolina	38,855	33,198	5,657	0
Tennessee ^a	40,463	25,693	6,508	8,262
Texas ^a	378,523	299,807	78,716	0
Virginia	23,619	18,305	5,314	0
West Virginia	6,006	NA	NA	6,006
West	553,930	169,549	44,227	340,154
Alaska	3,214	2,771	443	0
Arizona	36,815	746	91	35,978
California	280,749	NA	NA	280,749
Colorado ^a	35,494	27,570	7,607	317
Hawaii ^a	10,100	7,979	2,121	0
Idaho	4,749	3,809	940	0
Montana	4,107	2,793	1,314	0
Nevada ^a	8,826	6,620	2,206	0
New Mexico ^a	7,673	6,403	1,270	0
Oregon	37,902	30,793	7,109	0
Utah	7,325	5,926	1,399	0
Washington ^a	114,018	71,710	19,198	23,110
Wyoming	2,958	2,429	529	0

Note: See Note, table 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 3.7.

Table 6.3

Adults on probation under State and Federal Jurisdiction

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population Dec. 31, 1993	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other, unknown, or not reported
United States, total	2,843,445	1,132,092	605,062	17,040	4,369	1,084,882
Federal	43,095	NA	NA	NA	NA	43,095
State	2,800,350	1,132,092	605,062	17,040	4,369	1,041,787
Northeast	487,861	170,133	95,387	541	389	221,411
Connecticut	50,904	30,417	12,716	103	143	7,525
Maine	8,650	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,650
Massachusetts	47,150	NA	NA	NA	NA	47,150
New Hampshire ^a	4,122	3,875	0	0	0	247
New Jersey	109,576	NA	NA	NA	NA	109,576
New York	156,617	78,360	56,271	436	237	21,293
Pennsylvania ^a	88,180	57,461	26,400	2	9	4,308
Rhode Island	16,604	NA	NA	NA	NA	16,604
Vermont	6,058	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,058
Midwest	603,391	271,569	105,858	6,559	1,699	217,706
Illinois ^a	73,550	40,232	26,404	50	650	6,214
Indiana	82,804	NA	NA	NA	NA	82,804
Iowa	14,505	12,643	1,330	145	49	338
Kansas	24,083	18,574	4,609	349	109	242
Michigan ^a	139,682	41,218	13,272	1,549	412	83,231
Minnesota	74,186	58,320	8,075	2,634	NA	5,157
Missouri ^a	32,916	23,608	9,150	32	35	91
Nebraska ^a	14,594	10,799	1,897	438	145	1,315
North Dakota	1,954	1,731	27	176	18	0
Ohio ^a	98,211	35,426	30,357	51	51	32,326
South Dakota	3,781	NA	NA	NA	NA	3,781
Wisconsin	43,125	29,018	10,537	1,133	230	2,207
South	1,155,168	544,588	384,744	4,051	596	221,189
Alabama ^a	33,721	2,484	2,874	0	0	28,363
Arkansas	17,527	10,995	6,338	30	22	142
Delaware ^a	15,571	7,986	7,267	0	0	318
District of Columbia	10,434	653	9,235	0	0	546
Florida	199,275	120,827	56,859	155	135	21,299
Georgia	145,230	70,129	73,755	138	48	1,160
Kentucky	11,458	NA	NA	NA	NA	11,458
Louisiana	32,434	13,201	19,104	0	0	129
Maryland	80,208	32,913	46,350	63	225	657
Mississippi	9,943	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,943
North Carolina	86,212	41,676	41,357	2,001	100	1,078
Oklahoma	25,689	16,728	5,895	1,653	36	1,377
South Carolina	38,855	18,367	20,280	NA	NA	208
Tennessee ^a	40,463	18,391	13,589	0	2	8,481
Texas ^a	378,523	177,531	71,357	0	0	129,635
Virginia	23,619	12,707	10,484	11	28	389
West Virginia	6,006	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,006
West	553,930	145,802	19,073	5,889	1,685	381,481
Alaska	3,214	2,029	304	771	50	60
Arizona	36,815	585	36	374	10	35,810
California	280,749	NA	NA	NA	NA	280,749
Colorado ^a	35,494	19,722	3,038	981	53	11,700
Hawaii ^a	10,100	NA	NA	NA	NA	10,100
Idaho	4,749	4,495	43	107	21	83
Montana	4,107	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,107
Nevada ^a	8,826	6,062	1,776	119	14	855
New Mexico ^a	7,673	2,977	501	410	10	3,775
Oregon	37,902	31,594	2,319	597	239	3,153
Utah	7,325	6,522	323	198	120	162
Washington ^a	114,018	69,026	10,676	2,252	1,168	30,896
Wyoming	2,958	2,790	57	80	0	31

Note: See Note, table 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 3.8.

Table 6.4

Adults on probation under State and Federal jurisdiction

By type of offense, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population					
	Dec. 31, 1993	Felony	Misdemeanor	Driving while intoxicated	Other	Unknown or not reported
United States, total	2,843,445	1,222,150	589,293	418,890	22,642	590,470
Federal	43,095	NA	NA	NA	NA	43,095
State	2,800,350	1,222,150	589,293	418,890	22,642	547,375
Northeast	487,861	212,397	139,409	93,416	184	42,455
Connecticut ^a	50,904	24,281	21,360	5,263	0	0
Maine ^a	8,650	3,000	800	0	0	4,850
Massachusetts	47,150	NA	NA	20,860	NA	26,290
New Hampshire ^a	4,122	2,473	1,443	206	0	0
New Jersey	109,576	81,963	27,613	NA	NA	0
New York	156,617	78,060	49,962	24,221	165	4,209
Pennsylvania ^a	88,180	9,855	30,183	41,017	19	7,106
Rhode Island ^a	16,604	10,577	6,027	0	0	0
Vermont	6,058	2,188	2,021	1,849	0	0
Midwest	603,391	219,953	148,334	104,478	11,628	118,998
Illinois	73,550	41,884	16,177	12,968	2,521	0
Indiana	82,804	NA	NA	NA	NA	82,804
Iowa	14,505	6,480	7,993	NA	32	0
Kansas	24,083	7,948	13,968	0	0	2,167
Michigan ^a	139,682	54,256	33,333	32,313	871	18,909
Minnesota ^a	74,186	24,667	16,051	28,077	5,391	0
Missouri ^a	32,916	26,249	3,261	2,369	1,026	11
Nebraska ^a	14,594	3,679	4,364	6,319	0	232
North Dakota	1,954	1,681	256	17	0	0
Ohio ^a	98,211	32,571	28,345	22,415	516	14,364
South Dakota	3,781	2,237	0	0	1,271	273
Wisconsin	43,125	18,301	24,586	0	0	238
South	1,155,168	633,577	249,366	197,019	6,215	68,991
Alabama ^a	33,721	0	2,743	2,663	0	28,315
Arkansas	17,527	16,198	440	NA	0	889
Delaware ^a	15,571	NA	NA	NA	NA	15,571
District of Columbia	10,434	3,689	5,213	1,532	0	0
Florida	199,275	144,010	35,165	13,885	6,215	0
Georgia	145,230	99,547	30,724	14,959	0	0
Kentucky	11,458	9,330	2,128	0	0	0
Louisiana	32,434	30,164	1,884	386	0	0
Maryland	80,208	21,298	57,734	1,176	0	0
Mississippi	9,943	NA	NA	NA	NA	9,943
North Carolina	86,212	26,431	41,671	18,110	0	0
Oklahoma	25,689	21,203	374	4,112	0	0
South Carolina	38,855	12,561	17,791	8,503	0	0
Tennessee ^a	40,463	22,429	6,855	2,912	0	8,267
Texas ^a	378,523	203,500	46,644	128,379	NA	0
Virginia	23,619	23,217	0	402	0	0
West Virginia	6,006	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,006
West	553,930	156,223	52,184	23,977	4,615	316,931
Alaska	3,214	3,214	0	0	0	0
Arizona	36,815	32,787	3,316	712	0	0
California	280,749	NA	NA	NA	NA	280,749
Colorado ^a	35,494	10,046	10,640	2,562	465	11,781
Hawaii	10,100	5,913	4,187	NA	NA	0
Idaho	4,749	4,735	14	NA	0	0
Montana	4,107	3,902	NA	NA	NA	205
Nevada	8,826	5,247	NA	NA	3,579	0
New Mexico ^a	7,673	0	500	451	0	6,722
Oregon	37,902	25,353	6,894	5,051	0	604
Utah	7,325	5,025	1,932	325	0	43
Washington ^a	114,018	57,322	24,701	14,865	303	16,827
Wyoming	2,958	2,679	0	11	268	0

Note: See Note, table 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 3.9.

Table 6.5

Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System

By type of supervision, 1975-94^a

	Total cases		Type of supervision									Received by transfer
			Court probation	U.S. magistrate probation	Pretrial diversion	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Special parole	Supervised release	Percent	
	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	34,808	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	0.1%	NA	
1989	38,184	100	37.3	21.8	NA	19.4	10.8	1.2	6.2	3.1	NA	
1990	47,546	100	27.1	17.7	NA	14.6	8.2	1.2	4.8	10.1	16.3%	
1991	47,720	100	26.5	15.7	NA	12.3	7.2	1.0	3.9	18.7	14.5	
1992	49,102	100	24.6	15.6	NA	8.6	5.3	1.0	3.2	26.0	15.7	
1993	48,722	100	23.0	15.0	NA	7.3	4.5	1.0	2.9	31.1	15.3	
1994	46,273	100	21.3	15.1	NA	5.5	3.5	0.8	2.2	37.6	13.9	

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 (pretrial diversion/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.

Data for 1975-90 represent persons who began supervision in the 12-month period prior to June 30 of the year noted. Beginning in 1991, data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1990 and 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. The Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands began reporting data in 1977.

^aPretrial 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.

^bPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1975, p. 164; 1985, p. 212; 1988, 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. 28; 1991, p. 110; 1993, p. 28; 1994, Table E-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.6

Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System

Fiscal year 1994

	Number	Percent ^a
Persons under supervision on Oct. 1, 1993	87,694	X
Total received	46,273	100%
Court probation	9,876	21.3
U.S. magistrate probation	6,989	15.1
Supervised release	17,418	37.6
Parole	2,534	5.5
Mandatory release	1,598	3.5
Military parole	368	0.8
Special parole	1,037	2.2
Received by transfer	6,453	13.9
Total removed	44,864	100%
Court probation	12,684	28.3
U.S. magistrate probation	7,171	16.0
Supervised release	10,585	23.6
Parole	3,989	8.9
Mandatory release	1,788	4.0
Military parole	393	0.9
Special parole	1,621	3.6
Removed by transfer	6,633	14.8
Persons under supervision on Sept. 30, 1994	89,103	X

Note: See Note, table 6.5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1994* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995), Table E-1. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.7

Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers

United States, 1975-94

	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	76,366	2,046
1989	77,284	2,146
1990	80,592	2,361
1991	83,012	2,802
1992	85,920	3,316
1993	86,823	3,516 ^a
1994	89,103	NA

Note: See Note, table 6.5. For "number of probationers," data for 1975-87 are reported for the 12-month period ending June 30. Beginning in 1988, the data are reported for the Federal fiscal year, which is the 12-month period ending September 30. Data for 1988-91 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For "number of probation officers," data for 1975-90 are reported as of June 30. Beginning in 1991, the data are reported as of September 30. The 1991 data for probation officers have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aApproximate.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1980*, p. 15; *1983*, pp. 20, 38; *1985*, pp. 22, 52 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1982*, p. 19, Table 19; *1987*, pp. 38, 49; *1989*, pp. 34, 45; *1990*, pp. 27, 41; *1991*, pp. 109, 127; *1992*, pp. 85, 98; *1994*, Table 8 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.8

Federal probationers terminating supervision

By outcome and offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Number of probationers terminating probation	Total	No violation	Percent of probationers terminating supervision with:				
				Technical violations ^a			New crimes ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	20,956	100%	81.0%	2.2%	1.3%	7.1%	3.5%	5.0%
Felonies	12,225	100	80.3	2.4	1.1	6.4	3.5	6.3
Violent offenses	329	100	70.5	5.2	0.6	11.9	3.6	8.2
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	8	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Negligent manslaughter	9	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Assault	68	100	70.6	4.4	0.0	10.3	8.8	5.9
Robbery	111	100	56.8	11.7	0.9	13.5	2.7	14.4
Rape	28	100	67.9	0.0	0.0	21.4	7.1	3.6
Other sex offenses ^c	93	100	91.4	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.0	3.2
Kidnaping	4	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Threats against the President	8	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Property offenses	6,789	100	79.3	2.4	1.3	7.6	3.7	5.7
Fraudulent offenses	5,369	100	81.2	2.0	1.0	6.8	3.3	5.7
Embezzlement	1,284	100	85.1	2.3	0.7	5.1	2.3	4.4
Fraud ^d	3,296	100	82.3	1.2	1.0	6.0	3.5	6.1
Forgery	540	100	67.6	6.1	1.7	14.4	4.4	5.6
Counterfeiting	249	100	77.1	2.8	2.0	8.8	2.8	6.4
Other offenses	1,420	100	71.9	3.8	2.3	10.8	5.3	6.0
Burglary	36	100	66.7	2.8	5.6	16.7	8.3	0.0
Larceny ^e	976	100	68.5	4.8	2.7	12.3	5.4	6.3
Motor vehicle theft	148	100	75.7	1.4	0.0	10.1	6.1	6.8
Arson and explosives	79	100	84.8	1.3	2.5	3.8	2.5	5.1
Transportation of stolen property	157	100	83.4	1.3	1.3	4.5	5.1	4.5
Other property offenses ^f	24	100	75.0	4.2	0.0	8.3	0.0	12.5
Drug offenses	2,251	100	81.3	2.7	0.9	4.4	3.3	7.4
Trafficking	2,218	100	81.1	2.7	0.9	4.4	3.3	7.5
Possession and other	33	100	90.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
Public-order offenses	2,856	100	83.1	1.9	0.9	4.5	3.0	6.6
Regulatory offenses	505	100	83.8	1.8	1.2	5.0	1.6	6.7
Agriculture	15	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Antitrust	38	100	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9
Food and drug	19	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Transportation	29	100	82.8	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.9	3.4
Civil rights	22	100	86.4	4.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5
Communications	40	100	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.5
Customs laws	45	100	80.0	2.2	0.0	4.4	4.4	8.9
Postal laws	45	100	84.4	2.2	2.2	8.9	0.0	2.2
Other regulatory offenses	252	100	80.6	2.4	1.6	6.3	0.8	8.3
Other offenses	2,351	100	82.9	1.9	0.9	4.4	3.3	6.6
Weapons	683	100	76.1	4.8	1.3	6.4	6.0	5.3
Immigration offenses	343	100	77.6	1.2	2.0	7.0	4.1	8.2
Tax law violations								
including tax fraud	619	100	90.5	0.5	0.3	2.6	1.0	5.2
Bribery	148	100	88.5	0.0	0.7	3.4	2.0	5.4
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	88	100	81.8	2.3	0.0	2.3	5.7	8.0
National defense	28	100	89.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	7.1
Escape	52	100	78.8	0.0	1.9	5.8	9.6	3.8
Racketeering and extortion	205	100	89.3	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.5	7.3
Gambling offenses	138	100	81.2	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	16.7
Mail or transport of obscene material	33	100	90.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0
Migratory birds	6	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other felonies ^g	8	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Misdemeanors ^h	8,731	100	81.9	1.9	1.6	8.0	3.5	3.1

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics database. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Pretrial Services Agency.

This table was created from the probation and parole data files. Only records with one or more terminations of supervision in 1992 were selected. Each termination was counted separately. Less than 1 percent of offenders under supervision experienced two or more supervision terminations in 1992. Technical violations and terminations for new crimes are shown only if supervision terminated with incarceration or removal from active supervision for reason of a violation. Total includes offenders for whom offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated probation supervision in 1992 was 20,812. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aSupervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bSupervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

^cMay include some non-violent offenses.

^dExcludes tax fraud.

^eExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^fExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

^gIncludes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

^hIncludes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 56.

Table 6.9

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; Feb. 2, 1987; 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 17.

^aNo public juvenile facilities were reported in operation in Vermont in 1979, 1983, or 1985.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1976-85: 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.

Table 6.10

Juvenile offenders in custody

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1993

State	Number of juveniles in custody		Age limits of juvenile offenders		Number of staff	Percent over capacity
	Male	Female	Lower	Upper		
Arizona	503	34	8	17	457	11%
Arkansas	175	25	0	17	300	--
California	7,439	255	11	21 ^a	4,133	30
Colorado	919	86	12	18	418	(b)
Connecticut	199	38	0	16	404	38
District of Columbia	321	59	0	18	617	21
Florida	1,168	104	0	17	1,968	1
Georgia	710	32	0	17	814	--
Hawaii	55	7	0	20	78	33
Illinois	1,339	64	13	19 ^c	975	16
Indiana	639	173	12	17	783	20
Iowa	170	40	12	17	320	--
Kansas	305	80	10	18	NA	--
Kentucky	495	81	12	19	598	--
Louisiana	940	41	13 ^d	21	752	--
Maine	234 ^e	X	11	18 ^c	185	(f)
Maryland	585	54	11	18	339	(g)
Massachusetts	1,613	134	7	17	335	(h)
Michigan	627	62	12	19 ⁱ	770	--
Minnesota	163	2	12	19	197	--
Mississippi	409	42	10	18	310	30
Missouri	407	63	12	17	401	--
Montana	80	25	9	18	195	--
Nebraska	209	53	11/12	19	184	(j)
Nevada	213	54	8	18	260	10
New Hampshire	154	29	11	17	187	--
New Jersey	552	8	12	18	--	--
New Mexico	250	58	0	21	NA	(k)
New York	2,887	462	7	21	353	--
North Carolina	862 ^g	X	10	16	531	10
North Dakota	192	59	12	18	86	--
Ohio	1,994	129	12	21	1,703	67
Oklahoma	434	33	0	19	525	--
Oregon	507	45	12	18	492	7
Pennsylvania	538	34	12	18	939	10
Rhode Island	152	8	11	17	120	--
South Carolina	1,016	158	12	16	NA	101
South Dakota	148	34	10	21	136	--
Tennessee	570	47	12	19	659	--
Texas	1,840	127	10	16	1,658	--
Utah	427	47	12	18 ^c	331	10
Vermont	26	2	10	17	30	--
West Virginia	99	10	10	18	87	--
Wisconsin	698	42	12	25	572	42
Wyoming	87	84	12	21	198	--
Federal Bureau of Prisons	107	7	0	18	(l)	--

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of juvenile corrections in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Alabama and Alaska were unable to participate and Delaware, Idaho, Virginia, and Washington 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.

^aUpper boundary may be as high as 25 years of age depending upon seriousness of the crime.

^bOperating at 72 percent over capacity for State-operated facilities and 39 percent over capacity for Institutions.

^cUpper boundary may be as high as 21 years of age.

^dFor felony offenses.

^eIncludes both males and females.

^fOvercrowded, but no percentage reported.

^gOperating between 20 and 50 percent over capacity.

^hOperating between 10 and 15 percent over capacity.

ⁱUpper boundary may be as high as 21 years of age depending upon seriousness of the crime.

^jProgram capacity is 225; able to avoid extreme overcrowding via early release.

^kOperating between 30 and 95 percent over capacity.

^lAll juveniles are in contract facilities.

Source: Contact Publications, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, December 1993), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.11

Number of jail inmates, average daily population, and rated capacity

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-94

	1-day counts					Average daily population ^a					Rated capacity of jails	Percent of rated capacity occupied ^c
	All inmates	Adults			Juvenile ^b	All inmates	Adults			Juvenile ^b		
		Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			
1983	223,551	221,815	206,163	15,652	1,736	227,541	225,781	210,451	15,330	1,760	281,556	85%
1984	234,500	233,018	216,275	16,743	1,482	230,641	228,944	212,749	16,195	1,697	281,432	90
1985	256,615	254,986	235,909	19,077	1,629	265,010	263,543	244,711	18,832	1,467	272,830	94
1986	274,444	272,736	251,235	21,501	1,708	265,517	264,113	243,143	20,970	1,404	285,726	96
1987	295,873	294,092	270,172	23,920	1,781	290,300	288,725	264,929	23,796	1,575	301,198	98
1988	343,569	341,893	311,594	30,299	1,676	338,017	334,566	306,379	28,187	1,451	339,633	101
1989	395,553	393,303	356,050	37,253	2,250	386,845	384,954	349,180	35,774	1,891	367,769	108
1990	405,320	403,019	365,821	37,198	2,301	408,075	405,935	368,091	37,844	2,140	389,171	104
1991	426,479	424,129	384,628	39,501	2,350	422,609	420,276	381,458	38,818	2,333	421,237	101
1992	444,584	441,781	401,106	40,674	2,804	441,889	439,362	399,528	39,834	2,527	449,197	99
1993 ^d	459,804	455,500	411,500	44,100	4,300	466,140	462,800	418,200	44,600	3,400 ^e	475,224	97
1994	490,442	483,717	434,838	48,879	6,725	479,757	NA	NA	NA	NA	504,324	97

Note: Data for 1983, 1988, and 1993 are from the National Jail Census. Data for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994 are from the Annual Survey of Jails taken during noncensus years. Both the censuses and the surveys are conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The data from the annual surveys are estimates and therefore are subject to sampling variation. A jail is defined as a locally administered confinement facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered and staffed by municipal or county employees. Excluded from the censuses and surveys were temporary holding facilities, such as physically separate drunk tanks and police lockups, and other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they were formally charged in court. Also excluded for all years were Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont because these States have integrated jail-prison systems. Alaska also was excluded as an integrated system; however, beginning in 1988, five locally operated jails in Alaska were included. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aBased on the average daily population for the year ending on the reference date of each census or survey. The average daily population is the sum of the number of inmates in a jail each day for a year, divided by 365.

^bJuveniles are persons defined by State statute as being under a certain age, usually 18, and subject initially to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. In 1994, the definition was changed to include all persons under age 18.

^cThe number of inmates divided by rated capacity times 100. This ratio may include some inmates not in physical custody, but under the jurisdiction of a local jail, such as inmates on electronic monitoring, under house arrest, or in day reporting or other community supervision programs.

^dDetailed data for 1993 were estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

^eCounts for 1993 differ from previous counts because juveniles tried or awaiting trial as adults were included.

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; *1992*, Bulletin NCJ-143284, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 6; and *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651, p. 3 and p. 6, Table 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.12

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 U.S. residents) of persons in local jails

By race, United States, 1983-94

	Total		Adults ^a		White ^b		Black ^b	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate ^c	Number	Rate ^c
1983	223,551	96	221,815	130	NA	NA	NA	NA
1984	234,500	99	233,018	134	136,200	68	95,600	339
1985	256,615	108	254,986	145	147,600	73	105,200	368
1986	274,444	114	272,736	154	160,000	79	108,600	375
1987	295,873	122	294,092	164	176,700	86	115,000	392
1988	343,569	141	341,893	189	197,700	96	142,000	478
1989	395,553	160	393,303	214	220,700	106	171,300	568
1990	405,320	163	403,019	218	221,400	106	174,300	569
1991	426,479	169	424,129	277	229,900	109	188,300	604
1992	444,584	174	441,781	234	233,000	109	195,200	619
1993 ^d	459,804	178	455,500	239	NA	NA	NA	NA
1994 ^e	490,442	188	483,717	251	191,900	100	215,400	691

Note: See Note, table 6.11. Inmate counts for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994 are survey estimates and subject to sampling variation. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aPersons 18 years and older.

^bMay include some juveniles.

^cRates are calculated using unrounded numbers of inmates.

^dThe number of adult inmates was estimated and rounded to the nearest 100.

^eThe Source revised the race classifications in 1994.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-143284, p. 10; *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651, pp. 2, 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.13

Number of jails, and number and rate (per 100,000 resident population) of jail inmates

By region and State, 1983, 1988, and 1993

Region and State	Number of jails			Number of inmates			Percent change in number of inmates 1983 to 1993	Rate for 1993
	1983	1988	1993	1983	1988	1993		
Total, United States	3,338	3,316	3,304	223,551	343,569	459,804	106%	178
Northeast	223	223	228	36,634	57,613	73,871	102	144
Maine	14	15	15	560	689	704	26	57
Massachusetts	17	19	20	3,304	5,454	7,878	138	131
New Hampshire	11	11	11	475	789	1,127	137	100
New Jersey	32	28	25	5,971	11,124	15,122	153	192
New York	72	75	78	16,154	25,928	29,809	85	164
Pennsylvania	77	75	79	10,170	13,649	19,231	89	160
Midwest	972	964	967	39,538	50,646	70,645	79	116
Illinois ^a	98	95	93	8,849	9,891	14,549	64	124
Indiana	93	90	88	3,599	5,235	8,297	131	145
Iowa	90	90	90	839	1,036	1,602	91	57
Kansas	86	94	96	1,328	1,906	2,797	111	111
Michigan ^a	87	85	89	7,637	9,404	12,479	63	132
Minnesota	67	71	75	1,954	3,227	3,654	87	81
Missouri	129	123	127	3,783	4,154	5,030	33	96
Nebraska	67	66	64	844	1,156	1,680	99	105
North Dakota	31	26	25	243	288	361	49	57
Ohio	121	122	120	7,116	9,160	11,695	64	105
South Dakota	31	29	28	316	522	623	97	87
Wisconsin	72	73	72	3,030	4,667	7,879	160	156
South	1,607	1,599	1,591	89,479	143,751	210,599	135	235
Alabama	108	110	129	4,464	4,819	7,072	58	169
Arkansas	89	87	83	1,602	1,994	2,846	78	117
District of Columbia ^b	2	1	1	2,843	1,693	1,687	NA	292
Florida	103	102	100	14,668	28,236	34,183	133	250
Georgia	203	196	202	10,214	17,482	22,663	122	328
Kentucky	96	95	81	3,711	4,695	6,813	84	180
Louisiana ^a	94	90	96	8,507	11,222	16,208	90	377
Maryland	30	35	33	4,608	7,486	9,358	103	188
Mississippi	91	96	95	2,498	3,501	4,851	94	184
North Carolina	99	102	104	3,496	5,469	8,939	156	129
Oklahoma	104	100	100	2,215	2,595	4,102	85	127
South Carolina	58	55	55	2,690	3,497	5,713	112	157
Tennessee	108	108	111	6,005	10,858	14,375	139	282
Texas ^a	273	275	267	15,224	29,439	55,395	264	307
Virginia	95	95	93	5,719	9,372	14,623	156	225
West Virginia	54	52	41	1,015	1,393	1,771	74	97
West	536	530	518	57,900	91,559	104,688	81	187
Alaska ^c	5	5	5	37	27	31	NA	NA
Arizona	31	33	33	2,940	5,006	7,231	146	184
California	142	149	136	41,720	64,216	69,298	66	222
Colorado	60	61	61	2,747	4,882	6,316	130	177
Idaho	36	37	39	604	810	1,485	146	135
Montana	50	46	44	405	616	680	68	81
Nevada	23	19	20	940	2,343	2,987	218	215
New Mexico	35	34	34	1,346	2,188	3,058	127	189
Oregon	39	39	43	2,304	2,819	3,777	64	125
Utah	24	25	25	906	1,261	1,895	109	102
Washington	65	60	56	3,610	5,934	7,435	106	141
Wyoming	26	22	22	341	457	495	45	105

Note: See Note, table 6.11. Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont have integrated jail-prison systems and were excluded. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^cExcept for five locally operated jails, Alaska has an integrated jail-prison system.

^aMultiple facilities were reported as a single facility in Cook County, Illinois; Wayne County, Michigan; Orleans Parish, Louisiana; and Bexar County, Texas.

^bThe District of Columbia's jail population declined between 1983 and 1988 because the Occoquan complex was reclassified from a jail to a prison.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), p. 4.

Table 6.14

Jail inmates

By sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1983, 1988, 1993, and 1994^a

	Percent of jail inmates			
	1983	1988	1993	1994
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sex				
Male	92.9	91.1	90.4	90.0
Female	7.1	8.9	9.6	10.0
Race, Hispanic origin				
White, non-Hispanic	NA	43.3	39.3	39.1
Black, non-Hispanic	NA	40.5	44.2	43.9
Hispanic	NA	15.0	15.1	15.4
Other ^b	NA	1.1	1.3	1.6

Note: See Note, table 6.11. Data are for June 30; data for 1994 are survey estimates and subject to sampling variation. "Race, Hispanic origin" was reported for 85.1 percent of the inmates in 1993 and for 95.8 percent in 1994. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

^bAsians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), p. 5, Table 5.

Table 6.15

Conviction status of adult jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1983-93

	Total number of adults with known conviction status	Total number of adults with known conviction status					
		Convicted			Unconvicted		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1983 ^a	221,815	107,660	100,557	7,103	113,984	105,459	8,525
1984	229,822	113,491	105,529	7,962	116,331	107,901	8,430
1985	250,468	123,409	114,131	9,278	127,059	117,560	9,499
1986	269,179	127,067	117,100	9,967	142,112	130,806	11,306
1987	289,495	139,394	128,818	10,576	155,101	137,213	12,888
1988	341,893	166,224	151,810	14,414	175,669	159,784	15,885
1989	393,303	189,012	171,181	17,831	204,291	184,869	19,422
1990	403,019	195,661	177,619	18,042	207,358	188,202	19,156
1991	424,129	206,458	185,947	20,511	217,671	198,681	18,990
1992	441,781	217,940	196,656	21,284	223,840	204,450	19,390
1993 ^b	455,500	226,600	203,900	22,700	228,900	207,600	21,300

Note: See Note, table 6.11. The number of convicted inmates may be undercounted because 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, 1993-94, p. 5, Table 6.) The data for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994 are survey estimates and subject to sampling variation. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 4.

^aData on conviction status by sex were reported for 97 percent of all adult inmates.

^bData on conviction status by sex were reported for 88.9 percent of all adult inmates. Totals were estimated using the distributions from jails with known data. Estimates were rounded to the nearest 100.

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; 1992, Bulletin NCJ-143284, p. 2, Table 3; and *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651, p. 5, Table 6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.16

Jail inmates known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

By size of jail jurisdiction, United States, June 30, 1993

Size of jail jurisdiction ^a	Number of jail inmates		Type of HIV infection/AIDS case			HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of jail population	
	In all jurisdictions	In reporting jurisdictions ^b	Total ^c	Asymp-tomatic ^d	Symp-tomatic ^e		Confirmed AIDS
Total	459,804	371,509	6,711	2,800	1,200	1,888	1.8%
50 largest jail jurisdictions	184,416	136,308	3,926	1,638	775	929	2.9
Jail jurisdictions housing:							
500 or more inmates ^f	103,893	87,816	1,374	625	143	487	1.6
250 to 499 inmates	51,297	41,760	490	246	83	146	1.2
100 to 249 inmates	55,099	49,168	470	149	109	144	1.0
Fewer than 100 inmates	65,099	56,457	451	142	90	182	0.8

Note: See Note, table 6.11. For a discussion of the methodology for the census, see Appendix 4.

^aBased on the average daily population between July 1, 1992, and June 30, 1993.

^bExcludes inmates in facilities that did not report data on HIV/AIDS cases.

^cDetail does not add to total because not all jurisdictions reported data on the type of HIV infection or confirmed AIDS.

^dIncludes all inmates who had tested positive for the HIV antibody but who had no HIV-related symptoms.

^eIncludes all inmates who had symptoms associated with HIV infections but were not confirmed AIDS cases.

^fExcludes the 50 largest jail jurisdictions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-152765 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 6.17

Prisoners housed in jails because of crowded State facilities

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1992 and 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners housed in jails						Prisoners in jail as a percent of all prisoners Dec. 31, 1993
	Total		Male		Female		
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	
United States, total	18,428	52,721	17,009	51,056	1,419	1,665	5.4%
Northeast	4,450	4,477	4,289	4,313	161	164	3.1
Massachusetts ^a	916	876	908	876	8	0	8.0
New Jersey	3,523	3,594	3,370	3,430	153	164	15.1
Vermont	11	7	11	7	0	0	0.6
Midwest	1,017	1,445	984	1,377	33	72	0.8
Indiana	779	1,005	731	981	18	24	6.9
Minnesota	0	134	0	134	0	0	3.2
Wisconsin	238	310	223	262	15	48	3.5
South	11,981	45,743	10,834	44,406	1,147	1,337	12.0
Alabama	966	1,204	923	1,156	43	48	6.5
Arkansas	496	667	446	667	50	0	7.7
Kentucky	574	396	489	378	85	18	3.8
Louisiana	4,663	6,390	4,180	5,817	483	573	28.4
Mississippi	907	1,543	841	1,424	66	119	15.6
Oklahoma ^a	471	380	442	332	29	48	2.3
South Carolina	420	416	408	412	12	4	2.2
Tennessee	1,120	1,329	970	1,210	150	119	10.4
Texas ^{a,b}	NA	29,546	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.6
Virginia	1,983	3,610	1,773	3,223	210	387	15.8
West Virginia ^a	381	262	362	241	19	21	12.7
West	980	1,052	902	960	78	92	0.6
Arizona ^a	95	157	95	157	0	0	0.9
Colorado	537	560	513	508	24	52	5.9
Idaho	240	213	202	192	38	21	8.2
Utah	108	122	92	103	16	19	4.2

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 16.

^aArizona, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia did not include inmates in local jails in their jurisdiction count; however, the percentage of jurisdiction population was calculated for all persons serving sentences to incarceration, whether in State prison or in jail.

^bTexas could not distinguish the sex of inmates housed in jails.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.5.

Table 6.18

Number of inmates, design capacity, and prison population projections in State and Federal correctional facilities

By sex and jurisdiction, United States, 1994

(Population figures, 1994; projections 1996, 1998, 2000)

Jurisdiction	1994 adult prison population	Adult prison capacity	Prison population projections								
			1996			1998			2000		
			Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Alabama	19,270	17,300	21,260	19,888	1,372	23,310	21,786	1,524	25,359	23,682	1,677
Alaska	3,329	3,312	3,757	3,504	253	4,785	4,463	322	5,623	5,244	379
Arkansas	8,345 ^a	8,014	9,719	NA	NA	10,919	NA	NA	12,119	NA	NA
California	126,412	72,853	150,866	141,376	9,490	189,996	178,416	11,580	232,770	219,146	13,624
Colorado	10,005 ^b	9,062	11,403	10,644	759	13,232	12,322	910	15,455	14,374	1,081
Connecticut	14,519	13,363	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Delaware	4,460	4,205	4,889	NA	NA	4,987	NA	NA	5,088	NA	NA
District of Columbia	10,982 ^c	11,098	11,834	11,065	769	12,745	11,917	828	13,125	12,272	853
Florida	56,851	56,877	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hawaii	1,859	1,647	2,034	1,943	91	2,083	1,987	96	2,105	2,002	103
Idaho	2,928	2,519	2,930	2,709	221	3,341	3,054	287	3,712	3,339	373
Illinois	35,614	26,527	41,726	39,762	1,964	46,105	43,835	2,270	51,216	48,633	2,583
Indiana	14,975	13,169	15,102	14,231	871	15,491	14,604	887	16,086	15,147	939
Iowa	5,343	3,603	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	6,322	6,607	6,650	6,317	333	6,632	6,300	332	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	10,869	10,600	12,320	11,561	759	13,811	12,943	868	15,227	14,284	943
Louisiana	15,723 ^a	16,094	28,000 ^f	NA	NA	31,000 ^f	NA	NA	34,000 ^f	NA	NA
Maryland	20,942	19,876	23,458	22,285	1,173	24,990	23,740	1,250	25,599	24,319	1,280
Massachusetts ^g	10,704	7,876	11,399	9,680	622	12,468	10,584	672	13,403	11,431	707
Michigan	37,928	38,621	41,623	NA	NA	44,991	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	4,432	4,232	5,172	4,900	272	5,449	5,159	290	5,558	5,267	291
Mississippi	11,260	9,705	11,222	10,410	812	12,090	11,223	867	12,973	12,051	922
Missouri	17,708 ^h	17,492	19,088	17,998	1,090	21,157	19,947	1,210	23,432	22,082	1,350
Montana	1,366	956	1,298	1,256	42	1,169	1,118	51	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	2,557	2,103	2,904	2,707	197	3,187	2,977	210	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	2,056	1,667	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	24,160	13,869	26,260	NA	NA	28,660	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Mexico	3,809	3,630	4,198	3,968	230	4,621	4,363	258	5,199	4,911	288
New York	66,814	51,057	68,900	65,250	3,650	73,700	69,900	3,800	77,750	73,800	3,950
North Carolina	22,746	20,420	30,751	NA	NA	30,761	NA	NA	30,761	NA	NA
North Dakota	586	613	589	NA	NA	589	NA	NA	589	NA	NA
Ohio	41,402	23,266	43,253	40,490	2,763	44,733	41,987	2,746	46,483	43,610	2,873
Oklahoma	13,272	13,496	18,290	16,522	1,768	19,419	17,541	1,878	20,223	18,267	1,956
Oregon	6,795	6,517	7,472	NA	NA	9,764	NA	NA	13,116	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	27,823 ⁱ	21,550	27,919	26,353	1,566	27,549	26,001	1,548	27,686	26,142	1,562
Rhode Island	3,079	3,438	3,181	NA	NA	3,248	NA	NA	3,337	NA	NA
South Carolina	17,363	16,310	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South Dakota	1,726	1,491	1,723	NA	NA	1,779	NA	NA	1,822	NA	NA
Tennessee	17,600 ^j	12,654	18,418	NA	NA	19,720	NA	NA	19,961	NA	NA
Texas	96,977	98,844	152,875	NA	NA	187,964	NA	NA	206,162	NA	NA
Utah	3,490	3,216	3,796	NA	NA	4,360	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	1,278	941	1,367	1,337	30	1,503	1,463	40	1,640	1,590	50
Virginia	20,503	14,292	31,703	30,147	1,556	38,050	36,175	1,875	40,984	38,754	2,230
Washington	10,840	7,790	11,879	11,129	750	13,136	12,331	805	14,121	13,285	836
West Virginia	1,975	1,900	(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wisconsin	1,054	7,230	11,515	11,075	440	13,453	12,972	481	15,012	14,500	512
Wyoming	1,062	1,126	(k)	1,107	X	(k)	1,195	X	(k)	1,269	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	94,827	66,900	114,579	105,942	8,637	125,536	116,028	9,508	133,534	123,396	10,138

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in October 1994. The data were collected through January 1995. Arizona, Georgia, Maine, and Nevada did not respond to the survey. Responding agencies generally reported prison population counts for a single day in the fourth quarter of 1994. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aExcludes county jail contracts.

^bIncludes community, off grounds, escapees, and jail backlog.

^cNo population projections are computed by the Department of Corrections.

^dIncludes some Federal Bureau of Prisons inmates.

^eExcludes 7,938 State inmates held in parish prisons.

^fIncludes State inmates held in parish prisons.

^gProjections include some county, Federal, and interstate prisoners.

^hIncludes 551 inmates in community programs.

ⁱIncludes community placements.

^jIncludes 12,568 held in State institutions, 1,733 held in local jails awaiting transfer, and 3,299 locally-sentenced felons.

^kProjections for males only.

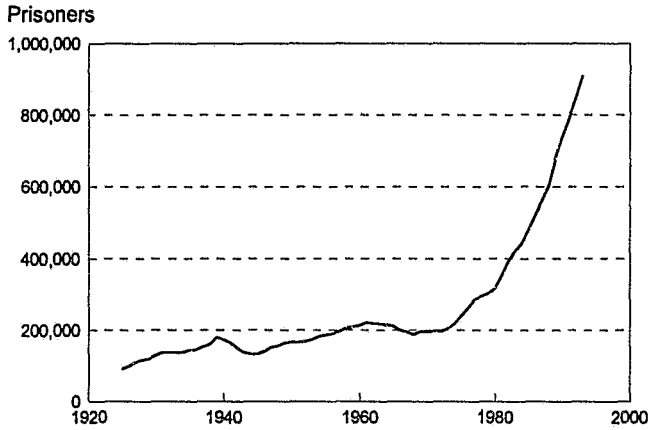
^lCapacity figure does not include contract facility population; however, projections include both Bureau facilities and contract facilities.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, March 1995), pp. 6-11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Figure 6.1

Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31

United States, 1925-95



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.

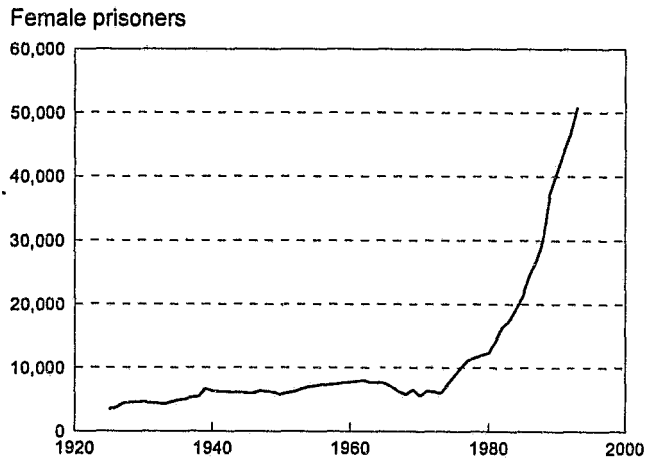
For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

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 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); 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); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.1; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.1 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.2

Sentenced female prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31

United States, 1925-93



Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

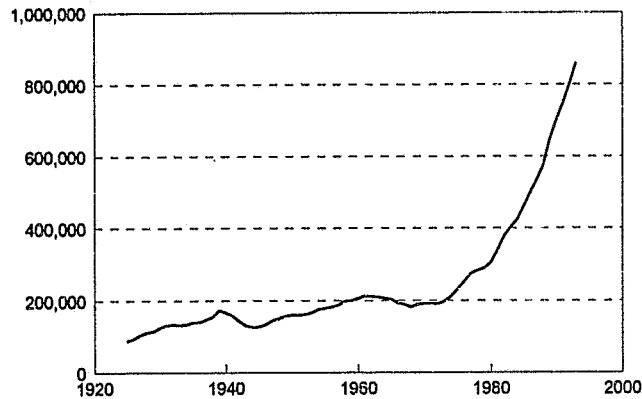
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United 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); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.3; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.3

Sentenced male prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31

United States, 1925-93

Male prisoners



Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

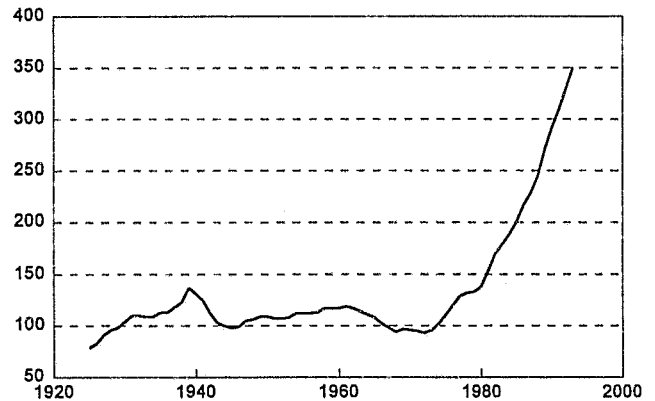
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United 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); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.2; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.4

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31

United States, 1925-93

Number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 residents



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 and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

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; 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); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.4; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.19

Number and rate (per 100,000 resident population of each sex) of sentenced prisoners
in State and Federal institutions on December 31

By sex, United States, 1925-93

(Rate per 100,000 resident population of each sex)

Year	Total	Rate	Male		Female		Year	Total	Rate	Male		Female	
			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	789,610	310	745,808	NA	43,802	NA
1958	205,643	117	198,208	229	7,435	8	1992	846,277	330	799,776	NA	46,501	NA
1959	208,105	117	200,469	228	7,636	8	1993	910,080	350	859,227	NA	50,853	NA

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 1984-92 have been revised from previous presentations. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^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); 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); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Tables 5.1-5.4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.20

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on December 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1973-93

Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 resident population																				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
United States, total	97.8	103.6	113	123	129	135	136	139	153	170	179	186	200	216	228	244	271	292	310	330	350
Federal institutions, total	10.9	10.6	11	13	13	12	10	9	10	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	20	22	26	28
State institutions, total	86.8	93.0	102	111	116	123	126	130	144	160	167	176	187	201	211	227	253	272	287	305	322
Northeast	60.4	63.4	70	73	77	82	84	87	103	115	127	136	145	157	169	186	215	232	248	261	272
Connecticut	54.2	47.6	59	62	53	70	69	68	95	114	114	119	127	135	144	146	194	238	263	268	320
Maine	43.8	50.4	60	57	61	53	58	61	71	69	75	72	83	106	106	100	116	118	123	121	116
Massachusetts	34.3	38.4	42	46	48	49	50	56	65	77	79	84	88	92	102	109	122	132	143	161	154
New Hampshire	34.8	27.1	31	30	26	32	35	35	42	47	50	57	68	76	81	93	103	117	132	160	157
New Jersey	73.5	71.6	77	78	78	74	76	76	92	107	136	138	149	157	177	219	251	271	301	290	301
New York	71.4	78.5	89	98	108	114	120	123	145	158	172	187	195	216	229	248	285	304	320	340	354
Pennsylvania	55.0	56.9	60	56	56	65	67	68	78	88	98	109	119	128	136	149	169	183	192	207	216
Rhode Island	43.2	48.7	41	53	56	56	63	65	72	82	92	92	99	103	100	118	146	157	173	170	172
Vermont	40.3	51.5	51	64	57	76	62	67	76	84	72	74	82	81	91	98	109	117	124	151	154
Midwest	62.8	69.0	84	95	108	104	105	109	121	130	135	144	161	173	184	200	225	239	255	273	282
Illinois	50.3	55.9	73	87	95	96	95	94	113	119	135	149	161	168	171	181	211	234	247	271	294
Indiana	63.4	57.5	73	79	80	82	98	114	138	152	164	165	175	181	192	202	217	223	226	242	250
Iowa	49.0	51.6	63	66	70	70	72	86	88	93	92	97	98	98	101	107	126	139	144	160	174
Kansas	60.6	63.5	76	91	97	98	95	106	116	129	152	173	192	217	233	232	222	227	231	238	226
Michigan	86.8	94.6	119	137	151	162	163	165	162	159	161	196	227	259	298	340	366	388	413	414	414
Minnesota	36.0	35.1	42	41	44	49	51	49	49	50	52	52	56	58	60	64	71	72	78	85	92
Missouri	79.4	88.0	92	105	111	116	113	112	131	147	162	175	194	203	218	236	269	287	305	311	308
Nebraska	66.0	67.9	80	93	83	80	71	89	104	99	91	95	108	116	123	129	141	140	145	151	153
North Dakota	24.9	20.7	27	26	30	21	19	28	33	47	51	54	55	53	57	62	62	67	68	67	70
Ohio	71.9	86.9	107	117	120	122	125	125	139	160	155	174	194	209	219	243	279	289	324	347	365
South Dakota	34.9	37.0	49	70	76	74	77	88	97	109	115	127	146	160	160	143	175	187	191	208	216
Wisconsin	47.2	56.4	65	71	72	73	73	85	93	96	102	105	113	119	126	130	138	149	157	176	166
South	128.3	135.0	150	161	169	181	196	188	201	224	225	231	236	248	255	266	292	316	333	355	380
Alabama	104.5	110.3	121	83	94	144	141	149	183	215	243	256	267	283	307	300	328	370	394	407	431
Arkansas	82.2	99.6	102	115	111	115	132	128	143	166	179	188	195	198	227	230	261	277	317	340	327
Delaware	57.1	76.1	100	118	120	173	181	163	208	250	273	263	281	311	326	331	333	323	344	390	394
District of Columbia	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	1,287	1,549
Florida	132.5	137.9	183	211	221	239	220	208	224	261	235	242	247	272	265	278	307	336	344	355	384
Georgia	173.3	191.4	204	225	224	216	224	219	220	247	259	254	251	265	282	281	300	327	342	365	387
Kentucky	89.4	91.7	100	107	106	97	105	99	114	110	127	128	133	142	147	191	222	241	262	274	274
Louisiana	108.3	127.7	126	120	152	184	190	211	216	251	290	310	308	316	346	370	396	427	462	484	522
Maryland	144.0	155.0	169	192	198	193	187	183	218	244	277	285	279	280	282	291	323	348	366	381	383
Mississippi	75.5	91.8	103	91	67	110	141	132	177	210	211	229	237	249	256	277	293	307	330	327	361
North Carolina	183.9	207.2	210	214	234	223	240	244	248	255	233	246	254	257	250	249	250	265	269	290	305
Oklahoma	120.4	108.5	114	133	129	146	147	151	169	201	212	236	250	288	296	323	361	381	416	459	506
South Carolina	130.1	158.4	198	230	239	243	237	238	251	270	276	284	294	324	344	369	416	451	473	486	488
Tennessee	84.2	90.9	109	114	127	134	151	153	171	173	187	154	149	157	156	157	213	207	227	234	250
Texas	146.6	140.6	154	167	176	189	196	210	237	221	226	226	228	231	240	257	290	297	344	385	385
Virginia	107.9	105.1	110	126	142	157	158	161	165	177	177	185	204	215	217	230	263	279	311	327	346
West Virginia	60.8	57.3	65	71	67	63	66	64	80	77	83	82	89	77	77	78	84	85	83	92	98
West	8.6	93.9	84	91	92	99	101	105	119	139	152	166	176	197	214	234	256	277	287	299	319
Alaska	56.3	57.1	56	63	75	127	133	143	170	194	219	252	288	306	339	355	361	348	345	327	446
Arizona	81.0	97.0	118	125	129	146	139	160	184	209	223	247	256	268	307	328	350	375	396	409	430
California	96.7	105.6	81	85	80	88	93	98	114	135	150	162	181	212	231	257	283	311	318	339	368
Colorado	77.5	79.4	80	87	89	93	90	96	92	108	109	104	103	115	145	174	207	209	249	256	262
Hawaii	37.3	38.6	42	39	44	57	58	65	77	88	103	124	134	142	141	136	142	150	153	164	198
Idaho	54.6	65.5	71	82	87	91	92	87	99	107	121	127	133	144	144	157	180	190	205	209	234
Montana	43.5	45.6	50	73	81	87	96	94	104	114	104	121	136	135	147	158	165	176	183	180	182
Nevada	134.9	130.3	136	156	187	204	224	230	245	301	354	380	397	447	432	452	438	444	439	448	434
New Mexico	66.4	80.7	86	105	126	123	112	106	100	126	142	133	144	154	174	180	178	196	191	197	206
Oregon	74.7	88.3	108	122	122	117	122	120	124	146	157	170	165	176	200	215	235	223	228	174	166
Utah	44.7	46.1	54	60	64	69	68	64	73	77	77	84	98	108	110	115	137	142	149	146	152
Washington	77.1	86.2	96	109	118	122	113	106	125	148	155	156	156	147	134	124	142	162	182	192	196
Wyoming	76.6	73.9	80	87	98	102	95	113	117	135	138	143	148	168	190	199	216	237	237	222	238

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 1972-77 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions. The data for 1978-93 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 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 20, 21; SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16, 17; SD-NPS-PSF-4, p. 18; SD-NPS-PSF-5, p. 13 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and*

Federal Institutions, SD-NPS-PSF-6, p. 16; SD-NPS-PSF-7, NCJ-73719, p. 14; 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); 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); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 5.4; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.21

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on December 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1992 and 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than 1 year		
	1992	1993	Percent change	1992	1993	Percent change
United States, total	882,500	946,946	7.3%	846,277	910,080	7.5%
Federal	80,259	89,587	11.6	65,706	74,399	13.2
State	802,241	857,359	6.9	780,571	835,681	7.1
Northeast	138,144	145,425	5.3	133,658	140,060	4.8
Connecticut ^a	11,403	13,691	20.1	8,794	10,508	19.5
Maine	1,519	1,469	-3.3	1,492	1,446	-3.1
Massachusetts	10,053	10,034	-0.2	9,665	9,274	-4.0
New Hampshire	1,777	1,775	-0.1	1,777	1,775	-0.1
New Jersey	22,653	23,831	5.2	22,653	23,831	5.2
New York	61,736	64,569	4.6	61,736	64,569	4.6
Pennsylvania	24,974	26,050	4.3	24,966	26,045	4.3
Rhode Island ^a	2,775	2,783	0.3	1,710	1,719	0.5
Vermont ^a	1,254	1,223	-2.5	865	893	3.2
Midwest	166,308	173,277	4.2	165,819	172,709	4.2
Illinois ^b	31,640	34,495	9.0	31,640	34,495	9.0
Indiana	13,945	14,470	3.8	13,791	14,364	4.2
Iowa	4,518	4,898	8.4	4,518	4,898	8.4
Kansas	6,028	5,727	-5.0	6,028	5,727	-5.0
Michigan	39,113	39,318	0.5	39,113	39,318	0.5
Minnesota	3,822	4,200	9.9	3,822	4,200	9.9
Missouri	16,195	16,178	-0.1	16,187	16,178	-0.1
Nebraska	2,514	2,518	0.2	2,435	2,467	1.3
North Dakota	477	498	4.4	428	446	4.2
Ohio ^b	38,378	40,641	5.9	38,378	40,641	5.9
South Dakota	1,487	1,553	4.4	1,487	1,553	4.4
Wisconsin	8,191	8,781	7.2	7,992	8,422	5.4
South	323,600	350,825	8.4	314,662	342,497	8.8
Alabama	17,453	18,624	6.7	16,938	18,169	7.3
Arkansas	6,285	6,625	4.1	6,195	7,984	-2.6
Delaware ^a	4,062	4,210	3.6	2,705	2,781	2.8
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	10,875	10,845	-0.3	7,528	8,908	18.3
Florida	48,302	53,048	9.8	48,285	52,883	9.5
Georgia	25,290	27,783	9.9	24,848	27,079	9.0
Kentucky	10,364	10,440	0.7	10,364	10,440	0.7
Louisiana	20,980	22,468	7.1	20,896	22,468	7.5
Maryland	19,977	20,264	1.4	18,808	19,121	1.7
Mississippi	8,905	9,907	11.3	8,718	9,601	10.1
North Carolina	20,454	21,892	7.0	19,965	21,367	7.0
Oklahoma ^b	14,821	16,409	10.7	14,821	16,409	10.7
South Carolina	18,643	18,704	0.3	17,612	17,896	1.6
Tennessee ^b	11,849	12,824	8.2	11,849	12,824	8.2
Texas	60,467	70,127	16.0	60,467	70,127	16.0
Virginia	21,199	22,850	7.8	20,989	22,635	7.8
West Virginia	1,674	1,805	7.8	1,674	1,805	7.8
West	174,189	187,832	7.8	166,432	180,415	8.4
Alaska ^a	2,865	2,703	-5.7	1,944	2,703	39.0
Arizona	16,477	17,811	8.1	15,850	17,160	8.3
California	109,496	119,951	9.5	105,467	115,573	9.6
Colorado ^b	8,997	9,462	5.2	8,997	9,462	5.2
Hawaii ^a	2,926	3,129	6.9	2,222	2,330	4.9
Idaho	2,256	2,606	15.5	2,256	2,606	15.5
Montana	1,548	1,541	-0.5	1,548	1,541	-0.5
Nevada	6,049	6,138	1.5	6,049	6,138	1.5
New Mexico	3,271	3,498	6.9	3,154	3,373	6.9
Oregon	6,583	6,557	-0.4	5,236	5,111	-2.4
Utah	2,699	2,888	7.0	2,687	2,871	6.8
Washington	9,959	10,419	4.6	9,959	10,419	4.6
Wyoming	1,063	1,129	6.2	1,063	1,128	6.1

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All data for Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.
^bCounts of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to 1 year or less.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.1.

Table 6.22

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length		
	Total	More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	365	350	14
Federal	34	28	6
State	331	322	8
Northeast	282	272	10
Connecticut ^a	418	320	97
Maine	118	116	2
Massachusetts	166	154	12
New Hampshire	157	157	X
New Jersey	301	301	NA
New York	354	354	X
Pennsylvania	216	216	0
Rhode Island ^a	278	172	106
Vermont ^a	212	154	57
Midwest	283	282	1
Illinois ^b	294	294	0
Indiana	252	250	2
Iowa	174	174	X
Kansas	226	226	X
Michigan	414	414	0
Minnesota	92	92	X
Missouri	308	308	0
Nebraska	156	153	3
North Dakota	78	70	8
Ohio ^b	365	365	NA
South Dakota	216	216	0
Wisconsin	174	166	7
South	390	380	9
Alabama	442	431	10
Arkansas	354	327	26
Delaware ^a	597	394	202
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	1,886	1,549	336
Florida	385	384	1
Georgia	398	387	10
Kentucky	274	274	X
Louisiana	522	522	X
Maryland	406	383	22
Mississippi	372	361	12
North Carolina	312	305	8
Oklahoma ^b	506	506	NA
South Carolina	510	488	22
Tennessee ^b	250	250	NA
Texas	385	385	NA
Virginia	349	346	3
West Virginia	98	98	0
West	332	319	13
Alaska ^a	446	446	NA
Arizona	446	430	16
California	382	368	14
Colorado ^b	262	262	NA
Hawaii ^a	265	198	68
Idaho	234	234	X
Montana	182	182	0
Nevada	434	434	X
New Mexico	214	206	8
Oregon	214	166	47
Utah	153	152	1
Washington	196	196	X
Wyoming	238	238	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All data from Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. Most, but not all, States reserve prison offenders sentenced to 1 year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.4.

Table 6.23

Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal Institutions

By region and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population Jan. 1, 1993	Number of sentenced prisoners admitted during 1993						
		Total	New court commitments	Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Escapes and AWOLs returned	Returns from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, total	846,063	518,562	341,722	147,712	12,872	653	5,355	10,248
Federal	65,706	25,402	23,653	1,346	NA	NA	167	236
State	780,357	493,160	318,069	146,366	12,872	653	5,188	10,012
Northeast	133,658	73,860	46,971	15,856	4,899	145	2,179	3,810
Connecticut ^{a,b,c}	8,794	7,538	3,007	3,698	827	5	1	0
Maine	1,492	757	484	260	8	0	0	5
Massachusetts ^{c,d}	9,665	4,862	2,429	1,097	74	NA	1,262	0
New Hampshire ^b	1,777	957	720	221	16	NA	0	0
New Jersey ^b	22,653	12,679	8,563	3,478	155	NA	NA	483
New York ^b	61,736	35,802	24,897	6,355	3,749	113	631	57
Pennsylvania	24,966	9,893	5,953	418	8	22	228	3,264
Rhode Island ^{a,e}	1,710	875	596	215	51	5	7	1
Vermont ^a	865	497	322	114	11	NA	50	0
Midwest	165,819	92,485	68,542	19,501	3,000	218	412	812
Illinois ^b	31,640	21,717	16,796	4,095	764	26	NA	36
Indiana ^b	13,791	6,830	6,217	581	12	NA	20	0
Iowa	4,518	3,611	2,144	889	384	36	107	51
Kansas ^b	6,028	3,853	2,055	1,747	25	NA	0	26
Michigan	39,113	12,690	7,564	3,619	1,177	125	105	0
Minnesota	3,822	3,035	2,191	844	NA	NA	NA	0
Missouri	16,187	9,812	6,914	2,270	600	19	7	2
Nebraska	2,435	1,468	1,122	335	11	NA	0	0
North Dakota ^b	428	352	275	75	2	0	0	0
Ohio ^b	38,378	22,583	18,492	3,906	9	10	166	0
South Dakota	1,487	820	642	153	16	2	7	0
Wisconsin	7,992	5,814	4,130	987	NA	X	0	697
South	314,447	191,062	134,453	46,819	3,517	230	1,896	4,147
Alabama	16,938	8,740	6,491	1,784	238	128	48	51
Arkansas	8,195	3,836	2,737	992	12	32	6	57
Delaware ^{a,c,e}	2,705	1,327	975	119	112	0	47	74
District of Columbia ^{a,c,e}	7,528	7,459	651	1,745	1,560	NA	1,619	1,884
Florida	48,302	32,269	25,296	6,470	253	NA	23	227
Georgia ^b	24,616	15,264	10,905	4,161	107	9	77	5
Kentucky	10,364	5,825	4,163	1,503	123	NA	0	36
Louisiana	20,896	11,977	8,326	3,316	71	54	23	187
Maryland ^{b,d}	18,808	8,800	7,123	1,546	127	NA	4	0
Mississippi ^b	8,718	4,768	4,476	115	41	NA	0	136
North Carolina ^e	19,965	25,577	20,688	4,665	205	0	0	19
Oklahoma ^{b,e}	14,821	7,049	6,285	340	424	0	0	0
South Carolina ^b	17,612	8,189	6,120	1,946	116	7	NA	0
Tennessee ^e	11,849	6,695	3,969	2,609	89	NA	28	0
Texas ^{b,c}	60,467	29,916	15,524	13,455	NA	NA	NA	937
Virginia	20,989	12,489	9,971	1,964	20	NA	NA	534
West Virginia	1,674	882	753	89	19	0	21	0
West	166,433	135,753	68,103	64,190	1,456	60	701	1,243
Alaska ^{a,b}	1,944	2,613	1,068	433	4	10	198	900
Arizona	15,850	8,171	6,606	1,444	79	0	42	0
California	105,467	99,109	43,149	55,011	624	NA	405	0
Colorado ^e	8,997	4,510	3,131	984	372	12	11	0
Hawaii ^{a,d}	2,222	1,823	1,010	805	8	0	0	0
Idaho ^d	2,258	1,770	1,327	416	13	2	12	0
Montana	1,548	680	304	115	NA	X	4	257
Nevada ^b	6,049	3,202	2,573	561	68	NA	0	0
New Mexico	3,154	2,334	1,263	997	48	3	23	0
Oregon	5,236	3,599	1,649	1,831	75	13	NA	31
Utah	2,687	1,924	907	1,008	5	4	0	0
Washington	9,959	5,425	4,699	533	144	14	0	35
Wyoming ^{b,c,e}	1,064	513	417	52	16	2	6	20

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Figures for admissions and releases are for prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. All data for Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^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.

^cUnconditional releases may include a small number of inmates who were released to probation.

^dMassachusetts, Maryland, Hawaii, and Idaho estimated the numbers in the admission and release categories.

^eCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Tables 5.10a and 5.10b.

Number of sentenced prisoners released during 1993

Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapees and AWOLs	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Deaths	Other releases	Prisoner population Dec. 31, 1993
456,408	355,773	69,636	14,035	1,106	5,689	2,602	7,567	910,080
19,309	5,742	12,801	NA	16	463	170	117	74,399
437,099	350,031	56,835	14,035	1,090	5,226	2,432	7,450	835,681
67,458	48,925	8,204	5,449	615	2,420	700	1,136	140,060
5,824	3,529	1,579	236	317	72	91	0	10,508
803	442	331	9	7	1	5	8	1,446
5,253	1,408	2,263	59	0	1,494	29	0	9,274
959	869	152	20	6	0	4	108	1,775
11,501	9,242	1,885	160	56	0	121	37	23,831
32,969	25,825	1,051	4,844	181	674	377	17	64,569
8,814	6,738	821	9	36	166	79	965	26,045
866	782	17	48	12	3	3	1	1,719
469	290	105	64	NA	10	0	0	893
84,857	64,492	15,920	3,005	178	314	419	529	172,709
18,862	17,457	286	888	29	NA	103	99	34,495
6,257	5,632	584	11	NA	0	30	0	14,364
3,231	2,803	306	7	30	26	7	52	4,898
4,154	4,003	100	30	8	0	10	3	5,727
12,385	9,847	779	1,511	47	95	106	0	39,318
2,657	2,396	256	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	4,200
9,821	8,656	589	515	16	0	43	2	16,178
1,436	841	574	10	NA	3	8	0	2,467
334	230	101	2	1	0	0	0	446
20,320	7,990	12,012	13	45	181	79	0	40,641
754	475	241	18	2	9	9	0	1,553
4,646	4,162	92	NA	X	0	19	373	8,422
163,011	129,305	25,430	3,636	192	2,304	964	1,180	342,497
7,508	4,752	2,351	206	72	58	54	15	18,169
4,047	3,093	880	11	24	29	10	0	7,984
1,251	505	453	102	0	53	8	130	2,781
6,079	2,166	591	1,608	NA	1,213	NA	501	8,908
27,688	19,568	7,227	269	NA	196	167	261	52,883
12,801	10,526	1,538	141	NA	515	81	0	27,079
5,749	3,364	2,158	111	NA	13	26	77	10,440
10,405	9,484	519	67	70	73	63	129	22,468
8,487	7,403	867	164	NA	7	46	0	19,121
3,885	2,207	1,583	24	NA	0	24	47	9,601
24,175	23,579	365	190	0	0	41	0	21,367
5,461	2,709	2,222	474	0	0	56	0	16,409
7,905	5,452	2,245	132	13	0	63	0	17,896
5,720	4,554	908	95	NA	133	30	0	12,824
20,256	19,461	541	10	NA	NA	244	NA	70,127
10,843	9,890	874	1	13	NA	50	15	22,635
751	592	108	31	0	14	1	5	1,805
121,773	107,309	7,281	1,945	105	188	340	4,605	180,415
1,854	1,470	331	24	8	6	15	0	2,703
6,863	6,184	359	25	0	4	45	246	17,160
89,083	82,526	1,038	1,104	NA	62	200	4,153	115,573
4,045	2,383	1,073	343	16	14	15	201	9,462
1,715	1,458	223	8	0	24	2	0	2,330
1,420	1,195	158	15	4	40	8	0	2,606
687	538	97	49	0	0	3	0	1,541
3,113	1,648	1,379	73	3	0	10	0	6,138
2,115	1,448	600	36	4	21	6	0	3,373
3,724	3,584	16	98	17	NA	9	0	5,111
1,740	1,545	170	7	16	0	2	0	2,871
4,965	3,075	1,694	141	31	0	20	4	10,419
449	255	143	22	6	17	5	1	1,128

Table 6.24

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population	White	Black	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Not known
	Dec. 31, 1993					
United States, total	946,946	431,780	456,570	8,300	5,408	44,888
Federal	89,587	56,536	30,169	1,310	1,114	458
State	857,359	375,244	426,401	6,990	4,294	44,430
Northeast	145,425	57,175	75,971	257	445	11,577
Connecticut ^{a,b}	13,691	3,672	6,310	8	30	3,671
Maine	1,469	1,414	37	11	3	4
Massachusetts ^b	10,034	4,808	3,022	11	60	2,133
New Hampshire	1,775	1,691	76	1	7	0
New Jersey ^b	23,831	6,639	15,671	3	41	1,477
New York	64,569	26,954	35,275	177	220	1,943
Pennsylvania ^b	26,050	8,892	14,706	40	63	2,349
Rhode Island ^a	2,783	1,882	874	6	21	0
Vermont ^{a,c}	1,223	1,223	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest	173,277	76,745	90,386	1,444	209	4,493
Illinois ^b	34,495	8,569	22,535	45	57	3,289
Indiana	14,470	8,506	5,906	44	14	0
Iowa ^b	4,898	3,458	1,221	65	17	137
Kansas ^d	5,727	3,392	2,223	76	36	0
Michigan ^b	39,318	16,243	22,099	168	33	775
Minnesota ^b	4,200	2,209	1,404	318	NA	269
Missouri	16,178	8,403	7,728	35	10	2
Nebraska ^d	2,518	1,568	874	74	2	0
North Dakota	498	392	12	92	2	0
Ohio ^d	40,641	18,415	22,226	NA	NA	NA
South Dakota	1,553	1,148	47	358	0	0
Wisconsin	8,781	4,442	4,111	169	38	21
South	350,825	116,948	209,288	1,545	312	22,732
Alabama	18,624	6,411	12,179	4	3	27
Arkansas ^b	8,625	3,653	4,925	9	6	32
Delaware ^{a,b}	4,210	1,326	2,800	0	2	82
District of Columbia ^{a,d}	10,845	162	10,683	0	0	0
Florida	53,048	21,029	30,997	21	158	843
Georgia	27,783	8,761	18,855	24	48	95
Kentucky	10,440	6,923	3,503	0	0	14
Louisiana	22,468	5,221	17,201	3	2	41
Maryland	20,264	4,662	15,539	3	0	60
Mississippi ^b	9,907	2,496	7,341	7	11	52
North Carolina	21,892	7,223	13,977	446	13	233
Oklahoma ^b	16,409	9,042	5,784	1,011	3	569
South Carolina	18,704	5,736	12,890	13	6	59
Tennessee ^a	12,824	6,595	6,182	NA	NA	47
Texas ^b	70,127	18,359	31,277	NA	NA	20,491
Virginia ^b	22,850	7,815	14,886	3	59	87
West Virginia	1,805	1,534	269	1	1	0
West	187,832	124,376	50,756	3,744	3,328	5,628
Alaska ^{a,b,d}	2,793	1,385	336	887	33	62
Arizona	17,811	13,936	3,087	584	23	181
California ^b	119,951	75,761	39,104	828	1,089	3,169
Colorado ^a	9,462	6,802	2,327	168	39	126
Hawaii ^{a,b,d}	3,129	637	163	46	1,747	536
Idaho ^d	2,606	2,371	49	127	22	37
Montana ^f	1,541	1,256	27	253	5	0
Nevada ^b	6,138	3,544	1,823	92	62	617
New Mexico ^a	3,498	2,943	395	117	5	38
Oregon	6,557	4,814	872	125	60	686
Utah	2,888	2,450	243	129	42	24
Washington	10,419	7,471	2,271	333	198	146
Wyoming ^b	1,129	1,006	59	55	3	6

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All data for Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bSome or all Hispanic prisoners reported under "unknown race."

^cVermont includes all inmates under "white."

^dFigures for race were estimated.

^eTennessee reported persons whose race was neither black nor white under unknown race.

^fMontana includes all Hispanic inmates under "white."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.6.

Table 6.25

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By Hispanic origin, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoner population on Dec. 31, 1993	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Not known
United States, total	946,946	138,699	602,416	205,831
Federal	89,587	24,262	64,867	458
State	857,359	114,437	537,549	205,373
Northeast	145,425	33,052	86,037	26,336
Connecticut ^a	13,691	3,671	10,020	0
Maine	1,469	2	1,467	0
Massachusetts	10,034	1,831	7,679	524
New Hampshire	1,775	144	1,631	0
New Jersey	23,831	4,117	19,698	16
New York	64,569	21,135	43,149	285
Pennsylvania	26,050	1,762	NA	24,288
Rhode Island ^a	2,783	390	2,393	0
Vermont ^a	1,223	0	0	1,223
Midwest	173,277	5,744	125,290	42,243
Illinois	34,495	3,289	31,206	0
Indiana	14,470	295	14,175	0
Iowa	4,898	122	4,761	15
Kansas ^b	5,727	285	5,442	0
Michigan ^c	39,318	655	38,663	0
Minnesota	4,200	208	3,992	0
Missouri	16,178	187	15,977	14
Nebraska ^b	2,518	166	2,352	0
North Dakota	498	16	482	0
Ohio	40,641	NA	NA	40,641
South Dakota	1,553	NA	NA	1,553
Wisconsin	8,781	521	8,240	20
South	350,825	20,357	197,490	132,978
Alabama	18,624	2	18,622	0
Arkansas	8,625	32	8,593	0
Delaware ^a	4,210	190	3,920	100
District of Columbia ^a	10,845	18	10,692	135
Florida	53,048	3,309	49,739	0
Georgia	27,783	195	0	27,588
Kentucky	10,440	23	10,417	0
Louisiana ^d	22,468	NA	NA	22,468
Maryland	20,264	0	0	20,264
Mississippi	9,907	46	9,855	6
North Carolina ^d	21,892	NA	NA	21,892
Oklahoma	16,409	511	15,898	0
South Carolina	18,704	35	18,060	609
Tennessee ^d	12,824	NA	NA	12,824
Texas	70,127	15,914	49,894	4,319
Virginia	22,850	77	0	22,773
West Virginia	1,805	5	1,800	0
West	187,832	55,284	128,732	3,816
Alaska ^{a,b}	2,703	62	2,641	0
Arizona	17,811	5,589	12,219	3
California	119,951	41,220	75,562	3,169
Colorado ^b	9,462	2,400	6,936	126
Hawaii ^{a,b}	3,129	154	2,871	104
Idaho ^b	2,606	378	2,196	32
Montana	1,541	24	1,517	0
Nevada	6,138	557	5,578	3
New Mexico	3,498	1,970	1,480	38
Oregon	6,557	681	5,872	4
Utah	2,888	470	2,394	24
Washington	10,419	1,667	8,439	313
Wyoming	1,129	112	1,017	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All data for Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bAlaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, and Nebraska estimated the number of Hispanic prisoners.

^cMichigan reported only Mexican-Americans as Hispanic prisoners and reported other Hispanic inmates as non-Hispanic.

^dLouisiana, North Carolina, and Tennessee do not identify inmates by Hispanic origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.9.

Table 6.26

Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on December 31

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1992 and 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length													
	Total			More than 1 year			1 year or less and unsentenced			1 year or less			Unsentenced	
	1992	1993	Percent change	1992	1993	Percent change	1992	1993	Percent change	1992	1993	1992	1993	
United States, total	850,566	909,186	6.9%	817,396	876,392	7.2%	33,170	32,794	-1.1%	14,233	13,968	18,937	18,826	
Federal ^a	72,071	80,815	12.1	60,741	69,143	13.8	11,330	11,672	3.0	3,523	3,495	7,807	8,177	
State	778,495	828,371	6.4	756,655	807,249	6.7	21,840	21,122	-3.3	10,710	10,473	11,130	10,649	
Northeast	134,275	141,407	5.3	129,763	135,990	4.8	4,512	5,417	20.1	1,884	2,536	2,628	2,881	
Connecticut ^b	11,055	13,384	21.1	8,484	10,232	20.6	2,571	3,152	22.6	720	985	1,851	2,167	
Maine	1,510	1,437	-4.8	1,483	1,414	-4.7	27	23	-14.8	27	23	X	X	
Massachusetts	10,053	10,034	-0.2	9,665	9,274	-4.0	388	760	95.9	340	678	48	82	
New Hampshire	1,864	1,899	1.9	1,796	1,826	1.7	68	73	7.4	16	19	52	54	
New Jersey	19,117	20,237	5.9	19,117	20,095	5.1	0	142	X	0	142	0	X	
New York	61,736	64,569	4.6	61,736	64,569	4.6	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	24,990	26,059	4.3	24,968	26,045	4.3	22	14	-35.4	8	5	14	9	
Rhode Island ^b	2,739	2,600	-5.1	1,692	1,677	-0.9	1,047	923	-11.8	512	480	535	443	
Vermont ^b	1,211	1,188	-1.9	822	858	4.4	389	330	-15.2	261	204	128	126	
Midwest	166,204	172,810	4.0	165,633	172,196	4.0	571	614	7.5	301	229	270	385	
Illinois ^a	31,640	34,495	9.0	31,640	34,495	9.0	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0	
Indiana	13,945	14,470	3.8	13,791	14,364	4.2	154	106	-31.2	148	100	6	6	
Iowa	4,518	4,898	8.4	4,518	4,898	8.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Kansas	6,033	5,732	-5.0	6,033	5,732	-5.0	0	X	X	0	X	0	X	
Michigan	39,113	39,318	0.5	39,113	39,318	0.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Minnesota	3,849	4,060	5.5	3,781	4,030	6.6	68	30	-55.9	0	0	68	30	
Missouri	16,189	16,178	-0.1	16,181	16,178	0.0	8	0	X	8	0	X	X	
Nebraska	2,670	2,483	-7.0	2,577	2,416	-6.2	93	67	-28.0	76	51	17	16	
North Dakota	550	572	4.0	501	520	3.8	49	52	6.1	49	52	0	0	
Ohio	37,997	40,253	5.9	37,997	40,253	5.9	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0	
South Dakota	1,509	1,570	4.0	1,509	1,570	4.0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Wisconsin ^a	8,191	8,781	7.2	7,992	8,422	5.4	199	359	80.4	20	26	179	333	
South	305,023	327,159	7.3	296,210	319,697	7.9	8,813	7,462	-15.3	6,243	5,359	2,570	2,103	
Alabama	17,151	18,313	6.8	16,636	17,858	7.3	515	455	-11.7	515	455	0	0	
Arkansas	7,709	7,702	-0.1	7,658	7,574	-1.1	51	128	151.0	51	128	0	0	
Delaware ^b	3,975	4,129	3.9	2,678	2,779	3.8	1,297	1,350	4.1	686	742	611	608	
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	10,243	10,342	1.0	6,973	8,691	24.6	3,270	1,651	-49.5	1,532	384	1,738	1,267	
Florida	48,302	53,048	9.8	48,285	52,983	9.5	17	165	X	17	165	X	X	
Georgia	25,290	27,783	9.9	24,848	27,079	9.0	442	704	59.3	442	704	X	X	
Kentucky	8,720	8,622	-1.1	8,720	8,622	-1.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Louisiana	16,233	16,078	-1.0	16,168	16,078	-0.6	65	X	X	65	X	0	X	
Maryland	19,677	19,992	1.6	18,524	18,863	1.8	1,153	1,129	-2.1	1,153	1,129	X	X	
Mississippi	7,873	8,326	5.8	7,740	8,165	5.5	133	161	21.1	133	161	0	0	
North Carolina	20,662	22,098	6.9	19,965	21,367	7.0	697	731	4.9	489	525	208	206	
Oklahoma ^a	12,211	12,108	-0.8	12,211	12,108	-0.8	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	X	X	
South Carolina	16,462	16,933	2.9	15,289	15,947	4.3	1,173	986	-15.9	1,160	964	13	22	
Tennessee	10,729	11,495	7.1	10,729	11,495	7.1	0	0	X	NA	NA	0	0	
Texas	61,178	70,127	14.6	61,178	70,127	14.6	0	NA	X	0	NA	0	X	
Virginia	16,934	18,258	7.8	16,934	18,258	7.8	0	2	X	0	2	X	X	
West Virginia	1,674	1,805	7.8	1,674	1,805	7.8	0	0	X	X	X	0	0	
West	172,993	186,995	8.1	165,049	179,366	8.7	7,944	7,629	-4.0	2,282	2,349	5,662	5,280	
Alaska ^b	2,498	2,703	8.2	1,686	2,703	60.3	812	NA	X	142	NA	670	NA	
Arizona	16,477	17,811	8.1	15,850	17,160	8.3	627	651	3.8	627	651	0	0	
California	109,496	119,951	9.5	105,467	115,573	9.6	4,029	4,378	8.7	0	0	4,029	4,378	
Colorado ^a	8,460	8,902	5.2	8,460	8,902	5.2	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	X	X	
Hawaii ^b	2,674	2,814	5.2	1,974	2,051	3.9	700	763	9.0	56	76	644	687	
Idaho	2,164	2,500	15.5	2,164	2,500	15.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0	
Montana	1,466	1,541	5.1	1,466	1,541	5.1	0	0	X	0	0	X	X	
Nevada	5,978	6,153	2.9	5,820	6,026	3.5	158	127	-19.6	0	0	158	127	
New Mexico ^a	3,290	3,499	6.4	3,139	3,339	6.4	151	160	6.0	117	160	34	NA	
Oregon	6,487	6,544	0.9	5,162	5,106	-1.1	1,325	1,438	8.5	1,325	1,438	0	0	
Utah	2,958	3,046	3.0	2,859	2,966	3.7	99	80	-19.2	14	22	85	58	
Washington	9,981	10,429	4.5	9,939	10,398	4.6	42	31	-25.2	1	1	41	30	
Wyoming	1,064	1,102	3.6	1,063	1,101	3.6	1	1	X	0	1	1	0	

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to 1 year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.18.

Table 6.27

Prisoner population over age 55

By jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1990, 1992, and 1994

Jurisdiction	Total over age 55			Total over age 75		
	1990	1992	1994	1990	1992	1994
Total	19,160	23,025	27,674	511	586	701
Alabama	696 ^a	810	526	0	0	8
Alaska	83	100	110 ^b	4	3	2 ^b
Arizona	417	490	638	9	18	26
Arkansas	159	190	221	10	3	4
California	1,653	2,127	2,597	40	76	70
Colorado	155	189	241	1	6	18
Connecticut	117	154	204	1	1	3
Delaware	66 ^c	82	96	1 ^c	4	6
Florida	948	1,206	1,529	14	39	52
Georgia	626	576	773	46	17	22
Hawaii	12	62	85 ^b	0	5	5 ^b
Idaho	66 ^b	88	131	2 ^c	9	10
Illinois	521	593	713	10	13	13
Indiana	223	407	474	10	8	1
Iowa	46 ^d	192	61	0	8	0
Kansas	152	174	193	4	4	5
Kentucky	255	325	640	5	5	7
Louisiana	569	308	470	0	8	10
Maine	63	42	30	6	2	5
Maryland	322	356	155	11	10	0
Massachusetts	210	272	345	1	1	8
Michigan	732	940	1,171	18	25	37
Minnesota	88	103	130	5	3	6
Mississippi	222	251	294	6	9	7
Missouri	306	333	424	3	10	7
Montana	33	65	86	3	4	6
Nebraska	62	70	77	2	2	1
Nevada	231	258	305	11	8	11
New Hampshire	49	68	97	1	3	3
New Jersey	154 ^d	845 ^e	429	X	X	0
New Mexico	79	112	111	0	0	3
New York	925	920	1,339	18	20	27
North Carolina	482	485	542	9	13	19
North Dakota	14	15	26	0	0	1
Ohio	884	1,019	1,050	33	39	36
Oklahoma	315	344	456	10	9	12
Oregon	157	233	256	3	12	13
Pennsylvania	688	717	884	13	19	24
Rhode Island	40	53	53	1	2	1
South Carolina	351	314	380	14	11	17
South Dakota	91 ^g	43	71	4 ^g	3	6
Tennessee	268	335	467	8	10	13
Texas	1,176	1,406	2,158	32	40	51
Utah	82	87	114	0	2	1
Vermont	22	30	28	0	0	0
Virginia	353	448	516	4	9	14
Washington	297	357	392	11	15	24
West Virginia	72	83	110	7	5	10
Wisconsin	176	214	258	39 ^h	9	11
Wyoming	31	29	39	1	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3,403	4,105	5,179	80	64	65

Note: This information was collected through a mail survey sent to the director of each State department of corrections and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Questionnaires may have been forwarded to another office.

^aIncludes prisoners age 50 to 55.

^bData as of June 30, 1993.

^cData as of June 30, 1988.

^dPrisoners age 61 to 80.

^ePrisoners age 60 and older.

^fIncludes prisoners age 50 and older.

^gData as of June 30, 1987.

^hPrisoners age 65 and older.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), p. xxii. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.28

Female prisoners in State and Federal Institutions

By security classification, type of offense, and jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Security classification				Type of offense					
	Maximum	Medium	Minimum	Other	Violent offenses	Property offenses	Victimless offenses	Drug/alcohol offenses	Domestic violence offenses	Other
	Alabama ^a	128	580	257	--	502	424	--	156	--
Alaska	2	36	26	86	46	35	--	32	--	37
Arizona	24	444	413	144	214	347	--	413	--	21
Arkansas	87	388	75	--	193	259	--	91	--	7
California	--	--	--	--	1,716	2,486	324	2,716	--	281
Connecticut	179	236	424	23	--	164	--	231	--	467
Delaware	12	47	155	45	132	30	1	5	60	50
District of Columbia	0	599	142	--	137	4	--	439	--	161
Florida	6	752	1,596	136	1,039	581	77	938	--	3
Georgia	204	530	666	340	601	649	57	406	--	27
Hawaii	0	123	35	21	32	56	52	39	0	--
Idaho	0	19	41	55	14	60	14	52	--	1
Illinois	136	439	973	117	616	525	0	459	0	65
Indiana	355	322	99	--	122	318	132	204	0	--
Iowa	27	105	86	48	75	101	--	63	--	--
Kansas	43	83	165	26	97	86	NA	107	NA	27
Kentucky	2	221	121	58	159	142	0	82	0	19
Louisiana	51	311	162	0	166	170	5	147	0	0
Maryland	117	360	268	132	181	0	436	182	7	49
Massachusetts	0	380	55	241	229	155	405	236	0	14
Michigan ^a	110	43	885	687	656	12	514	372	0	10
Minnesota	3	100	42	71	53	66	0	51	28	18
Mississippi	39	267	161	1	191	234	--	181	--	--
Missouri	87	190	420	217	280	413	0	202	0	19
Montana	0	11	18	12	27	32	0	7	0	0
Nebraska	49	43	44	42	46	64	1	53	NA	12
Nevada	26	136	215	39	99	140	18	179	--	--
New Hampshire	25	70	55	15	9 ^a	35 ^a	--	131 ^a	--	--
New Jersey	358	0	481	0	159	183	34	429	25	--
New Mexico	3	105	88	18	50 ^a	44 ^a	63 ^a	68 ^a	--	--
New York	712	1,873	883	0	930	287	--	2,251	--	--
North Carolina	1	453	553	88	364	355	NA	312	NA	64
North Dakota	2	5	7	0	5	9	0	0	0	0
Ohio	62	795	1,422	252	836	1,138	109	577	50	5
Oklahoma	116	118	610	238	371	370	NA	553	NA	327
Oregon	10	92	194	59	159	95	10	91	NA	--
Pennsylvania	459	252	415	0	421	0	0	320	0	--
Rhode Island	0	91	46	28	12	0	19	--	--	15
South Carolina	35	366	520	69	277	401	40	251	2	19
South Dakota	14	48	22	0	34	3	9	22	13	3
Tennessee	4	212	136	20	200	109	--	56	--	31
Virginia	0	665	0	0	214	312	0	139	0	--
Washington	49	113	464	0	183	109	0	354	0	--
West Virginia	4	50	50	0	30	20	45	5	4	0
Wisconsin	78	69	176	50	135	130	17	89	--	--
Wyoming	1	35	19	5	18	3	27	10	2	--
Federal Bureau of Prisons	95	151	1,972	3,312	243	455	225	3,649	--	805

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 in December 1993. Colorado, Maine, and Utah did not respond to the survey. Information was unavailable for Texas and Vermont. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aThe data are estimates.

Source: Contact Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publishing, January 1994), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.29

Pregnant inmates in State and Federal Institutions and babies born to inmates during past 12 months

By jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Number of pregnant inmates	Babies born during past 12 months
Alabama	24	0
Alaska	2	6
Arizona	15	28
Arkansas	6	0
California	(a)	0 ^b
Connecticut	20	NA
Delaware	6	11
District of Columbia	12	24
Florida	40	80
Georgia	20	51
Hawaii	1	0
Idaho	14	0 ^c
Illinois	25	67
Indiana	11	10
Iowa	5	12
Kansas	—	9
Kentucky	6	14
Louisiana	9	26
Maryland	9	0
Massachusetts	4	17
Michigan	17	0 ^c
Minnesota	5	7
Mississippi	7	13
Missouri	20	31
Montana	0	0
Nebraska	3	0
Nevada	12	0
New Hampshire	4	3
New Jersey	15	27
New Mexico	7	5
New York	NA	95
North Carolina	32	24
North Dakota	0	0
Ohio	33	0
Oklahoma	26	55
Oregon	5	0
Pennsylvania	10	28
Rhode Island	14	0
South Carolina	9	0
South Dakota	1	7
Tennessee	5	4
Texas	23	69
Virginia	1	28
Washington	6	20 ^b
West Virginia	0	0
Wisconsin	4	0
Wyoming	1	1
Federal Bureau of Prisons	105	17

Note: See Note, table 6.28.

^aNot tracked.^bDeliveries occur at community facilities.^cDeliveries occur at local hospitals.Source: Contact Publications, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, February 1994), pp. 8-10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.30

Prison admissions in 38 StatesBy admission type and demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

Characteristics	Percent of State prison admissions		
	All admissions	New court commitments	Parole revocations
Number of admissions	431,279	288,211	127,060
Total	100%	100%	100%
Sex			
Male	92.1	91.3	93.7
Female	7.9	8.7	6.3
Race^b			
White	44.9	44.7	46.1
Black	54.2	54.3	53.1
Other ^c	0.9	1.0	0.8
Hispanic origin^d			
Hispanic	19.5	19.0	21.5
Non-Hispanic	80.5	81.0	78.5
Age at admission			
Under 18 years	1.3	1.9	0.1
18 to 24 years	29.7	34.4	19.4
25 to 29 years	23.1	21.7	26.1
30 to 34 years	20.0	18.2	24.0
35 to 44 years	20.1	18.1	24.4
45 to 54 years	4.5	4.4	4.8
55 years and older	1.3	1.4	1.0
Median age	29 years	28 years	30 years
Education			
8th grade or less	16.4%	16.9%	14.3%
9th to 11th grade	46.0	45.6	47.3
High school graduate	29.6	29.3	31.1
Some college	7.6	7.9	6.6
Other	0.4	0.4	0.7
Median education	11th grade	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-eight States, the District of Columbia, and the California Youth Authority (CYA) provided data on prison admissions. Thirty-six States provided data on prison releases and entries to parole. Twenty-nine States and the CYA provided data on discharges from parole.

The 431,279 prison admissions reported by 38 States, the District of Columbia, and the CYA accounted for nearly 93 percent of all prison admissions nationwide during 1992.

"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 92.7 percent of the 431,279 admissions to prison with a total sentence of more than 1 year, data on Hispanic origin for 74.3 percent, and data on education for 49.1 percent. Data on race also were reported for 92.0 percent of the 288,211 new court commitments with a sentence of more than 1 year, data on Hispanic origin for 72.3 percent, and data on education for 56.0 percent. Data on race were reported for 94.3 percent of the 127,060 parole revocations with an original sentence of more than 1 year, data on Hispanic origin for 78.8 percent, and data on education for 30.5 percent. Data on age at admission were reported for 99.9 percent of all admissions, new court commitments, and parole revocations. The median is the point above which and below which 50 percent of all cases fall.

For methodology, see Appendix 18.

^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.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 12.

Table 6.31

Prison admissions in 38 States

By offense and admission type, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	Percent of State prison admissions		
	All admissions	New court commitments	Parole revocations
Number of admissions	425,746	286,164	123,637
All offenses	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	27.1	28.6	24.0
Homicide	3.5	4.1	2.1
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.5	2.8	1.6
Murder	2.0	2.4	1.3
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.4	0.5	0.3
Negligent manslaughter	1.0	1.2	0.5
Unspecified homicide	0.1	0.1	(b)
Kidnaping	0.5	0.6	0.4
Rape	2.2	2.3	1.8
Other sexual assault	2.8	3.4	1.5
Robbery	10.7	9.9	12.2
Assault	6.9	7.5	5.6
Other violent	0.6	0.7	0.5
Property offenses	34.1	31.2	40.3
Burglary	15.4	13.3	20.0
Larceny-theft	9.0	8.1	10.8
Motor vehicle theft	2.8	2.5	3.6
Arson	0.5	0.6	0.4
Fraud	3.7	3.8	3.6
Stolen property	1.9	2.1	1.3
Other property	0.8	0.9	0.5
Drug offenses	29.2	30.4	26.4
Possession	6.4	6.7	5.2
Trafficking	17.6	18.8	14.8
Other drug	5.2	4.8	6.3
Public-order offenses	8.1	8.8	6.8
Weapons	2.4	2.4	2.5
Driving while intoxicated	2.4	2.6	1.9
Other public-order	3.4	3.8	2.3
Other offenses	1.5	1.1	2.5

Note: See Note, table 6.30. Data on most serious offense were reported for 98.7 percent of 431,279 admissions to State prison with a total sentence of more than 1 year. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 13.

Table 6.32

New court commitments to prisons in 38 States

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	All new court commitments	Sex		Race ^b			Hispanic ^d
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^c	
Number of admissions	286,164	261,188	24,640	117,936	143,168	2,542	38,935
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	28.6	29.7	16.4	28.3	28.5	40.5	28.1
Homicide	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	6.4	4.2
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.7	3.3
Murder	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.5	4.0	2.4
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.9
Negligent manslaughter	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.9
Unspecified homicide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	(e)
Kidnaping	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.6
Rape	2.3	2.5	0.2	3.1	1.6	3.9	2.1
Other sexual assault	3.4	3.7	0.4	5.9	1.5	4.4	2.8
Robbery	9.9	10.4	5.4	6.5	12.6	10.7	10.2
Assault	7.5	7.7	5.1	7.1	7.7	12.0	7.7
Other violent	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.5
Property offenses	31.2	30.7	36.5	37.6	27.3	30.4	21.6
Burglary	13.3	14.0	5.2	16.6	10.8	14.8	11.4
Larceny-theft	8.1	7.4	16.1	9.1	7.9	6.8	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	2.5	2.6	0.9	2.9	2.1	2.7	3.2
Arson	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3
Fraud	3.8	3.0	11.6	4.9	3.2	2.7	0.9
Stolen property	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.9
Other property	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.4
Drug offenses	30.4	29.4	40.3	21.6	36.3	15.3	41.3
Possession	6.7	6.6	8.0	3.7	8.7	2.8	6.8
Trafficking	18.8	18.3	24.2	13.9	21.7	9.6	29.2
Other drug	4.8	4.5	8.2	4.0	5.9	3.0	5.2
Public-order offenses	8.8	9.1	5.6	11.2	7.1	12.5	7.5
Weapons	2.4	2.6	0.7	1.7	2.9	1.7	2.5
Driving while intoxicated	2.6	2.7	1.2	4.9	0.8	6.5	3.9
Other public-order	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.7	3.4	4.3	1.2
Other offenses	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.5

Note: See Note, table 6.30. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

^dIncludes persons of all races.

^eLess than 0.05 percent.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^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, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 17.

Table 6.33

New court commitments to prisons in 38 States

By offense and age at admission, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	Age at admission for new court commitments						
	Under 18 years	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 admissions	5,212	98,340	62,079	51,974	51,790	12,547	3,979
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	50.9	32.3	26.0	24.5	24.6	31.1	43.7
Homicide	9.9	5.0	3.3	3.1	3.4	4.8	7.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	7.1	3.6	2.2	2.0	2.3	3.1	4.5
Murder	6.5	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.4
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1
Negligent manslaughter	2.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.6
Unspecified homicide	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Kidnaping	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3
Rape	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.5	3.1	4.6	7.4
Other sexual assault	1.2	2.0	2.6	3.5	4.8	9.1	17.8
Robbery	23.2	13.9	9.9	7.7	5.7	3.3	1.8
Assault	13.2	8.6	6.9	6.5	6.4	7.7	8.0
Other violent	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0
Property offenses	30.5	33.3	31.4	31.2	30.0	23.7	17.4
Burglary	16.0	16.3	13.4	12.5	10.4	5.9	3.4
Larceny-theft	5.7	6.8	8.1	8.9	10.2	9.2	7.1
Motor vehicle theft	4.8	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.7
Arson	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0
Fraud	0.5	2.5	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.0
Stolen property	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.7
Other property	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5
Drug offenses	13.7	27.3	32.6	33.0	33.3	30.2	21.3
Possession	3.4	5.9	7.2	7.2	7.7	7.1	4.9
Trafficking	8.3	17.3	20.4	20.3	20.0	18.4	12.9
Other drug	2.0	4.0	5.1	5.6	5.6	4.8	3.5
Public-order offenses	4.4	6.2	8.9	10.1	10.9	13.7	16.6
Weapons	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.4
Driving while intoxicated	(b)	0.6	2.5	3.6	4.3	6.4	8.7
Other public-order	1.8	2.7	4.1	4.4	4.6	5.3	5.5
Other offenses	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0

Note: See Note, table 6.30. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

Table 6.34

Maximum sentence length for new court commitments to prisons in 38 States

By offense, sex, and race, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	Maximum sentence length (in months)										
	All	Median ^b	Mean ^c	Male				Female			
				White		Black		White		Black	
			Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	
All offenses	100%	48	67	36	64	48	73	36	51	36	52
Violent offenses	28.4	72	104	61	99	75	113	60	95	60	86
Homicide	4.2	240	188	180	162	288	221	144	139	144	152
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.8	433	240	1,188	225	420	266	300	189	228	179
Murder	2.3	Life	279	Life	275	1,176	295	Life	231	271	200
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.5	132	152	120	118	156	174	109	123	121	145
Negligent manslaughter	1.3	96	122	72	103	120	150	60	95	85	119
Unspecified homicide	0.1	240	192	300	183	240	201	210	167	(d)	(d)
Kidnaping	0.6	96	123	84	114	120	141	60	97	96	102
Rape	2.1	120	144	108	143	120	153	120	156	(d)	(d)
Other sexual assault	3.5	72	99	72	101	72	99	72	103	72	107
Robbery	10.0	72	99	60	93	72	105	54	83	60	80
Assault	7.4	48	74	42	66	60	81	48	75	36	58
Other violent	0.7	48	60	36	55	60	68	36	45	42	57
Property offenses	30.8	36	53	36	54	36	54	30	43	24	40
Burglary	12.9	48	65	48	65	48	67	36	60	36	52
Larceny-theft	8.1	24	40	27	42	24	41	24	36	24	34
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	36	41	36	40	36	44	24	33	30	31
Arson	0.6	60	81	60	79	60	92	60	72	54	75
Fraud	3.7	36	47	36	50	36	46	36	44	30	46
Stolen property	2.3	36	45	36	46	36	45	30	38	24	35
Other property	0.9	36	42	36	42	36	42	24	29	24	29
Drug offenses	30.8	40	58	36	51	48	63	32	46	36	50
Possession	5.5	36	53	36	46	48	57	29	38	36	48
Trafficking	20.0	48	61	36	53	48	68	36	50	36	56
Other drug	5.3	24	48	24	47	36	51	24	40	24	35
Public-order offenses	9.0	24	38	24	35	30	42	24	34	24	34
Weapons	2.5	36	45	30	39	36	47	27	31	24	33
Driving while intoxicated	2.6	24	28	24	29	24	26	24	29	24	22
Other public-order	3.8	24	40	24	40	24	41	24	36	24	35
Other offenses	1.1	24	45	24	40	30	53	24	43	24	38

Note: See Note, table 6.30. Data on maximum sentence length were reported for 90.0 percent of the 284,020 new court commitments with a total sentence of more than 1 year for whom the most serious offense was reported. Data on white males are based on 99,174 cases; black males, 116,858 cases; white females, 8,885 cases; and black females, 12,250 cases. "Maximum sentence length" is the sentence length that an offender may be required to serve for the most serious offense. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes sentences of life without parole, life plus additional years, life, and death.

^cExcludes sentences of life without parole, life plus additional years, life, and death.

^dFewer than 10 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 22, 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.35

Time served by first releases from State prisons in 36 States

By offense, sex, and race, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	Percent of releases	Time served in prison by first releases from State prison (in months)									
		Median	Mean	Male				Female			
				White		Black		White		Black	
				Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean	Median	Mean
All offenses	100.0%	13	22	13	21	14	23	10	15	10	15
Violent offenses	24.6	24	37	23	35	26	40	20	30	19	30
Homicide	2.6	46	64	38	56	56	73	34	48	39	53
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.5	70	85	66	83	74	92	58	66	56	67
Murder	1.0	84	96	83	96	94	104	69	75	81	81
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.5	53	61	45	53	55	64	33	42	37	49
Negligent manslaughter	1.1	26	36	24	31	32	44	21	30	30	38
Unspecified homicide	(b)	23	25	16	18	31	32	21	21	4	4
Kidnaping	0.4	31	45	25	38	36	53	25	32	51	45
Rape	1.7	47	59	42	54	55	68	44	42	45	49
Other sexual assault	2.8	24	30	25	31	22	30	24	28	26	23
Robbery	9.9	27	39	26	39	28	40	18	26	18	26
Assault	6.5	16	24	15	23	16	24	16	23	13	18
Other violent	0.6	16	21	14	20	19	25	11	16	13	20
Property offenses	34.0	11	17	11	18	11	18	8	12	7	11
Burglary	14.5	14	22	14	21	16	23	11	15	11	16
Larceny-theft	9.3	8	13	9	13	9	14	8	11	7	10
Motor vehicle theft	2.4	11	14	11	13	11	13	8	10	5	8
Arson	0.7	18	26	17	26	21	29	15	23	12	18
Fraud	4.1	9	14	10	15	9	14	8	12	7	11
Stolen property	2.1	9	14	10	15	9	14	7	11	6	9
Other property	0.9	7	12	7	12	7	12	7	10	7	12
Drug offenses	30.7	12	16	13	16	12	16	10	13	10	13
Possession	7.4	10	15	10	14	10	15	8	11	8	12
Trafficking	18.6	14	18	14	17	14	17	12	14	12	15
Other drug	4.7	8	13	10	14	9	13	7	10	7	9
Public-order offenses	9.5	8	13	8	12	8	14	7	10	9	12
Weapons	2.3	11	17	11	16	11	17	11	13	8	12
Driving while intoxicated	3.3	7	9	8	10	4	6	6	7	4	8
Other public-order	4.0	8	14	8	14	9	15	8	12	9	12
Other offenses	1.2	11	16	10	16	11	18	11	14	10	11

Note: See Note, table 6.30. Data are based on 219,610 first releases with a total sentence of more than 1 year for whom the most serious offense, sex, and time served were reported. Data on white males are based on 76,741 cases; black males, 87,711 cases; white females, 7,336 cases; and black females, 9,477 cases. All data exclude persons released from prison by escape, death, transfer, appeal, or detainer. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 38, 45. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.36

Characteristics of Federal prisoners

United States, 1990-94^a

	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	65,347	100.0%	71,608	100.0%	79,859	100.0%	89,129	100.0%	94,558	100.0%
Sex										
Male	60,346	92.3	65,954	92.1	73,460	92.0	82,251	92.3	87,427	92.5
Female	5,001	7.7	5,654	7.9	6,399	8.0	6,878	7.7	7,131	7.5
Race										
White	43,191	66.1	46,868	65.5	51,932	65.0	56,536	63.4	58,403	61.8
Black	20,495	31.4	22,727	31.7	25,763	32.3	30,169	33.8	33,448	35.4
Other ^b	1,661	2.5	2,013	2.8	2,164	2.7	2,424	2.7	2,707	2.9
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	17,520	26.8	19,086	26.7	21,667	27.1	24,262	27.2	25,226	26.7
Non-Hispanic	47,827	73.2	52,522	73.3	58,192	72.9	64,867	72.8	69,332	73.3
Age										
Less than 18 years	50	0.1	53	0.1	50	0.1	39	B	49	0.1
18 to 25 years	8,628	13.2	9,322	13.0	10,645	13.3	12,398	13.9	12,819	13.6
26 to 30 years	11,808	18.1	12,653	17.7	14,160	17.7	15,673	17.6	16,649	17.6
31 to 35 years	13,166	20.2	14,254	19.9	15,547	19.5	17,117	19.2	18,150	19.2
36 to 40 years	11,418	17.5	12,736	17.8	13,958	17.5	15,258	17.1	16,037	17.0
41 to 45 years	8,752	13.4	9,715	13.6	10,747	13.5	11,719	13.1	12,226	12.9
46 to 50 years	5,221	8.0	5,869	8.2	6,830	8.6	7,751	8.7	8,566	9.1
51 to 55 years	3,056	4.7	3,405	4.8	3,864	4.8	4,573	5.1	5,053	5.3
56 to 60 years	1,770	2.7	1,960	2.7	2,237	2.8	2,526	2.8	2,733	2.9
61 to 65 years	934	1.4	1,028	1.4	1,155	1.4	1,299	1.5	1,388	1.5
66 years and older	518	0.8	605	0.8	639	0.8	771	0.9	881	0.9
Region										
Northeast	8,498	13.0	10,057	14.0	11,458	14.3	14,523	16.3	18,643	19.7
North Central	9,619	14.7	9,589	13.4	10,085	12.6	11,089	12.4	12,436	13.2
Mid-Atlantic	10,467	16.0	11,322	15.8	12,788	16.0	14,790	16.6	14,754	15.6
Southeast	10,791	16.5	11,338	15.8	11,601	14.5	13,778	15.5	16,346	17.3
South Central	14,150	21.7	16,181	22.6	19,524	24.4	20,122	22.6	17,868	18.9
West	11,822	18.1	13,121	18.3	14,403	18.0	14,827	16.6	14,511	15.3
Security level^c										
High	X	X	8,373	11.7	8,466	10.6	8,731	9.8	9,550	10.1
Medium	X	X	22,920	32.0	25,437	31.9	25,052	28.1	24,509	25.9
Low	X	X	9,103	12.7	10,923	13.7	16,609	18.6	20,509	21.7
Minimum	X	X	13,078	18.3	16,413	20.6	17,906	20.1	20,234	21.4
Administrative ^d	X	X	10,456	14.6	10,432	13.1	12,060	13.5	10,295	10.9
Contract ^e	X	X	7,678	10.7	8,188	10.3	8,771	9.8	9,461	10.0
Citizenship										
U.S. citizen	47,524	72.7	52,151	72.8	58,109	72.8	65,258	73.2	69,599	73.6
Non-U.S. citizen	15,823	24.2	17,695	24.7	19,899	24.9	22,305	25.0	23,349	24.7
Unavailable	2,000	3.1	1,762	2.5	1,851	2.3	1,566	1.8	1,610	1.7

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 are missing for 26 prisoners in 1990, 8 in 1991, 27 in 1992, 5 in 1993, and 7 in 1994.

^eFacilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

^cAs of 1991, security level designations were revised. Therefore 1990 data are not comparable.

^dIncludes 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 1990*, pp. 9, 10; *1991*, pp. 9, 10, 12; *1992*, pp. 9, 10, 12; *1993*, pp. 9, 10, 12; *1994*, pp. 9, 10, 12 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.37

Characteristics of Federal prisonersBy type of facility, United States, 1994^a

	Prisoners confined in:					
	Total		Bureau of Prisons facilities		Contract facilities ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	94,558	100.0%	85,097	100.0%	9,461	100.0%
Sex						
Male	87,427	92.5	79,203	93.1	8,224	86.9
Female	7,131	7.5	5,894	6.9	1,237	13.1
Race						
White	58,403	61.8	51,408	60.4	6,995	73.9
Black	33,448	35.4	31,289	36.8	2,159	22.8
Other ^c	2,707	2.9	2,400	2.8	307	3.2
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	25,226	26.7	21,893	25.7	3,333	35.2
Non-Hispanic	69,332	73.3	63,204	74.3	6,128	64.8
Age						
Less than 16 years	49	0.1	3	B	46	0.5
18 to 25 years	12,819	13.6	11,365	13.4	1,454	15.4
26 to 30 years	16,649	17.6	14,870	17.5	1,779	18.8
31 to 35 years	18,150	19.2	16,299	19.2	1,851	19.6
36 to 40 years	16,037	17.0	14,491	17.0	1,546	16.3
41 to 45 years	12,226	12.9	11,081	13.0	1,145	12.1
46 to 50 years	8,566	9.1	7,775	9.1	791	8.4
51 to 55 years	5,053	5.3	4,641	5.5	412	4.4
56 to 60 years	2,733	2.9	2,480	2.9	253	2.7
61 to 65 years	1,388	1.5	1,272	1.5	116	1.2
65 years and older	881	0.9	813	1.0	68	0.7
Region						
Northeast	18,643	19.7	17,833	21.0	810	8.6
North Central	12,436	13.2	11,673	13.7	763	8.1
Mid-Atlantic	14,754	15.6	13,421	15.8	1,333	14.1
Southeast	16,346	17.3	15,376	18.1	970	10.3
South Central	17,868	18.9	14,251	16.7	3,617	38.2
West	14,511	15.3	12,543	14.7	1,968	20.8
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	69,599	73.6	63,309	74.4	6,290	66.5
Non-U.S. citizen	23,349	24.7	20,271	23.8	3,078	32.5
Unavailable	1,610	1.7	1,517	1.8	93	1.0

Note: See Note, table 6.36.

^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.^bFacilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.^cIncludes Asians and Native Americans.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 9, 10.

Table 6.38

Security level of facilities housing Federal prisoners

By sex and race of prisoner, United States, 1994^a

Security level	Total		Male						Female					
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Other ^b		White		Black		Other ^b	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	94,558	100.0%	54,317	100.0%	30,591	100.0%	2,519	100.0%	4,086	100.0%	2,857	100.0%	188	100.0%
High	9,550	10.1	4,289	7.9	4,881	16.0	293	11.6	51	1.2	34	1.2	2	1.1
Medium	24,509	25.9	13,409	24.7	10,286	33.6	789	31.3	22	0.5	3	0.1	0	X
Low	20,509	21.7	12,238	22.5	5,976	19.5	498	19.8	1,016	24.9	717	25.1	64	34.0
Minimum	20,234	21.4	11,967	22.0	4,899	16.0	243	9.6	1,694	41.5	1,366	47.8	65	34.6
Administrative ^c	10,295	10.9	6,163	11.3	2,842	9.3	430	17.1	559	13.7	285	10.0	16	8.5
Contract ^d	9,461	10.0	6,251	11.5	1,707	5.6	266	10.6	744	18.2	452	15.8	41	21.8

Note: See Note, table 6.36.

^dFacilities operated by an entity other than the Federal Bureau of Prisons that house Bureau prisoners under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.^cIncludes 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 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 12.

Table 6.39

Type of commitment offense among Federal prisoners

By sex and race of prisoner, United States, 1994^a

Offense	Total		Male						Female					
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Other ^b		White		Black		Other ^b	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	84,661	100.0%	48,359	100.0%	27,441	100.0%	2,144	100.0%	3,814	100.0%	2,729	100.0%	174	100.0%
Federal offenses	82,127	97.0	47,622	98.5	26,676	97.2	1,217	56.8	3,775	99.0	2,703	99.0	134	77.0
Drug	50,394	59.5	28,352	58.6	16,918	61.7	607	28.3	2,522	66.1	1,910	70.0	85	48.9
Robbery	8,231	9.7	4,551	9.4	3,355	12.2	76	3.5	150	3.9	95	3.5	4	2.3
Property	4,465	5.3	2,885	6.0	1,059	3.9	133	6.2	216	5.7	166	6.1	6	3.4
Extortion, fraud, bribery	5,794	6.8	3,695	7.6	1,160	4.2	116	5.4	464	12.2	336	12.3	23	13.2
Violent ^c	931	1.1	565	1.2	261	1.0	70	3.3	23	0.6	9	0.3	3	1.7
Firearms, explosives, arson	7,161	8.5	3,611	7.5	3,193	11.6	143	6.7	115	3.0	95	3.5	4	2.3
White collar	872	1.0	533	1.1	152	0.6	15	0.7	133	3.5	33	1.2	6	3.4
Immigration	2,408	2.8	2,206	4.6	149	0.5	20	0.9	28	0.7	5	0.2	0	X
Court, corrections ^d	627	0.7	377	0.8	126	0.5	8	0.4	77	2.0	36	1.3	3	1.7
Sex offenses	43	0.1	20	B	22	0.1	0	X	1	B	0	X	0	X
National security	78	0.1	52	0.1	15	0.1	4	0.2	5	0.1	2	0.1	0	X
Continuing criminal enterprise	681	0.8	467	1.0	186	0.7	8	0.4	16	0.4	4	0.1	0	X
Other	442	0.5	308	0.6	80	0.3	17	0.8	25	0.7	12	0.4	0	X
Other authority ^e	2,534	3.0	737	1.5	765	2.8	927	43.2	39	1.0	26	1.0	40	23.0
Drug	59	0.1	21	B	34	0.1	0	X	1	B	3	0.1	0	X
Robbery	107	0.1	18	B	76	0.3	8	0.4	3	0.1	2	0.1	0	X
Property	182	0.2	68	0.1	76	0.3	32	1.5	3	0.1	2	0.1	1	0.6
Extortion, fraud, bribery	8	B	4	B	4	B	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Violent ^c	1,359	1.6	336	0.7	443	1.6	512	23.9	22	0.6	10	0.4	36	20.7
Firearms, explosives, arson	77	0.1	37	0.1	23	0.1	11	0.5	3	0.1	3	0.1	0	X
White collar	6	B	2	B	2	B	1	B	0	X	0	X	1	0.6
Court, corrections ^d	8	B	5	B	2	B	1	B	0	X	0	X	0	X
Sex offenses	516	0.6	112	0.2	44	0.2	358	16.7	2	0.1	0	X	0	X
National security	1	B	1	B	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X	0	X
Other	211	0.2	133	0.3	61	0.2	4	0.2	5	0.1	6	0.2	2	1.1

Note: See Note, table 6.36.

^ePrimarily State prisoners and some District of Columbia prisoners that are housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities.^aPercents may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.^cIncludes crimes such as homicide and kidnapping.^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 1994* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 13.

Table 6.40

Inmates enrolled in education programs in State and Federal Institutions

By type of education program and jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Type of education program							
	Adult Basic Education (A.B.E.)	General Education Development (G.E.D.)	Vocational technical	Job readiness	Pre-release	Two-year degree	Four-year degree	Graduate work
Alabama	2,500	(a)	2,700	X	NA	600	150	X
Alaska	258	139	192	(b)	(b)	36	10-12	X
Arkansas	(c)	(c)	200	X	X	X	-	X
California	3,813	1,001	8,692	685	685	X	X	X
Colorado	-	-	-	(d)	1,500	275	80	X
Connecticut	900	650	450	(e)	X	350-450	X	X
Delaware	163	73	171	X	X	60	X	X
Florida	2,068	851	1,509	(f)	(f)	X	X	X
Georgia	2,016	912	1,462	X	X	1,112	X	X
Hawaii	1,812	1,399	298	221	300	212	X	X
Idaho	1,305	977	80	800	193	X	X	X
Illinois	2,622	2,672	2,517	228	690	1,809	115	X
Iowa	390	355	282	243	42	76	(g)	X
Kansas	2,790	(a)	1,300	(h)	40	50	X	X
Kentucky	2,967	(a)	1,135	NA	X	1,493	2	X
Louisiana	-	1,155	866	X	NA	371 ¹	-	X
Maryland	1,789	889	738	(a)	(j)	458	369	X
Massachusetts	1,340	1,641	1,705	70	100	1,564	370	88
Michigan	1,948	3,987	2,646	(k)	(k)	1,230	(l)	X
Minnesota	555	444	495	147	229	103	94	2
Mississippi	291	59	457	X	42	352	X	X
Missouri	8,371	(a)	2,840	(h)	X	1,365	63	X
Montana	100	(a)	18	NA	NA	9	8	1
Nebraska	300	(a)	X	25	75	300	X	X
New Hampshire	410	NA	587	NA	17	83	12	3
New Jersey	3,138	2,102	2,509	828	NA	X	X	X
New Mexico	456	(a)	208	13	95	193	X	X
New York	7,523	2,484	9,199	NA	NA	2,103	1,522	40
North Carolina	1,298	1,300	2,142	583	16	408	64	X
North Dakota	49	12	50	X	9	13	X	X
Ohio	9,000	2,250	2,400	2,400	9,600	6,835	100	X
Oklahoma	622	247	377	NA	NA	20	243	23
Oregon	411	351	564	200	(m)	564	X	X
Pennsylvania	1,600	1,500	1,650	753	X	1,000	X	X
Rhode Island	200	450	130	-	X	65	X	X
South Carolina	3,593	753	846	190	95	269	X	X
South Dakota	4 ²	70	212	35	35	X	X	X
Tennessee	1,275	(a)	830	(h)	155	35	32	X
Texas	7,930	4,046	3,719	NA	1,911	3,833	416	45
Vermont	230	100	99	100	NA	X	X	X
Virginia	524	427	889	NA	NA	(n)	(n)	X
Washington	2,347	(a)	1,748	NA	NA	1,480	X	X
Wisconsin	1,162	270	1,401	NA	NA	130	X	X
Wyoming	13	30	259	88	30	86	4	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	9,036	(a)	5,022	NA	NA	4,600	NA	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. Nevada was unable to participate in the survey and West Virginia does not operate any education programs. Arizona, the District of Columbia, Indiana, Maine, 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. An "X" indicates that the State does not provide the type of program referenced.

^aIncluded in Adult Basic Education numbers.

^bUnavailable, part of life skills program.

^cNot identified as Adult Basic Education or General Education Development; placed in grade levels.

^dNumbers included in pre-release.

^ePart of vocational training.

^fNo specific courses.

^gOffered if requested and paid for by inmates.

^hIncluded in "vocational/technical" numbers.

ⁱCollege courses.

^jIncluded in other categories.

^kIncluded in Adult Basic Education and General Education Development numbers.

^lIncluded in 2-year degree.

^mIncluded in "job readiness" numbers.

ⁿCommunity colleges.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, April 1994), pp. 11, 12, 14, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.41

Sex offenders, housing, and treatment programs

By jurisdiction, 1993

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number of incarcerated sex offenders	Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Recent changes in handling sex offenders
Alabama	17,222	1,417	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment	None
Alaska	2,800	600	Yes; in institutions where a treatment program is provided	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment including Depo-Provera with some sex offenders on probation; use physiological assessment and behavioral therapy in the institutional programs	Revised the programs so that treatment follows a continuum of care from pre-treatment, through treatment, to community aftercare. All programs currently follow the same treatment model, Relapse Prevention, and work in concert with each other. A special effort has been made to build up the community aftercare programs.
Arizona	16,845	1,925	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Have tripled the size of the sex offender treatment program and are developing a program for female inmates
Arkansas	7,920	1,282	Yes	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	New residential treatment program
California	103,000	16,000	No	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment; specialized sex offender caseloads on parole	None
Colorado	7,592	2,035	Yes; in sex offenders treatment therapeutic community program	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment	Started a therapeutic community treatment component to Phase II of Sex Offender Treatment Program; all offenders are housed together and work together in a greenhouse; developing a community corrections placement for approximately eight sex offenders, which will incorporate offense specific treatment and monitoring
Connecticut	12,361	684	No	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment; family and couples counseling; educational classes	Modified the group program to one more focused and time limited with educational and skill building goals; new department classification system.
Delaware	4,350	469	No	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment	Focused more on treatment of the sex offender population
District of Columbia	11,295	102	No	No special treatment for sex offenders	None
Florida	50,603	5,614	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
Georgia	26,767	2,893	No	Individual and group counseling	None
Hawaii	2,851	574	No	Individual and group counseling; behavior therapy	Treatment has shifted from delivery at medium security facility to minimum security facility; treatment is delivered closer to furlough and parole release rather than early in incarceration
Idaho	2,279	539	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Change in a growing awareness of sex offenders as a population group requiring some special handling or treatment
Illinois	33,399	3,141	Yes; only at Graham and Big Muddy River Correctional Centers where there are specific residential programs	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Established specific sex offender programs; a working committee has also been established to review the needs of sex offenders
Indiana	14,249	2,080	No	Individual and group counseling	None
Iowa	4,759	677	Yes; at one institution where sex offender treatment program is located	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment; social skills and other educational courses	None
Kansas	6,240	1,406	No	Individual and group counseling	None
Kentucky	10,526	1,231 ^a	No	Individual and group counseling; family therapy; behavioral therapy	Expanded program, refined and improved treatment protocol

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.41

Sex offenders, housing, and treatment programs

By jurisdiction, 1993—Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number of incarcerated sex offenders	Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Recent changes in handling sex offenders
Louisiana	22,317	2,035 ^b	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Sex offender treatment programs have been established at all medium and maximum facilities
Maine	1,518	370 ^c	No	Due to severe budgetary cutbacks, the Department of Corrections offers very limited counseling to prisoners who request to discuss these issues with the psychologist	Offering line officers training on how to manage sex offenders and understanding the behaviorism of the sex offender
Maryland	19,590	1,641	No	Sex offenders may be involved in programming or treatment that is available to general population, no specific sex offender treatment	None
Massachusetts	11,700 ^d	1,755 ^d	No	Group counseling; inmates may become involved in additional forms of counseling if they choose	Implemented a formalized treatment plan at the community correction level utilizing the relapse prevention model or treatment and are working on implementing department-wide
Michigan	38,996	5,633	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support group; volunteers from Sex Addicts Anonymous participate in treatment at some institutions	Relapse Prevention—psycho-educational modules coupled with group counseling and subset of offenders who are in need of treatment, are risks to public, and amenable to treatment will be scheduled for in-depth sex offender treatment
Minnesota	4,002	842	Yes; in some facilities	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Legislatively directed to place more emphasis on providing/mandating sex offender treatment
Mississippi	9,682	1,017	No	Individual counseling	None
Missouri	16,504	2,031	Yes	Individual and group counseling	None
Nebraska	2,618	352	Yes	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment; therapeutic community approach	Changes in the legal court proceedings; sentencing has influenced how candidates for the department's in-house program and the program provided by Department of Public Institutions are determined
Nevada	6,077	825	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
New Hampshire	1,800	400	Yes; in some facilities	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
New Jersey	23,937	680	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment; psycho-educational programs; sex education; relapse prevention; victim empathy	Institution undertook revision of its in-house parole referral system
New Mexico	3,474	505	No	Individual and group counseling; research project in conjunction with New Mexico State University	None
New York	64,531	4,159	No; except one facility where there is a 52-bed residential program	Group counseling	No system-wide changes; however, there is now a 52-bed residential program at one facility
North Carolina	20,841	2,862	No; except when in the Sex Offender Accountability and Responsibility (SOAR) program or special cases	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; Sex Offender Accountability and Responsibility (SOAR)	None
North Dakota	570	93	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	Trying to integrate its philosophy and approach to treating sex offenders so as to present a unified treatment concept from the institution to the community
Oklahoma	16,200	160	Yes; in some institutions	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.41

Sex offenders, housing, and treatment programs

By jurisdiction, 1993--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number of incarcerated sex offenders	Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Recent changes in handling sex offenders
Oregon	6,500	1,200	Yes	Group counseling; relapse prevention for release; day treatment; intensive residential	Structure in prison programs; mandatory orientation program for all sex offenders; treatment units within prisons
Pennsylvania	25,784	3,104	No; some facilities house sex offenders together in a sex offender therapeutic community	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
Rhode Island	2,672	279	No	Group counseling	None
South Carolina	19,031	1,800	No	Individual and group counseling; 64-bed residential unit scheduled to open in January 1994	A residential sex offender treatment unit scheduled to open in January 1994 with a planned capacity of 64 inmates
South Dakota	1,545	289	Yes	Group counseling; anger management groups; Rap group; sexual offender discussion groups for inmates who don't meet the criteria for treatment	Requiring 6 months treatment prior to receiving minimum custody classification
Tennessee	11,014	2,183	Yes	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment; physiological assessment; psychological testing; family linkage when appropriate (treatment in residential setting)	Restructuring approach to sex offender treatment and housing; improved statistical followup
Texas	63,813	10,609	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; study groups	None
Utah	3,232	755	Yes; in some facilities	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups	None
Vermont	920	252	No	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment	None
Virginia	17,074	3,414	Yes	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; psycho-educational programs; therapeutic community programs	None
Washington	10,360	3,129	No; except for subset	Individual and group counseling; aversion therapy	None
West Virginia	1,987	250	Yes; some are segregated while others are in main population	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; medical treatment	None
Wisconsin	8,800	1,908	No; residential program at one institution	Individual and group counseling; inmate support groups; p-graph assessment; behavioral interventions; social skills training; milieu therapy; relapse prevention	System-wide initiative in developing and implementing sex offender programs
Wyoming	1,018	202	No	Individual and group counseling; medical treatment	Increased emphasis on relapse prevention strategy; increased parole board scrutiny; increased focus on victims' concerns; in-house classification focus
Federal Bureau of Prisons	79,529	700	Yes	Individual and group counseling	None; however, due to an increase in the number of volunteers for this programming, the program will expand to 70 beds

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Montana and Ohio did not respond to the survey. The survey did not specify which offenses were to be included as sex offenses, therefore each jurisdiction used its own definition of "sex offenders." Total prison population figures were reported by each jurisdiction. However, the survey specified no time frame for reporting population figures. As a result, population figures may differ from those presented elsewhere in SOURCEBOOK.

The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aNot all qualify for sex offender treatment program.

^bIncludes those held in jails and awaiting transfer.

^cIncludes juveniles.

^dApproximately.

Source: Contact Publications, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Publications, November 1993), pp. 8-16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.42

Number and rate of Section 1983 lawsuits filed by prisoners in U.S. District Courts

By State, United States, 1991

State	Number of Section 1983 lawsuits	Rate of Section 1983 lawsuits per 100,000 prisoners ^a
Total	25,030	X
Alabama	1,231	73.4
Alaska	32	11.8
Arizona	688	44.6
Arkansas	536	69.0
California	1,367	13.4
Colorado	224	26.7
Connecticut	133	12.1
Delaware	255	68.6
District of Columbia	108	10.3
Florida	1,436	30.9
Georgia	730	30.9
Hawaii	76	28.1
Idaho	54	25.2
Illinois	991	34.0
Indiana	451	34.7
Iowa	535	129.1
Kansas	213	36.1
Kentucky	625	63.8
Louisiana	1,587	79.3
Maine	67	42.4
Maryland	495	25.7
Massachusetts	71	7.8
Michigan	1,021	28.0
Minnesota	62	17.9
Mississippi	357	40.1
Missouri	1,357	85.4
Montana	63	42.6
Nebraska	171	68.5
Nevada	431	78.3
New Hampshire	56	36.5
New Jersey	504	21.5
New Mexico	87	27.9
New York	1,204	20.8
North Carolina	569	30.1
North Dakota	9	18.3
Ohio	401	11.2
Oklahoma	234	17.5
Oregon	170	25.3
Pennsylvania	1,454	62.2
Rhode Island	12	4.3
South Carolina	186	10.2
South Dakota	21	15.3
Tennessee	1,013	88.3
Texas	1,609	31.1
Utah	119	45.3
Vermont	22	19.7
Virginia	1,046	52.8
Washington	316	34.5
West Virginia	183	121.9
Wisconsin	432	55.0
Wyoming	16	14.6

Note: Section 1983 of Title 42 of the U.S. Code allows prisoners to file civil lawsuits in U.S. District Courts challenging conditions of confinement in prisons and jails. These lawsuits claim that State corrections officials have deprived prisoners of their constitutional rights, such as adequate medical treatment, protection against excessive force by corrections officers or violence by other inmates, due process in disciplinary hearings, access to law libraries, or freedom of religious expression. Most Section 1983 lawsuits are filed in the Federal courts, although State courts do have authority to resolve them. There are no published figures on the volume of Section 1983 suits filed in State courts; therefore, these data represent only Section 1983 suits filed in the Federal courts. (Source, p. 1.) Data on the volume of Section 1983 lawsuits is gathered by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

^aRates calculated on 1991 prison population figures. Rates have been rounded to the nearest tenth.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Challenging the Conditions of Prisons and Jails: A Report on Section 1983 Litigation*, Discussion Paper NCJ-151652 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.43

Drug and/or alcoholism treatment units, clients in treatment, and clients per provider

By type of provider and jurisdiction, as of Oct. 1, 1993^a

Jurisdiction ^b	All providers			Private funding only		
	Providers	Clients	Clients per provider	Providers	Clients	Clients per provider
Total	11,496	944,208	82.1	2,164	160,573	74.2
Alabama	70	6,339	90.6	18	1,413	78.5
Alaska	43	1,791	41.7	10	197	19.7
Arizona	129	10,502	81.4	17	913	—
Arkansas	55	2,451	44.6	8	114	14.3
California	1,261	146,212	115.9	310	59,912	193.3
Colorado	153	18,122	118.4	80	6,562	82.0
Connecticut	193	11,414	59.1	20	819	41.0
Delaware	44	3,272	74.4	13	1,331	102.4
District of Columbia	54	6,709	124.2	7	197	28.1
Florida	669	42,346	63.3	180	7,331	40.7
Georgia	103	10,111	98.2	15	411	27.4
Hawaii	48	1,382	28.8	6	143	23.8
Idaho	26	1,767	68.0	9	356	39.6
Illinois	388	31,249	80.5	80	5,133	64.2
Indiana	144	15,978	111.0	34	2,113	62.1
Iowa	69	4,283	62.1	5	89	17.8
Kansas	177	7,778	43.9	58	1,277	22.0
Kentucky	254	12,589	49.6	63	3,071	48.7
Louisiana	117	11,167	95.4	26	1,011	38.9
Maine	160	7,001	43.8	47	2,040	43.4
Maryland	304	23,514	77.3	101	5,252	52.0
Massachusetts	273	23,900	87.5	17	1,870	110.0
Michigan	608	41,265	67.9	136	4,627	34.0
Minnesota	249	5,913	23.7	39	770	19.7
Mississippi	62	4,231	68.2	8	333	41.6
Missouri	131	9,785	74.7	20	1,117	55.9
Montana	28	1,391	49.7	0	X	X
Nebraska	112	4,873	43.5	7	328	46.9
Nevada	44	2,415	54.9	7	219	31.3
New Hampshire	45	1,664	37.0	6	150	25.0
New Jersey	332	26,822	80.8	95	3,665	38.6
New Mexico	62	5,999	96.8	15	1,185	79.0
New York	1,147	119,235	104.0	113	12,147	107.5
North Carolina	116	15,137	130.5	13	640	49.2
North Dakota	42	1,955	46.5	15	106	7.1
Ohio	453	31,117	68.7	34	1,030	30.3
Oklahoma	91	7,375	81.0	11	319	29.0
Oregon	156	16,719	107.2	25	1,475	59.0
Pennsylvania	583	35,752	61.3	97	4,215	43.5
Rhode Island	74	4,926	66.6	8	218	27.3
South Carolina	71	11,446	161.2	7	155	22.1
South Dakota	44	1,505	34.2	3	40	13.3
Tennessee	87	9,929	114.1	14	1,107	79.1
Texas	583	34,190	58.6	153	6,108	39.9
Utah	54	5,654	104.7	8	203	25.4
Vermont	19	1,214	63.9	0	X	X
Virginia	155	17,641	113.8	49	1,777	36.3
Washington	301	36,426	121.0	115	15,760	137.0
West Virginia	43	3,770	87.7	1	28	28.0
Wisconsin	261	14,930	57.2	29	1,025	35.3
Wyoming	40	1,892	47.3	3	88	29.3
American Samoa	2	241	120.5	0	X	X
Federated States of Micronesia	4	321	80.3	0	X	X
Guam	1	27	27.0	0	X	X
Puerto Rico	195	19,263	98.8	9	183	20.3
Trust Territories	1	3	3.0	0	X	X
Virgin Islands	3	145	48.3	0	X	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	41	3,335	81.3	0	X	X
U.S. Department of Defense	115	5,680	49.4	0	X	X
Veterans' Administration	178	30,382	170.7	0	X	X
Tribal government/Indian Health Services ^c	229	9,763	42.6	0	X	X

Note: These data are from the 1993 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Oct. 1, 1993. The NDATUS is a national survey measuring the number, characteristics, and case load of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment facilities and services throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territories, the Virgin Islands, and several Federal agencies. Both public and privately funded programs are included. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes data for 2,070 nonresponding providers based on a survey of all nonresponding providers.

^bData for individual jurisdictions exclude treatment providers operated under contract to Federal agencies or tribal governments.

^cIncludes all providers operated by tribal governments, the Indian Health Services, and units under contract to the Indian Health Services.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.44

Rate (per 100,000 population) of clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment

By jurisdiction, as of Oct. 1, 1993^a

Jurisdiction ^b	Rate per 100,000 population			
	Total clients	Drug abuse clients	Alcoholism clients	Both drug and alcoholism problems
Total	436.0	106.3	150.1	179.6
Northeast	561.7	181.0	160.6	220.2
Connecticut	447.3	130.9	76.8	239.5
Maine	690.5	77.1	233.6	379.8
Massachusetts	502.2	58.5	39.5	404.2
New Hampshire	192.3	16.2	51.1	125.1
New Jersey	418.7	145.8	73.7	199.2
New York	810.7	327.5	296.6	186.6
Pennsylvania	374.0	88.4	98.3	187.4
Rhode Island	599.6	236.1	185.5	178.0
Vermont	285.2	20.5	135.2	129.5
South	322.6	80.1	99.2	143.2
Alabama	200.1	73.6	42.6	83.9
Arkansas	148.8	48.8	44.3	55.7
Delaware	583.0	134.5	272.4	176.1
District of Columbia	1,402.8	550.2	185.3	667.3
Florida	379.2	110.1	108.7	160.4
Georgia	186.9	44.3	70.2	72.4
Kentucky	424.6	77.6	187.0	160.0
Louisiana	364.9	72.2	89.2	203.4
Maryland	617.2	186.3	174.9	256.0
Mississippi	213.2	47.5	74.7	91.1
North Carolina	278.7	55.0	111.1	112.5
Oklahoma	320.8	55.8	69.7	195.3
South Carolina	404.0	61.4	220.5	122.1
Tennessee	244.0	73.9	103.8	66.3
Texas	258.2	62.4	34.7	161.1
Virginia	341.9	77.5	126.8	137.6
West Virginia	280.2	23.4	182.2	74.6
Midwest	357.8	64.7	122.3	170.8
Illinois	344.3	88.7	112.5	143.2
Indiana	351.0	36.1	152.4	162.6
Iowa	192.1	12.3	82.6	97.2
Kansas	407.6	60.4	170.1	177.1
Michigan	544.1	129.3	202.1	212.6
Minnesota	173.4	31.0	56.5	85.8
Missouri	257.0	47.6	56.9	152.5
Nebraska	412.0	38.6	110.8	262.5
North Dakota	390.1	9.0	144.2	236.9
Ohio	354.9	56.3	99.9	198.7
South Dakota	325.1	16.7	178.3	130.1
Wisconsin	375.6	41.4	128.4	205.8
West	588.6	124.6	253.8	210.2
Alaska	560.3	24.2	145.9	390.1
Arizona	383.8	134.4	164.2	85.1
California	596.4	145.4	295.3	155.7
Colorado	678.0	101.1	297.4	279.6
Hawaii	195.5	45.8	26.2	123.5
Idaho	246.3	17.3	104.2	124.9
Montana	260.6	18.7	121.3	120.6
Nevada	255.2	91.0	52.3	111.9
New Mexico	564.7	172.5	249.5	142.7
Oregon	708.2	106.9	234.6	366.7
Utah	416.9	75.9	147.7	193.2
Washington	935.8	106.6	257.6	571.6
Wyoming	517.2	43.3	303.9	170.0

Note: See Note, table 6.43. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes data for 2,070 nonresponding providers based on a survey of all nonresponding providers.

^bClients of providers operated by or under contract to Federal agencies or tribal governments are included in the State in which the provider is located.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data from 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.45

Drug and/or alcoholism treatment units and clients in treatment

By type of client and jurisdiction, as of Oct. 1, 1993^a

Jurisdiction ^b	Total clients		Type of client					
	Number	Percent	Drug abuse clients		Alcoholism clients		Both drug and alcoholism problems	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	944,208	100%	236,023	25.0%	325,952	34.5%	382,233	40.5%
Alabama	6,339	100	2,523	39.8	1,429	22.5	2,387	37.7
Alaska	1,791	100	98	5.5	452	25.2	1,241	69.3
Arizona	10,502	100	4,030	38.4	4,298	40.9	2,174	20.7
Arkansas	2,451	100	754	30.8	591	24.1	1,106	45.1
California	146,212	100	36,020	24.6	73,188	50.1	37,004	25.3
Colorado	18,122	100	2,882	15.9	8,300	45.8	6,940	38.3
Connecticut	11,414	100	3,576	31.3	2,067	18.1	5,771	50.6
Delaware	3,272	100	748	22.9	1,526	46.6	998	30.5
District of Columbia	6,709	100	2,705	40.3	836	12.5	3,168	47.2
Florida	42,346	100	12,429	29.4	12,102	28.6	17,815	42.1
Georgia	10,111	100	2,470	24.4	3,897	38.5	3,744	37.0
Hawaii	1,382	100	434	31.4	199	14.4	749	54.2
Idaho	1,767	100	139	7.9	646	36.6	982	55.6
Illinois	31,249	100	8,106	25.9	10,643	34.1	12,500	40.0
Indiana	15,978	100	1,633	10.2	6,995	43.8	7,350	46.0
Iowa	4,283	100	263	6.1	1,909	44.6	2,111	49.3
Kansas	7,778	100	1,225	15.7	3,469	44.6	3,084	39.7
Kentucky	12,589	100	2,423	19.2	5,597	44.5	4,569	36.3
Louisiana	11,167	100	1,941	17.4	2,681	24.0	6,545	58.6
Maine	7,001	100	769	11.0	2,366	33.8	3,866	55.2
Maryland	23,514	100	7,174	30.5	6,310	26.8	10,030	42.7
Massachusetts	23,900	100	2,915	12.2	1,761	7.4	19,224	80.4
Michigan	41,265	100	9,862	23.9	15,395	37.3	16,008	38.8
Minnesota	5,913	100	1,022	17.3	1,994	33.7	2,897	49.0
Mississippi	4,231	100	987	23.3	1,348	31.9	1,896	44.8
Missouri	9,785	100	1,994	20.4	2,381	24.3	5,410	55.3
Montana	1,391	100	82	5.9	647	46.5	662	47.6
Nebraska	4,873	100	500	10.3	1,274	26.1	3,099	63.6
Nevada	2,415	100	944	39.1	466	19.3	1,005	41.6
New Hampshire	1,664	100	145	8.7	386	23.2	1,133	68.1
New Jersey	26,822	100	9,397	35.0	4,689	17.5	12,736	47.5
New Mexico	5,999	100	2,106	35.1	2,764	46.1	1,129	18.8
New York	119,235	100	49,013	41.1	43,653	36.6	26,569	22.3
North Carolina	15,137	100	2,957	19.5	6,057	40.0	6,123	40.5
North Dakota	1,955	100	47	2.4	690	35.3	1,218	62.3
Ohio	31,117	100	5,001	16.1	8,347	26.8	17,769	57.1
Oklahoma	7,375	100	1,379	18.7	1,326	18.0	4,670	63.3
Oregon	16,719	100	2,532	15.1	5,585	33.4	8,602	51.5
Pennsylvania	35,752	100	8,352	23.4	9,272	25.9	18,128	50.7
Rhode Island	4,926	100	1,965	39.9	1,480	30.0	1,481	30.1
South Carolina	11,446	100	1,826	16.0	6,314	55.2	3,306	28.9
South Dakota	1,505	100	79	5.2	848	56.3	578	38.4
Tennessee	9,929	100	3,087	31.1	4,210	42.4	2,632	26.5
Texas	34,190	100	8,311	24.3	4,091	12.0	21,788	63.7
Utah	5,654	100	1,026	18.1	1,981	35.0	2,647	46.8
Vermont	1,214	100	97	8.0	641	52.8	476	39.2
Virginia	17,641	100	4,060	23.0	6,453	36.6	7,128	40.4
Washington	36,426	100	4,128	11.3	9,326	25.6	22,972	63.1
West Virginia	3,770	100	308	8.2	2,755	73.1	707	18.8
Wisconsin	14,930	100	1,600	10.7	5,059	33.9	8,271	55.4
Wyoming	1,892	100	165	8.7	1,164	61.5	563	29.8
American Samoa	241	100	15	6.2	166	68.9	60	24.9
Federated States of Micronesia	321	100	11	3.4	10	3.1	300	93.5
Guam	27	100	4	14.8	15	55.6	8	29.6
Puerto Rico	19,263	100	10,684	55.5	7,527	39.1	1,052	5.5
Trust Territories	3	100	0	X	0	X	3	100.0
Virgin Islands	145	100	54	37.2	41	28.3	50	34.5
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3,335	100	770	23.1	564	16.9	2,001	60.0
U.S. Department of Defense	5,680	100	396	7.0	2,161	38.0	3,123	55.0
Veterans' Administration	30,382	100	5,130	16.9	10,003	32.9	15,249	50.2
Tribal government/Indian Health Services ^c	9,763	100	730	7.5	3,607	36.9	5,426	55.6

Note: See Note, table 6.43. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definition of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1990-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes data for 2,070 nonresponding providers based on a survey of all nonresponding providers.

^bData for individual jurisdictions exclude treatment providers operated under contract to Federal agencies or tribal governments.

^cIncludes all providers operated by tribal governments, the Indian Health Services, and units under contract to the Indian Health Services.

Table 6.46

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units

By sex of client and type of provider, United States, selected years 1980-93

Year and type of provider	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1980						
All providers	478,511	100%	358,021	74.8%	120,490	25.2%
Private funding only	23,478	100	18,531	78.9	4,947	21.1
1982						
All providers	450,652	100	337,245	74.8	113,407	25.2
Private funding only	35,298	100	27,815	78.8	7,483	21.2
1987						
All providers	613,703	100	430,132	72.3	164,495	27.7
Private funding only	77,489	100	57,481	76.4	17,709	23.6
1989						
All providers	734,955	100	494,095	70.4	207,510	29.6
Private funding only	97,658	100	71,362	75.5	23,152	24.5
1990						
All providers	767,829	100	535,836	72.1	206,861	27.9
Private funding only	119,529	100	89,908	78.4	24,808	21.6
1991						
All providers	811,819	100	562,388	72.5	213,681	27.5
Private funding only	132,268	100	100,900	78.9	27,009	21.1
1992^a						
All providers	944,880	100	671,438	71.1	273,442	28.9
Private funding only	169,278	100	132,822	78.5	36,455	21.5
1993^a						
All providers	944,208	100	664,670	70.3	280,141	29.7
Private funding only	160,573	100	122,238	76.1	38,335	23.9

Note: See Note, table 6.43. These data reflect 1-day census counts on September 30 for surveys prior to 1993; for the 1993 survey, the 1-day counts reflect data as of October 1. Sex of client was unknown for 19,076 clients in 1987; 33,350 clients in 1989; 25,132 clients in 1990; and 35,750 clients in 1991. Percent calculations for these years exclude cases with unknown sex of client information. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^a1992 and 1993 figures include data for 2,009 and 2,070 nonresponding providers, respectively, based on surveys of nonresponding providers.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 4A. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.47

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units

By race and ethnicity of client and type of provider, United States, selected years 1980-93^a

Year and type of provider	Total		White, non-Hispanic		Black, non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander		American Indian or Alaska Native		Other	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1980														
All providers	478,793	100%	300,300	62.7%	98,574	20.6%	64,115	13.4%	2,006	0.4%	13,798	2.9%	NA	X
Private funding only	23,602	100	15,786	66.9	2,451	10.4	4,973	21.1	206	0.9	186	0.8	NA	X
1982														
All providers	454,520	100	291,579	64.2	93,319	20.5	55,811	12.3	1,712	0.4	12,099	2.7	NA	X
Private funding only	35,426	100	26,021	73.5	3,207	9.1	5,429	15.3	351	1.0	418	1.2	NA	X
1987														
All providers	603,519	100	374,179	65.6	110,602	19.4	70,930	12.4	3,122	0.5	9,793	1.7	1,964	0.3%
Private funding only	77,442	100	50,696	69.0	9,622	13.1	11,616	15.8	706	1.0	539	0.7	318	0.4
1989														
All providers	734,955	100	424,513	62.6	139,702	20.6	93,759	13.8	4,021	0.6	13,877	2.0	2,787	0.4
Private funding only	97,658	100	61,917	67.4	12,127	13.2	15,585	17.0	811	0.9	845	0.9	539	0.6
1990														
All providers	767,829	100	443,012	61.8	148,027	20.7	103,074	14.4	5,367	0.7	14,114	2.0	2,962	0.4
Private funding only	119,529	100	72,881	65.0	11,661	10.4	24,427	21.8	1,900	1.7	759	0.7	517	0.5
1991														
All providers	811,819	100	452,171	61.5	156,014	21.2	103,984	14.1	6,451	0.9	13,465	1.8	3,684	0.5
Private funding only	132,268	100	78,687	63.4	13,659	11.0	27,171	21.9	2,335	1.9	1,326	1.1	912	0.7
1992^b														
All providers	944,880	100	565,202	59.8	203,885	21.6	138,400	14.6	7,232	0.8	12,384	1.3	17,777	1.9
Private funding only	169,278	100	108,952	64.4	17,681	10.4	37,170	22.0	2,321	1.4	1,093	0.6	2,061	1.2
1993^b														
All providers	944,208	100	564,201	59.8	212,613	22.5	130,476	13.8	8,365	0.9	23,305	2.5	5,248	0.6
Private funding only	160,573	100	106,794	66.5	20,559	12.8	27,860	17.4	2,226	1.4	1,927	1.2	1,207	0.8

Note: See Notes, tables 6.43 and 6.46. Race or ethnicity was unknown for 32,929 clients in 1987; 56,296 clients in 1989; 51,273 clients in 1990; and 76,070 clients in 1991. Percent calculations for these years exclude cases with unknown race or ethnicity information. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 4C. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

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

^b 1992 and 1993 figures include data for 2,009 and 2,070 nonresponding providers, respectively, based on surveys of nonresponding providers.

Table 6.48

Clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units

By type of treatment and type of provider, United States, selected years 1980-93^a

	All categories		Outpatient		Type of treatment			
	All providers	Private funding only	All providers	Private funding only	Rehabilitation ^b		Detoxification ^c	
					All providers	Private funding only	All providers	Private funding only
1980								
Number of clients	488,852	26,067	410,960	20,960	64,827	3,926	13,065	1,181
Percent	100%	100	84.1	80.4	13.3	15.1	2.7	4.5
1982								
Number of clients	463,412	36,590	387,809	29,830	62,014	5,640	13,589	1,120
Percent	100%	100	83.7	81.5	13.4	15.4	2.9	3.1
1987								
Number of clients	614,123	77,792	525,188	65,751	73,747	10,341	15,188	1,700
Percent	100%	100	85.5	84.5	12.0	13.3	2.5	2.2
1989								
Number of clients	734,955	97,658	630,352	86,313	88,287	9,868	16,316	1,477
Percent	100%	100	85.8	88.4	12.0	10.1	2.2	1.5
1990								
Number of clients	767,829	119,529	673,835	111,518	81,779	7,060	12,215	951
Percent	100%	100	87.8	93.3	10.7	5.9	1.6	0.8
1991								
Number of clients	811,819	132,268	712,669	124,614	87,678	6,462	11,472	1,192
Percent	100%	100	87.8	94.2	10.8	4.9	1.4	0.9
1992^d								
Number of clients	944,880	169,278	822,941	154,032	107,026	11,927	14,912	3,318
Percent	100%	100	87.1	91.0	11.3	7.0	1.6	2.0
1993^d								
Number of clients	944,208	160,573	823,147	150,961	107,118	7,437	13,943	2,175
Percent	100%	100	87.2	94.0	11.3	4.6	1.5	1.4

Note: See Note, tables 6.43 and 6.46. For survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

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

^b 24-hour care.

^c 1992 and 1993 figures include 2,009 and 2,070 nonresponding providers, respectively, based on surveys of nonresponding providers.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data From 1993 and 1980-93*, Advance Report Number 9-Rev1 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, May 1995), Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.49

Characteristics of U.S. Navy correctional centers

By location, 1994

Correctional center and location	Year opened	Capacity	
		Male	Female
Naval Station, Treasure Island, California	1991	25	5
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut	1964	20	--
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	1990	45	5
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	1956	35	--
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	1991	55	5
Naval Station, Great Lakes, Illinois	1956	60	--
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1954	40	5
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	1989	35	5
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	1972	211	36
Naval Station, Seattle, Washington	1989	30	--
Naval Station, Guam	1979	23	2
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	1980	40	2
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	1991	10	--
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	1959	24	2
Naval Consolidated Brig, ^a Miramar, San Diego, California	1989	342	18
Naval Consolidated Brig, ^a Charleston, South Carolina	1989	360	--

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 may retrain inmates for return to honorable service, prepare them for return to civilian life, or hold them for transfer to a long-term confinement facility.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), pp. 522, 523. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.50

Characteristics of U.S. Army correctional centers

By location, 1994

Correctional center and location	Year opened	Capacity	Security level
U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas	1874	1,777	Maximum/ Medium/ Minimum
Regional Corrections Facility, Ft. Carson, Colorado	1972	150 ^a	Medium
Regional Corrections Facility, Ft. Knox, Kentucky	1952	150 ^a	Medium
Regional Corrections Facility, Ft. Lewis, Washington	1958	252	Medium
Regional Corrections Facility, Ft. Sill, Oklahoma	1976	156	Medium
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Ft. Benning, Georgia	1939	120 ^a	Minimum
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Ft. Hood, Texas	1944	150 ^a	Minimum
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Ft. Riley, Kansas	1880	127 ^a	Minimum
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Ft. Richardson, Alaska	1954	76 ^a	Minimum
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Mannheim, Germany	1963	240	Medium
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Camp Humphries, Korea	1974	65	Medium
U.S. Army Confinement Facility, Fort Clayton, Panama	1954	76	Medium

Note: See Note, table 6.49. The U.S. Army Corrections System is composed of four Regional Corrections Facilities, four Army Confinement Facilities, and a central maximum security prison, the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks, within the United States. Three additional confinement facilities are located in overseas areas. The Regional Corrections Facilities and the U.S. Disciplinary Barracks provide a full range of custodial and correctional treatment programs for the incarceration of military offenders regardless of branch of service. Army confinement facilities house short-term prisoners and provide minimum services and programs. The Army Corrections System provides the only long-term corrections capability within the Department of Defense.

^aMales only.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), pp. 520, 521. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.51

Characteristics of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers

By location, 1994

Correctional center and location	Year opened	Capacity	Average population
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California	1971	445	199
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	1969	354	153
Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Virginia	1972	150	52
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina	1899	38	12
Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan	1986	192	34

Note: See Note, table 6.49. 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, *1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995), p. 526. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.52

Escapes and walk-aways/AWOLS from correctional facilities

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1992 and 1993

Jurisdiction	1992		1993	
	Escapes	Walk-aways or AWOLS	Escapes	Walk-aways or AWOLS
Alabama	31	112	23	99
Alaska	2	0	5	0
Arkansas	2	3	6	4
Connecticut	23	37	29	29
Delaware	4	269	7	258
District of Columbia	0	1,120	3	1,472
Florida	204	NA	227	NA
Hawaii	5	9	8	21
Idaho	12	NA	16	NA
Illinois	0	274	0	888
Kansas	6	27	4	27
Kentucky	0	86	0	112
Louisiana	22	NA	8	NA
Maine	8	NA	9	NA
Maryland	1	110	0	124
Minnesota	0	27	0	20
Mississippi	23	10	24	4
Missouri	14	545	20	666
Montana	4	19	0	45
Nebraska	0	15	0	11
New Hampshire	0	12	0	19
New Jersey	4	303	0	208
New Mexico	0	31	0	33
New York	3	6	1	17
North Carolina	205	NA	196	NA
North Dakota	5	3	0	1
Ohio	4	9	5	4
Oklahoma	4	391	1	473
Oregon	1	111	0	128
Pennsylvania	0	77	0	63
Rhode Island	78	NA	100	NA
South Carolina	9	111	9	111
South Dakota	5	9	0	23
Tennessee	2	50	3	62
Texas	5	9	7	9
Utah	4	NA	2	NA
Vermont	6	28	7	58
Virginia	4	0	1	NA
Washington	72	NA	42	NA
West Virginia	33	10 ^a	33	10 ^a
Wisconsin	1	155	0	168
Wyoming	0	2	0	1
Federal Bureau of Prisons	3	131	6	197

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. California, Michigan, and Nevada were unable to participate. Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, and Massachusetts 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.

^aEstimated.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, June 1994), pp. 10-13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.53

Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal jurisdiction

By type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation	Other
United States, total	355,773	165,194	23,109	134,779	32,691	69,636	62,038	649	6,949
Federal	5,742	3,009	15	2,718	NA	12,801	12,416	385	NA
State	350,031	162,185	23,094	132,061	32,691	56,835	49,622	264	6,949
Northeast	48,925	41,344	852	3,374	3,355	8,204	7,980	8	216
Connecticut ^{b,b}	3,529	482	NA	X	3,047	1,579	1,543	0	36
Maine	442	4	425	0	13	331	326	0	5
Massachusetts ^{b,c}	1,408	1,408	NA	NA	0	2,263	2,171	0	92
New Hampshire	669	607	62	X	0	152	152	0	NA
New Jersey	9,242	8,947	X	X	295	1,885	1,885	0	0
New York	25,825	22,451	X	3,374	0	1,051	1,051	0	0
Pennsylvania	6,738	6,738	X	X	0	821	734	4	83
Rhode Island ^{a,d}	782	468	314	X	0	17	13	4	0
Vermont ^a	290	239	51	X	0	105	105	0	0
Midwest	64,492	30,752	8,546	22,843	2,351	15,920	14,718	16	1,186
Illinois ^d	17,457	38	X	17,419	0	286	261	13	12
Indiana	5,632	5	2,638	2,989	0	584	2	1	581
Iowa	2,603	1,635	341	X	827	306	238	1	67
Kansas	4,003	3,163	532	X	308	100	100	0	0
Michigan	9,847	9,847	X	X	0	779	779	0	0
Minnesota	2,396	19	X	1,859	518	256	236	NA	20
Missouri	8,656	6,245	1,727	0	684	589	116	1	472
Nebraska	841	841	X	X	0	574	568	0	6
North Dakota	230	115	101	X	14	101	101	0	0
Ohio ^d	7,990	4,831	3,159	X	0	12,012	11,998	0	14
South Dakota	475	427	48	X	0	241	241	0	0
Wisconsin	4,162	3,586	X	576	0	92	78	0	14
South	129,305	76,601	11,081	20,192	21,431	25,430	20,035	232	5,163
Alabama	4,752	2,728	2,024	X	0	2,351	2,269	0	82
Arkansas	3,093	2,390	X	X	703	880	879	0	1
Delaware ^{a,b,d}	505	104	NA	401	0	453	173	0	280
District of Columbia ^{a,b,d}	2,166	2,003	NA	163	0	591	591	0	0
Florida	19,568	223	1,709	X	17,636	7,227	4,478	5	2,744
Georgia	10,526	9,613	32	X	881	1,538	1,514	23	1
Kentucky	3,364	2,674	690	X	NA	2,158	2,158	0	NA
Louisiana	9,484	1,752	371	7,361	0	519	287	NA	232
Maryland ^a	7,403	3,913	X	3,490	0	867	268	8	591
Mississippi	2,207	1,366	841	X	0	1,583	1,441	0	142
North Carolina ^d	23,579	23,560	19	NA	0	365	317	0	48
Oklahoma ^d	2,709	749	1,799	X	161	2,222	1,816	20	386
South Carolina	5,452	4,049	1,397	0	6	2,245	2,148	0	97
Tennessee ^d	4,554	3,176	1,076	NA	302	908	908	0	0
Texas ^b	19,461	12,469	1,097	4,153	1,742	541	541	0	NA
Virginia	9,890	5,266	X	4,624	0	874	139	176	559
West Virginia	592	566	26	X	0	108	108	0	0
West	107,309	13,488	2,615	85,652	5,554	7,281	6,889	8	384
Alaska ^a	1,470	47	718	251	454	331	247	0	84
Arizona	6,184	981	224	147	4,832	359	264	0	95
California	82,526	NA	X	82,526	X	1,038	1,038	X	NA
Colorado ^d	2,383	2,231	152	X	0	1,073	1,073	0	0
Hawaii ^{a,c}	1,458	778	658	0	22	223	208	0	15
Idaho ^{b,c}	1,195	514	644	X	37	158	144	0	14
Montana	538	419	119	0	0	97	93	0	4
Nevada	1,648	1,648	X	X	0	1,379	1,373	0	6
New Mexico	1,448	1,249	X	X	199	600	600	0	0
Oregon	3,584	3,584	X	X	0	16	12	1	3
Utah	1,545	1,545	0	0	0	170	20	0	150
Washington	3,075	347	X	2,728	0	1,694	1,681	3	10
Wyoming	255	145	100	X	10	143	136	4	3

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All data for Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. Releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^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.

^cMassachusetts, Maryland, Hawaii, and Idaho estimated the numbers in the release categories.

^dCounts of inmates by type of release may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.13.

Table 6.54

Time served by Federal prisoners

By offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	All offenders		Prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less		Prisoners with sentences over 1 year		Percent of sentence served
	Number of prisoners released ^a	Time served (in months)	Number of prisoners released ^a	Time served (in months)	Number of prisoners released ^a	Time served (in months)	
All offenses	26,134	23.6	11,789	6.1	14,345	37.8	85.0%
Violent offenses	1,654	56.4	215	7.7	1,439	64.1	78.4
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	93	54.4	16	B	77	65.3	76.4
Assault	408	49.2	105	7.3	303	64.9	78.9
Robbery	982	62.0	56	7.9	926	65.4	77.4
Rape	14	B	0	X	14	B	B
Other sex offenses ^b	110	24.7	33	8.5	77	31.8	88.3
Kidnaping	32	96.7	2	B	30	102.8	71.7
Threats against the President	15	B	3	B	12	B	B
Property offenses	5,770	16.7	3,021	7.3	2,749	27.8	84.6
Fraudulent offenses	4,199	15.8	2,267	7.4	1,932	26.0	84.1
Embezzlement	519	10.0	362	5.4	157	21.1	79.6
Fraud ^c	3,167	16.2	1,648	7.5	1,519	25.9	83.6
Forgery	217	15.8	132	8.7	85	27.1	82.7
Counterfeiting	296	21.5	125	9.2	171	30.8	92.7
Other offenses	1,571	19.3	754	7.2	817	33.4	86.4
Burglary	90	26.0	25	9.3	65	32.5	92.3
Larceny ^d	814	15.9	499	7.0	315	30.7	88.5
Motor vehicle theft	163	25.8	63	9.4	100	36.7	81.1
Arson and explosives	52	37.6	9	B	43	43.4	79.0
Transportation of stolen property	156	25.7	51	8.7	105	34.7	84.8
Other property offenses ^e	296	8.3	107	4.6	189	B	B
Drug offenses	9,337	32.7	1,873	8.3	7,464	39.0	83.8
Trafficking	8,650	34.7	1,238	9.6	7,412	39.0	83.7
Possession and other	687	8.2	635	5.7	52	39.5	87.2
Public-order offenses	9,203	12.4	6,554	4.6	2,649	30.1	92.3
Regulatory offenses	509	18.1	243	7.9	266	27.4	92.1
Other offenses	8,694	12.1	6,311	4.5	2,383	30.4	92.3
Weapons	1,367	23.1	478	9.2	889	29.9	93.4
Immigration offenses	5,338	6.1	4,729	3.7	609	23.6	108.8
Tax law violations							
including tax fraud	436	14.2	261	5.9	175	26.3	67.4
Bribery	86	12.8	54	6.8	32	23.6	79.3
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	60	17.4	30	8.9	30	26.9	84.8
National defense	22	27.4	8	B	14	B	B
Escape	215	19.1	70	9.4	145	24.1	94.0
Racketeering and extortion	502	39.2	108	9.0	394	47.6	74.0
Gambling offenses	9	B	3	B	6	B	B
Liquor offenses	5	B	4	B	1	B	B
Mail or transport of obscene material	73	15.8	43	8.7	30	26.4	84.0
Traffic offenses	437	2.5	434	2.4	3	B	B
Migratory birds	22	7.4	20	6.5	2	B	B
Other	122	17.5	69	8.4	53	29.3	110.1

Note: See Note, table 6.8. Prisoners and the length of their sentences are classified according to the offense associated with the longest single sentence actually imposed. Prisoners serving consecutive sentences may have total imposed sentences exceeding the longest single sentence length. Accordingly, the time actually served can exceed the longest single imposed sentence. "Time served" is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custody of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The total reported for "all offenses" includes prisoners whose offense category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes 1,077 releases for which the time served until first release was unknown.

^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, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 61.

Table 6.55

Adults on parole under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population Jan. 1, 1993	1993		Parole population Dec. 31, 1993	Percent change in parole population during 1993	Number on parole on Dec. 31, 1993 per 100,000 adult residents
		Entries	Exits			
United States, total	658,601	395,751	384,636	671,470	2.0%	352
Federal	39,912	22,928	18,598	44,156	10.6	23
State	618,689	372,823	366,038	627,314	1.4	329
Northeast	163,875	73,450	70,720	166,806	1.8	428
Connecticut ^a	483	NA	NA	624	29.2	25
Maine	39	0	5	34	-12.8	4
Massachusetts ^{a,b}	4,645	3,612	3,947	4,370	-5.9	95
New Hampshire	623	471	470	624	0.2	74
New Jersey	36,120	14,118	14,463	35,775	-1.0	598
New York	50,004	25,965	23,783	52,186	4.4	380
Pennsylvania	71,062	28,320	27,282	72,100	1.5	786
Rhode Island	483	590	535	538	11.4	70
Vermont	416	374	235	555	33.4	128
Midwest	76,017	53,856	48,969	81,042	6.6	180
Illinois	23,304	18,579	17,706	24,177	3.7	280
Indiana ^a	2,899	NA	NA	2,891	-0.3	68
Iowa ^a	2,065	1,609	1,431	1,887	-8.6	91
Kansas	6,297	4,431	3,587	7,141	13.4	387
Michigan	13,436	10,737	10,158	14,015	4.3	201
Minnesota	1,901	2,573	2,380	2,094	10.2	64
Missouri	11,671	5,262	3,290	13,643	16.9	352
Nebraska ^a	697	1,009	893	815	16.9	70
North Dakota	107	160	176	91	-15.0	20
Ohio	7,407	5,640	6,050	6,997	-5.5	85
South Dakota	673	566	563	676	0.4	133
Wisconsin ^a	5,560	3,290	2,735	6,615	19.0	179
South	253,958	120,138	119,373	257,188	1.3	388
Alabama ^a	6,934	NA	NA	7,284	5.0	234
Arkansas	3,460	3,935	3,455	3,940	13.9	220
Delaware ^{a,b}	1,120	56	262	914	-18.4	174
District of Columbia	6,294	3,854	3,557	6,591	4.7	1,424
Florida	14,021	14,026	10,721	17,326	23.6	165
Georgia ^a	23,020	11,779	15,370	20,790	-9.7	410
Kentucky	3,684	2,539	2,079	4,144	12.5	147
Louisiana	12,192	7,803	5,532	14,463	18.6	474
Maryland	13,058	9,374	8,574	13,858	6.1	372
Mississippi ^a	2,357	1,341	2,449	2,003	-15.0	106
North Carolina	14,415	14,526	11,657	17,284	19.9	330
Oklahoma	2,758	749	1,004	2,503	-9.2	106
South Carolina	5,325	1,849	1,503	5,671	6.5	211
Tennessee	11,819	5,567	5,567	11,819	0.0	309
Texas	121,141	31,065	36,185	116,021	-4.2	903
Virginia	11,372	10,989	10,857	11,504	1.2	235
West Virginia	988	686	601	1,073	8.6	77
West	124,839	125,379	126,976	122,278	-2.1	301
Alaska ^b	710	640	665	685	-3.5	167
Arizona	3,588	5,075	4,646	4,017	12.0	140
California	87,725	103,347	104,054	87,018	-0.8	385
Colorado ^b	2,634	2,415	2,318	2,731	3.7	104
Hawaii ^a	1,393	2,091	487	1,604	15.1	184
Idaho	788	463	414	837	6.2	109
Montana ^a	677	NA	398	708	4.6	117
Nevada ^b	3,246	1,758	1,606	3,398	4.7	328
New Mexico ^b	1,331	1,392	1,442	1,281	-3.8	113
Oregon	12,505	5,670	4,488	13,687	9.5	608
Utah	1,988	1,544	1,319	2,213	11.3	185
Washington ^b	7,850	830	4,960	3,720	-52.6	96
Wyoming	404	154	179	379	-6.2	114

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Persons on parole are defined as offenders conditionally released to parole supervision, whether by parole board decision or by mandatory conditional release. Maine eliminated parole in 1976. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aBecause of nonresponse or incomplete data, the population on Dec. 31, 1993, does not equal the population on Jan. 1, 1993, plus entries minus exits.

^bEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 6.2.

Table 6.56

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons in the parole population

United States, 1979-90, 1992, and 1993

	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
1992	336
1993	352

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 information on survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West; 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; 1990, Bulletin NCJ-133285, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, p. 105; 1993, NCJ-156241, Table 6.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 6.57

Adults on parole under State and Federal jurisdiction

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population Dec. 31, 1993	Sex		Not reported
		Male	Female	
United States, total	671,470	469,039	51,627	150,804
Federal	44,156	NA	NA	44,156
State	627,314	469,039	51,627	106,648
Northeast	166,806	149,723	17,083	0
Connecticut	624	578	46	0
Maine	34	32	2	0
Massachusetts ^a	4,370	4,021	349	0
New Hampshire ^a	624	562	62	0
New Jersey	35,775	34,412	1,363	0
New York	52,186	47,932	4,254	0
Pennsylvania	72,100	61,165	10,935	0
Rhode Island	538	504	34	0
Vermont	555	517	38	0
Midwest	81,042	66,968	7,077	6,997
Illinois	24,177	22,736	1,441	0
Indiana	2,891	2,680	211	0
Iowa	1,887	179	1,708	0
Kansas	7,141	6,595	546	0
Michigan	14,015	12,872	1,143	0
Minnesota	2,094	1,954	140	0
Missouri	13,643	12,465	1,178	0
Nebraska ^a	615	721	94	0
North Dakota	91	83	8	0
Ohio	6,997	NA	NA	6,997
South Dakota	676	623	53	0
Wisconsin	6,615	6,060	555	0
South	257,188	218,924	24,293	13,971
Alabama	7,284	NA	NA	7,284
Arkansas	3,940	3,508	432	0
Delaware ^a	914	849	65	0
District of Columbia	6,591	6,130	461	0
Florida	17,326	15,556	1,770	0
Georgia	20,790	19,012	1,778	0
Kentucky	4,144	NA	NA	4,144
Louisiana	14,463	13,305	1,158	0
Maryland	13,858	12,853	1,005	0
Mississippi	2,003	NA	NA	2,003
North Carolina	17,284	16,027	1,257	0
Oklahoma	2,503	2,104	399	0
South Carolina	5,671	5,117	554	0
Tennessee	11,819	10,264	1,015	540
Texas ^a	116,021	103,041	12,980	0
Virginia	11,504	10,193	1,311	0
West Virginia	1,073	965	108	0
West	122,278	33,424	3,174	85,680
Alaska ^a	685	665	20	0
Arizona ^a	4,017	3,695	322	0
California ^a	87,018	1,288	50	85,680
Colorado ^a	2,731	2,459	272	0
Hawaii	1,604	1,462	142	0
Idaho	837	780	57	0
Montana	708	644	64	0
Nevada ^a	3,398	3,092	306	0
New Mexico ^a	1,281	1,168	113	0
Oregon	13,687	12,305	1,382	0
Utah	2,213	2,036	177	0
Washington ^a	3,720	3,478	242	0
Wyoming	379	352	27	0

Note: See Notes, tables 6.1 and 6.55. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 6.6.

Table 6.5B

Adults on parole under State and Federal jurisdiction

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population Dec. 31, 1993	White	Black	American Indian/Alaska Native	Asian/ Pacific Islander	Other, unknown, or not reported
United States, total	671,470	236,083	240,767	2,339	1,178	191,103
Federal	44,156	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,156
State	627,314	236,083	240,767	2,339	1,178	146,947
Northeast	166,806	69,614	74,917	129	642	21,504
Connecticut	624	216	262	1	3	142
Maine	34	34	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts ^a	4,370	2,571	1,018	4	20	757
New Hampshire ^a	624	562	62	0	0	0
New Jersey ^a	35,775	14,310	21,465	0	0	0
New York	52,186	8,535	25,842	114	175	17,520
Pennsylvania	72,100	42,424	26,140	9	442	3,085
Rhode Island	538	407	128	1	2	0
Vermont	555	555	0	0	0	0
Midwest	81,042	32,237	35,429	634	178	12,564
Illinois	24,177	6,195	16,032	39	26	1,885
Indiana	2,891	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,891
Iowa	1,887	1,581	252	17	3	34
Kansas	7,141	4,497	2,406	36	107	95
Michigan	14,015	5,731	8,183	41	13	47
Minnesota	2,094	1,257	524	182	0	131
Missouri	13,643	8,365	5,214	19	9	36
Nebraska ^a	815	545	249	20	1	0
North Dakota	91	83	2	6	0	0
Ohio	6,997	NA	NA	NA	NA	6,997
South Dakota	676	548	0	107	0	21
Wisconsin	6,615	3,435	2,567	167	19	427
South	257,188	111,549	124,778	517	92	20,252
Alabama	7,284	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,284
Arkansas	3,940	1,872	2,051	2	1	14
Delaware ^a	914	387	489	0	0	38
District of Columbia	6,591	132	6,393	NA	NA	66
Florida	17,326	7,095	9,976	4	0	251
Georgia	20,790	7,150	13,640	NA	NA	0
Kentucky	4,144	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,144
Louisiana	14,463	4,555	9,763	NA	NA	145
Maryland	13,858	3,634	10,181	5	10	28
Mississippi	2,003	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,003
North Carolina	17,284	6,074	10,676	378	10	148
Oklahoma	2,503	1,550	755	103	2	93
South Carolina	5,671	1,951	3,685	0	0	35
Tennessee	11,819	4,850	6,316	0	0	653
Texas ^a	116,021	67,110	43,548	23	47	5,293
Virginia	11,504	4,277	7,144	2	22	59
West Virginia	1,073	912	161	0	0	0
West	122,278	22,683	5,643	1,059	266	92,627
Alaska ^a	685	376	88	212	9	0
Arizona ^a	4,017	1,808	643	161	40	1,365
California ^a	87,018	349	339	9	106	86,215
Colorado ^a	2,731	2,052	579	38	7	55
Hawaii	1,604	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,604
Idaho	837	795	13	25	3	1
Montana	708	NA	NA	NA	NA	708
Nevada ^a	3,398	1,983	1,164	33	2	216
New Mexico ^a	1,281	309	141	47	0	784
Oregon	13,687	10,050	1,766	274	75	1,522
Utah	2,213	1,938	187	62	23	3
Washington ^a	3,720	2,678	707	186	1	148
Wyoming	379	345	16	12	0	6

Note: See Notes, tables 6.1 and 6.55. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 6.7.

Table 6.59

Sentenced prisoners admitted to State and Federal institutions for violation of parole or other conditional release

By whether new sentence was imposed, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Parole violators							Other conditional release violators				
	Total	New sentence		No new sentence		Total	New sentence		No new sentence			
		Total	Male	Female	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
United States, total	147,712	65,039	32,062	2,294	28,621	2,062	82,673	28,807	1,851	47,638	4,377	
Federal	1,346	854	NA	NA	803	51	492	NA	NA	449	43	
State	146,366	64,185	32,062	2,294	27,818	2,011	82,181	28,807	1,851	47,189	4,334	
Northeast	15,856	11,361	719	18	10,001	623	4,495	290	23	3,867	315	
Connecticut ^a	3,698	201	4	0	187	10	3,497	80	10	3,129	278	
Maine	260	4	0	0	4	0	256	75	3	170	8	
Massachusetts ^b	1,097	998	NA	NA	943	55	99	89	10	NA	NA	
New Hampshire	221	221	NA	NA	215	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
New Jersey	3,478	3,346	490	4	2,680	172	132	NA	NA	120	12	
New York	6,355	5,923	NA	NA	5,566	357	432	NA	NA	417	15	
Pennsylvania	418	418	157	12	233	16	0	X	X	0	0	
Rhode Island ^{a,c}	215	136	37	1	97	1	79	46	0	31	2	
Vermont ^a	114	114	31	1	76	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Midwest	19,501	12,640	4,276	179	7,679	506	6,861	3,921	142	2,552	246	
Illinois ^c	4,095	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,095	3,467	126	483	19	
Indiana	581	581	196	8	360	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Iowa	889	648	345	22	254	27	241	125	7	99	10	
Kansas	1,747	1,393	278	16	1,024	75	354	78	9	233	34	
Michigan	3,619	3,619	1,502	61	1,938	118	0	0	0	0	0	
Minnesota	844	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	844	127	0	664	53	
Missouri	2,270	2,009	425	24	1,436	124	261	50	0	204	7	
Nebraska	335	335	NA	NA	301	34	0	0	0	0	0	
North Dakota	75	39	NA	NA	35	4	36	NA	NA	34	2	
Ohio ^c	3,906	3,136	1,308	34	1,717	79	768	NA	NA	659	109	
South Dakota	153	106	3	0	97	6	47	0	0	40	7	
Wisconsin	987	772	219	14	517	22	215	74	0	136	5	
South	46,819	33,928	25,915	2,031	5,521	461	12,891	5,877	409	5,838	767	
Alabama	1,784	1,413	121	8	1,214	70	371	353	18	NA	NA	
Arkansas	992	805	327	3	408	67	187	86	0	92	9	
Delaware ^{a,c}	119	38	37	1	NA	NA	81	64	17	NA	NA	
District of Columbia ^{a,c}	1,745	1,533	1,011	93	429	NA	212	159	NA	53	NA	
Florida	6,470	1,633	30	2	122	9	6,307	2,208	218	3,493	388	
Georgia	4,161	4,161	3,710	207	199	45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Kentucky	1,503	1,318	105	2	1,111	100	185	25	3	143	14	
Louisiana	3,316	646	168	4	432	42	2,670	680	30	1,645	315	
Maryland ^d	1,546	1,545	882	49	582	32	1	0	0	1	0	
Mississippi	115	115	60	0	46	9	0	0	0	0	0	
North Carolina ^c	4,665	4,665	4,423	242	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Oklahoma ^a	340	340	195	18	116	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
South Carolina	1,946	1,169	519	34	568	48	777	360	28	354	35	
Tennessee ^c	2,609	1,789	1,699	90	NA	NA	820	762	58	NA	NA	
Texas	13,455	12,425	11,259	1,166	NA	NA	1,030	1,002	28	NA	NA	
Virginia	1,964	1,714	1,354	111	224	25	250	178	9	57	6	
West Virginia	89	89	15	1	70	3	0	0	0	0	0	
West	64,190	6,256	1,152	66	4,617	421	57,934	18,719	1,277	34,932	3,006	
Alaska ^a	433	325	0	0	280	45	108	NA	NA	103	5	
Arizona	1,444	263	64	8	160	31	1,181	323	12	760	86	
California	55,011	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55,011	18,074	1,217	32,920	2,800	
Colorado ^c	984	836	164	11	616	45	148	45	3	93	7	
Hawaii ^{a,b}	805	331	48	1	270	12	474	185	36	212	41	
Idaho ^b	416	223	20	1	184	18	193	92	9	88	4	
Montana	115	115	13	0	96	6	X	X	X	X	X	
Nevada	561	561	NA	NA	507	54	0	0	0	0	0	
New Mexico	997	658	NA	NA	603	55	339	NA	NA	330	9	
Oregon	1,831	1,831	662	32	1,029	108	0	0	0	0	0	
Utah	1,008	1,008	187	11	783	47	0	0	0	0	0	
Washington	533	53	5	0	48	0	480	0	0	426	54	
Wyoming	52	52	9	2	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All data for Alaska, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas are custody rather than jurisdiction counts. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to 1 year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.
^bMassachusetts, Maryland, Hawaii, and Idaho estimated the numbers in the admissions categories.

^cCounts of inmates by type of readmission may be slightly incorrect. See the jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 5.16.

Table 6.60

Entries to parole supervision from prisons in 36 States

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	All entries	Sex		Race ^b			Hispanic ^d
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^c	
Number of parole entries	176,564	160,602	15,864	72,111	86,717	1,674	29,350
All offenses	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	25.2	26.2	14.7	23.6	26.7	32.1	22.7
Homicide	2.7	2.6	3.4	2.7	2.7	4.4	2.3
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.5
Murder	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.7
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
Negligent manslaughter	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.9	2.0	0.7
Unspecified homicide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(e)
Kidnaping	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3
Rape	1.7	1.8	0.2	2.1	1.4	2.3	1.4
Other sexual assault	2.5	2.7	0.3	4.1	1.3	3.2	2.1
Robbery	10.7	11.2	5.6	7.0	13.7	7.9	10.1
Assault	6.6	6.8	4.3	6.4	6.8	11.6	6.0
Other violent	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.5
Property offenses	32.7	32.4	36.3	38.2	29.6	36.4	23.8
Burglary	14.8	15.7	5.8	17.9	12.4	17.9	13.2
Larceny-theft	8.4	7.7	15.6	9.1	8.6	8.4	4.8
Motor vehicle theft	2.7	2.9	1.0	3.1	2.4	3.6	3.0
Arson	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3
Fraud	3.9	3.1	12.0	5.0	3.5	3.2	1.1
Stolen property	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.1
Other property	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.3
Drug offenses	31.1	30.1	41.3	23.3	35.4	15.0	43.4
Possession	8.2	7.8	11.3	4.9	10.4	3.5	7.0
Trafficking	19.3	18.8	23.7	14.3	21.3	8.5	30.8
Other drug	3.7	3.4	6.3	4.1	3.7	3.0	5.6
Public-order offenses	9.8	10.1	6.2	13.2	7.4	15.2	8.4
Weapons	2.2	2.4	0.6	1.5	2.6	1.8	2.5
Driving while intoxicated	3.7	3.9	1.3	7.0	1.2	8.4	5.0
Other public-order	3.9	3.8	4.2	4.7	3.6	5.0	1.0
Other offenses	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.6

Note: See Note, table 6.30. Data on most serious offense were reported for 90.8 percent of the 182,141 State parole entries who entered prison with a sentence of more than 1 year. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

^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.

^eLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 56.

Table 6.61

Parole discharges in 29 States

By method of parole discharge, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1992^a

Method of parole discharge	All discharges	Sex		Race ^b			Hispanic ^d
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^c	
Number of discharges	216,710	196,884	17,096	96,811	98,682	1,589	38,766
All methods	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Successful completion	49.3	49.2	57.8	50.7	48.6	55.6	41.8
Absconder	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7
Return to jail or prison ^e	47.8	47.9	39.7	46.5	48.4	42.4	55.8
Transfer	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1
Death	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2
Other	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4

Note: See Note, table 6.30. Data were reported for 97.8 percent of the 221,552 State parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than 1 year and include those on supervised release even if not technically termed "parole." For methodology, see Appendix 18.

^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 or a new charge.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 67.

Table 6.62

Parole discharges in 29 States

By offense and type of discharge, United States, 1992^a

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Type of discharge								
			Successful completion of term	Ab-sconder	Return to prison with:				Transfer	Death	Other
					New sentence	Parole revo-cation	Re-vo-cation pending				
All offenses	209,995	100%	50.9%	1.0%	12.7%	18.8%	14.7%	0.2%	1.2%	0.6%	
Violent offenses	51,870	100	51.9	0.9	10.1	20.4	14.2	0.2	1.5	0.7	
Homicide	5,371	100	62.5	0.6	6.6	16.9	9.8	0.4	2.5	0.7	
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,084	100	53.7	0.7	9.2	19.8	12.6	0.5	2.6	0.7	
Murder	2,181	100	52.0	1.0	8.7	22.3	11.3	0.7	3.0	1.0	
Nonnegligent manslaughter	903	100	57.9	0.1	10.5	13.7	15.7	0.0	1.8	0.2	
Negligent manslaughter	2,037	100	74.9	0.3	3.1	13.1	6.9	0.2	1.0	0.6	
Unspecified homicide	250	100	69.6	0.4	3.6	13.2	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.4	
Kidnaping	993	100	52.7	1.0	9.7	17.5	16.3	0.7	0.9	1.2	
Rape	3,580	100	53.9	1.0	4.8	23.9	14.2	0.1	1.4	0.7	
Other sexual assault	4,260	100	66.0	0.4	4.6	14.1	13.3	(b)	1.3	0.4	
Robbery	23,648	100	44.0	1.1	13.7	24.3	14.3	0.2	1.6	0.8	
Assault	13,100	100	56.0	1.1	8.6	16.3	16.0	0.1	1.1	0.8	
Other violent	918	100	61.8	0.7	7.8	16.0	12.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	
Property offenses	77,919	100	49.0	1.2	13.6	21.1	13.3	0.2	1.1	0.6	
Burglary	36,046	100	46.1	1.2	14.0	22.5	14.2	0.2	1.1	0.6	
Larceny-theft	21,736	100	48.3	1.2	14.7	18.8	15.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	
Motor vehicle theft	6,193	100	36.5	0.8	20.9	22.1	17.5	0.2	1.0	1.0	
Arson	1,168	100	63.9	0.9	4.2	17.7	10.8	0.1	1.9	0.6	
Fraud	8,244	100	62.4	1.6	7.0	19.5	7.4	0.3	1.0	0.8	
Stolen property	3,199	100	60.9	0.8	10.6	23.9	2.2	0.5	1.0	0.1	
Other property	1,333	100	69.3	0.5	5.3	20.3	3.9	0.0	0.7	0.1	
Drug offenses	57,480	100	49.7	0.7	13.5	16.8	17.6	0.2	1.1	0.4	
Possession	12,537	100	57.1	0.5	9.5	23.9	7.3	0.1	1.5	0.2	
Trafficking	33,032	100	51.9	0.7	12.9	16.5	16.2	0.1	1.1	0.5	
Other drug	11,911	100	35.6	1.1	19.4	9.8	32.2	0.6	0.9	0.5	
Public-order offenses	18,176	100	63.1	1.3	11.7	12.0	10.4	0.1	0.9	0.5	
Weapons	4,868	100	45.4	0.5	21.9	12.7	17.9	0.1	1.0	0.5	
Driving while intoxicated	6,740	100	72.4	0.2	9.2	7.7	9.5	0.0	0.8	0.2	
Other public-order	6,566	100	66.7	3.0	6.6	15.9	5.8	0.2	0.9	0.9	
Other offenses	4,550	100	37.1	1.1	20.4	14.2	26.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	

Note: See Note, table 6.30. Data on type of parole discharge and most serious offense were reported for 94.8 percent of the 221,552 State parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than 1 year. For methodology and offenses within categories, see Appendix 18.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), p. 69.

Table 6.63

Prisoners granted parole by the U.S. Parole Commission

By region, fiscal years 1977-94

Fiscal year	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%	854	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
1992	3,761	65.1	1,501 ^a	66.9 ^a	X	X	1,052 ^b	66.4 ^b	1,208 ^b	62.1 ^b	X	X
1993	3,425	69.8	1,372 ^a	73.5 ^a	X	X	924 ^b	67.7 ^b	1,129 ^b	67.5 ^b	X	X
1994	2,376	71.1	917 ^a	72.1 ^a	X	X	663 ^b	70.9 ^b	776 ^b	70.0 ^b	X	X

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 13,000 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, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, p. 8). The data do not reflect decisions modified under the Commission's appellate or reopening provisions.

For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 5.

^aThe Commission modified its regional operation by combining the Northeast and Southeast regions into the Eastern region.

^bThe Commission modified its regional operation by closing the Western region. The South Central and North Central regional offices took over the area previously serviced by the Western region.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 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*, p. 11; *October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994*, p. 8 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 6.64

Federal parolees terminating supervision

By outcome and offense, United States, 1992

Most serious conviction offense	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release	Total	No violation	Percent terminating supervision with:				
				Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	16,233	100%	57.4%	9.7%	2.8%	11.4%	10.5%	8.2%
Felonies	15,566	100	56.7	9.8	2.8	11.5	10.7	8.4
Violent offenses	1,790	100	37.5	18.0	4.7	17.8	17.2	4.7
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	102	100	40.2	13.7	4.9	19.6	11.8	9.8
Negligent manslaughter	25	100	80.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	8.0	0.0
Assault	132	100	53.8	9.1	4.5	11.4	16.7	4.5
Robbery	1,309	100	31.5	21.7	5.0	18.9	18.6	4.4
Rape	67	100	52.2	3.0	4.5	20.9	11.9	7.5
Other sex offenses ^c	66	100	78.8	4.5	1.5	7.6	4.5	3.0
Kidnaping	70	100	47.1	8.6	4.3	12.9	20.0	7.1
Threats against the President	19	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Property offenses	3,624	100	56.3	8.2	3.6	13.7	11.4	6.7
Fraudulent offenses	2,270	100	61.4	6.1	3.3	12.6	10.2	6.4
Embezzlement	262	100	73.3	4.6	1.9	9.2	3.4	7.6
Fraud ^d	1,401	100	62.7	4.5	3.1	11.6	10.8	7.3
Forgery	413	100	47.7	12.8	4.4	17.9	13.8	3.4
Counterfeiting	194	100	64.9	5.7	4.6	12.4	7.7	4.6
Other offenses	1,354	100	47.9	11.7	4.1	15.5	13.4	7.2
Burglary	180	100	30.6	12.8	3.9	22.8	21.7	7.8
Larceny ^e	771	100	45.8	14.9	4.8	16.6	11.0	6.9
Motor vehicle theft	192	100	55.2	6.8	1.6	14.6	15.1	6.3
Arson and explosives	75	100	65.3	6.7	1.3	9.3	12.0	5.3
Transportation of stolen property	123	100	67.5	1.6	4.9	3.3	13.8	8.9
Other property offenses ^f	13	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Drug offenses	7,660	100	61.4	9.3	1.7	9.0	8.8	9.7
Trafficking	7,575	100	61.3	9.3	1.7	9.1	8.8	9.8
Possession and other	85	100	71.8	8.2	3.5	4.7	7.1	4.7
Public-order offenses	2,492	100	56.9	7.8	3.3	11.6	10.7	9.7
Regulatory offenses	224	100	71.0	4.5	0.9	7.1	5.8	10.7
Other offenses	2,268	100	55.5	8.1	3.6	12.0	11.2	9.6
Weapons	943	100	44.5	12.4	2.7	16.2	15.9	8.2
Immigration offenses	567	100	59.3	3.5	4.9	9.5	7.4	15.3
Tax law violations								
Including tax fraud	149	100	85.9	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.0	9.4
Bribery	53	100	83.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	0.0	9.4
Perjury, contempt, intimidation	62	100	82.3	4.8	1.6	1.6	3.2	6.5
National defense	16	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Escape	229	100	31.4	14.4	10.9	19.7	15.3	8.3
Racketeering and extortion	191	100	74.3	4.2	0.5	6.3	8.9	5.8
Gambling offenses	41	100	95.1	2.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
Mail or transport of obscene material	7	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Migratory birds	1	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Other felonies ^g	9	100	B	B	B	B	B	B
Misdemeanors^h	667	100	72.1	6.3	3.3	8.8	6.6	2.7

Note: See Note, table 6.8. Total includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated parole supervision in 1992 was 16,033. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 12.

^aRemoval to inactive supervision or return to incarceration for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bRemoval to inactive supervision or return to incarceration after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

^cMay include some non-violent offenses.

^dExcludes tax fraud.

^eExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^fExcludes fraudulent property offenses; includes destruction of property and trespass.

^gIncludes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

^hIncludes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 58.

Table 6.65

State and Federal prisoners known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and confirmed AIDS cases

By region and jurisdiction, 1991, 1992, and 1993

Jurisdiction	Total known to be HIV positive			HIV/AIDS cases as a percent of total custody population ^a			Confirmed AIDS cases for 1993
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	
United States, total	17,551	20,651	21,538	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	3,765
Federal	630	867	959	1.0	1.2	1.2	375
State	16,921	19,784	20,579	2.3	2.7	2.6	3,390
Northeast	10,247	11,422	10,690	8.1	8.3	7.4	1,766
Connecticut	574	621	886	5.4	5.6	6.6	193
Maine	1	21	8	0.1	1.4	0.6	2
Massachusetts	484	322	394	5.3	3.2	3.9	121
New Hampshire	18	26	17	1.2	1.4	0.9	2
New Jersey ^b	756	1,326	881	4.0	5.9	3.7	107
New York	8,000	8,645	8,000	13.8	14.0	12.4	1,210
Pennsylvania	313	338	409	1.3	1.4	1.6	108
Rhode Island	98	120	89	3.5	4.4	3.4	22
Vermont	3	3	6	0.3	0.2	0.5	1
Midwest	1,128	1,392	1,671	0.7	0.9	1.1	313
Illinois	299	403	591	1.0	1.3	1.7	154
Indiana	62	NA	NA	0.5	X	X	NA
Iowa	19	18	11	0.5	0.4	0.2	2
Kansas	13	20	39	0.2	0.3	0.7	12
Michigan	390	454	434	1.1	1.2	1.1	35
Minnesota	14	26	30	0.4	0.7	0.7	1
Missouri	127	164	136	0.8	1.0	0.8	53
Nebraska	11	26	17	0.4	1.0	0.7	3
North Dakota	1	1	2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0
Ohio	152	232	355	0.4	0.6	0.9	50
Wisconsin	40	48	56	0.5	0.6	0.6	3
South	4,314	5,659	6,657	1.5	2.0	2.1	1,215
Alabama	178	183	194	1.1	1.1	1.1	52
Arkansas	68	70	80	0.9	0.9	1.0	29
Delaware	85	104	113	2.6	2.6	2.7	34
Florida	1,105	1,616	1,780	2.4	3.3	3.4	435
Georgia	807	733	745	3.4	2.9	2.7	13
Kentucky	27	35	42	0.3	0.4	0.5	5
Louisiana	100	425	262	0.7	2.6	1.6	NA
Maryland	478	666	769	2.5	3.4	3.8	165
Mississippi	106	NA	118	1.3	X	1.4	19
North Carolina	170	364	485	0.9	1.8	2.2	108
Oklahoma	74	94	102	0.7	0.8	0.8	6
South Carolina	316	350	452	2.0	2.1	2.7	88
Tennessee	28	53	88	0.3	0.5	0.8	32
Texas	615	846	1,212	1.2	1.4	1.7	199
Virginia	152	112	207	0.9	0.7	1.1	30
West Virginia	5	8	8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0
West	1,232	1,311	1,561	0.8	0.8	0.8	96
Alaska	9	13	NA	0.4	0.5	X	NA
Arizona	84	78	89	0.5	0.5	0.5	9
California ^c	786	899	1,048	0.8	0.9	0.9	NA
Colorado	82	52	74	1.0	0.6	0.8	7
Hawaii	19	24	21	0.8	0.9	0.7	2
Idaho	10	20	26	0.5	0.9	1.0	10
Montana	7	4	5	0.5	0.3	0.3	1
Nevada	117	105	163	2.0	1.8	2.6	23
New Mexico	10	5	11	0.3	0.2	0.3	2
Oregon	24	21	29	0.4	0.3	0.4	7
Utah	35	30	26	1.3	1.0	0.9	19
Washington	42	54	63	0.5	0.5	0.6	12
Wyoming	7	6	6	0.6	0.6	0.5	4

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 program provides yearend data for the prisoner populations of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. These data represent the custody population, which includes only those prisoners housed in a jurisdiction's facilities. South Dakota and the District of Columbia did not report HIV/AIDS data for 1991-93. Readers should note that HIV testing policies vary across jurisdictions.

Some jurisdictions mandate testing of all prisoners, some provide for testing of a sample of prisoners, and others test prisoners under specified conditions. The reported number of cases of known HIV infection in part reflects each jurisdiction's testing policies.

^aPercent calculations for the United States totals, the State totals, and the regional totals exclude prisoners in jurisdictions that did not report data for HIV/AIDS cases.

^bPercents for New Jersey were calculated from the 1993 jurisdiction count.

^cData for 1991 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-152765 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.66

State prisoners known to be positive for the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)

By sex, region, and State, 1993

Region and State	Male HIV cases		Female HIV cases	
	Number	Percent of total custody population ^a	Number	Percent of total custody population ^a
Total	18,218	2.5%	1,796	4.2%
Northeast	9,700	7.1	990	12.7
Connecticut	751	6.0	135	14.9
Maine	8	0.6	0	X
Massachusetts	315	3.4	79	12.1
New Hampshire	14	0.8	3	2.2
New Jersey ^b	809	3.6	72	6.4
New York	7,349	12.0	651	18.5
Pennsylvania	371	1.5	38	3.2
Rhode Island	77	3.1	12	8.6
Vermont	6	0.5	0	X
Midwest	1,551	1.0	120	1.5
Illinois	538	1.6	53	3.1
Iowa	10	0.2	1	0.4
Kansas	36	0.7	3	1.1
Michigan	413	1.1	21	1.2
Minnesota	30	0.8	0	X
Missouri	127	0.8	9	1.0
Nebraska	15	0.6	2	1.3
North Dakota	2	0.4	0	X
Ohio	330	0.9	25	1.0
Wisconsin	50	0.6	6	1.6
South	5,561	2.0	531	3.4
Alabama	179	1.0	15	1.3
Arkansas	77	1.1	3	0.6
Florida	1,619	3.2	161	6.0
Georgia	672	2.6	73	4.1
Kentucky	40	0.5	2	0.5
Louisiana	237	1.5	25	4.6
Maryland	712	3.7	57	5.9
Mississippi	117	1.5	1	0.2
North Carolina	429	2.0	56	4.9
Oklahoma	95	0.9	7	0.6
Tennessee	84	0.8	4	1.0
Texas	1,097	1.7	115	3.0
Virginia	195	1.1	12	1.8
West Virginia	8	0.5	0	X
West	1,406	0.8	155	1.4
Arizona	85	0.5	4	0.4
California	952	0.8	96	1.3
Colorado	67	0.8	7	1.4
Hawaii	19	0.7	2	1.3
Idaho	26	1.1	0	X
Montana	5	0.3	0	X
Nevada	126	2.2	37	9.0
New Mexico	11	0.3	0	X
Oregon	25	0.4	4	1.2
Utah	23	0.8	3	2.4
Washington	61	0.6	2	0.3
Wyoming	6	0.6	0	X

Note: See Note, table 6.65. Alaska, Indiana, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia did not report HIV/AIDS data for 1993. Sex of prisoners was not reported for 113 HIV positive cases in Delaware and 452 HIV positive cases in South Carolina.

^aPercent calculations for State totals and regional totals exclude prisoners in jurisdictions that did not report data on HIV/AIDS or the sex of prisoners.

^bPercents for New Jersey were calculated from the 1993 jurisdiction count.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-152765 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), p. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.67

AIDS-related deaths among State prisoners

By region and State, 1993

Region and State	Total deaths	AIDS-related deaths		
		Total	Rate per 100,000 inmates ^a	As a percent of all deaths ^a
Total	2,477	761	89	33.2%
Northeast	709	361	255	50.9
Connecticut	91	45	373	49.5
Maine	5	0	0	0.0
Massachusetts	29	14	141	48.3
New Hampshire	4	1	57	B
New Jersey	121	70	307	57.9
New York	377	220	344	58.4
Pennsylvania	79	9	35	11.4
Rhode Island	3	2	71	B
Vermont	0	0	0	X
Midwest	420	33	19	10.8
Illinois	103	23	70	22.3
Indiana	30	1	7	3.3
Iowa	7	0	0	0.0
Kansas	10	0	0	0.0
Michigan	106	NA	X	X
Minnesota	5	1	23	B
Missouri	43	2	12	4.7
Nebraska	8	0	0	0.0
North Dakota	0	0	0	X
Ohio	80	6	15	7.5
South Dakota	9	NA	X	X
Wisconsin	19	0	0	0.0
South	965	281	78	31.2
Alabama	55	8	44	14.5
Arkansas	10	0	0	0.0
Delaware	8	0	0	0.0
Florida	167	79	156	47.3
Georgia	81	40	148	49.4
Kentucky	26	2	19	7.7
Louisiana	63	NA	X	X
Maryland	46	20	99	43.5
Mississippi	24	3	31	12.5
North Carolina	41	15	71	36.6
Oklahoma	56	2	13	3.6
South Carolina	63	14	74	22.2
Tennessee	30	5	40	16.7
Texas	244	79	93	32.4
Virginia	50	14	64	28.0
West Virginia	1	0	0	0.0
West	383	86	47	22.8
Alaska	15	0	0	0.0
Arizona	43	0	0	0.0
California	245	83	72	34.0
Colorado	15	1	11	6.7
Hawaii	2	0	0	0.0
Idaho	8	1	38	B
Montana	3	0	0	0.0
Nevada	10	1	15	10.0
New Mexico	6	NA	X	X
Oregon	9	0	0	0.0
Utah	2	0	0	0.0
Washington	20	0	0	0.0
Wyoming	5	0	0	0.0

Note: See Note, table 6.65. Louisiana, Michigan, New Mexico, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia did not report data on AIDS-related deaths.

^aPercent and rate calculations for the State total and the regional totals exclude inmates in jurisdictions that did not report data on cause of death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-152765 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995), p. 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.68

Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State correctional Institutions

By cause of death, sex, region, and State, 1992

Region and State	Total		Illness or natural cause		AIDS		Suicide		Accidental self-injury, male ^a	Execution, male ^b	Caused by another, male ^b	Unspecified cause	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				Male	Female
United States, total	2,015	73	927	30	619	29	100	3	24	31	67	248	10
State	2,015	73	927	30	619	29	100	3	24	31	67	248	10
Northeast	603	32	173	5	316	23	20	0	8	0	16	70	4
Connecticut ^c	78	6	NA	NA	31	3	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	47	3
Maine	6	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	X	0	0	0
Massachusetts	27	1	9	0	14	1	4	0	0	X	0	0	0
New Hampshire	5	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	112	4	36	1	62	3	1	0	0	0	1	12	0
New York	292	18	65	1	194	16	9	0	2	0	12	10	1
Pennsylvania	79	3	55	3	13	0	4	0	5	0	2	0	0
Rhode Island ^c	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	X	1	0	0
Vermont ^c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	1	0
Midwest	327	9	251	8	31	0	17	1	3	1	15	9	0
Illinois	62	0	33	0	14	0	3	0	1	0	5	6	0
Indiana	36	1	33	1	NA	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Iowa	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1	1	0
Kansas	11	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	X	1	2	0
Michigan	73	1	68	1	NA	NA	4	0	0	X	1	0	0
Minnesota	5	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	27	3	18	2	3	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	0
Nebraska	7	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	0
Ohio	80	2	65	2	11	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
South Dakota	3	1	2	1	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wisconsin	17	0	11	0	1	0	3	0	1	X	1	0	0
South	817	21	352	11	226	6	28	0	9	26	19	154	3
Alabama	57	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	55	1
Arkansas	18	1	12	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0
Delaware ^c	13	0	6	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
District of Columbia ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA
Florida	135	2	60	0	65	2	6	0	2	2	0	0	0
Georgia	76	4	30	2	32	2	3	0	0	0	0	11	0
Kentucky	22	0	16	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Louisiana	42	0	35	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	7	0
Maryland	41	0	22	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Mississippi	30	3	28	2	NA	NA	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	36	1	23	0	10	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma	46	2	29	2	2	0	4	0	4	2	5	0	0
South Carolina	56	4	30	4	21	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0
Tennessee	32	1	23	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	1	0
Texas	150	2	NA	NA	54	0	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	84	2
Virginia	54	0	30	0	18	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
West Virginia	9	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	1	0	0
West	268	11	151	6	46	0	35	2	4	4	17	11	3
Alaska ^c	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	X	0	0	0
Arizona	40	2	28	2	0	0	8	0	1	1	2	0	0
California	135	2	65	2	41	0	13	0	1	1	9	5	0
Colorado	14	0	6	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4	0	0
Hawaii ^c	5	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	X	1	0	0
Idaho	7	0	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	14	1	10	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	6	3	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	6	3
Oregon	13	1	10	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	6	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Washington	16	1	13	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
Wyoming	5	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Data for the Federal jurisdiction were unavailable for 1992. All data for Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, and Texas are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. For information on methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 16.

^aIncludes one female death due to accidental self-injury in Mississippi.

^bThere were no female deaths due to execution or caused by another during 1992.

^cFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), p. 83.

Table 6.69

Deaths and assaults among inmates and staff in State and Federal prisons

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1992 and 1993

Jurisdiction	Inmates killed by inmates		Assaults on staff by inmates resulting in injury		Assaults on inmates by inmates resulting in injury		Inmate suicide	
	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
Alabama	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Alaska	0	0	5	7	NA	NA	3	2
Arkansas	2	0	11	56	44	47	1	1
Connecticut	0	1	46	43	1,434	1,484	3	1
Delaware	0	0	37	37	99	105	2	2
District of Columbia	0	4	11	29	38	34	0	0
Florida	NA	NA	801	925	1,407	1,637	6	5
Hawaii	1	0	22	33	138	195	1	0
Idaho	0	0	3	3	22	22	0	0
Illinois	1	3	49	56	56	58	3	4
Kansas	1	0	35	18	70	49	0	0
Kentucky	1	1	29	29	15	14	1	2 ^a
Louisiana	0	1	1	4	29	15	4	1
Maine	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Maryland	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3
Minnesota	0	0	10	13	28	26	1	0
Mississippi	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2
Missouri	0	0	271	239	240	253	2	1
Montana	0	0	1	0	5	8	0	0
Nebraska	0	1	17	9	15	7	1	1
New Hampshire	0	0	24	8	62	44	0	0
New Jersey	1	1	134	126	75	73	2	3
New Mexico	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
New York	4	3	1,035	995	1,120	1,129	9	8
North Carolina	1	0	101	158	221	243	4	3
North Dakota	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Ohio	1	9	290	160	NA	348	2	8
Oklahoma	3	1	65	79	57	36	3	4
Oregon	0	0	0	1	103	103	2	3
Pennsylvania	2	3	33	48	44	36	5	3
Rhode Island	0	0	12	29 ^b	(c)	(c)	2	3
South Carolina	1	1	233	253	330	365	2	1
South Dakota	0	1	4	9	14	9	0	1
Tennessee	3	3	65	77	68	101	2	1
Texas	1	2	368	352	367	431	7	17
Utah	0	0	8	9	95	117	0	2
Vermont	0	0	7 ^d	8 ^d	57 ^d	40 ^d	0	1
Virginia	0	3	85	53	95	97	2	4
Washington	1	0	27	18	25	26	3	0
West Virginia	1	0	15 ^d	15 ^d	50 ^d	50 ^d	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	31	22	NA	193	3	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Federal Bureau of Prisons	4	7	529	906	620	823	8	8

Note: See Note, table 6.52. In 1992, one staff member in Ohio was killed by an inmate; two inmates were killed by staff, one each in Louisiana and New York; and one inmate in Vermont died of asphyxiation after use of force by staff. In 1993, two staff members were killed by inmates, one each in Kansas and Ohio, and one inmate in Alabama was killed by a staff member.

^aOne in an institution and one while on furlough.

^bBattery.

^c50 to 100, estimated.

^dEstimated.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, June 1994), pp. 14-17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.70

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, on Apr. 30, 1995

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity					
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	Unknown
United States ^a	3,009	1,455	1,217	233	52	22	30
Federal statutes	6	2	3	1	0	0	0
U.S. military	8	1	6	0	0	1	0
Alabama	135	74	57	1	0	1	2
Arizona	122	81	15	21	4	0	1
Arkansas	39	20	17	1	1	0	0
California	407	172	151	60	13	6	5
Colorado	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Connecticut	5	3	2	0	0	0	0
Delaware	14	6	7	0	0	0	1
Florida	342	184	121	35	1	1	0
Georgia	104	59	45	0	0	0	0
Idaho	20	19	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	161	53	100	8	0	0	0
Indiana	50	31	18	1	0	0	0
Kansas	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kentucky	27	21	6	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	45	12	27	4	0	0	2
Maryland	13	2	11	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	55	21	34	0	0	0	0
Missouri	92	49	36	3	1	1	2
Montana	8	6	0	0	2	0	0
Nebraska	11	8	2	0	1	0	0
Nevada	72	38	25	8	0	1	0
New Hampshire	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	9	3	5	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
New York ^b	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
North Carolina	155	80	67	2	4	0	2
Ohio	142	61	71	4	2	0	4
Oklahoma	128	74	35	2	14	3	0
Oregon	14	12	0	1	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	186	63	112	9	0	2	0
South Carolina	59	29	29	0	1	0	0
South Dakota	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	102	66	32	1	2	1	0
Texas	398	161	155	64	5	4	9
Utah	11	8	2	1	0	0	0
Virginia	56	26	27	1	0	0	2
Washington	13	10	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. 30, 1995, 38 States, the Federal Government, and the United States military had capital punishment laws; 34 States, the Federal Government, and the United States military had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Apr. 30, 1995, an estimated 1,458 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.

^aDetail will not add to total because prisoners sentenced to death in more than one State are listed in the respective State totals, but each is counted only once at the national level.

^bRecently passed death penalty legislation will take effect Sept. 1, 1995.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Table 6.71

Prisoners under sentence of death

By demographic characteristics, prior felony conviction history, and legal status, United States, on Dec. 31, 1993

Total number	2,716
Sex	
Male	98.7%
Female	1.3
Race	
White	57.7
Black	40.8
Other	1.5
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	7.6
Non-Hispanic	92.4
Age^a	
17 years or younger	0.0
18 to 19 years	0.5
20 to 24 years	7.7
25 to 29 years	15.5
30 to 34 years	23.8
35 to 39 years	21.2
40 to 44 years	13.7
45 to 49 years	9.9
50 to 54 years	4.3
55 to 59 years	1.7
60 years and older	1.5
Education	
Grade 8 or less	15.8
Grades 9 to 11	38.1
High school graduate/GED	38.1
Any college	8.0
Marital status	
Married	26.8
Divorced or separated	21.8
Widowed	2.7
Never married	48.7
Prior felony conviction history	
Prior felony convictions	67.9
No prior felony convictions	32.1
Legal status at time of capital offense	
Charges pending	6.9
Probation	9.5
Parole	20.3
Prison escapee	1.7
Prison inmate	2.5
Other status ^b	1.4
None	57.7

Note: Thirty-six States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1993. Data on ethnicity were not reported for 182 prisoners; education, 391 prisoners; marital status, 208 prisoners; prior felony conviction history, 154 prisoners; legal status at time of capital offense, 298 prisoners.

^aThe youngest person under sentence of death was a white male in South Carolina born in September 1975 and sentenced to death in July 1993. The oldest person under sentence of death was a white male in Arizona born in September 1915 and sentenced to death in June 1993.

^bIncludes 9 persons on work release, 4 persons on mandatory conditional release, 4 persons on bail, 1 person on temporary leave, 2 persons in a halfway house, 1 absconder from bail, 1 person on accelerated rehabilitation, 1 person AWOL from the U.S. Army, 1 person on work furlough, 2 persons in jail, 1 person under house arrest, 1 person in a pre-release treatment center, 3 persons in a community diversion program, 1 person in a supervised road gang, and 1 person on conditional release.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-150042 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 9, Tables 6 and 7; p. 10, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.72

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1992 and 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1992			Changes during 1993									Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1993		
	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	2,580	1,511	1,031	282	146	130	108	68	38	38	23	14	2,716	1,566	1,109
Federal ^c	1	1	0	5	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3	3
State	2,579	1,510	1,031	277	144	127	108	68	38	38	23	14	2,710	1,563	1,106
Northeast	160	60	98	22	10	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	181	69	107
Connecticut	4	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	2
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	3	2	1	4	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	3
Pennsylvania	153	56	95	17	7	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	169	62	102
Midwest	410	202	206	32	18	14	17	10	7	4	1	3	421	209	212
Illinois	144	54	90	12	7	5	4	2	2	0	0	0	152	59	93
Indiana	49	34	15	2	0	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	47	31	16
Missouri	82	47	35	6	4	2	4	3	1	4	1	3	80	47	33
Nebraska	12	8	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	7	3
Ohio	122	58	63	11	6	5	4	1	3	0	0	0	129	63	65
South Dakota	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
South	1,444	853	570	165	81	82	79	46	31	30	18	11	1,500	870	610
Alabama	124	62	60	8	8	0	12	6	6	0	0	0	120	64	54
Arkansas	32	22	10	7	3	4	6	5	1	0	0	0	33	20	13
Delaware	11	2	8	6	5	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	15	7	8
Florida	313	201	112	32	16	16	18	9	9	3	3	0	324	205	119
Georgia	97	51	46	8	4	4	7	5	2	2	2	0	96	48	48
Kentucky	29	22	7	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	30	23	7
Louisiana	44	18	26	7	2	5	5	3	2	1	1	0	45	16	29
Maryland	15	2	13	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	15	3	12
Mississippi	42	17	25	12	4	8	4	1	3	0	0	0	50	20	30
North Carolina	76	43	31	32	16	16	9	4	5	0	0	0	99	55	42
Oklahoma	120	78	33	8	4	2	6	2	2	0	3	0	122	80	33
South Carolina	41	21	20	7	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	47	23	24
Tennessee	99	68	29	2	1	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	98	66	30
Texas	352	219	128	27	11	16	5	5	0	17	10	7	357	215	137
Virginia	49	27	22	6	1	5	1	1	0	5	2	3	49	25	24
West	565	395	157	58	35	22	11	11	0	4	4	0	608	415	179
Arizona	103	90	10	13	10	3	2	2	0	2	2	0	112	96	13
California	333	203	122	33	17	16	2	2	0	1	1	0	363	217	138
Colorado	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Idaho	22	22	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	22	22	0
Montana	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	0
Nevada	63	42	21	3	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	65	42	23
New Mexico	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Oregon	11	11	0	4	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	13	12	0
Utah	10	8	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	9	2
Washington	11	9	2	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	10	7	3
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Thirty-six States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1992 and on Dec. 31, 1993. Some figures shown for yearend 1992 have been revised from previous presentations by the Source. Data for "white" and "black" prisoners include Hispanics.

^bTotals include persons of other races.

^cExcludes persons held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.

^aIncludes 8 deaths due to natural causes (2 in Oklahoma, and 1 each in California, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and Texas), and 3 suicides (1 each in California, Ohio, and Virginia).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-150042 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 7.

Table 6.73

Hispanic and female prisoners under sentence of death

By State, 1992 and 1993

	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1992		Received under sentence of death		Death sentence removed ^a		Under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1993	
	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females	Hispanics	Females
United States, total	199	34	16	6	9	5	206	35
Alabama	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	4
Arizona	21	1	0	0	1	0	20	1
Arkansas	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
California	46	3	5	1	0	0	51	4
Colorado	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Florida	31	3	0	1	1	0	30	4
Georgia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
Illinois	9	3	1	1	1	0	9	4
Indiana	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Missouri	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	2
Nevada	7	1	0	0	0	0	7	1
New Jersey	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
North Carolina	2	3	0	0	0	1	2	2
Ohio	5	1	0	0	0	1	5	0
Oklahoma	5	4	1	0	0	0	6	4
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	3	2	4	1	0	0	7	3
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Texas	57	3	2	0	5	0	54	3
Utah	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Virginia	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0

Note: See Note, table 6.72.

^aNo females were executed during 1993. Four Hispanics were executed during 1993 in Texas.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-150042 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 8.

Table 6.74

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total ^a	White	Black
United States, total	282	146	130
Federal	5	2	3
State	277	144	127
Northeast	22	10	9
Connecticut	1	1	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	4	2	2
Pennsylvania	17	7	7
Midwest	32	18	14
Illinois	12	7	5
Indiana	2	-	2
Missouri	6	4	2
Nebraska	-	-	-
Ohio	11	6	5
South Dakota	1	1	-
South	165	81	82
Alabama	8	8	-
Arkansas	7	3	4
Delaware	6	5	1
Florida	32	16	16
Georgia	8	4	4
Kentucky	2	2	-
Louisiana	7	2	5
Maryland	1	1	-
Mississippi	12	4	8
North Carolina	32	16	16
Oklahoma	8	4	2
South Carolina	7	3	4
Tennessee	2	1	1
Texas	27	11	16
Virginia	6	1	5
West	58	35	22
Arizona	13	10	3
California	33	17	16
Colorado	-	-	-
Idaho	2	2	-
Montana	-	-	-
Nevada	3	1	2
New Mexico	-	-	-
Oregon	4	3	-
Utah	1	1	-
Washington	2	1	1
Wyoming	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.71. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aIncludes two American Indians (one each sentenced in Oklahoma and Oregon), one Asian (sentenced in Oklahoma), and three persons of unspecified race (all sentenced in Pennsylvania).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 7.11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.75

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1993

(- 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					
									No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Other ^a	Not reported
United States, total	282	14	73	63	44	42	40	6	144	23	41	40	5	7	4	18
Federal	5	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Northeast	22	-	4	7	4	2	5	-	6	8	2	4	-	-	-	2
Midwest	32	3	6	7	4	7	5	-	22	1	-	8	-	-	1	-
South	165	11	51	33	27	21	19	3	86	9	27	19	3	4	2	15
West	58	-	10	14	9	11	11	3	28	4	11	8	2	3	1	1

Note: See Note, table 6.71. Of the 37 jurisdictions with a death penalty status, Colorado, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Wyoming reported receiving no prisoners under sentence of death in 1993. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^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, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Tables 7.11 and 7.14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.76

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

United States, 1968-93

(- represents zero)

	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
1992	265	124	31	2,575
1993	266	108	38	2,716

Note: See Note, table 6.71. 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 16.

^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); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992*, NCJ-146413, Table 7.2; *1993*, NCJ-156241, Table 7.2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.77

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

Region and jurisdiction	Under death sentence Dec. 31, 1992				Received from court in 1993				Prisoners under sentence of death Executed in 1993			
	Total	White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other ^b	Total	White	Black	Other ^b
United States, total	2,580	1,511	1,031	38	282	146	130	6	38	23	14	1
Federal	1	1	-	-	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
State	2,579	1,510	1,031	38	277	144	127	6	38	23	14	1
Northeast	160	60	98	2	22	10	9	3	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	4	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	3	2	1	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	153	56	95	2	17	7	7	3	-	-	-	-
Midwest	410	202	206	2	32	18	14	-	4	1	3	-
Illinois	144	54	90	-	12	7	5	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	49	34	15	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	82	47	35	-	6	4	2	-	4	1	3	-
Nebraska	12	8	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	122	58	63	1	11	6	5	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	1,444	853	570	21	165	81	82	2	30	18	11	1
Alabama	124	62	60	2	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	32	22	10	-	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	11	2	8	1	6	5	1	-	2	-	1	1
Florida	313	201	112	-	32	16	16	-	3	3	-	-
Georgia	97	51	46	-	8	4	4	-	2	2	-	-
Kentucky	29	22	7	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	44	18	26	-	7	2	5	-	1	1	-	-
Maryland	15	2	13	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	42	17	25	-	12	4	8	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	76	43	31	2	32	16	16	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	120	78	33	9	8	4	2	2	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	41	21	20	-	7	3	4	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	99	68	29	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	352	219	128	5	27	11	16	-	17	10	7	-
Virginia	49	27	22	-	6	1	5	-	5	2	3	-
West	565	395	157	13	58	35	22	1	4	4	-	-
Arizona	103	90	10	3	13	10	3	-	2	2	-	-
California	333	203	122	8	33	17	16	-	1	1	-	-
Colorado	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	22	22	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	8	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	63	42	21	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	11	11	-	-	4	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Utah	10	8	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	11	9	2	-	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.71. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^bTwo American Indians, 1 Asian, and 3 inmates of unspecified race were received from court; 1 American Indian was executed; 2 American Indians had their death sentences removed; 22 American Indians, 16 Asians, and 3 inmates of unspecified race were under a sentence of death at yearend.

^aDispositions of death sentences other than by execution include dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death. One American Indian prisoner in Oklahoma had his sentence overturned by an appellate court and was resentedenced to life in prison. A second American Indian in Oklahoma died of natural causes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 7.2.

Death sentence removed in 1993 ^a				Under death sentence Dec. 31, 1993			
Total	White	Black	Other ^b	Total	White	Black	Other ^b
108	68	38	2	2,716	1,566	1,109	41
-	-	-	-	6	3	3	-
108	68	38	2	2,710	1,563	1,106	41
1	1	-	-	181	69	107	5
-	-	-	-	5	3	2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	7	4	3	-
1	1	-	-	169	62	102	5
17	10	7	-	421	209	210	2
4	2	2	-	152	59	93	-
4	3	1	-	47	31	16	-
4	3	1	-	80	47	33	-
1	1	-	-	11	7	3	1
4	1	3	-	129	63	65	1
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
79	46	31	2	1,500	870	610	20
12	6	6	-	120	64	54	2
6	5	1	-	33	20	13	-
-	-	-	-	15	7	8	-
18	9	9	-	324	205	119	-
7	5	2	-	96	48	48	-
1	1	-	-	30	23	7	-
5	3	2	-	45	16	29	-
1	-	1	-	15	3	12	-
4	1	3	-	50	20	30	-
9	4	5	-	99	55	42	2
6	2	2	2	122	60	33	9
1	1	-	-	47	23	24	-
3	3	-	-	98	66	30	2
5	5	-	-	357	215	137	5
1	1	-	-	49	25	24	-
11	11	-	-	608	415	179	14
2	2	-	-	112	96	13	3
2	2	-	-	363	217	138	8
-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-
2	2	-	-	22	22	-	-
-	-	-	-	8	6	-	2
1	1	-	-	65	42	23	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
2	2	-	-	13	12	-	1
-	-	-	-	11	9	2	-
2	2	-	-	10	7	3	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.78

Prisoners removed from death row

By current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Life imprisonment	Deceased	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Other status ^a
United States, total	146	49	49	23	23	1
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	146	49	49	23	23	1
Northeast	1	-	1	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	1	-	1	-	-	-
Midwest	21	11	7	-	3	-
Illinois	4	2	1	-	1	-
Indiana	4	3	-	-	1	-
Missouri	6	2	5	-	1	-
Nebraska	1	1	-	-	-	-
Ohio	4	3	1	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	109	34	35	22	16	1
Alabama	12	3	-	8	-	1
Arkansas	6	1	-	2	3	-
Delaware	2	-	2	-	-	-
Florida	21	12	3	4	2	-
Georgia	9	3	3	1	2	-
Kentucky	1	-	-	1	-	-
Louisiana	6	3	1	2	-	-
Maryland	1	-	-	-	1	-
Mississippi	4	2	-	-	2	-
North Carolina	9	2	-	3	4	-
Oklahoma	6	3	2	1	-	-
South Carolina	1	-	-	-	1	-
Tennessee	3	2	-	-	1	-
Texas	22 ^b	3	18	-	-	-
Virginia	6	-	6	-	-	-
West	15	4	6	1	4	-
Alaska	4	1	2	1	-	-
California	3	-	3	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2	1	-	-	1	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	1	1	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	2	-	-	-	2	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	3	1	1	-	1	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.71. This table identifies the 1993 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 16.

^aAll charges on capital offense dropped.

^bIncludes one male in Texas who had his conviction overturned; he is currently serving a life sentence for a separate offense.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 7.16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.79

Prisoners removed from death row

By method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1993

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total ^a	Execution	Death other than execution ^b	Capital sentence declared unconstitutional	Commutation ^c	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed) ^d	Capital sentence and conviction vacated ^d
United States, total	146	38	11	2	4	49	41
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	146	38	11	2	4	49	41
Northeast	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Midwest	21	4	3	-	3	8	2
Illinois	4	-	1	-	-	3	-
Indiana	4	-	-	-	-	3	-
Missouri	8	4	1	-	1	1	1
Nebraska	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ohio	4	-	1	-	2	1	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	109	30	5	1	1	34	38
Alabama	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Arkansas	6	-	-	-	-	3	3
Delaware	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	21	3	-	-	-	12	6
Georgia	9	2	1	-	1	2	3
Kentucky	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Louisiana	6	1	-	1	-	1	3
Maryland	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Mississippi	4	-	-	-	-	4	-
North Carolina	9	-	-	-	-	6	3
Oklahoma	6	-	2	-	-	3	1
South Carolina	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tennessee	3	-	-	-	-	1	2
Texas	22	17	1	-	-	-	4
Virginia	6	5	1	-	-	-	-
West	15	4	2	1	-	7	1
Arizona	4	2	-	-	-	1	1
California	3	1	2	-	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	3	1	-	-	-	2	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.71. 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 16.

^aTotal includes one prisoner in Indiana who was granted a post-conviction relief.

^bIncludes death by natural causes and suicide.

^cCommutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

^dFurther legal proceedings may have followed the vacating of sentences and of convictions and may have resulted in new sentences of death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 7.17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.80

Prisoners executed

By jurisdiction, 1930-Dec. 31, 1993 (aggregate)

Jurisdiction	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977 ^a
United States, total	4,085	226
Georgia	383	17
Texas	368	71
New York ^b	329	0
California	294	2
North Carolina	268	5
Florida	202	32
Ohio	172	0
South Carolina	166	4
Mississippi	158	4
Louisiana	154	21
Pennsylvania	152	0
Alabama	145	10
Arkansas	122	4
Virginia	114	22
Kentucky	103	0
Tennessee	93	0
Illinois	91	1
New Jersey	74	0
Missouri	73	11
Maryland	68	0
Oklahoma	63	3
Washington	48	1
Colorado	47	0
Indiana	43	2
Arizona	41	3
West Virginia ^b	40	0
District of Columbia ^b	40	0
Nevada	34	5
Federal system	33	0
Massachusetts ^b	27	0
Connecticut	21	0
Oregon	19	0
Iowa ^b	18	0
Utah	17	4
Kansas ^b	15	0
Delaware	15	3
New Mexico	8	0
Wyoming	8	1
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 6.71.

^aThe Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976.^bState not authorizing the death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1993.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-150042 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 11, Table 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.81

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By region and jurisdiction, 1930-93

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	1930 to 1934	1935 to 1939	1940 to 1944	1945 to 1949	1950 to 1954	1955 to 1959	1960 to 1964	1965 to 1969	1970 to 1974	1975 to 1979	1980 to 1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
United States	4,085	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	-	3	3	5	21	18	18	25	11	16	23	14	31	38
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	4,052	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	-	3	3	5	21	18	18	25	11	16	23	14	31	38
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	27	7	11	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	X	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	X	X
Midwest	417	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	1	4
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	73	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	4
Nebraska	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	2,502	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	-	1	2	5	21	16	18	24	10	13	17	13	26	30
Alabama	145	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	2	-
Arkansas	122	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Delaware	15	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	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	202	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	-	-	1	-	1	8	3	3	1	2	4	2	2	2	3
Georgia	383	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	5	1	1	-	1	-	1	2
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	154	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	8	3	-	1	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	268	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Oklahoma	63	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
South Carolina	166	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	368	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	10	6	3	4	4	5	12	17
Virginia	114	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	4	5
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	525	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	4	4
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	41	7	10	6	3	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
California	294	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	17	-	2	3	1	2	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Washington	48	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wyoming	8	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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 16.

^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, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), Table 7.25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.82

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By race and offense, United States, 1930-93

(- represents zero)

	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
1930-93	4,085	3,560	455	70	1,887	1,800	48	39	2,154	1,718	405	31	44	42	2	-
1993	38	38	-	-	23	23	-	-	14	14	-	-	1	1	-	-
1992	31	31	-	-	19	19	-	-	11	11	-	-	1	1	-	-
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 ^b	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	7	7	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	15	9	6	-	8	5	3	-	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
1963	21	18	2	1	13	12	-	1	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
1962	47	41	4	2	28	26	2	-	19	15	2	2	-	-	-	-
1961	42	33	8	1	20	18	1	1	22	15	7	-	-	-	-	-
1960	56	44	8	4	21	18	-	3	35	26	8	1	-	-	-	-
1959	49	41	8	-	16	15	1	-	33	26	7	-	-	-	-	-
1958	49	41	7	1	20	20	-	-	28	20	7	1	1	1	-	-
1957	65	54	10	1	34	32	2	-	31	22	8	1	-	-	-	-
1956	65	52	12	1	21	20	-	1	43	31	12	-	1	1	-	-
1955	76	65	7	4	44	41	1	2	32	24	6	2	-	-	-	-
1954	81	71	9	1	38	37	1	-	42	33	8	1	1	1	-	-
1953	62	51	7	4	30	25	1	4	31	25	6	-	1	1	-	-
1952	83	71	12	-	36	35	1	-	47	36	11	-	-	-	-	-
1951	105	87	17	1	57	55	2	-	47	31	15	1	1	1	-	-
1950	82	68	13	1	40	36	4	-	42	32	9	1	-	-	-	-
1949	119	107	10	2	50	49	-	1	67	56	10	1	2	2	-	-
1948	119	95	22	2	35	32	1	2	82	61	21	-	2	2	-	-
1947	153	129	23	1	42	40	2	-	111	89	21	1	-	-	-	-
1946	131	107	22	2	46	45	-	1	84	61	22	1	1	1	-	-
1945	117	90	26	1	41	37	4	-	75	52	22	1	1	1	-	-
1944	120	96	24	-	47	45	2	-	70	48	22	-	3	3	-	-
1943	131	118	13	-	54	54	-	-	74	63	11	-	3	1	2	-
1942	147	115	25	7	67	57	4	6	80	58	21	1	-	-	-	-
1941	123	102	20	1	59	55	4	-	63	46	16	1	1	1	-	-
1940	124	105	15	4	49	44	2	3	75	61	13	1	-	-	-	-
1939	160	145	12	3	80	79	-	1	77	63	12	2	3	3	-	-
1938	190	154	25	11	96	89	1	6	92	63	24	5	2	2	-	-
1937	147	133	13	1	69	67	2	-	74	62	11	1	4	4	-	-
1936	195	181	10	4	92	86	2	4	101	93	8	-	2	2	-	-
1935	199	184	13	2	119	115	2	2	77	66	11	-	3	3	-	-
1934	168	154	14	-	65	64	1	-	102	89	13	-	1	1	-	-
1933	160	151	7	2	77	75	1	1	81	74	6	1	2	2	-	-
1932	140	128	10	2	62	62	-	-	75	63	10	2	3	3	-	-
1931	153	137	15	1	77	76	1	-	72	57	14	1	4	4	-	-
1930	155	147	6	2	90	90	-	-	65	57	6	2	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.81. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), 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.

^bThere were no executions from 1968 through 1976.

Table 6.83

Methods of execution in States authorizing the death penalty

By State, 1993

Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Arizona ^{a,b}	Alabama	Arizona ^a	Montana ^a	Idaho ^a
Arkansas ^{a,c}	Arkansas ^{a,c}	California ^a	New Hampshire ^{a,d}	Utah ^a
California ^a	Connecticut	Colorado ^{a,e}	Washington ^a	
Colorado ^{a,e}	Florida	Maryland		
Delaware	Georgia	Mississippi ^{a,f}		
Idaho ^a	Indiana	Missouri ^a		
Illinois	Kentucky	North Carolina ^a		
Louisiana	Nebraska	Wyoming ^{a,g}		
Mississippi ^{a,f}	Ohio ^a			
Missouri ^a	South Carolina			
Montana ^a	Tennessee			
Nevada	Virginia			
New Hampshire ^{a,d}				
New Jersey				
New Mexico				
North Carolina ^a				
Ohio ^a				
Oklahoma ^{a,g}				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
South Dakota				
Texas				
Utah ^a				
Washington ^a				
Wyoming ^{a,g}				

Note: See Note, table 6.72. Federal executions are to be carried out according to the method of the State in which the inmate was sentenced.

^aAuthorizes two methods of execution.

^bArizona authorizes lethal injection for persons whose capital sentence was received after Nov. 15, 1992; for those who were sentenced before that date, the condemned prisoner may select lethal injection or lethal gas.

^cArkansas 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.

^dNew Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection cannot be given.

^eColorado 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.

^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.

^gWyoming authorizes lethal gas, if lethal injection is ever held unconstitutional.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1993*, Bulletin NCJ-150042 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994), p. 6, 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 also may be presented in greater detail in the original source.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

1994 Annual Report of the Director

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1995. 430 pages, 130 tables (estimated), 2 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending Sept. 30, 1994 and trend data for 1989-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.55, 1.60, 1.68, 1.69, 1.72, 5.6-5.10, 5.27-5.29, 5.42-5.45, 5.69-5.74, 6.5-6.7.

This report is divided into three sections. The first section presents the March and September proceedings of the 1993 Judicial Conference of the United States. An overview of judicial and administrative business conducted at the conferences is provided, including reports from all Judicial Conferences committees. The second section discusses the activities of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The Director's message is included as well as summaries on judiciary reform and accomplishments, and the status of the budget. The third section presents data on the judicial business of the United States courts. Detailed tables on workload for the U.S. Courts of Appeals and the U.S. District Courts are included. Data is presented on civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending. Dispositions of criminal cases, length of civil and criminal trials, number of prisoner petitions, and juror utilization are tabulated. Information also is provided for U.S. Magistrate judges, U.S. Bankruptcy Courts, and the U.S. Supreme Court.

1993 Federal Court Management Statistics

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1994. 167 pages, 121 tables (estimated).)

Presents data for fiscal 1988-93. SOURCEBOOK table 1.59.

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 also are included.

Wiretap Report for the Period January 1, 1993 to December 31, 1993

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1994. 208 pages, 13 tables, 4 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1983-93. 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 descriptions 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 1983 through 1993. The appendix tables contain detailed data from reports filed by Federal and State judges and prosecuting officials on court-authorized electronic surveillance activities during 1993 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 1.53.)

The Third Branch is a monthly newsletter for the Federal courts compiled by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, focusing on current issues facing the Federal judiciary. In addition to segments on special topics (e.g., the September 1994 issue includes articles on trends in Federal Court caseloads, the expected impact of Congressional anti-crime legislation on the Federal courts, and the fiscal 1995 judiciary budget), regular features include interviews with prominent judicial and congressional personnel, and a calendar of events pertinent to judicial personnel.

American Correctional Association

1995 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities

(Annual. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1995. 686 pages, 18 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.77-1.81, 1.92, 6.27, 6.49-6.51.

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, types of facilities, paroling authorities, and the death penalty. Information is provided for the U.S. Department of Justice, military correctional facilities, and the Canadian correctional system as well as New York City, Philadelphia, and Cook County (Chicago) departments of correction.

Vital Statistics 1994

(Periodic. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1994. 82 pages, 55 tables, 19 figures.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1840-1993. SOURCEBOOK table 1.82.

This report is divided into six sections and presents detailed information on correctional departments in the United States. The first section presents information on number of staff in corrections departments; salaries for

selected positions in State, Federal, and county systems; benefits and retirement; education and training; and unions. Section two includes data on correctional expenditures, including operating and capital budgets for State and Federal systems, as well as jails. Section three presents data on the number and type of correctional facilities operating for adults and juveniles. The fourth section provides figures on correctional populations including inmate populations, prison capacities, and probation and parole populations. Section five presents summary statistics on correctional departments and an overview of correctional research in the States. The last section is an overview of the American Correctional Association including their code of ethics.

American Jail Association

Who's Who in Jail Management

(Periodic. Hagerstown, MD: American Jail Association, 1994. 686 pages, 1 table, 53 figures.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK table 1.76.

This directory provides information (i.e., name of jail facility, address, telephone number, year built, rated capacity, and name of police chief/sherriff/administrator) for each jail facility in the United States. The directory also provides similar information for Metropolitan Detention and Correctional Centers operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and Military Confinement Facilities. Also included is a listing of direct supervision jails, and jails accredited by both the American Correctional Association and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care. A national listing of jails by rated capacity and a table comparing jails by areas of inspection also are presented.

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 1.64-1.66.

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 provides 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 also are presented. The book concludes with a State-by-State presentation of relevant statutory citations and a summary of their texts.

American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations

Judicial Conduct Reporter

(Quarterly. Chicago: American Judicature Society. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.67, 5.77.)

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 and summaries of revised State codes of judicial conduct.

Astin, Alexander W.; William S. Korn; Linda J. Sax; and Kathryn M. Mahoney

The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1994

(Annual. Higher Education Research Institute. Los Angeles: University of California, 1994. 161 pages, 11 tables, 9 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.100-2.106.

This report presents the results of a national survey of students attending colleges and universities as first-time, full-time freshmen in Fall 1994. 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 237,777 students at 461 of the Nation's 2- and 4-year colleges and universities, and have been statistically adjusted to represent the 1.54 million first-time, full-time students entering college as freshmen in Fall 1994. Survey methodology, data collection instruments, and a list of participating colleges and universities are provided.

Camp, Camille Graham and George M. Camp

The Corrections Yearbook 1994: Adult Corrections

(Annual. South Salem, NY: Criminal Justice Institute, 1994. 88 pages, 62 tables, 29 figures.)

Presents data for 1993 and 1994 and trend data from 1988-94. SOURCEBOOK table 1.83.

This report is based on information collected by the Criminal Justice Institute from the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Correctional Services of Canada. Survey questionnaires and followup telephone calls to all State and Federal adult facilities produced detailed information regarding prison populations, such as the number, age, gender, and ethnic composition of prisoners; prior criminal history and rates of recidivism; and number of assaults, deaths, and pardons and/or clemencies granted. Detailed data on correctional institutions, budgets, and programs, as well as administration and staff also are presented in the report.

CEGA Publishing

Corrections Compendium

(Monthly. Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.11, 1.12, 1.71, 6.10, 6.18, 6.28, 6.29, 6.40, 6.41, 6.52, 6.69.)

The *Corrections Compendium* is a monthly publication focusing on issues related to institutional and community corrections. Regular features 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 July 1995 issue presents the results of a survey on prison tactical response teams).

The Council of State Governments

The Book of the States 1994-95

(Biennial. Vol. 30. Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1994. 680 pages, 246 tables, 3 figures. Dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.61, 1.62.)

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, campaign finance, and initiatives; State finances; State management, regulation, and personnel; State programs and issues; intergovernmental affairs; and a final section on historical and contemporary State characteristics. Data on a wide variety of topics that were collected by The Council of State Governments or that were compiled from other sources are presented.

Drug Strategies

Americans Look at the Drug Problem

(Special. Washington: Drug Strategies, 1995. 23 pages, 3 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1994 and 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.75-2.77.

This report presents data from a survey of Americans age 18 and older concerning attitudes toward drug abuse and drug policy in the United States. The report provides a summary of the survey results including a discussion of the biggest concerns people have about drug abuse, the seriousness of problems in the community, and public support for various approaches to the drug problem. The appendices present the survey instrument, results of the survey, and stories of recovery from drug addiction.

Edwards, Terry D.

"State Police Basic Training Programs: An Assessment of Course Content and Instructional Methodology"

(*American Journal of Police* Vol. 12, No. 4 (1993) pp. 23-45. 23 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.51, 1.52.

This article reports the results of a 1990 mail survey of 49 State Police agencies concerning their basic training program curricula. Presented are the time spent and percentage of total training time devoted to courses in each of six topic areas. Also presented in more detail are time and percentage of total training time devoted specifically to firearms and driver training.

Elam, Stanley M.; Lowell C. Rose; and Alec M. Gallup

"The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools"

(*Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), pp. 41-56. 16 pages, 44 tables.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1970-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.4-2.6.

This article presents the results of public opinion surveys on attitudes toward public schools. Data are provided on various topics including: the biggest problems facing public schools, curbing violence in schools, quality of schools, opinions of new programs, privatization of schools, among many others. A brief explanation of the composition of the sample and the research procedure also is provided.

Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget

Budget of the United States Government, Analytical Perspectives, Fiscal Year 1996

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1995. 472 pages, 110 tables (estimated), 5 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1994-2000 and trend data for fiscal 1970-2000. SOURCEBOOK table 1.13.

This report details the actual expenditures for fiscal 1994 and the projected expenditures for fiscal 1995-2000. The President's budget message is presented and specific program areas are highlighted. The report includes economic and accounting analyses; information on Federal receipts and collections, including user fees and tax expenditures; analyses of Federal spending; detailed information on Federal borrowing and debt; the Budget Enforcement Act preview report; current services estimates; and other technical presentations, such as the national income and product accounts. Information on high risk areas, Federal drug control funding, and a listing of Federal programs by agency and account also is included.

Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy

National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary

(Annual. Washington: Executive Office of the President, 1995. 238 pages, 110 tables (estimated), 2 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1996 and trend data for fiscal 1981-96. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.15, 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 1996 budget requests for each of the approximately 50 agencies and accounts that comprise the

National Drug Control Budget also are presented. The final section provides additional information on funding, including trend tables presenting funding levels for fiscal 1981 through the President's request for 1996.

Gallup, George, Jr.

The Gallup Poll

(Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 2.8.)

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 and Congressional job performance, current issues such as prayer in public schools and establishing ties with Vietnam, and various other political and foreign affairs 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, 2.10-2.12, 2.14-2.18, 2.23, 2.29, 2.30, 2.33, 2.35, 2.39, 2.50, 2.52-2.55, 2.59, 2.69, 2.70, 2.78, 2.79, 2.108, 2.111, 2.114, 2.115, 3.19, 3.20, 3.83-3.86.)

The Gallup Poll Monthly contains the results of opinion surveys conducted by the Gallup Poll with demographic breakdowns for selected questions. Political, social, and economic trends are presented in monthly issues that include many topics (e.g., February 1995 covered the current favorites for the 1996 GOP nomination, approval ratings for Congress and President Clinton, attitudes toward raising the minimum wage, and the importance of religion among Americans). A short subjects section presents brief results from additional items asked in recent surveys. A note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

The George H. Gallup International Institute
America's Youth in the 1990s

(Special. Princeton, NJ: The George H. Gallup International Institute, 1993. 318 pages, 237 tables, 17 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1959-92. SOURCEBOOK table 2.99.

This book is based on data gathered by The Gallup Youth Survey. The information presented was collected through ongoing surveys of persons 13 to 17 years old and focuses on teens' attitudes toward various personal, social, and political issues. The survey includes items covering family, school, college/career plans, national and international political issues, values and religion, substance abuse, law and order, health and safety, sports, the media, economics, and the environment, among other issues. Trend tables and demographic breakdowns are presented when available. The appendix provides a discussion of the methodology and sampling information.

Goldman, Sheldon

"Judicial Selection Under Clinton: A Midterm Examination"

(*Judicature, The Journal of the American Judicature Society* 78 (May-June 1995), pp. 276-291. 16 pages, 6 tables.)

Presents data for 1963-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.57, 1.58.

This article reports the results of research on judgeship appointments to Federal district and appeals courts. Background characteristics of those appointed by President Clinton during his tenure are compared with those appointed by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, Reagan, and Bush. Appointees who had noteworthy political and legal credentials are highlighted as are controversial appointees.

Hall, Gwen

"Salaries of County Officials, 1994"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1995*, pp. 108-117. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1995. 10 pages, 4 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1989-94. SOURCEBOOK table 1.47.

This article presents data collected from the 1994 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.

Harris, Louis

The Harris Poll

(Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.2, 2.9, 2.24, 2.25, 2.31, 2.80, 2.107.)

The Harris Poll is a weekly news 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, foreign affairs, business and finance, and numerous current issues such as reducing the Federal deficit, tax and Medicare cuts, health care reform, and affirmative action. A brief note on sample size and survey dates is included in each release.

Hemenway, David; Sara J. Solnick; and Deborah R. Azrael

"Firearm Training and Storage"

(*The Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 273, No. 1 (January 4, 1995), pp. 46-50. 5 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK table 2.66.

This article reports the results of a survey of a nationally representative sample of 800 adult gun owners. Presented are data indicating extent of formal training, if any, the respondents had received, when, and for how long the training lasted, and topics covered during training. Respondents were asked if they stored guns loaded, unlocked, or both loaded and unlocked. Also presented are percentages of respondents owning a gun for protection, living in the South, and having a gun in the household when they grew up, along with other demographic characteristics.

Johnston, Lloyd D.; Patrick M. O'Malley; and Jerald G. Bachman

National Survey Results on Drug Use from the Monitoring the Future Study, 1975-1994

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1995.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1975-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.89-2.98, 3.59-3.67.

This document is the 17th in an annual series reporting on drug use and related attitudes of high school students, 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 also are presented. Beginning in 1991, 8th and 10th grade students also were included in the survey.

Kann, Laura et al.

"Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--United States, 1993"

(CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 44 No. SS-1. Washington: USGPO, Mar. 24, 1995. 56 pages, 25 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.54-3.56, 3.127.

This report presents the results of the 1993 national school-based survey conducted as part of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Data on the prevalence and incidence of numerous health risk behaviors among high school students are presented. These include students reported use of safety belts, motorcycle and bicycle helmets, and riding with a driver who had been drinking; students reporting carrying a weapon, engaging in physical fights, and school-related violence; reported thoughts and attempts of suicide; reported tobacco, alcohol, and drug use, and risk-related sexual behaviors; and students' dietary behaviors and physical activities.

Karter, Michael J., Jr.

"Fire Loss in the United States in 1993"

(Annual. *NFPA Journal* 88 (September/October 1994), pp. 57-65. 9 pages, 6 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1977-93. SOURCEBOOK table 3.159.

This article reports the results of the 1993 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.

Freeman-Longo, Robert E.; Stacey Bird; William F. Stevenson; and June A. Fiske

Nationwide Survey of Treatment Programs and Models, 1994

(Biannual. Brandon, VT: The Safer Society Program and Press, 1995. 40 pages, 16 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1986-94. SOURCEBOOK table 1.98.

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 1994 survey included questions about programs serving abuse-reactive children as well. The appendix provides a sample questionnaire and descriptions of treatment modalities.

Moulder, Evelina R.

"Salaries of Municipal Officials, 1994"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1995*, pp. 85-107. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1995. 23 pages, 4 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1989-94. SOURCEBOOK table 1.46.

This article presents data collected from a survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in the summer of 1994. The salaries of municipal officials are presented by job title, city size, region, city type, and form of government. 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.

National Center for State Courts

State Court Report

(Biannual. Vol. 21, No. 2. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1995. 16 pages, 1 table.)

Presents data for January 1995. SOURCEBOOK table 1.53.

This report presents State judicial salaries as of January 1995. 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 also is 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. In addition, brief articles appear that deal with court-related topics (e.g., characteristics of drug court programs), and a calendar of upcoming conferences and workshops is provided.

National Opinion Research Center

General Social Surveys, 1972-94

(Annual. Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut, distributors. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1972-78, 1980, 1982-91, 1993, and 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.13, 2.19-2.21, 2.26-2.28, 2.34, 2.41, 2.43, 2.58, 2.63, 2.65, 2.71, 2.74, 2.112, 2.113, 3.17, 3.18, 3.26.

This cumulative data file merges all 20 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, 1982-91, 1993, and 1994. 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 appear in each survey, rotating questions that appear 2 out of every 3 years, and a small number of questions that appear in a single survey. Starting in 1988 items no longer rotate across years but appear on two-thirds of the cases every year. A comprehensive codebook entitled *General Social Surveys, 1972-1994: 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.

Prevention Magazine

The Prevention Index

(Annual. Emmaus, PA: Rodale Press, Inc., 1995. 32 pages, 26 tables.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1983-94. SOURCEBOOK table 3.90.

This report presents the results of the twelfth annual survey of the American public conducted as part of an on going project known as the Prevention Index. The objective of the project is to examine the health and safety behavior of Americans. Information on the practice of healthy behaviors such as routine physical exercise, regular medical examinations, taking home safety precautions, and wearing seatbelts is presented. Data on risk-related behaviors like smoking, alcohol use, drinking alcohol and driving, and the incidence of weight problems also are included.

Renner, Tari

"Police and Fire Department Personnel and Expenditures, 1994"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1995*, pp. 118-169. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1995. 52 pages, 22 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1984-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.40, 1.41, 1.45.

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 1994 by the International City/County Management Association. Data are presented on personnel, salaries, and expenditures for police and fire departments in 1994, as well as minimum staffing requirements for fire departments and fire apparatus. Comparative data from earlier surveys also are provided.

Stanley, Harold W. and Richard G. Niemi

Vital Statistics on American Politics

(Special. Washington: CQ Press, 1994. 475 pages, 196 tables, 37 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents single year data and trend data covering a broad range of years. SOURCEBOOK table 1.56.

This source compiles statistical data on topics relevant to American politics. Information is presented on the Constitution, the mass media, elections and campaigns, political parties, public opinion, interest groups, Congress, the Presidency and the Executive

branch, the judiciary, federalism, foreign and military policy, social policy, 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 provided.

Szymanski, Linda A., Esq.

Waiver/Transfer/Certification of Juveniles to Criminal Court: Age Restrictions--Criminal Restrictions (1994 Update)

(Special. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1995. 101 pages, 1 table.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK table 1.96.

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 also is included.

Thomas, Charles W.

Private Adult Correctional Facility Census

(Biannual. Eighth Edition. Center for Studies in Criminology and Law. Gainesville, FL: University of Florida, 1995. 37 pages, 4 tables, 5 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1994 and a trend figure for 1985-94. SOURCEBOOK table 1.85.

This report presents the results of the eighth survey of private adult correctional facilities conducted by the Private Corrections Project at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Law. The data are collected from senior executive representatives of each private correctional management firm operating in the United States, Australia, and the United Kingdom. Information on the number of facilities, location, ownership of facilities, source of prisoners, rated capacity and current population, security level, date prisoners were received/expected, accreditation status, type of construction, and expansion plans as of December 1994 are presented. The appendices provide supplementary statistical information such as corporate market share comparisons, information regarding legal authority to contract, information on juvenile and non-secure facilities, and

management firm and private facility addresses.

Toscano, Guy and Janice Windau

"The Changing Character of Fatal Work Injuries"

(Monthly. *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, October 1994. 12 pages, 6 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK table 3.124.

The *Monthly Labor Review* is a journal published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This article presents selected results from the 1993 nationwide Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Information is presented on the number of fatal occupational injuries and the number of workplace homicides. The data are presented by type of event, type of occupation, and several employee demographic characteristics. The appendix discusses measurement and data collection methods, and limitations of the data.

Toscano, Guy and William Weber

"Violence in the Workplace"

(Monthly. *Compensation and Working Conditions*, Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, April 1995. 8 pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for 1992 and 1993. SOURCEBOOK table 3.124.

Compensation and Working Conditions is a monthly release of the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. This article summarizes information on injuries and deaths resulting from workplace violence available from the 1993 nationwide Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and the Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. Information is presented on number and type of fatal and nonfatal assaults at work, circumstances of job-related homicide, rates of work-related homicide for high-risk occupations, and a detailed breakdown of fatal occupational injuries and homicides by type of occupation.

U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Public Employment: 1992

(Series GE/92-1. Annual. Washington: US-GPO, 1994. 37 pages, 11 tables, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1957-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.38, 1.39.

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 and Prevention

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

(Washington: USGPO. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 3.125.)

The *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* is a weekly series prepared by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 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 Survey, which measures the prevalence of priority health-risk behaviors among youth as well as data from mortality data files gathered from death certificates filed throughout the United States.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1992

(Annual. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995. 301 pages, 101 tables, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1972-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.77-3.80.

This report presents data on the prevalence of drug, alcohol, and tobacco use among the Nation's population age 12 and older. The drugs included are marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, heroin, stimulants, tranquilizers, sedatives, analgesics, alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco. Trends from 1972 to 1992 in the use of these substances are presented. Prevalence

estimates for each of the above listed substances are provided for age groups, race, and sex as well as other characteristics. Also included are data on reported problems resulting from use, perceptions of harmfulness associated with substance abuse, and percent receiving treatment for substance abuse. An overview of the prevalence of drug and alcohol use in six large metropolitan areas is presented. The appendices provide definitions of terms associated with the survey, a detailed discussion of the survey and statistical methodology, and a copy of the survey questionnaire.

Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1993 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes

(Annual. Advance Report Number 8. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, December 1994. 98 pages, 49 tables, 17 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1978-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.81, 3.82.

This report presents preliminary information on drug abuse-related emergency room (ER) episodes. The data were compiled by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). These data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse ER episodes in 1993 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 also are presented for the 21 metropolitan areas. The survey methodology and estimation procedure are described in the appendices.

Overview of the FY94 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): Data from 1993 and 1980-93

(Annual. Advance Report Number 9. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, January 1995.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1980-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.43-6.48.

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, the Virgin Islands, and a number of Federal agencies. These data were collected through the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Oct. 1, 1993. The data include counts of the number and type of treatment units and the number of clients in drug and alcoholism treatment for each jurisdiction included in the

survey. Rates (per 100,000 population) of clients in treatment are displayed for each of the 50 States, and demographic characteristics of clients are included. Treatment unit capacity and utilization rates also are presented for each jurisdiction. The data are broken down into three categories of treatment (24-hour detoxification, 24-hour rehabilitation, and outpatient rehabilitation), as well as by provider funding source. The appendices provide a description of the survey, a glossary, a discussion of limitations of the data, and detailed tables.

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1994. 123 pages, 143 tables.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.70-3.76.

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 region of the country. The drugs included are: marijuana, cocaine, crack, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, psychotherapeutics, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, heroin, and anabolic steroids. Population estimates, based on the prevalence figures, are provided. Prevalence and population estimates for use of any illicit drug and needle use also are presented by age group, sex, race, and region. Finally, estimates of frequency of use during the past year for marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol users are presented.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Bureau of Justice Assistance Annual Report: Fiscal Year 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994, 95 pages, 3 tables, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993. SOURCEBOOK table 1.20.

This report discusses programs and initiatives administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) during fiscal 1993. Major programs funded by BJA through the Discretionary Grant Program are outlined, including programs focusing on violence reduction, community-oriented policing, youth and gangs, drug abuse prevention, law enforcement, prosecution and adjudication, and corrections. The BJA Formula Grant Program and its 21 purpose areas are discussed and a detailed table presenting the

allocations to States is included. A table listing the award recipients in each State for the Police Hiring Supplement Program also is presented.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Fact Sheet: Fiscal Year 1995

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 5 pages, 1 table.)

Presents data for fiscal 1995. SOURCEBOOK table 1.17.

This report describes the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. The program provides funds to States and units of local government to improve the functioning of criminal justice systems and enhance drug control efforts. The legislatively authorized program purposes are discussed, including the types of activities and projects to which jurisdictions may allocate the formula grant funds. Brief discussions of procedures for allocating the fiscal 1995 funds as well as the legislatively mandated evaluation activities also are included. Finally, a table presenting the dollar amount of formula grant funds allocated to each State and the percentage to be passed through to local jurisdictions is provided.

Report on Drug Control, Fiscal Year 1992

(Annual. NCJ-141639. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993. 50 pages, 3 tables, 5 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1992 and trend data for 1987-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.18, 1.19.

This report provides information on Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) drug control and criminal justice system improvement activities during fiscal year 1992. The BJA administers the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program consisting of a Discretionary and a Formula Grant Program. The report provides highlights of program activities during fiscal year 1992 followed by a general discussion of program priorities and their implementation. This is followed by chapters that describe both discretionary and formula grant activities in each of the major priority areas (i.e., demand reduction; community oriented policing; law enforcement effectiveness; money laundering and financial investigations; enhanced prosecution; expeditious adjudication; drug testing; corrections and intermediate sanctions; program evaluation and; information systems, statistics, and technology). The appendices provide information on Discretionary Grant Program awards, the allocation of formula grant funds

to States, and how States have allocated the funds among the 21 authorized purpose areas.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Capital Punishment 1993

(Annual, Bulletin NCJ-150042. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994. 15 pages, 17 tables, 2 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1930-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.91, 6.71-6.73, 6.80, 6.83.

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. The number of executions occurring in each State since 1930 is presented. Data on prisoners removed from death row by means other than execution also are included.

Census of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1992

(Bulletin, NCJ-142972. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1993, 10 pages, 9 tables.)

Presents data for 1986 and 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.31-1.35.

This report presents data from a census of the Nation's State and local law enforcement agencies. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies. The survey includes all police and sheriffs' departments that are publicly funded and employ at least one full-time or part-time sworn officer with general arrest powers. The information is presented for State police agencies, local police departments, sheriffs' departments, and special police agencies. Data are presented on number of sworn and nonsworn employees, including full-time and part-time employees. The number of full-time employees, full-time sworn officers, and the rate of sworn officers per 10,000 residents is presented for each State. The number of State and local law enforcement agencies in each State also is provided.

Challenging the Conditions of Prisons and Jails: A Report on Section 1983 Litigation

(Special, Discussion Paper NCJ-151652. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 48 pages, 10 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1966-91. SOURCEBOOK table 6.42.

This report examines Section 1983 lawsuits filed by prisoners from nine States (Alabama, California, Florida, Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas). These States account for nearly 50 percent of the Section 1983 litigation brought to the Federal courts. The report discusses the types of issues litigated, manner of disposition, case processing time, and other characteristics of Section 1983 lawsuits. A table presenting the number and rate of Section 1983 cases from each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia also is included.

Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992

(Annual, NCJ-148949. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 117 pages, 53 tables, 8 figures.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.11-5.14, 5.20-5.22, 5.25, 6.8, 6.54, 6.64.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of cases in the Federal criminal justice system during 1992. 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), U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Information is provided on prosecutorial decisionmaking by U.S. attorneys, type 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 incarcerated offenders is presented. A description of the methodology and a glossary of terms are included.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1993

(Annual, NCJ-156241. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1930-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.1-6.4, 6.17, 6.19-6.25, 6.53, 6.57-6.59, 6.74-6.79, 6.81, 6.82, Fig. 6.1-Fig. 6.4.

This report presents data on persons under supervision of all major components of the correctional system including probation, jail, prison, parole, and persons under sentence

of death. The data include number of persons under jurisdiction of each component of the correctional system, number of admissions and releases, characteristics of persons under supervision, number of escapes from prison, deaths occurring in prison, and facility overcrowding. Data on probation and parole violations also are presented. Information on jails is from the 1993 National Jail Census and includes number of jail facilities and jail inmates. Information on the number and characteristics of offenders sentenced to death and executions carried out for 1993 and prior years is provided. All data, except for the local jail data, are presented by State. Copies of the questionnaires used to collect the data and detailed jurisdictional notes also are included.

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993

(Annual, NCJ-151657. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.1-3.16, 3.21-3.25, 3.27-3.34.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the U.S. during 1993 and is the 21st in a series of annual reports prepared by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program. The 1993 NCVS collected data from a nationally representative sample of approximately 93,000 persons in over 48,000 households. NCVS gathers information on personal victimization, including the offenses of robbery, rape and sexual assault, and purse snatching and pocket picking; and property victimization, including burglary, theft, and motor vehicle theft. Both completed and attempted crimes are included in the survey. These offenses are examined from the perspective of their frequency, characteristics of the victims and offenders, circumstances surrounding the incident such as time and place of occurrence, and patterns of reporting the crimes to the police. The appendices present detailed information on survey methodology, sampling procedures, and reliability of the estimates. The NCVS methodology was redesigned beginning in 1992 and a detailed discussion of this revision is included. A glossary of terms and crime categories also is included.

Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992

(Annual, NCJ-144526. Washington: US-GPO, 1993. 30 pages, 18 tables.)

Presents trend data for 1982, and 1986-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.15-5.19, 5.23, 5.24, 5.26.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of cases in the Federal

criminal justice system for the years 1982 and 1986-91. Some tables also contain preliminary data for 1992. 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.

Federal Drug Case Processing, 1985-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992

(Annual. NCJ-144392. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 19 pages, 30 tables.)

Presents trend data for 1985-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.38-5.40.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of drug cases in the Federal criminal justice system for the years 1985-91. Some tables also contain preliminary data for 1992. The data are derived from the Federal Justice Statistics database and describe initial prosecution decisions by U.S. attorneys, drug suspects referred to and convicted under the jurisdiction of U.S. magistrates, and the number of drug cases terminated and drug defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts. In addition, the number and percent of drug offenders sentenced to prison by U.S. District Courts, and their average sentence length is provided.

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-151167. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995. 16 pages, 12 tables.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1986-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.46, 5.48-5.50, 5.53, 5.56, 5.57.

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 also are included, as are data on method of felony convictions. Mean and median number of days between arrest and sentencing are presented as is information

on the use of additional penalties (e.g., restitution, treatment, etc.) by State courts.

Felony Sentences in the United States, 1990

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-149077. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1994. 10 pages, 12 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.47, 5.51, 5.52, 5.54, 5.55.

This report presents data on felony convictions and sentences in both the State and Federal courts. Data for State courts are gathered through the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Judicial Reporting Program and data for the Federal courts are from BJS' Federal Justice Statistics Program. Tables providing comparisons of State and Federal felony convictions and sentences are included. Data are presented on the number of convictions by type of offense in State and Federal courts, as well as the type and length of sentences imposed. Sentences to incarceration and probation imposed by State and Federal courts are compared and estimates of time to be served in both State and Federal prisons are presented.

Federal Law Enforcement Officers, 1993

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-151166. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1994. 8 pages, 3 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.48, 1.49.

This bulletin presents data provided by Federal agencies in response to a survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The report presents information on all full-time Federal law enforcement personnel (including supervisory) with Federal arrest authority who were authorized to carry firearms in the performance of their duties. Data are presented on the number of Federal officers employed by each agency, the job function of Federal officers, the major States of employment, and the rate of Federal officers per 10,000 residents for each State. A description of the key responsibilities of the Federal agencies included in the survey also is presented.

HIV in Prisons and Jails, 1993

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-152765. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1995. 11 pages, 10 tables.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1991-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.16, 6.65-6.67.

This report presents information on HIV infection and AIDS cases in State and Federal prisons and local jails. The data include the number of prisoners known to be HIV positive, type of HIV infection, and confirmed AIDS cases for each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the Nation's local jails. HIV testing policies are listed for all State and Federal jurisdictions, and the 50 largest jail jurisdictions. Number and rate of AIDS-related deaths also are presented for the States and local jails. A methodology section discusses the sources of data for the information provided.

Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-151651. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995. 16 pages, 24 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1993 and 1994 and trend data for 1983-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.73-1.76, 6.11-6.15.

This bulletin presents data from the 1993 National Jail Census and the 1994 Annual Survey of Jails. Information presented includes aggregate data for number of jails and average daily population, number and rate of jail inmates, and demographic characteristics and conviction status of jail inmates. The number of jails, number of inmates, and rated capacity also is presented for each State. Detailed information for the 25 largest jail jurisdictions is included. Data for number of jail staff and corrections officers, and annual operating costs are provided. Information on number and causes of inmate deaths also is presented.

Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts: 1992

(Annual. NCJ-148821. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1992 and trend data for 1980-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.1-1.10, 1.21-1.30.

This report presents detailed criminal justice expenditure and employment data for 1992 and national trend data for 1980 to 1992. The data were compiled from existing data sources and from surveys of government finances and employment conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The report includes a discussion of the methodology employed in the study and details differences in the sources of justice expenditure and employment data from 1971-92. Data are presented for Federal, State, and local governments on three categories of criminal justice activities: police protection; judicial, including legal services, prosecution, and

public defense; and corrections. Public expenditure data are for fiscal years and employment data for the months of October in those years. The appendix contains definitions of concepts, categories, and terms used in the report.

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992

(Annual. NCJ-145862. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 92 pages, 74 tables, 13 figures.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.30-6.35, 6.60-6.62.

This report presents data from the National Corrections Reporting Program. It is the eighth in an annual series and describes the characteristics of persons admitted to and released from State and Federal prison and parole systems during 1992. The report is divided into five sections. The first two sections provide information on admissions 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. The final section focuses on trends in State inmate population. A description of the methodology is included.

Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-148818. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994. 16 pages, 19 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.58-5.64.

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 third 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 of defendants 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.

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 5.88.

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, Executive Office for United States Attorneys

United States Attorneys' Offices Statistical Report: Fiscal Year 1994

(Annual. Washington: Executive Office for United States Attorneys, 1995. 72 pages, 20 tables, 25 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1994 and trend data for fiscal 1985-94. SOURCEBOOK table 5.5.

This annual publication is comprised of graphs, 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 presents information on the U.S. attorneys' asset forfeiture litigation. Section IV presents data on civil litigation by U.S. attorneys, including civil caseloads and types of civil litigation.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Age-Specific Arrest Rates and Race-Specific Arrest Rates for Selected Offenses, 1965-1992

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1993. 208 pages, 96 tables.)

Presents trend data for 1965-92. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.5, 4.18, 4.21, 4.33.

This report presents arrest data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program for the period 1965 to 1992. Arrest rates are tabulated for the total Crime Index; violent crime; property crime; each Crime Index offense; and selected Part II offenses: forgery and counterfeiting, embezzlement, stolen property, weapons violations, sex offenses, drug abuse violations, and gambling. The data are presented by race and sex for both juveniles and adults.

"Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. Mimeographed. 17 pages, 30 tables.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.139, 3.140.

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.

1993 Bomb Summary

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 39 pages, 14 tables, 15 figures.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1983-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.155, 3.156.

This summary provides tables, graphs, narrative descriptions, and comments on bombing incidents reported to the FBI Bomb Data Center (BDC). 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. This report also includes a revised version of an official Incident Report Form, which can be duplicated and used to report bombing incidents to the BDC.

Crime in the United States, 1993

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1994. 393 pages, 133 tables (estimated), 30 figures, 7 appendices.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1965-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.42-1.44, 3.94-3.97, 3.102, 3.103, 3.108-3.115, 3.123, 3.128-3.134, 3.160, 3.161, 4.1-4.4, 4.6-4.17, 4.19, 4.22-4.31, 4.34.

This report begins with a summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program including a discussion of the redesign of the UCR and recent data collection developments. The next section presents data on Crime Index offenses reported to the police. Each of the eight index offenses (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) is discussed in terms of number of offenses known to the police, 20-year trends, and characteristics of offenses. Detailed tabulations present each of the index offenses by State, metropolitan statistical areas, cities and towns over 10,000 population, and suburban and rural counties. Index offenses occurring on college and university campuses also are included. Section three presents tables on Crime Index offenses cleared by arrest. Data on offenses known to the police and percent cleared by arrest, and percent cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age are displayed. The fourth section presents information on persons arrested, including the number and rate of persons arrested for Part I and Part II offenses. Arrest data are displayed by sex, age, and race for total number of arrests, arrests in cities, arrests in suburban areas and counties, and arrests in rural counties. Total arrests and arrest of persons under age 18 for both Part I and Part II offenses are shown for each State. Aggregate data for police disposition of juveniles taken into custody also are included. A section presenting detailed information on homicide patterns is included. Section six is devoted to information on law enforcement personnel. The number of law enforcement employees and officers broken down by sex is shown for each State. Also included are tables showing the number of law enforcement employees and officers for U.S. cities, colleges and universities, and suburban and rural counties. The appendices include a discussion of the methodology, definitions of UCR offenses and reporting areas, a comparison of the UCR and the National Crime Victimization Survey, and a directory of State UCR programs.

Hate Crime Statistics 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 80 pages, 19 tables.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.104, 3.105.

These data were collected by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The report presents information on bias-motivated (hate) crimes known to the police. Data are presented on the number of incidents, offenses, victims, and offenders involved in hate crimes. The data include the type of bias motivation, offense type, and location of

incidents. Detailed tables present the number of bias-related offenses in each State, each county, and for each police agency in the 46 participating States. Bias-related offenses occurring at universities and colleges also are included.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1993

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1995. 85 pages, 41 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1984-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.141-3.152.

This report contains comments, tables, graphs, 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 also are 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 also is 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 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 1993. 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.

Terrorism in the United States, 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 30 pages, 1 table, 7 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1989-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.162, 3.163.

This report contains data on terrorist incidents, suspected terrorist incidents, and terrorism preventions in the United States. Descriptions of incidents for 1993 are included. Data for number of incidents, suspected incidents, and incidents prevented are provided for 1989-93. Information on groups claiming responsibility, type of target, and type of incident also is presented for 1989-93. The report contains a discussion of numerous topical issues related to terrorism in the United States. Among the topics included are how the U.S. Government has responded to the threat of terrorism (i.e., preventative, proactive, and reactive); the emergence of international radical fundamentalism; increase in right-wing terrorism; the bombing of the World Trade Center; and others. The appendices provide definitions used in the report and a chronological summary of incidents for the period covered.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Federal Bureau of Prisons Annual Statistical Report Calendar Year 1994

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995.)

Presents data for 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.87-1.90, 6.36-6.39.

This report presents data on prisoners under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and staff employed by the Bureau on Dec. 31, 1994. 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 on age, race, ethnicity, sex, education, salary grade, and length of employment are provided for all staff and for correctional officers. The appendix contains a glossary of terms used in the report.

State of the Bureau 1993: A Day in the Life

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 68 pages, 6 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK table 1.86.

This report presents information on the 72 institutions operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). It provides a first-hand account of daily activities of the staff in a typical BOP institution. The report describes some of the Bureau's major accomplish-

ments in 1993, as well as the outstanding personnel winning BOP awards in 1993. Information on each BOP institution, such as location, telephone and fax number, security level, rated capacity, average population, and number of staff is included. The report also provides statistical data on the Federal Bureau of Prisons agency, staff, and prisoners.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

Drug Use Forecasting 1993 Annual Report on Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees: Drugs and Crime in America's Cities

(Annual. NCJ-150709. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 19 pages, 24 tables, 24 figures.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend figures for 1990-93. SOURCEBOOK table 4.38.

This report presents data on drug use among male juvenile arrestees/detainees in 12 cities throughout the United States. The data are drawn from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Data are based on voluntary urinalysis testing and interviews from samples of male juvenile arrestees/detainees. Information is presented on the use of any drugs; use of marijuana, cocaine, and opiates; and multiple drug use. In addition, the data are broken down by age and race. The distribution of arrest charges for arrestees/detainees for each city in the sample also is provided, along with information on drug use and school attendance.

Drug Use Forecasting 1993 Annual Report on Adult Arrestees: Drugs and Crime in America's Cities

(Annual. NCJ-147411. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 31 pages, 46 tables, 26 figures.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend figures for 1990-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.35-4.37.

This report presents data on drug use among arrestees in 23 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 interviews from samples of arrestees. Information is presented on the use of any drugs; use of marijuana, cocaine, and opiates; and multiple drug use. In addition, the data are broken down by gender, age, and race. The distribution of arrest charges for adult arres-

tees for each city in the sample also is provided.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Deputy Attorney General

Attacking Financial Institution Fraud, Year-End Report, Fiscal Year 1994

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 177 pages, 68 tables (estimated), 12 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1994 and trend data for fiscal 1989-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.136-3.138.

This report presents data on enforcement activities related to financial institution fraud. Major prosecutions, activities of bank fraud task forces, civil enforcement, tax prosecutions, and enforcement highlights are presented. A number of appendices present data from individual agencies including the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Resolution Trust Corporation, Comptroller of the Currency, Office of Thrift Supervision, National Credit Union Administration, Federal Reserve Board, United States Secret Service, and the Internal Revenue Service. The final two appendices present information on the processing of declarations pursuant to section 2571 of the Crime Control Act of 1990 and Federal financial institution fraud resources.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service

The FY 1993 Report to the U.S. Marshals

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994. 207 pages, 96 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1992 and 1993. SOURCEBOOK table 1.50.

This report presents, by district, non-sensitive data on the major missions of the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) and shows workload trends and productivity. USMS 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.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission

Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1993 to September 30, 1994

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995. 17 pages, 10 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1994 and trend data for fiscal 1991-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.93-1.95, 6.63.

This report presents information on the activities of the U.S. Parole Commission for fiscal year 1994. 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 13,000 Federal parolees. A brief discussion of recent litigation involving the U.S. Parole Commission and an overview of special programs are included. 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.

U.S. Department of State

Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1994

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of State, 1995. 68 pages, 14 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1994 and trend data for 1975-94. SOURCEBOOK table 3.164.

This report provides tables, graphs, narrative descriptions, and comments on incidents of international terrorism. Data are presented on types of incidents, victims, terrorist groups, regional patterns, counterterrorist activities, and State-supported terrorism. Appendix A presents a chronology of significant terrorist incidents in 1994. 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 1994.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

Annual Report to Congress on Civil Aviation Security, January 1, 1993-December 31, 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994. 29 pages, 1 table, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1987-93. SOURCEBOOK table 3.165.

This report contains data on threats against civil aviation, both foreign and domestic, including hijackings, airport bombings, bomb threats, and security incidents. Also presented are data on passenger screening activities and summaries of other ongoing preventive measures. This report covers the period Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1993, and provides detailed descriptions of criminal acts against civil aviation committed during that period.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration

1993 Highway Statistics

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994. 283 pages, 184 tables (estimated), 19 figures.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK table 3.135.

This report presents information on highway transportation in three general areas: highway use, including the ownership and operation of motor vehicles; highway finance, including the receipts and expenditures for highways by public agencies; and highway plant, including the extent, characteristics, and performance of public highways, roads, and streets in the Nation. Detailed statistical data are provided on motor fuel; motor vehicles; driver licensing; highway-user taxation; State highway finance; highway mileage; Federal aid for highways; highway finance data for municipalities, counties, townships, and other local units of government. Selected international highway data also are included.

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1995

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1995. 547 pages, 2 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1995. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.100-1.102.

This 13th 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.

Traffic Safety Facts 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1994. 190 pages, 117 tables, 28 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1966-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.91-3.93.

This report is based on information from two of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's data systems: the Fatal Accident Reporting System and the National Accident Sampling System/General Estimates System. Trend information on number and types of motor vehicle crashes, fatalities, characteristics of persons killed, characteristics of incidents, and alcohol involvement is provided. Detailed information on the time, location, circumstances, and alcohol involvement for motor vehicle crashes occurring in 1993 is included. Statistics on drivers, passengers, and pedestrians involved in crashes in 1993 also are presented. Finally, fatal crash and fatality statistics are tabulated for the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard

Digest of Law Enforcement Statistics, Thru February 28, 1995

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Coast Guard. 38 pages, 22 tables.)

Presents data through Feb. 28, 1995 and trend data for 1973-95. SOURCEBOOK table 4.47.

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 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1994. 91 pages, 23 tables, 7 figures.)

Presents data for 1993 and trend data for 1989-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.153, 3.154, 3.157, 3.158.

This report provides tables, figures, and narrative descriptions of criminal bombings, other explosives incidents, and arson incidents that were reported to and investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. This 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 eight 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 and fifth sections analyze significant explosives and arson investigations, respectively, occurring in 1993. 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 Service: Annual Report FY 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1994. 41 pages, 8 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993 and trend data for fiscal 1989-93. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.45, 4.46.

This report describes the activities of the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal 1993. The report is divided into six sections that discuss inspection and control activities, commercial operations, enforcement, international affairs, internal affairs, and management systems. Finally, a series of tables presents financial and statistical information including merchandise entries, customs collections, carriers and persons

entering the country, arrests, and seizures of property and narcotics.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Enforcement

Enforcement Accomplishments Report, Fiscal Year 1993

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1994. 166 pages, 5 tables, 7 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents trend data for fiscal 1972-93. SOURCEBOOK table 5.87.

This report presents information on the enforcement activities of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The accomplishments discussed include highlights of specific 1993 enforcement activities and performance, 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 also are 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. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1994

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1994. 64 pages, 8 tables, 5 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1994 and trend figures for fiscal 1989-94. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.80, 5.81.

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 also are 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 1994

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1995. 359 pages, 822 tables (estimated), 13 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1994. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.30-5.36, 5.41.

This publication presents detailed information related to U.S. Sentencing Commission activity for fiscal year 1994. The Commission's primary function is to develop and monitor sentencing policies and practices that include guidelines prescribing the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted in Federal courts. The information is presented in five sections: Commission overview, guideline amendments, legal issues, guideline training and education, 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 guideline training and education available to Federal judges and probation officers who utilize the guidelines. The final section of the report presents data on monitoring and research studies. The appendices provide a description of datafiles and variables, selected sentencing statistics (by district), and supplementary tables.

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 1.36, 1.37.

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 percent-

ages 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 also is provided.

Wechsler, Henry; Andrea Davenport; George Dowdall; Barbara Moeykens; and Sonia Castillo

"Health and Behavioral Consequences of Binge Drinking in College: A National Survey of Students at 140 Campuses"

(*Journal of American Medical Association* Vol. 272, No. 21 (Dec. 7, 1994), pp. 1672-1677. 6 pages, 4 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1993. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.87-3.89.

This article reports the results of a National survey of college students on drinking practices and related behaviors. The survey focuses on binge drinking, i.e., drinking large quantities of alcohol at one sitting. Tables are presented on drinking behavior and drinking-related behavior of college students, such as problems associated with drinking, secondary effects, and alcohol-related drinking behavior.

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1400 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Criminal Division
Witness Immunity Unit
1001 G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Executive Office for United States Attorneys
Patrick Henry Building
601 D Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Office of Research
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20534

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20536

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Pardon Attorney
500 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Solicitor General
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Marshals Service
600 Army-Navy Drive
Arlington, VA 22202

U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Parole Commission
5550 Friendship Boulevard
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
2 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
Washington, DC 20212

U.S. Department of State
Public Affairs
Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism
Washington, DC 20520

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
Office of Civil Aviation Security
400 7th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20591

U.S. Department of Transportation
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20590

U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Coast Guard
Washington, DC 20593

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Explosives Incidents Branch
Washington, DC 20226

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
2500 Wilson Boulevard
Washington, DC 20223

U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Customs Service
1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20229

U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Secret Service
Office of Government Liaison and Public Affairs
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20233

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Enforcement
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20460

U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Washington, DC 20502

U.S. Postal Service
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
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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 Extracts: 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148821 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, forthcoming); 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 more recent year-to-year trends from the 1980-92 *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* reports.

The data presented here are from the extracts reports and are based on a special compilation of data and sources available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census' regular surveys of public finances and employment. These recurrent series of annual publications on governmental finances (series GF) and public employment (series GE) provide data on expenditure and employment, by function, of the Federal, State, and local governments (counties, cities, townships, school districts, and special districts). The data collection procedures for these two surveys are described below.

Annual finance survey: Federal Government financial data were obtained from

actual data presented in *The Budget of the United States Government* for each fiscal year displayed. Certain adjustments were made in Federal data to arrive at Census Bureau "expenditure" amounts. State finance statistics as well as those for large counties and cities were compiled by Census Bureau representatives from official reports and records, with the advice of State and local officers and employees. The figures were classified according to standard census categories for reporting large government finances, and were reviewed intensively. The remaining data were provided by local officials either through central State sources or in response to a mail survey using detailed questionnaires.

All State governments were surveyed. The sample of local governments is drawn from the 1987 Census of Governments and consists of certain local governments taken with certainty plus a sample below the certainty level. Units in the certainty group are: all county governments with a population greater than 50,000; and all municipal and township governments with populations greater than 25,000.

The remaining sampled units were selected with probability proportional to their financial activity. This criterion was applied first for each county area having 100,000 or more population and then for the balance of local governments in each State. The sample also included certain independent school districts and special districts, for which justice data are not collected.

The initial data collection phase used three methods to obtain data: mail canvass, field compilation, and central collection from State sources. Mail questionnaires went directly to 3,900 county, municipal, and township governments. Trained Census Bureau representatives compiled data for the 72 largest, most important county governments—generally those with a population of 500,000 or more—and the 49 largest municipal governments—those with a population of 300,000 or more. The balance of the county government data and municipal and township data was sought from cooperative Census Bureau-State arrangements.

The mail canvass involved the use of detailed Census Bureau schedules with related reporting instructions. Census Bureau examiners reviewed the mail reports intensively and used extensive correspondence to supplement and verify incomplete and questionable information. In significant cases where returns of acceptable data could not be obtained by mail canvass or from available published sources, Census Bureau agents visited county and municipal government offices to obtain the basic statistics or important missing information.

As with mail canvass questionnaires, centrally collected financial data sometimes needed supplementation for such items as debt, assets, or particular functional expenditures or revenue items. Census Bureau staff obtained these supplementary data from special tabulations in other State offices, printed reports, secondary sources, or from mail requests directly to the county municipal, or township governments.

Through these efforts only a minor percentage of the general purpose government sample—representing nearly all quite small governments—remained incomplete. For nonrespondent governmental units and agencies, prior year data were used as they were reported.

Annual employment survey: Federal Government civilian employment data were obtained from records maintained by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management. These records did not provide the information necessary to compute Federal full-time equivalent employment. Statistics for State and local governments were obtained by a mail survey.

State government data were based on a complete canvass of all State departments, agencies, and institutions. The local government sample includes all county governments with a 1986 population of 75,000 or more, and all municipalities (and townships in New England and the Middle Atlantic States) having 50,000 or more population. The sample also includes all county, municipal, and township governments which operate their own school system; criminal justice data are collected for these governments. However, the sample also includes independent school districts and special districts for whom criminal justice data are not collected. Additional local governments were added to the sample with certainty in order to satisfy the survey's statistical reliability requirements.

The remaining units were selected with probability proportional to size from a compilation of local governments within individual county areas having 150,000 or more population. The balance of each State was further grouped by type and size of government. The probability of selection for each noncertainty government was based on the ratio of that government's expenditures or indebtedness to the total expenditures or indebtedness of all noncertainty governments with each of the specified county areas or balance of State groups. After extensive nonresponse followup, usable replies were received from more than 80 percent of the panel canvassed for the 1992 Survey of Government Employment. Prior year data were used for government units and State

agencies that remained nonrespondent after completion of data collection.

Survey period

The Federal Government expenditure data are for the fiscal year, which ended on September 30 of the year indicated; for example, 1992 data are for the period Oct. 1, 1991 to Sept. 30, 1992.

The State expenditure data presented cover fiscal years ending June 30 for all States except four whose fiscal years ended as follows: New York, March 31; Texas, August 31; and Alabama and Michigan, September 30.

For local governments, the fiscal years reported are those that closed between July 1 and June 30. Most municipalities and counties end their first fiscal years on December 31 or June 30. The fiscal years reported for Washington, D.C. ended on September 30.

Some agencies operate on a different fiscal year basis from the rest of the parent government. In such instances, figures included are for the agency's fiscal year that ended within the parent government's regular fiscal year.

The employment data are for October of the year indicated.

Review procedures

All schedules—mail canvass, those compiled by Census Bureau-trained enumerators from official sources, field enumerated and centrally collected—were examined for evidence of completeness, internal consistency, and a reasonable relation to figures reported for earlier periods. In addition to the manual review, a computer edit checked for impossible or improbable entries and identified in detail the differences with prior data.

These procedures were designed to achieve, for the data reported here, a high standard of completeness and accuracy. Undoubtedly, however, some mistakes and inconsistencies of official reporting, or of Census Bureau handling of particular items, have escaped detection. Please inform the Bureau of Justice Statistics if the tables or data tapes reveal potential data problems.

Population data

The "resident population" data used here are for July 1 of each year from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports. They are consistent with the 1980 and 1990 decennial enumerations and they do not include adjustments for census coverage errors. They are the most current estimates available as of the summer of 1995 and will

differ from population data in previous publications in this series.

Data limitations

The surveys from which these data were extracted are not designed specifically to obtain data on specific justice functions. Data were compiled after the regular surveys had been completed and it was not possible to modify collection procedures to achieve a more precise compilation.

The survey sample for the local government police protection, judicial and legal services, and corrections estimates was not designed specifically to produce data on these activities. Thus, the sampling variability, or "standard error," for these three justice sectors is apt to be larger than for the major categories in the Census Bureau's regular surveys and for the same functions in the BJS's periodic surveys. The "standard error" is a measurement of variation among the estimates from all possible samples, of which this is one, having the same size and selected using the same sampling design. Estimates derived from the different samples would vary from each other (and also from a complete census using the same data collection procedures). The standard error, therefore, measures the precision with which an estimate from one of these samples approximates the average result of all the possible samples.

In reviewing the sample-based estimates, it is important to bear in mind that the sampling variability for smaller components, such as type of local government detail, is likely to be greater than the overall standard errors. Conversely, because State government figures are not subject to sampling variation, the State-local aggregates shown for individual States are more reliable (on a relative standard error basis) than the local government estimates they include. Since the national estimates of local government expenditure and employment are based on summations of individual State data, they are more reliable than the State-area data.

The data also are subject to possible inaccuracies in classification, response, and processing. Every effort was made to keep such errors to a minimum through care in examining, editing, and tabulating the data submitted by government officials. Followup procedures were used extensively to clarify inadequate and inconsistent survey returns. For the mail portion of these annual surveys, figures reported by government officials are generally accepted as being substantially correct. In some cases, varying interpretations of the instructions or deficiencies in governmental employment and fiscal records may make it difficult for officials to render complete and accurate reports for their

governments. These difficulties are dealt with by (1) careful definitions of terms and detailed instructions in difficult cases, (2) supplemental correspondence and telephone followup to officials, and (3) intensive examination of data collected, that is, verification of internal consistency and comparison with previous reports and other sources of data. Errors that may be introduced during processing (input preparation, etc.) are minimized through the use of intensive computer editing of the data at various stages of the processing system. Additional correction and reclassification procedures were used with data from each of the States and large counties in order to narrow methodological differences between the data and those obtained through the periodic BJS surveys.

Readers should be generally cautious in comparing governments, because differences in functional responsibilities from State to State and government to government also can affect the comparability of expenditure and employment data. For example, some State governments directly administer certain activities that elsewhere are undertaken by local governments, with or without fiscal aid, and the same variation in the division of responsibilities exists for counties and cities.

The figures presented differ in some cases from those previously published in the Census Bureau's annual finance and employment reports because of the more intensive review procedures used for this special compilation, the refinements of data involved, and certain definitional differences. They also differ from those previously published by BJS for 1985, 1988, and 1990 in the *Justice expenditure and employment in the U.S.* survey series. Data from the survey series should be used in trend analysis for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990. The 1992 data should be used with the 1980-91 data published in the BJS *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* series.

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 do not.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental. It includes "direct current expenditure" (salaries, wages, fees, and commissions and purchases of supplies, materials, and contractual services) and "capital outlays" (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 October 12 of the year indicated. 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. 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.

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. Sworn police employees are those having general arrest powers. Private

security police are outside the scope of the survey.

Judicial and legal services includes all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts; the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents; corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names; and 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.

Data for the separate functions of courts, prosecution and legal services, and public defense are not available from the source documents as they are from BJS's periodic surveys.

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.

Other corrections consists of noninstitutional correctional activities, including pardon, probation, and parole activities, correctional administration not directly connectable to institutions, and miscellaneous items that cannot be directly related to institutional care.

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 1995 Definitions of terms and survey response rates

This information was excerpted from International City/County Management Association, *The Municipal Year Book 1995* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1995), pp. xi-xiii, 84, 108, 118. 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 1994

	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	2,812	1,470	52.3%	7,217	4,339	60.1%	3,107	1,506	48.5%
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	8	5	62.5	8	6	75.0	27	12	44.4
500,000 to 1,000,000	17	6	35.3	17	11	64.7	63	41	65.1
250,000 to 499,999	39	23	59.0	39	24	61.5	99	56	56.6
100,000 to 249,999	131	87	66.4	131	94	71.8	255	155	60.8
50,000 to 99,999	338	196	58.0	338	242	71.6	381	221	58.0
25,000 to 49,999	680	368	54.1	680	475	69.9	619	284	45.9
10,000 to 24,999	1,599	785	49.1	1,599	1,039	65.0	921	413	44.8
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,805	1,056	58.5	449	193	43.0
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	2,000	1,075	53.8	178	81	45.5
Under 2,500	-	-	-	600	317	52.8	115	50	43.5
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	-	-	-	1,985	1,007	50.7	200	103	51.5
North Central	-	-	-	2,096	1,370	65.4	1,055	555	52.6
South	-	-	-	2,103	1,261	60.0	1,423	597	42.0
West	-	-	-	1,033	701	67.9	429	251	58.5
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	327	127	38.8	798	429	53.8	54	17	31.5
Mid-Atlantic	452	150	33.2	1,187	578	48.7	146	86	58.9
East North Central	558	283	50.7	1,363	868	63.7	437	260	52.6
West North Central	224	131	58.5	733	502	68.5	618	325	52.6
South Atlantic	314	219	69.7	887	598	67.4	589	328	55.7
East South Central	149	65	43.6	470	237	50.4	364	93	25.5
West South Central	265	146	55.1	746	426	57.1	470	176	37.4
Mountain	129	83	64.3	373	232	62.2	280	155	55.4
Pacific Coast	394	266	67.5	675	469	69.5	149	96	64.4
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	514	297	57.8	516	355	68.8	-	-	-
Suburban	1,702	855	50.2	3,860	2,341	60.6	-	-	-
Independent	594	318	53.5	2,826	1,643	58.1	-	-	-
Metro	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	404	55.7
Nonmetro	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,382	1,102	46.3
<u>Form of government</u>									
Mayor-council	-	-	-	3,557	1,854	52.1	-	-	-
Council-manager	-	-	-	3,012	2,159	71.7	-	-	-
Commission	-	-	-	164	88	53.7	-	-	-
Town meeting	-	-	-	412	202	49.0	-	-	-
Representative town meeting	-	-	-	72	36	50.0	-	-	-

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, *Crimes in the United States, 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 1-3, 380-384. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City ^a	Less than 10,000
VIII	County ^b	-
	(Rural county)	
IX	County ^b	-
	(Suburban county)	

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--

This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 79 percent of the total U.S. population in 1993.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represented 12 percent of the national population in 1993. 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 an 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 8 percent of the 1993 national population.

Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Cities- outside metropolitan areas
Counties (including unincorporated areas)	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 1993, the population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census July 1, 1993 State estimates. For all jurisdictions within each State, the populations were adjusted based on the 1993 growth rate as supplied by Census. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1993.

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	65
II	139
III	374
IV	718
V	1,733
VI	7,889 ^a
VIII (Rural area)	3,615 ^b
IX (Suburban county)	1,974 ^b
Total	16,507

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.

^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Table 3 Total U.S. population, 1960-93^a

	Population
1960	179,323,175
1961	182,992,000
1962	185,771,000
1963	188,483,000
1964	191,141,000
1965	193,526,000
1966	195,576,000
1967	197,457,000
1968	199,399,000
1969	201,385,000
1970	203,235,298
1971	206,212,000
1972	208,230,000
1973	209,851,000
1974	211,392,000
1975	213,124,000
1976	214,659,000
1977	216,332,000
1978	218,059,000
1979	220,099,000
1980	225,349,264
1981	229,146,000
1982	231,534,000
1983	233,981,000
1984	236,158,000
1985	238,740,000
1986	241,077,000
1987	243,400,000
1988	245,807,000
1989	248,239,000
1990	248,709,873
1991	252,177,000
1992	255,082,000
1993	257,908,000

^aPopulation figures are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1 for each year except 1960, 1970, 1980, and 1990, which are the decennial census counts.

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, Part I, and Part II 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.)

Offenses in the UCR program are divided into two groupings, Part I and Part II. Information on the volume of Part I offenses known to law enforcement, those cleared by arrest or exceptional means, and the number of persons arrested is reported monthly. Only arrest data are reported for Part II offenses.

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. Attempts are included.

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. The following drug categories are specified: Opium or cocaine and their derivatives (morphine, heroin, codeine); marijuana; synthetic narcotics--manufactured narcotics that can cause true addiction (demerol, methadone); and dangerous non-narcotic drugs (barbiturates, benzedrine).

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Non-support, 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

National Jail Census and Annual Survey of Jails Methodology and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jails and Jail Inmates 1993-94*, Bulletin NCJ-151651 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1995), pp. 14-16; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Nonsubstantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

National Jail Census

The National Jail Census is taken every 5 years and is conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data are presented for censuses conducted in 1983, 1988, and 1993. For 1983, questionnaires were mailed to all (3,358) locally administered jails in the Nation. For 1988, questionnaires were mailed to 3,448 locally administered jails. Forty-four jails were added to the initial mailing and 176 were deleted, yielding a final count of 3,316 facilities for 1988. Through the use of various followup procedures, a response rate of 99 percent was achieved for 1983, and 100 percent for 1988.

The most recent census, conducted in 1993, included all locally administered confinement facilities (3,287) that hold inmates beyond arraignment and are staffed by municipal or county employees. The census also included 17 jails that were privately operated under contract for local governments and 7 facilities maintained by the Federal Bureau of Prisons and functioning as jails.

Excluded from the census were temporary holding facilities, such as drunk tanks and police lockups, that do not hold persons after being formally charged in court (usually within 72 hours of arrest). Also excluded were State-operated facilities in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont, which have combined jail-prison systems. Five locally operated jails in Alaska were included.

The mailing list used for the census was derived from the National Justice Agency List maintained by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for BJS. The census forms were mailed to 3,506 facilities on June 22, 1993. Twenty-

eight jails were added to the initial mailing and 230 were deleted, resulting in a total of 3,304 facilities.

After extensive followup, including additional mail requests and repeated telephone contacts, all jails (except those in one jurisdiction) provided data for four critical data items--number of inmates, average daily population, rated capacity, and sex of inmates housed. Data on these four items for the nonresponding jails were imputed based on data reported in the 1994 Annual Survey of Jails.

Completed forms with data for all or most items were received for 2,981 jails, resulting in a 90 percent response rate. These reporting jails housed 93 percent of all local jail inmates on June 30, 1993. Because there was nonresponse and incomplete data on all census items except the four critical items, national totals had to be estimated. Readers interested in the estimation procedures employed should consult the original source.

Annual Survey of Jails

In each of the 4 years between the full censuses, a survey of jails is conducted to estimate baseline characteristics of the Nation's jails and inmates housed in the jails. Data from the Annual Survey of Jails is presented for 1984-87, 1989-92, and 1994. The reference date for each of these surveys was June 30, except 1990 and 1991 when the reference dates were June 29 and June 28, respectively. All surveys prior to the 1994 survey were 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 in 893 jurisdictions were included; in 1985, 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions were included; 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; in 1991, 1,124 jails in 799 jurisdictions were included; and in 1992, 1,113 jails in 795 jurisdictions were included.

A new sample of jail jurisdictions was selected for the 1994 survey using information from the 1993 census. A jurisdiction is a county (parish in Louisiana) or municipal government that administers one or more local jails. The sample included all jails in 796 selected jail jurisdictions and 23 multijurisdiction jails. A multijurisdiction jail is one in which two or more jurisdictions have a formal agreement to operate the facility.

In drawing the sample for 1994, jail jurisdictions were first stratified into two groups: single jurisdiction jails and multijurisdiction jails.

All of the multijurisdiction jails were included in the survey. The remaining jurisdictions were then further stratified into two groups: jurisdictions with jails authorized to hold juveniles and jurisdictions with jails holding only adults. Jurisdictions were then selected based on the average daily population in the 1993 census. All jails in 203 jurisdictions were automatically included if the jurisdiction held juveniles and had an average daily population of 250 or more inmates in 1993 or if they held only adults and had an average population of 500 or more. The other jurisdictions (593) were then selected based on stratified probability sampling.

Data were obtained by mailed questionnaires. After followup phone calls to nonrespondents, the response rate for the survey was 100 percent.

National estimates for the inmate population on June 30, 1994, were produced by sex, race/Hispanic origin, and age group, and for the average daily population during the year ending June 30, 1994. National estimates were also produced for rated capacity.

Sampling error

Survey estimates have an associated sampling error because jurisdictions with smaller average daily populations were sampled for the survey. Estimates based on the sample survey may differ somewhat from the results of conducting a complete census. Different samples could yield somewhat different results. Standard error is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples, stating the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average of all possible samples. The estimated relative sampling error for the total inmate population of 490,442 on June 30, 1994, was 0.50 percent. The data were tested to determine whether differences between 1993 census counts and 1994 survey estimates were statistically significant. All differences meet or exceed the 95 percent confidence level.

Measures of population

Two measures of inmate population are used: the average daily population for the year ending June 30 and the inmate count on June 30 of each year. The average daily population balances out any extraordinary events that may render atypical the inmate count on June 30. The June 30 count provides data on characteristics of inmates, such as race, Hispanic origin, and age, that may not be available on an annual basis.

Juveniles

State statutes and judicial practices allow juveniles to be incarcerated in adult jails under

a variety of circumstances. Because of the differing statutes and practices, however, accurate and comparable data on juveniles are difficult to collect. The 1994 Annual Survey of Jails provides new and more accurate estimates of the juvenile population. For the first time, the survey provides estimates of the total number of jail inmates under age 18, the number held as adults, and the number held as juveniles. New sampling procedures also were introduced in 1994 to minimize the standard errors of these estimates. By stratifying jurisdictions based on the authority to house juveniles, the precision of the juvenile counts were improved.

Appendix 5

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), Spring 1995. Washington, DC: U.S. Parole Commission; 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 violator 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

Curfew parole record reviews--The Special Curfew Parole Program involves parole supervision with a special curfew parole condition to provide a substitute for Community Treatment Center residence for the 60-day period preceding the otherwise scheduled parole, mandatory release, or two-thirds date. This program is designed for prisoners who would otherwise qualify for Community Treatment Center residence during this period but who have acceptable release plans and do not require the support services provided by the Community Treatment Center. Prisoners may be released to this program after completion of a period in a Community Treatment Center, or may be released directly from prison to this program (e.g., where Community Treatment Center residence is not available).

Dispositional review/revocation--When a parolee is serving a new sentence in a Federal, State, or local institution, a parole violation warrant may be placed against him as a detainer. If the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a Federal institution, a revocation hearing shall be scheduled within 120 days of notification of placement of the detainer, or as soon thereafter as practicable, provided the prisoner is eligible for and has applied for an initial hearing on the new sentence, or is serving a new sentence of 1 year or less. If the prisoner is serving a new sentence in a State or local institution, the violation warrant shall be reviewed by the Regional Commissioner not later than 180 days following notification to the Commission of such placement. The parolee shall receive notice of the pending review, and shall be permitted to submit a written application containing information relative to the disposition of the warrant. The parolee shall also be notified of the right to request counsel to assist him/her in completing this written application.

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/her release, or who is retaken following a conviction of a new crime, shall be given a revocation hearing upon his/her 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--Prior to fiscal year 1992, the five regions of the United States were defined in the following manner:

Northeast--Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia;

Southeast--Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin;

South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

As of fiscal year 1992, the commission modified regional operations by combining the Northeast and Southeast regions into the Eastern region and closing the Western

region. The South Central and North Central regional offices took over the area previously serviced by the Western region. The new regional categories are:

Eastern--Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands;

South Central--Arizona, Arkansas, California, Hawaii, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Tennessee, Texas, Guam, American Samoa;

North Central--Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, 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 6

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, 1972-1994: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1994), pp. 1-3, 783, 784, 983-985. Information on the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll was excerpted from 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; "The 24th Annual Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1992), p. 52; "The 25th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (October 1993), p. 152; and "The 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56. Information on the Market Segment Research Ethnic Market Poll was provided by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. Information on the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press' TV Violence Survey was excerpted from Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press, "TV Violence: More Objectionable in Entertainment Than in Newscasts," Washington, DC: Mar. 24, 1993. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 29, 30. Information on the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was excerpted from Laura Kann et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance--

United States, 1993," CDC Surveillance Summaries, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* Vol. 44, No. SS-1 (Washington, DC: USGPO, Mar. 24, 1995), p. 3.

The sampling procedures of seven public opinion surveys or 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, Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc., Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press, and the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

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.

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.

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. Gallup Poll Surveys include approximately 1,000 respondents.

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. Within the household, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age male, 13 to 17 years of age. If no young man is present, an interview is sought with the oldest teen-age female in the household. This method of selection within the household has been developed

empirically to produce an age distribution by male and female teen-agers separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population.

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from those that 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-ages near	Sample size					
	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 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 1993 sample was comprised of 1,306 adults; interviewing took place May 21-June 9, 1993. The 1994 sample was comprised of 1,326

adults; interviewing took place May 10-June 8, 1994. The data collection design for 1991 and 1992 surveys employed personal, in-home interviewing of the civilian population (excluding persons in institutions such as prisons and hospitals). For the 1993 and 1994 surveys the Gallup Organization used its standard national telephone sample, i.e., an unclustered, directory-assisted, random-digit telephone sample, based on a proportionate stratified sampling design. "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 26th Annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1994), p. 56.

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 that 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.

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.

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

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys (GSS) 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, 1982 to 1991, 1993 and 1994. There are a total of 32,380 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 and an oversample of 354 blacks in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 and an oversample of 353 blacks in 1987; 1,481 in 1988; 1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; 1,517 in 1991; 1,606 in 1993; and 2,992 in 1994). 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. Again in 1993, a split sample transaction design was employed on the 1993 survey to measure the effect of switching from the 1980 sample frame to the 1990 sample frame. Half the sample was drawn from each 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, all those conducted from 1984-94. 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 1982-94 surveys.

The sample is a multi-stage area probability sample to the block or segment level. 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 (BGs) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the GSS then switched to a full probability sample beginning with the 1977 survey.

Rotation

Since its inception the GSS employed a *rotation design* under which most of its items

appeared on two out of every three surveys. While this design proved to be useful for both monitoring change and augmenting the content of the GSS, it had the disadvantage of irregularly spacing the data and allowing gaps in the time series. This situation was particularly acute during 1978-82 because of the lack of funding for surveys in 1979 and 1981. At that juncture 4-year gaps regularly appeared in the data and 6-year lapses existed for bivariate correlations between items from different rotations. Even with annual surveys 2-year gaps and 3-year intervals for bivariate correlations occur. To reduce this imbalance in the time series and reduce the length of intervals, in 1988 a switch took place from the rotation, across-time design previously used to a *split-ballot design*. Under this design rotations 1, 2, and 3 occur across random sub-samples within each survey rather than across surveys (and years). Each sub-sample (known as ballots) consists of 1/3 of the sample. Permanent items are not affected by this switch. They continue to appear on all cases for all surveys. Rotating items now appear on all surveys and are asked of two-thirds of respondents on each survey. Over a 3-year cycle the same number of respondents are asked the "rotating" items as before (3,000), but instead of coming in two segments of 1,500 each from two surveys, they appear in three segments of 1,000 each from three surveys.

The 1993 GSS was the last survey conducted under this design. In 1994 two major innovations were introduced to the GSS.

First, the traditional core was substantially reduced to allow for the creation of mini-modules (i.e. blocks of about 15 minutes devoted to some combination of small- to medium-sized supplements). The mini-modules space provides greater flexibility to incorporate innovations and to include important items proposed by the social science community.

Second, a new biennial, split-sample design was used. The sample consists of two parallel sub-samples of approximately 1,500 cases each. The two sub-samples both contain the identical core. The A sample also contains a standard, topical module, the mini-modules, and an International Social Survey Program (ISSP) module (on women, work, and the family). The B sample has a second topical module, mini-modules, and an ISSP module (on the environment). In effect, one can think of the A sample as representing a traditional GSS for 1994 and the B samples representing a traditional GSS for 1995. Rather than being fielded separately in two different years they are fielded together.

In 1996 and in subsequent even numbered years the same design described for 1994 will be repeated. In addition, in 1994 only,

there is a transitional design to calibrate any impact of deletions from the core.

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.

MARKET SEGMENT RESEARCH AND CONSULTING, INC.

These data were collected and analyzed by Market Segment Research and Consulting, Inc. (MSRC) as part of the 1994 Ethnic Market Report. A total of 5,000 interviews were conducted from February to April 1994. The data were obtained using a combination of telephone and face-to-face interviews. A total of 2,000 interviews were conducted among Hispanics, 1,000 among whites, 1,000 among African-Americans, and 1,000 among Asians. The Hispanic interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Chicago, San Antonio, Houston, San Francisco, El Paso, Dallas, and Phoenix/Tucson. The African-American interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston, and Miami. Asian interviews were conducted in Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. The whites interviewed comprised a National probability sample.

The samples were based on Areas of Dominant Influence (ADI) and were selected using the 1990 U.S. Census. Within each ADI, census tracts with high, medium, and low population densities for each segment were identified and a sample was selected from each in order to ensure a reflective cross-section of the population. For the Hispanic segment, 50 percent of the sample was selected by surname and the remaining 50 percent was random.

Intensive supervisor and interviewer training and field briefings were conducted. Every question and possible answer was reviewed twice. The interviewers conducted practice interviews with each other and then with actual respondents. These practice interviews

were not included in the sample. As a security measure, no single interviewer conducted more than 10 percent of the total interviews. Supervisors conducted a minimum of 20 percent validation of each interviewer's daily work.

The questionnaire was developed by MSRC and each respondent was interviewed for approximately 45 minutes, using a split-run method, resulting in approximately 1.5 hours worth of data collection in total. In order to assure the most representative sample of the population, limited screening criteria were used. To qualify for the study, respondents were screened to be 18 years of age or older, to be of the appropriate ethnic origin (self-described), and to pass standard security questions. Within each ethnic segment, 50 percent males and 50 percent females were interviewed. MSRC translated the questionnaire into Spanish, Japanese, Vietnamese, Korean, and Cantonese/Mandarin. For each language, MSRC translated the English questionnaire into the native language and back-translated it to English to ensure that the meaning of each question was conveyed accurately. The interviews were completed in the respondents' language of preference.

TIMES MIRROR CENTER FOR THE PEOPLE AND THE PRESS: TV VIOLENCE SURVEY

This survey was conducted by Princeton Survey Research Associates for Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. The survey results are based on telephone interviews among a nationwide sample of 1,516 adults, 18 years of age and older, during the period February 20-23, 1993. The sample was a random digit dialing sample of telephone numbers selected from telephone exchanges in the continental United States. Both listed and unlisted numbers (including not-yet-listed numbers) are represented. The telephone exchanges were selected with probabilities proportional to their size. The first eight digits of the sampled telephone numbers (area code, exchange, bank number) were selected to be proportionally stratified by county and by telephone exchange within county. That is, the number of telephone numbers randomly sampled from within a given county is proportional to that county's share of telephone households in the United States. Estimates of the number of telephone households within each county are derived from 1990 Census data. At least three attempts were made to complete an interview at every sampled telephone number. To compensate for potential biases in survey-derived estimates the sample data have been weighted in the analysis. The demographic weighting parameters were derived from an analysis of the most recently available U.S. Bureau of the Census'

Current Population Survey (March 1992). This analysis produced population parameters for the demographic characteristics of households with adults 18 years of age and older, which are then compared with the sample characteristics to construct sample weights. The analysis only included households in the United States that contain a telephone.

The data are representative of students in grades 9 through 12 in public and private schools in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

THE YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) is conducted by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and monitors priority health risk behaviors among youth and adults. The 1993 national school-based survey, a component of the YRBSS, employed a three-stage cluster sample design to produce a nationally representative sample of students in grades 9 through 12. The first-stage sampling frame contained 1,928 primary sampling units (PSUs), consisting of large counties or groups of smaller, adjacent counties. From the 1,928 PSUs, 50 were selected from 16 strata formed on the basis of the degree of urbanization and the relative percentage of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students in the PSU. The PSUs were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. At the second sampling stage, 199 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. To enable separate analysis of black and Hispanic students, schools with substantial numbers of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students were sampled at relatively higher rates than were all other schools. The third stage of sampling consisted of randomly selecting one or two intact classes of a required subject (e.g., English or social studies) from grades 9 through 12 at each chosen school. All students in the selected classes were eligible to participate in the study. The school response rate was 78 percent, and the student response rate was 90 percent, for an overall response rate of 70 percent. A total of 16,296 questionnaires were completed in 155 schools.

A weighting factor was applied to each student record to adjust for nonresponse and for the oversampling of black (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic students. Numbers of students in racial/ethnic groups other than white (non-Hispanic), black (non-Hispanic), and Hispanic were too small for meaningful analysis. The weights were scaled so that the weighted count of students was equal to the total sample size and so that the weighted proportions of students in each grade matched national population proportions.

Appendix 7

Monitoring the Future 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 1992* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1993), pp. 2-11, 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, 1975-1994*, Volumes I and II (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1995); 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 130 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 followup 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, also is missing from the followup segments.

Also since 1985, the results of followup 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 multi-stage 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 (SRC) 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 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. This is not an unimportant segment, since 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 representatives 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 20 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. 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 virtually 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 followup 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 surveys of lower grades

Beginning in 1991 the study was expanded to include nationally representative samples of eighth and tenth grade students. In general, the procedures used for the annual surveys of eighth and tenth grade students closely parallel those used for high school seniors, including the procedures for selecting schools and students, questionnaire administrations, and questionnaire formats. A major exception is that only two different questionnaire forms are used, rather than the six used with seniors. Identical forms are used for both eighth and tenth grades, and, for the most part, questionnaire content is drawn from the twelfth grade questionnaires. Thus, key demographic variables and measures of drug use and related attitudes and beliefs are generally identical for all three grades. Fewer questions about lifestyles and values are included in these forms than in the twelfth grade forms, in part because it is believed that many of these attitudes are more likely to be formed by twelfth grade, and therefore are best monitored there. For the national survey of eighth graders, approximately 160 schools are sampled, and approximately 18,000 to 19,000 students are surveyed. For the tenth graders, approximately 125 schools are sampled, and approximately 15,000 students are surveyed.

Research design for the followup surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school for seven followup data collections. From the approximately 15,000 to 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for followup. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the followup surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting 20 or more uses of marijuana 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 followup 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.

Followup 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. Beginning with the class of 1992, the followup checks have been raised to \$10.00 to compensate for the effects of inflation over the life of the study. 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 followup after high school, about 79 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinarily with time; however, the 1993 panel retention from the class of 1979—the oldest of the panels, now age 32 (14 years past their first data collection in high school)—is 66 percent.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the followup 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 2.8 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 comprises a small percentage 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 that has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors that 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 also is 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.

A somewhat separate issue in response tendency is a respondent's willingness to

answer particular questions. An exaggerated missing data rate for black males on the set of questions dealing with the respondent's own use of illicit drugs has been observed. Clearly a respondent's willingness to be candid on such questions depends on his or her trust of the research process and of the researchers themselves. The reader is advised to check for exceptional levels of missing data when making comparisons on any variable in which candor is likely to be reduced by lower system trust. One bit of additional evidence related to trust in the research process is that higher proportions of blacks than whites indicated that if they had used marijuana or heroin they would not have been willing to report it in the survey.

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 socioeconomic 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

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.

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.

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.

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question

Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates for high school seniors

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Number of public schools	109	116	112	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117	120	121	119
Number of private schools	19	21	22	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19	18	18	20
Total number of schools	128	137	134	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136	138	139	139
Actual number of participating students	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929
Number of weighted cases (total) ^a	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483	16,251	16,763	15,929
Student response rate (percent) ^b	81	83	84	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83	84	84	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 for high school seniors, by year

	Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987	
	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
Total sample	18,267	18,267	18,348	18,348	16,947	16,947	16,499	16,499	16,502	16,502	15,713	15,713	16,843	16,843
Sex														
Male	8,775	8,725	8,979	8,828	8,106	8,074	7,653	7,800	7,620	7,776	7,231	7,261	7,843	7,912
Female	8,752	8,865	8,610	8,788	8,160	8,227	8,144	8,029	8,287	8,164	7,843	7,855	8,373	8,340
Race														
White	13,625	13,985	13,753	13,887	12,697	12,806	12,223	12,337	12,162	12,291	11,311	11,713	12,290	12,478
Black	2,495	2,265	2,203	2,080	2,191	2,067	2,281	2,244	2,195	1,995	1,901	1,649	1,760	1,708
Region														
Northeast	4,269	4,290	4,719	4,741	4,130	4,056	3,658	3,386	3,615	3,878	3,433	3,720	3,875	3,611
North Central	5,069	5,484	5,223	5,383	4,245	4,784	4,018	4,611	4,612	4,516	4,392	4,440	4,664	4,489
South	5,513	5,600	5,191	5,551	5,522	5,434	5,726	5,568	5,263	5,028	4,910	4,855	5,035	5,431
West	3,416	2,893	3,215	2,672	3,050	2,673	3,097	2,932	3,012	3,079	2,978	2,698	3,269	3,313
College plans														
Complete 4 years	10,256	9,878	9,851	9,360	9,342	9,062	9,144	9,103	9,592	9,448	9,655	9,291	10,791	10,465
None or under 4 years	6,486	7,008	6,971	7,507	6,214	6,555	6,002	6,124	5,588	5,770	4,855	5,277	4,737	5,135
Illicit drug use														
None	5,954	6,148	6,157	6,328	6,001	6,082	6,124	6,199	6,401	6,412	6,491	6,535	7,035	7,188
Marijuana only	4,313	4,179	4,127	4,040	3,657	3,599	3,585	3,528	3,541	3,449	3,228	3,125	3,569	3,514
Few pills	2,297	2,306	2,449	2,439	2,308	2,315	2,198	2,196	2,228	2,264	2,147	2,223	2,138	2,142
More pills	4,972	4,925	4,896	4,839	4,333	4,306	3,946	3,936	3,737	3,802	3,261	3,264	3,501	3,410
Any heroin	183	189	212	210	210	206	206	206	196	193	160	161	189	203

Note: Data for 1989-94 are based on six questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N. Data for 1979-88 are based on five questionnaire forms; N's for one-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N.

asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Weighted number of cases (N)--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 un-weighted 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.

Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991		Class of 1992		Class of 1993		Class of 1994	
UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
16,795	16,795	17,142	17,142	15,676	15,676	15,483	15,483	16,251	16,251	16,251	16,251	15,345	15,389
8,039	7,861	8,387	8,156	7,799	7,862	7,625	7,617	7,428	7,582	7,428	7,582	6,844	6,918
8,170	8,342	8,223	8,471	7,280	7,241	7,233	7,277	8,114	8,053	8,114	8,053	7,979	7,957
12,011	12,051	12,235	12,250	11,191	11,410	10,222	10,754	10,721	11,029	10,721	11,029	10,343	10,656
2,156	2,063	2,074	2,038	1,567	1,614	1,951	1,757	2,527	2,244	2,527	2,244	1,702	1,671
3,706	3,348	3,728	3,305	3,225	3,358	3,321	2,862	3,462	2,887	3,462	2,887	2,918	2,695
4,892	4,435	4,352	4,589	4,125	4,284	4,184	4,089	4,711	4,529	4,711	4,529	3,903	4,031
4,712	5,753	5,599	6,255	4,946	5,262	4,773	5,330	5,105	5,787	5,105	5,787	4,979	5,636
3,485	3,260	3,463	2,992	3,380	2,773	3,205	3,202	2,973	3,048	2,973	3,048	3,545	3,027
11,118	10,774	11,357	11,108	10,461	10,245	10,524	10,402	11,445	11,339	11,445	11,339	11,285	11,064
4,464	4,822	4,560	4,889	4,075	4,332	3,879	4,089	3,513	3,813	3,513	3,813	3,116	3,424
7,411	7,606	8,195	8,253	7,916	8,006	8,443	8,464	9,393	9,441	9,393	9,441	8,260	8,395
3,688	3,605	3,458	3,374	2,975	2,901	2,724	2,657	2,578	2,523	2,578	2,523	2,992	2,854
2,131	2,133	2,071	2,057	1,857	1,872	1,714	1,742	1,698	1,757	1,698	1,757	1,705	1,736
3,001	2,896	2,832	2,889	2,390	2,380	2,085	2,128	1,975	1,974	1,975	1,974	2,201	2,221
186	186	224	222	185	194	141	141	184	199	184	199	173	171

National Crime Victimization Survey Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1993*, NCJ-151657 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) collects data from residents living throughout the United States, 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, were not included in the survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and older living in units selected for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the NCVS remains 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. The interviewer may then conduct subsequent visits, except for the fifth, by telephone.

To elicit more accurate reporting of incidents, NCVS uses the self-respondent method which calls for the direct interviewing of each person 12 years and older in the household. An exception is made to use proxy interviewing instead of direct interviewing for the following three cases: 12- and 13-year-old persons when a knowledgeable household member insists they not be interviewed directly, incapacitated persons, and individuals absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period. 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 non-household members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Approximately 30 percent of the interviews in the 1993 sample were conducted using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), a data collection mode which involves interviewing from centralized facilities and using a computerized instrument. In the CATI-eligible part of the sample, all interviews are done by telephone whenever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person. The telephone interviews are conducted by the CATI facilities (Hagerstown, Maryland and Tucson, Arizona).

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are derived from a stratified, multi-stage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSUs) composing the first stage of the sample were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSUs were included in the sample automatically and are considered to be self-representing (SR) since all of them were selected. The remaining PSUs, called non-self-representing (NSR) because only a subset of them was selected, were combined into strata by grouping PSUs with similar geographic and demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census.

The 1993 NCVS sample households were drawn from the 1980-based sample design. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSUs and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to population size. The NCVS sample design has been revised to take advantage of the availability of data from the 1990 census. However, the 1990-based sample will not start contributing to the NCVS estimates until 1995.

The two remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of housing units and group-quarter dwellings within each of the selected areas. (Self-weighting means that prior to imposing any weighting adjustments, each sample housing unit had the same probability of being selected.) 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 segments (clusters of approximately four housing units each) from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 Census, a sample was drawn 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 living in housing units built

after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey.

Approximately 58,710 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. In order to conduct field interviews, the sample is divided into six groups, or rotations, and each group of households is interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview is used to bound the interviews (bounding establishes a timeframe to avoid duplication of crimes on subsequent interviews), but is not used to compute the annual estimates. Each rotation group is further divided into six panels. A different panel of households, corresponding to one sixth of each rotation group, is interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, newly constructed housing units are selected as 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.

1992-93 Sample split

In 1992 and the first half of 1993, the sample was randomly divided into two halves, such that 50 percent of sample households were assigned a revised questionnaire and the other 50 percent, the old questionnaire.

Rigorous control was exercised over the composition of two half-samples to make them as comparable as possible in terms of crime characteristics. The 50-50 split with the 18-month overlap was designed to permit comparative analyses between the old and new methods, to provide a basis for measuring the impact of the new methods on the crime rates, and to lay the foundation for statistical adjustments to connect the historical and the new time series of crime rates.

As the NCVS new methods were still being phased-in in January through June 1993, persons in about 28,700 housing units, designated to be in one half-sample, continued under the old methods while those in the remaining half-sample were given the new methods. Beginning in July 1993, however, all 58,710 sample households were given the new methods. Complete interviews were obtained for about 48,270 households in 1993, about 95.6 percent of all eligible housing units. Within the interviewed households, approximately 93,420 persons or about 93.1 percent, provided responses; the other individuals for the most part either refused, or were unavailable or unable to answer and no proxy was available. The remaining 10,440 housing units were not interviewed because they were either ineligible--vacant, demolished, or otherwise ineligible--for the survey

(about 8,200 units), or the occupants could not be reached or refused to participate (about 2,240 units).

Only data collected under the new NCVS methods were used in the tables shown. It should be noted that, because of the exclusion of the cases using the old methods in the first half of 1993, standard errors for 1993 are larger than those in previous years, although smaller than for 1992. Still, larger observed differences between two numbers are needed in order to be declared significantly different.

Selection of cases for CATI

About 30 percent of the 48,270 households obtained in the 1993 sample were interviewed using the CATI technique. Currently, the NCVS sample PSUs fall into three groups of CATI usage: maximum-CATI PSUs, where all the segments in the PSU are CATI-eligible; half-CATI PSUs, where half of the segments in the PSU are randomly designated to be CATI-eligible; and no-CATI PSUs, where none of the segments are CATI-eligible. The level of CATI usage for each PSU was established with concern toward an optimal workload for the field interviewers. In the "half-CATI" PSUs, a random sample of about 50 percent of the segments in each PSU is taken and designated as CATI-eligible. The sample cases in CATI-eligible segments from the max-CATI and the half-CATI PSUs are interviewed from CATI facilities while the other sample cases are interviewed by the standard NCVS field procedures.

Estimation procedure

Annual estimates of the levels and rates of victimization are derived by accumulating six quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing, ranging from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household figures shown on victimization rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case October 1993.

Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. (Quarterly estimates are not published since there may not be sufficient observations to ensure their reliability.) For example, data collected between February and September are required to estimate the first quarter of any given calendar year. Each quarterly estimate is composed of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. Therefore, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month between the

crime and the interview), in a March interview (2 months), and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. This arrangement minimizes expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place victimizations in more recent months of a 6-month reference period rather than the month in which they actually occurred.

The estimation procedure begins with the application of a base weight to the data from each individual interviewed. The base weight is the reciprocal of the probability of each unit's selection for the sample, and provides a rough measure of the population represented by each person in the sample. Next, an adjustment is made to account for households and individuals in occupied units who were selected for the survey but unavailable for interview.

In addition to adjusting for unequal probabilities of selection and observation, the final weight also includes a ratio adjustment to known population totals based on the adjusted counts from the 1990 Decennial Census. Readers interested in a detailed discussion of the estimation and weighting procedures should consult the original source.

Series victimizations

A series victimization is defined as six or more similar but separate crimes which the victim is unable to recall individually or describe in detail to an interviewer. These series crimes have been excluded from the tables because victims were unable to provide details for each separate event.

Accuracy of estimates

The accuracy of an estimate is a measure of its total error, that is, the sum of all the errors affecting the estimate: sampling error as well as nonsampling error.

The sample used for the NCVS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been obtained by using the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from one another due to sampling variability, or sampling error.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples. Therefore, it is a measure of the precision (reliability) with which a particular estimate approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval. A confidence interval is a range of numbers which has a specified probability that the average of all possible samples, which is the true unknown value of

interest in an unbiased design, is contained within the interval. About 68 percent of the time, the survey estimate will differ from the true average by less than one standard error. Only 10 percent of the time will the difference be more than 1.6 standard errors, and just 1 time in 100 will it be greater than 2.5 standard errors. A 95 percent confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus twice the standard error. Thus there is a 95 percent chance that the result of a complete census would fall within the confidence interval. Most of the comparisons in this report were significant at the 95 percent confidence level (about 2.0 standard errors, meaning that the difference between the estimates is greater than twice the standard error of the difference). Comparisons that failed the 90 percent test were not considered statistically significant.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates are subject to nonsampling error. While substantial care is taken in the NCVS to reduce the sources of nonsampling error throughout all the survey operations, by means of a quality assurance program, quality controls, operational controls, and error-correcting procedures, an unquantified amount of nonsampling error remains.

Major sources of nonsampling error are related to the ability of the respondents to recall in detail the crimes that occurred during the 6 months prior to the interview. Research based on interviews of victims obtained from police files indicates that assault is recalled with the least accuracy of any crime measured by the NCVS. This may be related to the tendency of victims to not report crimes committed by offenders who are not strangers, especially if they are relatives. In addition, among certain groups, crimes that contain elements of assault could be a part of everyday life, and are therefore forgotten or not considered important enough to mention to a survey interviewer. These recall problems may result in an understatement of the actual rate of assault.

However, as part of the redesign of the survey, substantial improvements were made to measure crime more accurately and, therefore, reduce the nonsampling error. The NCVS now includes improved questions and cues that aid victims in recalling victimizations, more explicit questions are now asked about sexual victimizations, and new components have been added to measure victimizations by nonstrangers. As a result, victims are reporting more crime incidents.

Another source of nonsampling error is the inability of some respondents to recall the exact month a crime occurred, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This error source is partially offset by interviewing monthly and using the estimation

procedure described earlier. Telescoping is another problem in which incidents that occurred before the reference period are placed within the period. The effect of telescoping is minimized by using the bounding procedure previously described. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview and, if a similar incident is reported, it can be determined whether or not it is a new one by discussing it with the victim. Events that occurred after the reference period are set aside for inclusion with the data from the following interview.

Other sources of nonsampling error can result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, misclassification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, errors made in coding and processing the data. Quality control and editing procedures were used to minimize the number of errors made by the respondents and the interviewers.

Since field representatives conducting the interviews usually reside in the area in which they interview, the race and ethnicity of the field representatives generally matches that of the local population. Special efforts are made to further match field representatives and the people they interview in areas where English is not commonly spoken. About 90 percent of all NCVS field representatives are female.

Standard errors measure only those nonsampling errors arising from transient factors affecting individual responses completely at random (simple response variance); they do not reveal any systematic biases in the data. As calculated in the NCVS, the standard errors would partially measure nonsampling error arising from some of the above sources, such as transient memory errors, or accidental errors in recording or coding answers, for example.

Definitions of terms

The definitions used in the NCVS are undergoing revision in connection with the redesign; some of the definitions presented below may be subject to slight modification.

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.

With injury--An attack without a weapon when serious injury results, or an attack with a weapon involving any injury. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and

any injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization.

Threatened with a weapon--Threat or attempted attack by an offender armed with a gun, knife, or other object used as a weapon, not resulting in victim injury.

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.

Ethnicity--A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race.

Head of household--A classification that 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 household 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--Persons who describe themselves 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 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. 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.

Completed burglary--To successfully gain entry to a residence by a person who has no legal right to be present in the structure, by use of force or no force.

Forcible entry--A form of completed burglary in which force is used to gain entry to a residence. Some examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

Unlawful entry without force--A form of completed burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

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.

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 (MSA)--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, suburban, and rural. They are defined as follows:

Urban areas--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."

Suburban areas--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."

Rural areas--A county or group of counties not located inside a metropolitan statistical area. This category includes a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely populated rural areas to cities with populations less than 50,000.

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.

Completed motor vehicle theft--An unauthorized person successfully taking a vehicle.

Attempted motor vehicle theft--The unsuccessful attempt by an unauthorized person to take a vehicle.

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 crimes of theft 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, sexual assault, personal robbery, assault, purse snatching and pocket picking. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes both attempted and completed crimes; does not include purse snatching and pocket picking.

Completed violence--The successful completion of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault.

Attempted/threatened violence--The unsuccessful attempt of rape, sexual assault, personal robbery, or assault. Includes attempted attacks of sexual assaults by means of verbal threats.

Property crimes--Burglary, motor vehicle theft, or theft. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Purse snatching/pocket picking--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, not force or threat of force.

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--Forced sexual intercourse and includes both psychological coercion as well as physical force. Forced sexual intercourse means vaginal, anal, or oral penetration by the offender(s). This category also includes incidents involving penetration using a foreign object such as a bottle.

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.

Completed/property taken--To successfully take property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Completed with injury--To successfully take property from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Completed without injury--To successfully take property from a person by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted to take property--An unsuccessful attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, and with or without injury.

Attempted without injury--An unsuccessful attempt to take property from a person by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Attempted with injury--An unsuccessful attempt to take property from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury.

Sexual assault--A new category to the NCVS, separate from rape or attempted rape. Includes attacks or attempted attacks generally involving (unwanted) sexual contact between victim and offender. Attempted attacks may or may not involve force, such as grabbing or fondling, for example. At-

tempted attacks also may include verbal threats of sexual assault.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in no injury, minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling), or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

With minor injury--An attack with or without a weapon resulting in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, etc.) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Without injury--An attempted assault not resulting in injury and not involving 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 theft 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.

Theft--Completed or attempted theft of property or cash without personal contact. In order for this offense to occur within a household or residence, the thief must have a legal right to be in the residence (such as a maid, delivery person, or guest), as unlawful or forcible entry constitutes burglary.

Completed--To successfully take property or cash without personal contact. This category is subdivided to reflect the value of loss. The subcategories are less than \$50, \$50 to \$249, and \$250 or more.

Attempted--To unsuccessfully attempt to take property or cash without personal contact.

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 9

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 1-5; and *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1992* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1995), pp. 11-13, 15, A-18, A-20, A-21, A-24, A-27, B-6, B-7, D-6--D-8, E-3, E-4. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is an annual series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population age 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

For the 1992 and 1993 National Household Surveys, a national probability sample of dwelling units in the United States was selected from 118 and 117 primary sampling units, respectively. 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 and hospitals, and active military personnel.

Essentially the same methodology has been used in each of the 13 National Household Surveys. In each selected household, a roster recording the age, race/ethnicity, and sex of all household members age 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. Current smoking status was first used in the selection process in 1993 to oversample smokers 18 to 34 years old. Because a statistical correlation exists between smoking status and the use of illicit drugs, this oversampling increases the precision of many illicit drug use estimates. It also has

Table 1. 1992 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by age groups and demographic characteristics

	Age groups									
	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older		Total, all ages	
	Sample	Population ^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.

^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 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^dRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

the advantage of providing increased accuracy for estimates of characteristics of illicit drug users due to the larger size of the sample of illicit drug users. 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 an 82.5 percent completion rate for interviewing sample individuals.

For the 1993 National Household Survey, data were collected throughout the year, resulting in a total of 26,489 completed interviews with a 93.9 percent completion rate for screening sample households and a 79.2 percent completion rate for interviewing sample individuals.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the samples were 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 and 1993 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

Table 2. 1993 NHSDA sample size and U.S. population, by age groups and demographic characteristics

	Age groups									
	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older		Total, all ages	
	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a
Total	6,978	21,224	5,531	28,327	8,342	37,194	5,638	120,453	26,489	207,199
Sex										
Male	3,521	10,862	2,600	14,031	3,612	18,205	2,326	56,224	12,059	99,322
Female	3,457	10,362	2,931	14,297	4,730	18,989	3,312	64,229	14,430	107,877
Race, ethnicity										
White	2,958	14,605	2,558	19,664	4,049	26,942	2,913	96,482	12,478	157,693
Black	1,733	3,100	1,181	3,755	2,003	4,394	1,266	11,753	6,183	23,002
Hispanic	2,011	2,581	1,562	3,574	2,019	4,232	1,302	8,115	6,894	18,501
Other	276	939	230	1,334	271	1,627	157	4,104	934	8,002
Population density										
Large metro	5,204	9,083	4,157	13,384	6,485	18,258	4,151	53,151	19,997	93,876
Small metro	1,118	7,009	836	8,817	1,191	11,954	907	39,919	4,052	67,698
Nonmetro	656	5,133	538	6,126	666	6,983	580	27,383	2,440	45,624
Region										
Northeast	985	3,959	775	5,296	1,305	7,507	976	25,698	4,041	42,460
North Central	1,381	5,796	974	6,157	1,476	8,586	1,094	31,031	4,925	51,571
South	2,608	7,131	2,186	10,576	3,292	12,817	2,156	40,097	10,242	70,620
West	2,004	4,337	1,596	6,298	2,269	8,285	1,412	23,627	7,281	42,548
Adult education^b										
Less than high school	NA	NA	1,444	5,805	1,765	5,050	1,423	28,938	4,632	39,793
High school graduate	NA	NA	1,970	9,820	2,846	12,182	1,723	37,687	6,539	59,689
Some college	NA	NA	1,557	9,019	1,941	9,530	1,181	24,086	4,679	42,636
College graduate	NA	NA	560	3,683	1,790	10,432	1,311	29,742	3,661	43,857
Current employment^c										
Full-time	NA	NA	2,483	12,220	5,410	25,224	3,346	59,355	11,239	96,799
Part-time	NA	NA	1,063	6,552	766	3,958	489	10,707	2,318	21,217
Unemployed	NA	NA	684	2,701	825	2,713	366	5,036	1,875	10,450
Other ^d	NA	NA	1,301	6,854	1,341	5,300	1,437	45,354	4,079	57,508

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1993 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA). Population in the United States as of July 1, 1990 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The 1993 NHSDA population distribution is not completely comparable to that of previous years because of differences in post-stratification totals obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The change has little effect on estimated percentages reporting drug use, but significant effect on estimates of the number of drug users in some subpopulation groups.

^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 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^dRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

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. Determination of completeness of a case was then made. To be classified as minimally complete interviews, and therefore included in the data

base, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

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. Data still missing for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana) are statistically imputed using a technique known as "hot deck imputation." The first step in this procedure involves sorting the data file progressively using data on

recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine; age; sex; Hispanic origin; and race. The hot deck imputation procedure replaces a missing item on a particular record by the last encountered nonmissing response for that item (from a previous record) on the sorted database. The hot deck imputation procedure is appropriate for recency-of-use variables because the level of item nonresponse is low. Missing data for the frequency-of-use-in-the-past-12-months variables are statistically imputed using a logistic regression-based method of imputation.

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. These declines are especially surprising in the lifetime drug use estimates because only 1 calendar year had 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 any 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 blacks 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--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--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.

Appendix 10

Drug Abuse Warning Network Methodology, estimation procedure, and data limitations

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Preliminary Estimates from the Drug Abuse Warning Network: 1993 Preliminary Estimates of Drug-Related Emergency Department Episodes*, Advance Report Number 8 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, December 1994), pp. 5, 38-43. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data were collected by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration 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 1993. During 1993, 508 sample hospitals provided data to DAWN. With the application of sampling weights, these data lead to the estimate of 466,897 drug abuse episodes and 808,233 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's (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. Twenty-one Metropolitan Statistical Areas were designated for oversampling 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 1993 was 74 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.

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. An episode report is submitted for each drug abuse patient who visits a DAWN emergency room. 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.

A drug episode is defined as an emergency department visit that was directly related to the use of an illegal drug or the non-medical use of a legal drug for persons age 6 years and older. The number of emergency department episodes reported in DAWN is not synonymous with the number of individuals involved. One person may make repeated visits to an emergency department or to several emergency departments, thus producing a number of episodes. No patient identifiers are collected, therefore it is impossible to determine the number of individuals involved in the reported episodes.

A drug mention refers to a substance that was mentioned during a drug-related emergency department episode. In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four

substances may be reported for each drug-related episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a particular drug mention may or may not be the confirmed "cause" of the episode when multiple drugs have been mentioned. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reported drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors.

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. The weights are generated each quarter for each hospital in the sample and are the product of a four component model that considers (1) that base sampling weight calculated as the reciprocal of the sampling probability; (2) an adjustment for atypical reporting, applicable to certain hospitals that merge, split, or respond in an unusual way; (3) an adjustment for nonresponse based either on complete nonparticipation or failure to provide data on all the reporting days in a given time period; and (4) a benchmark factor, applied within metropolitan areas, that adjusts the total number of emergency department visits among participating sample hospitals to the total for the population of hospitals as determined from the sampling frame.

Preliminary versus final estimates

Final estimates are produced once a year when all hospitals participating in DAWN have submitted their data for that year and when additional ancillary data used in estimation become available. The differences between preliminary and final estimates are due to several factors.

(1) Final estimates include data from a small number of late-reporting hospitals. Data from some late reporting facilities are received for each time period. Therefore, later files will usually include more complete data (i.e., have a higher response rate).

(2) Additional hospitals are added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates for a given year (not the preliminary estimates for that same year). Most of these hospitals are "newly eligible" because they became DAWN eligible sometime after the original sample was selected. The final DAWN estimates are produced after the most current AHA Annual Survey of Hospitals file is received. This file was used initially to establish a sampling frame for DAWN. Subsequently, the most current AHA file is used once a year to maintain the representativeness of the sample. Between the

releases of the preliminary and final estimates, the use of the newer AHA survey can result in hospitals being added to the sample and incorporated into the final estimates.

(3) Data from the most current AHA file are used to produce the final weights.

While the final estimates differ from the preliminary estimates, in past years the basic conclusions have not changed.

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. Data are collected by trained reporters (nurses and other hospital personnel) who review medical charts for indications--noted by hospital staff who treated the patients--that drug use was the reason for the emergency department visit. Thus, the accuracy of these reports depends on the careful recording of this information by hospital staff. 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. When producing estimates from any sample survey, two types of errors are possible--sampling and nonsampling errors. The sampling error of an estimate is the error caused by the selection of a sample instead of a census of hospitals. Sampling error is reduced by selecting a large sample or by using efficient sample design and estimation strategies such as stratification, optimal allocation, and ratio estimation. Nonsampling errors occur from nonresponse, difficulties in the interpretation of the collection form, coding errors, computer processing errors, errors in the sampling frame, reporting errors and other errors. Many procedures are in place to minimize nonsampling errors such as data editing and periodic retraining of data collectors. Further, nonrespondents are identified for additional recruitment. Late reporters are assigned for priority data collection and respondents with changes in reporting are designated for followup.

It is also important to recognize that DAWN does not provide a complete picture of problems associated with drug use, but rather focuses on the impact that these problems have on hospital emergency departments in the United States. If a person is admitted to another part of the hospital for treatment, treated in a physician's office or at a drug treatment center, the episode would not be included in DAWN.

Appendix 11

Drug Use Forecasting 1993 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 1993 Annual Report on Adult Arrestees: Drugs and Crime in America's Cities*, NCJ-147411 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 2, 6-28; and U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *Drug Use Forecasting 1993 Annual Report on Juvenile Arrestees/Detainees: Drugs and Crime in America's Cities*, NCJ-150709 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 2, 5-16. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) data are collected in booking facilities throughout the United States. For approximately 2 weeks each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from new samples of booked arrestees. The DUF sample is based on arrestees brought into the booking facility and detained in the facilities less than 48 hours. Arrestees released before booking are not part of the DUF sample. At each site, approximately 225 males are sampled each quarter. In all except three sites, approximately 100 females also are sampled. At some sites, juvenile arrestees/detainees also are sampled. Generally, more than 90 percent of the arrestees approached agree to be interviewed. Approximately 80 percent of those interviewed provide urine specimens.

Arrestees are not selected for the survey on a random or probability basis. Rather, male arrestees are selected at the discretion of site personnel, who are guided by a target sample size and crime charge priority system. To obtain samples of male arrestees with a sufficient distribution of serious arrest charges, DUF interviewers, where possible, place a priority on felony arrestees and those arrested for offenses other than the sale or possession of drugs. Analyses have shown that those arrested for drug offenses are more likely than other arrestees to be using drugs; as a result, DUF statistics are likely minimum estimates of drug use among the population of those arrested for serious offenses. With the exception of Omaha, males charged with driving offenses generally are excluded from the sample due to

DUF's emphasis on more serious crimes. (In Omaha, all male arrestees brought to the booking facilities are included in the DUF sample to obtain a sample of sufficient size.) Because they are fewer in number, all adult female arrestees brought to the booking center during the data collection period are included in the DUF sample, regardless of charge.

In 10 sites, Atlanta, Chicago, Cleveland, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Omaha, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Washington, D.C., the catchment area is the entire city. In Dallas, Ft. Lauderdale, Indianapolis, Manhattan, Miami, New Orleans, Phoenix, Portland, San Antonio, and San Jose, the catchment area is the entire county or parish. The catchment area for Los Angeles includes part of the city and part of the county, and in Birmingham and San Diego the catchment area includes the city and part of the county.

Twelve of the DUF sites collect data from male juvenile arrestees/detainees. Ten of these sites also collect data on female arrestees/detainees; however given the small sample size across a majority of the DUF female juvenile facilities, these data are not presented. For juveniles in each of the sites, excluding Washington, DC and St. Louis, the catchment area encompasses the county. In Washington, DC and St. Louis, only juveniles arrested and detained in the city are included. In Los Angeles, the catchment area comprises parts of the city and county.

All urine specimens are sent to a central laboratory for analysis. The specimens are analyzed for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines. All positive results for amphetamines are confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate positives that may be caused by over-the-counter drugs. For most drugs, the urine test can detect use in the previous 2 to 3 days. Exceptions are marijuana and PCP, which sometimes can be detected several weeks after use.

Table. DUF sample sizes, 1993

City	Adults		Juvenile males
	Male	Female	
Atlanta, GA	853	399	(a)
Birmingham, AL	684	339	389
Chicago, IL	870	(b)	(a)
Cleveland, OH	780	320	329
Dallas, TX	1,019	427	(a)
Denver, CO	926	389	452
Detroit, MI	445	200	(a)
Ft. Lauderdale, FL	911	408	(a)
Houston, TX	936	423	(a)
Indianapolis, IN	931	342	406
Los Angeles, CA	1,206	581	426
Manhattan, NY	999	521	(a)
Miami, FL	661	(b)	(a)
New Orleans, LA	986	380	(a)
Omaha, NE	795	(b)	(a)
Philadelphia, PA	1,108	417	(a)
Phoenix, AZ	1,039	526	375
Portland, OR	953	395	353
St. Louis, MO	835	395	327
San Antonio, TX	924	468	323
San Diego, CA	829	394	412
San Jose, CA	994	435	369
Washington, DC	866	311	301

^aMale juveniles not tested.

^bFemales not tested.

Appendix 12

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, 1982-91, With Preliminary Data for 1992*, NCJ-144526 (Washington, DC: US-GPO, 1993), pp. 19-30; and *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992*, NCJ-148949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995), pp. 65, 66, 111-117. 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, the United States Sentencing Commission, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Records in the Federal Justice Statistics 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 two or more 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 tables 6.54 and 6.64 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 or did result in the most severe sentence, is used in the classification. Prisoners are classified according to the offense that bears the longest incarceration sentence. The offense description may change as a case goes through the criminal justice process. Tables indicate whether charged or adjudicated offenses are used.

Tables from the *Federal Criminal Case Processing* report 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.

In 1991, the Department of Justice provided U.S. attorneys with lists of cases shown in the data as having remained inactive for long periods of time, and directed that resolutions be reported to the Docket and Reporting system, if possible. As a result, many cases which had been shown as pending were reported to be declined for prosecution, or were shown as resolved by U.S. magistrates. Statistics for 1991 were substantially affected by these recordkeeping activities.

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 U.S.C. 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, table 5.25 includes Federal prisoners who received sentences of any length.

Time served in prison is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custody 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 designed 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 that 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.

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).

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 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; 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). 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, 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 includes 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.

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 term of incarceration actually imposed.

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, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act), curfew and restricted areas, exportation

of war materials, trading with an enemy, use of uniform, 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 offense with the greatest potential penalty is reported.

Other property offenses--offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in inter-State or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. The malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands is also included in this category of offenses.

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, 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 obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Obtaining a prescription of a controlled substance in schedule III or IV without a written or oral prescription. Distributing for reasons other than medical a controlled substance in schedule V. Illegally crossing the border if the individual is addicted to or using drugs or has been convicted of any violation of narcotics or 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 interstate 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 and non-negligent manslaughter, 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 13

National Judicial Reporting Program Survey sampling procedures and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Judicial Reporting Program, 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1993), pp. 2, 3; and *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-151167 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1995), pp. 11-13. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey sampling procedures

A sample of 300 counties was drawn for both the 1990 and 1992 National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP) surveys. 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

and 1992 NJRP surveys 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. One county did not participate in the 1992 survey and was subsequently replaced by another county in the same stratum. Case-level data were successfully obtained on convicted felons sentenced in 1990 and 1992 from all 300 sampled counties. Two of the 300 counties in the 1992 survey had no felony convictions during the survey period.

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 strata 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/non-negligent 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 for the 1990 survey numbered 106,237 cases. Of these, 71,004 cases were in the 75 largest counties. The sample for the 1992 survey numbered 105,657 cases. Of these, 72,943 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.

The 1990 and 1992 surveys targeted and recorded initial sentences imposed in 1990 and 1992, respectively. 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, but not sentenced until the survey year.

In a few counties, where it was impractical to target sentences in the survey year, the target was felons convicted in the survey year. In some of the cases the data relate to sentences imposed after 1990 and 1992, for each respective survey.

Sources of data

For 71 percent of the 300 counties sampled in the 1990 survey and 80 percent of the 300 counties sampled for the 1992 survey, NJRP data were obtained directly from the State courts. Other sources included prosecutor offices, courts and prosecutor offices combined, sentencing commissions, and statistical agencies. Individual-level NJRP records were obtained through a variety of collection methods, including magnetic tape and field collection. Data on other cases were obtained from photocopies of official documents and survey questionnaires completed by court officials.

Data collection for 233 counties in the 1990 survey and 235 counties in the 1992 survey was performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and for 67 counties in the 1990 survey and 65 counties in the 1992 survey 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.

Missing data

Computations of statistics excluded sample cases that were missing data for the particular variables being tabulated. An exception was table 5.49, which is based on computations that redistributed cases with missing data according to the distribution of the known cases.

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. If the felon was convicted of more than one felony offense, the offense category was the most serious offense. 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," "non-violent," 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, kid-

napping, 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.

Appendix 14

National Pretrial Reporting Program 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, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1992*, Bulletin NCJ-148818 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1994), pp. 2, 15, 16. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The National Pretrial Reporting Program (NPRP) conducted its third survey during May 1992. 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. Cases were tracked for up to 1 year.

The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census under Bureau of Justice Statistics supervision. It is a two-stage stratified sample with 40 of the 75 most populous counties selected at the first stage, and a systematic sample of State court 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 1992. The participating jurisdictions provided data for 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 1, 2, or 4 weeks in May 1992 from which to sample all defendants who had felony charges filed. Data from jurisdictions that were not required to

provide a full month of filings were weighted to represent the full month.

Data on 13,206 sample felony cases were collected from the 40 sampled jurisdictions. This sample represented 55,246 weighted cases filed during the month of May 1992 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. Cases that were disposed of too quickly to allow time for a pretrial release decision also were excluded. The data collection effort was supervised by the Pretrial Services Resource Center in Washington, D.C.

Data were collected from the following participating jurisdictions: Arizona (Maricopa); California (Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Clara); District of Columbia; Florida (Broward, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, Pinellas); Georgia (Fulton); Illinois (Cook); Maryland (Montgomery); 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); Washington (King); and Wisconsin (Milwaukee).

Several jurisdictions did not provide complete reporting for defendants' Hispanic origin. As a result, the overall reporting level for race combined with Hispanic origin was 77 percent compared to 91 percent for race alone. Because of this underreporting, the categories of race alone account for more defendants in tables 5.62 and 5.63 than the categories that include both race and Hispanic origin. A large preponderance of the persons with a Hispanic origin were white, although the category includes all races.

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. 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.

Types 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 bond company, 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 bond company must pay the court the full bail amount. Frequently the bond company requires the defendant to post collateral in addition to the fee.

Property bond--Also known as collateral bond, this involves an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of pretrial release requiring that property valued at the full bail amount be posted as an assurance of his or her appearance in court. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the property is forfeited.

Types 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, 1992* data, citation release is included in the recognizance release category.

Conditional release--Defendants are released under conditions and are usually supervised by a pretrial services agency. In some cases an unsecured bond is included. 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 13 categories. These categories were further divided into the four major crime categories of violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, and public-order offenses. The following listings contain a representative summary of most of the crimes contained in each category; however, these lists are not meant to be exhaustive. All offenses, except murder, include attempts and conspiracies to commit.

Violent offenses

Murder--Includes homicide, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary homicide. Does not include attempted murder (which is classified as felony assault), negligent homicide, involuntary homicide, and vehicular manslaughter (which are classified as "other violent crime").

Rape--Includes forcible intercourse, sodomy, or penetration with a foreign object. Does not include statutory rape or nonforcible acts with a minor or someone unable to give legal consent, nonviolent sexual offenses, and commercialized sex offenses.

Robbery--Includes the unlawful taking of property by force or threat of force.

Assault--Includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, attempted murder, assault with a deadly weapon, felony assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, or other felony assaults. Does not include extortion, coercion, or intimidation.

Other violent offenses--Includes vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, negligent or reckless homicide, nonviolent or nonforcible sexual assault, kidnapping, 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 in 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 buying 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

Weapons--Includes the unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly weapon or accessory.

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 15

Juvenile Court Statistics Methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories

This information was excerpted from Jeffrey A. Butts et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1991*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1994), pp. 1-4, 143, 145; and Jeffrey A. Butts et al., "Juvenile Court Statistics 1992" (Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1994). Machine-readable data file. 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 1992 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 restructured into two standardized data sets: the national case-level data base and the national court-level data base.

Case-level data are generated by courts with automated client tracking information systems or automated reporting systems. These data describe in detail the characteristics of each delinquency and status offense case handled by the courts. The court-level aggregate statistics were either abstracted from annual reports or supplied on request by local and State agencies. These data 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 608,145 individual case records from 1,182 jurisdictions in 24 States with jurisdiction over 45 percent of the Nation's youth population at risk, and a sample of compatible court-level aggregate

statistics on an additional 165,557 delinquency cases from 334 jurisdictions in an additional 6 States. In all, the national estimates are based on data reported by 1,516 jurisdictions covering 57 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 1992 were developed using the national case-level data, the national 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 controls 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 associated with 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 a definite action has been taken or that a 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 jurisdiction and Youth population at risk.

Nonpetitioned cases--Informally handled cases that 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 (transfer) the youth to criminal court for processing as an adult.

Placement out-of-home--Cases in which youth were placed 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 jurisdiction--The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. For the time period covered by these data 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 that 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.

Waiver--Cases that were waived or transferred to criminal court as the result of a waiver or transfer hearing in juvenile court. Cases are included in this category only if the transfer resulted from judicial actions alone. Some cases can be transferred to criminal court through the actions of prosecutors. However, these data report judicial waivers only. Excluded are cases that were transferred to criminal court under concurrent jurisdiction provisions.

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 kidnaping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, etc., and attempts to commit any such acts.

Crimes against property--This category includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses as defined below.

Burglary--Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

Larceny--Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. 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 the owner 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 attempts 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.)

Disorderly conduct--Unlawful interruption of the peace, quiet, or order of a community, including offenses called disturbing the peace, vagrancy, loitering, unlawful assembly, and riot.

Obstruction of justice--This category includes intentionally obstructing a court (or law enforcement) in the administration of justice, acting in a way calculated to lessen the authority or dignity of the court, failing to obey the lawful order of a court, and violations of probation or parole other than technical violations, which do not consist of the commission of a crime or are not prosecuted as such. It includes contempt, perjury, obstructing justice, bribing witnesses, failure to report a crime, nonviolent resisting arrest, etc.

Other offenses against public order--This category includes other offenses against government administration or regulation, e.g., escape from confinement, bribery, gambling, fish and game violations, hitchhiking, health violations, false fire alarms, immigration violations, etc.

Appendix 16

Correctional Populations in the United States 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, 1993*, NCJ-156241 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1995). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology for prisoner data

These data are based on yearend 1992 and 1993 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during these calendar years. 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 data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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--

Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1992 and 1993 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--

Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1991 and 1992. 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--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1992 and 1993 and 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 parolee was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences--Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates transferred to 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.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)--The immediate cause of death in AIDS mortalities may be Pneumocystis Carinii Pneumonia, Kaposi's Sarcoma, or other diseases related to HIV infection.

Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory. AIDS-related deaths not included in this category.

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 transferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond--Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (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.

Prisoners explanatory notes by jurisdiction

Federal prisons--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Movement data were provided; however, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the total does not equal the December 31 population. Inmates

with 1 year or less sentence: Jurisdiction and custody counts include 1,140 males and 36 females whose sentence length is unknown. Jurisdiction population, unsentenced inmates: Includes 1,897 inmates who are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Alabama--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes inmates returned from supervised release under Alabama Act 754 and split sentence/probation with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified in the Alabama data system. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Cause of death: Can specify only executions. Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection.

Alaska--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: Includes an undetermined number of probation release violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Includes some unspecified admissions types and an adjustment residual to balance the movement data with the December 31 population. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated. Other race includes Hispanic inmates.

Arizona--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes supervised early releases, provisional releases, supervised work furloughs, earned credit releases, and releases to home arrest program. Other releases: Includes early releases to detainee and persons returned to prison pending revocation hearing where no revocation occurred. Jurisdiction population, total: Excludes 157 males housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other race: Includes inmates not categorized as white, black, American Indian, Asian, Pacific Islander, or Spanish origin.

Arkansas--Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Comprised of persons released under the provisions of Arkansas' Acts 378 and 814 and from Boot Camp to some form of supervision. Jurisdiction population, inmates with a year or less sentence: Includes 564 males and 16 females being held in the county jail awaiting transfer to Department of Correction and for whom the sentence is unknown. Other race: Includes 3 male and 1 female Cuban prisoners.

California--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: May include some parole

violators and returns from supervised mandatory releases with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: May include some parole violators without new sentences. The category also includes supervised mandatory and parole releases returned pending a revocation hearing. Other admissions: Contains the net difference between total admissions and the number in other admissions categories. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases: Includes some releases to parole. Other releases: Contains the net difference between total releases and the number in other release categories. Jurisdiction population, unsentenced inmates: Includes civil narcotic addict commitments and county diagnostic cases. Other race and not known Hispanic origin: Includes some Asian, Pacific Islander, and Hispanic inmates admitted to California prisons prior to January 1990 (when these categories were added to the California computer system).

Colorado--Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include a very small number of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes custody transfers of inmates to other States due to interstate compacts. Escapees: Numbers are estimated. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not classified as conditional or unconditional. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated.

Connecticut--New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal/bond and some probation violators with and without new sentences. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Connecticut's data system does not distinguish inmates with probation conditions in effect upon expiration of the incarceration portion of their sentences. Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered and pardon discharges. Other conditional releases: "Community residence" releases similar to that for parolees. Cause of death: Can specify only executions. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other race: Connecticut's "Hispanic" category.

Delaware--Delaware revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population of inmates with a maximum sentence of more than 1 year. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of

inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentence is overstated. Parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions and releases: Includes admissions from and releases to State and local hospitals, inmates serving weekend sentences, and inmates who were changed from jail sentences of less than 1 year to prison sentences of more than 1 year. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system. Other 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 sentence is overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia (DC) jail nor the Detention Center and having either no sentence or a minimum 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 sentence is understated. Parole and other conditional release violators: The total number of violators returned is actual; the counts of males within categories of violators are estimated. The female violators are counted as parole violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals, other States, and Federal facilities. AWOL prisoners: Includes a small number of escapees. Other admissions and releases: Contain an adjustment residual to balance movement data with the December 31 population. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some inmates with partially suspended sentences and releases to probation. Cause of death: No cause of death is specified in DC's data system. Total jurisdiction population: Includes 205 male and 6 female DC code violators housed in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities and 160 male inmates housed in other State facilities. Of these inmates, an undetermined number are being housed solely to ease prison crowding. Unsensitized inmate

populations: Jurisdiction and custody counts include unsentenced inmates held for the first time in the District jail or Detention Center. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in the District of Columbia. Race: Numbers are estimated.

Florida--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes violators of control release, provisional release, conditional release, and supervised community release who have been given new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes admissions through interstate compact agreements with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Contains the net difference between total admissions and the number in other admissions categories. Other unconditional releases: Includes vacated sentences and control releases without supervision. Other conditional releases: Includes control release with supervision, conditional medical release, mandatory conditional release, provisional release to supervision, and reinstatements to control release. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes intrastate transfers (inmates that have been under Florida's jurisdiction but have never been in Florida). Other releases: Includes releases to inmate's recognizance, releases to court and by permission, and the net difference between total releases and the number in other release categories.

Georgia--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: Includes some returns from appeal/bond. Parole violators with new sentences: May include some other conditional release violators with new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: May include a small number of other conditional release violators returned without new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: New legislation allows transfers from the Department of Children and Youth Services for certain "assaultive teenagers." Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Type of admission not known at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Consists of special and supervised privileges controlled by the Georgia Parole Board, as well as Governor emergency releases. Unspecified cause of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pick-up from local jails.

Hawaii--Hawaii revised the previously reported Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1992, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody counts are actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimated based on

information from Hawaii's Correctional Information System. Other unconditional releases: Administrative discharges and emergency releases. Other conditional releases: Unspecified conditional releases. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Hawaii. Other race: Includes Puerto Ricans, prisoners of other Hispanic origin, and inmates who identified more than one racial background. Prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry are counted as "Asians/Pacific Islanders." Hispanic origin: Includes Puerto Ricans and individuals of Hawaii's "other" race category with Spanish surnames.

Idaho--Admissions categories: Numbers are estimated based on admissions information averaged over the past 3 years. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and pardons. Other conditional releases: Releases to detainer. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated.

Illinois--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include an undetermined number of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences and some violators returned with charges pending. Escapees: Illinois now reports the movement of escapees using the Offender Tracking System. Because all inmates in Community Correctional Centers and Electronic Detention Centers are now included in the counts, the number of escapes and returns from escape appear to have increased from reporting in previous years. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Unspecified cause of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other admissions and releases: Contains the net difference between long-term admissions and release movements not reported in other categories (e.g., transfers, writs, and medical furloughs) in order to balance the year-end populations. Unknown race: Illinois' "Hispanic" category.

Indiana--New court commitments: Includes probation violators with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Sentences terminated based on Parole Board decisions.

Iowa--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parolees remanded to prison prior to a formal revocation hearing. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges. Conditional releases, paroles: Includes persons returned to parole following revocation

hearings and persons released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Other conditional releases: Releases to work release programs. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death unknown at time of data collection. Other admissions and releases: Safekeepers. Other race: Iowa's "Hispanic" category.

Kansas--New court commitments: May include some returns from appeal/bond. Other conditional release violators, with and without new sentences: Includes some probation violators who should have been categorized as new court commitments. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Admission type not known at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Conditional releases to supervision, similar to that for parole. Other releases: Release type not known at time of data collection. Race and Hispanic origin: Estimates based on custody counts.

Kentucky--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Includes court-ordered returns to prison. May also include some returns from appeal/bond. Other releases: Includes court-ordered releases not identifiable as conditional or unconditional. May include some releases to appeal/bond.

Louisiana--Louisiana revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population count of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Sentencing information: Jurisdiction and custody counts of inmates sentenced to a maximum of more than 1 year and sentenced to 1 year or less are not comparable to previously reported data. In previous reporting years, Louisiana reported inmates having sentences of 1 year or less, however, these persons were actually parole revocations with a remaining sentence equal to 1 year or less. The original sentences for these persons were greater than 1 year, but when they returned from parole, the remaining time on their sentences had decreased to 1 year or less. Since people with sentences of 1 year or less are not sentenced to Louisiana prisons, all inmates are now reported as having a sentence of more than 1 year. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Admissions to treatment programs from Probation and Parole Districts. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered and good-time releases. Cause of death: Can specify only executions. Other releases: Consists of 12 inmates released in error and 117 inmates released from treatment programs. Hispanic origin: Not included in Louisiana's data system.

Maine--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Probation violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Probation violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as

a single category. Other admissions and other conditional releases: Returns from and releases to intensive supervision programs. This program was terminated by the State Legislature as of June 30, 1993. Other releases: Releases to detainer or warrant.

Maryland--Category estimates: The admissions, releases, and population totals are actual counts. Categories for admissions and releases are estimated by applying percentages from automated data to the totals that are made manually. The automated data count only inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year, while the detailed categories in the manual data include inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: May include a small number of returns from appeal/bond. Parole violators with new sentences: May include some supervised mandatory release violators. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes a small number of parole violators pending revocation. May also include some supervised mandatory release violators. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May also include a small number of releases to appeal/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. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences, other conditional release violators with and without new sentences, and a small number of returns from appeal/bond. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Includes some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases and a small number of releases to appeal/bond. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 876 male inmates housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates whose race is not specified.

Michigan--Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes transfers from and to mental hospitals and Federal and other State's facilities. Returns from and releases to appeal/bond: Contain the net difference of all movements from and to the courts. Cause of death, illness or natural causes: Includes unspecified type of death, including deaths resulting from AIDS- or HIV-related diseases. Unknown race: Includes "Mexican-Americans." Hispanic origin: Includes only inmates of Mexican-American descent.

Minnesota--Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes parole violators, supervised mandatory release violators, and work release violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Includes

parole violators, supervised mandatory release violators, and work release violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Escapees and AWOL prisoners are not formally released; therefore, returns from and releases to escape or AWOL are not considered valid categories in Minnesota's data system. Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates discharged by sentence modification under the authority of the Office of Adult Releases, court, or executive orders. May include some commutations. Other conditional releases: Work releases. Other race: Includes an undetermined number of Asian/Pacific Islanders. Unknown race: Minnesota's "Hispanic" category.

Mississippi--Mississippi revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. New court commitments: Includes some probation violators with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Includes inmates awaiting revocation hearings and returns from appeal/bond. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Inmates returned to community supervision following a revocation hearing where no revocation occurred. Also includes releases to appeal/bond. Unknown race: Mississippi's "Hispanic" category.

Missouri--Missouri revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population of male inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. Escapee returns, with and without new sentences: Includes some returns from AWOL which cannot be separated from escape return admissions. Other admissions: Includes inmates returned from erroneous releases and persons whose type of admission was not known at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Includes reversed/remanded sentences, court-ordered releases, Director's releases (due to the flood), and discharges from interstate compact. Other conditional releases: Includes conditional release to custody/detainer, conditional re-releases, and conditional releases from treatment centers. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Includes deferred commitments.

Montana--Montana revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Other admissions: Includes some probation violators with and without new sentences, returns from escape and AWOL, and special commitments to the Montana Department of Corrections and Human Services. Escapee releases: Includes 5 inmates who escaped from prison and 42 from pre-release. Jurisdiction population: Includes an estimated 25 to 30 inmates under

the jurisdiction of other authorities who are housed by Montana. Race, white: Includes all inmates of Hispanic origin.

Nebraska--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers are estimated.

Nevada--New court commitments: May include a very small number of returns from appeal/bond. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. Escapee and AWOL returns: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Custody population, unsentenced inmates: Includes persons present in Nevada's Boot Camp program on December 31. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

New Hampshire--New court commitments: Includes some returns from appeal/bond. May also include some other conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators who received a new sentence after admission. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not identifiable as conditional or unconditional.

New Jersey--Sentencing information: Reported populations with sentences of more than 1 year include 135 male and 7 female inmates with a sentence equal to 1 year. 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 Courts. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Inmates whose admission type was not known at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Prisoners released to the Intensive Supervision Program. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Inmates whose release type was not known at time of data collection. Unknown race: Includes 1,453 male and 8 female Hispanic inmates who are not classified as white or black.

New Mexico--Parole violators only, no new sentences: Includes parole violators returned with additional sentences. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Returns from community corrections programs. Other conditional releases: Releases to community corrections programs. Cause of death: Can specify only executions. Custody population, inmates with 1 year or less sentence: Includes some unsentenced inmates.

New York--New court commitments: Includes parole and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Includes 582 male and 49 female inmates previously under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for

psychiatric treatment. Other admissions: Includes 41 males and 1 female returned from conditional parole deportation to the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Services, as well as 15 males returned following erroneous release.

Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death unknown at time of data collection. Transfers to other jurisdictions: Includes 626 males and 48 females transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other releases: Consists of 17 males for whom type of release was not indicated.

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. 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 population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population counts of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals are actual; populations by sentence length are estimated. Parole violators with new sentences: Includes some parole violators without new sentences and some conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Consists of an adjustment residual to balance movement data with the December 31 populations. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Includes some supervised mandatory releases. Hispanic origin: Not included in North Carolina's data system.

North Dakota--New court commitments: Includes some parole violators with new sentences. May include a small number of probation violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Ohio--Sentencing information: Reported populations of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Includes only transfers from and to Ohio's Forensic Unit. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapees. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by courts. Race, white: May include some American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

Oklahoma--Sentencing information: Reported populations of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Includes some conditional release violators

with and without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Includes Legislative CAP releases (Senate Bill 445). Other conditional releases: Includes conditional commutations and CAP releases to probation supervision. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 332 males and 48 females housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding. Unknown race: Includes Hispanic inmates.

Oregon--Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Oregon cannot distinguish transfers from other admissions or release categories. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: All unauthorized absences are classified as escapees. Other admissions: Type of admission not known at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Inmates with a sentence of 1 year or less: Jurisdiction and custody counts include a small number of inmates whose complete sentence information has not been received from the courts.

Pennsylvania--Escapee and AWOL prisoners: Excludes prisoners who absconded while residents of community-based facilities. Other admissions: Consists of 3,038 males and 103 females returned to prison, by the Board of Probation and Parole, on their original sentence pending revocation; also includes 120 males and 3 females whose admission type was unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Type of release unknown at time of data collection. Other race: Pennsylvania's "Hispanic" category. Hispanic origin: Pennsylvania's known Hispanic population.

Rhode Island--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Other admissions and releases: Erroneous releases by the court and returns from such erroneous releases. Jurisdiction population, unsentenced inmates: Includes 32 males held on civil contempt of court for nonpayment of child support. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Rhode Island.

South Carolina--New court commitments: May include a small number of transfers from other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases: Releases by court-order and for persons completing payment of fines. Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Depart-

ment of Parole, Probation, and Pardon Services under the Emergency Powers Act.

Tennessee--Sentencing information: Reported populations of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. Parole violators with new sentences: May include some parole violators with no new sentences. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Includes some probation and community correction program violators with no new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Conditional releases, paroles: May include a small number of supervised mandatory releases. Other conditional releases: Releases to community correction programs. Total jurisdiction population: Includes 1,057 males and 103 females housed in local facilities solely to ease prison crowding. Excludes 2,839 felons sentenced to serve their time in local facilities. Unknown race: Includes all inmates not classified as white or black. Hispanic origin: Not included in Tennessee's data system.

Texas--Texas revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Population counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators with and without new sentences: Texas' data system does not distinguish parole violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Other conditional release violators with and without new sentences: Texas' data system does not distinguish other conditional release violators with new sentences from those without new sentences. Other admissions: Contains adjustment residuals to balance the movement data with the December 31 populations. Unknown race: Includes 15,311 male and 603 female Hispanic inmates and 4,319 male inmates in transfer facilities and detention centers whose race is not known. Unknown Hispanic origin: Persons in transfer facilities and detention centers whose Hispanic origin is unknown.

Utah--Other unconditional releases: Inmates whose sentences were terminated prior to expiration.

Vermont--Parole violators with and without new sentences: May include some other conditional release violators. Total inmate population: Jurisdiction and custody counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Vermont. Includes 7 male inmates housed under contract in local lockups operated by county sheriffs. Vermont does not consider these local lockups as part of its integrated prison/jail system. Population and custody counts: As of Dec. 2, 1993. Race: Numbers are estimated. Less than 0.5 percent of the incarcerated male population is non-white.

Virginia--Other admissions: Includes parole revocations pending (both discretionary and mandatory), transfers, and returns from appeal/bond. Other unconditional

releases: Administrative releases. Conditional releases, supervised mandatory releases and paroles: Includes releases to detainer and transfers to other jurisdictions. Other releases: Includes persons who were returned to prison pending revocation of discretionary or mandatory parole, where no revocation occurred, who are being returned to parole or other supervised status. Unknown race: Includes 77 Hispanic inmates and 2 of unknown race.

Washington--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Type of admission not known at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Vacated sentences. Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. Other race: Inmates of mixed racial origin.

West Virginia--Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 241 males and 21 females housed in local jails solely to ease prison crowding.

Wisconsin--Wisconsin revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1992, population of inmates. Admissions and releases counts: An undetermined number of admissions and releases are not reported; therefore, when admissions are added to the January 1 population and releases are subtracted, the total does not equal the December 31 population. Other admissions: Includes 567 males and 86 females temporarily returned to prison without a formal revocation, 35 males and 3 females returned pending revocation hearings, 2 males with no Wisconsin sentence, and 2 males and 2 females erroneously admitted. Other unconditional releases: Includes court-ordered releases. Other releases: Includes 333 males and 30 females returned to the community after being held without formal revocations, 2 males with no Wisconsin sentence, 2 males and 2 females erroneously admitted, and 3 males and 1 female whose release type was unspecified. Unsentenced inmates: Jurisdiction and custody counts of inmates whose sentence was unknown at time of data collection.

Wyoming--New court commitments and unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: May include a small number of administrative turnovers (starts and expirations of consecutive sentences). Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Includes 17 males who started consecutive sentences and 3 females serving Federal sentences in the Wyoming prison system. Other unconditional releases: Includes 3 females who were serving Federal sentences in the Wyoming prison system. Other conditional releases: Includes 10 males placed in the "S.T.O.P." program in 1993. Other releases: Includes 1 male inmate released by a court-ordered sentence reduction. Other race: Wyoming's "Hispanic" category.

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 1990 entering prison custody in January 1991 would be counted as an admission in the 1991 report; the 1992 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1990. Similarly, a prisoner whose sentence is overturned in 1990 but who remains in the count until 1992 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1990 and 1991 reports.

(3) NPS counts of persons under sentence of death are always for the last day of a calendar year and will differ from more recent counts.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1992, did not include 17 inmates who either were reported late to the NPS program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities at yearend 1992: California (1), Florida (3), Georgia (1), Nevada (1), Ohio (3), Tennessee (1), and Texas (7). Thirteen inmates had sentences to death removed in 1992 but were not reported: Florida (2), Georgia (5), Idaho (1), Illinois (1), Indiana (1), Ohio (2), and Tennessee (1).

Race has been changed from that previously reported for 3 inmates: in California (1 black to white), Tennessee (1 black to white), and Virginia (1 white to black).

Survey methodology for probation and parole data

These data are based on yearend 1993 counts of persons on probation and parole and entries and exits occurring during the calendar year. The data were collected through a standard questionnaire mailed to State and Federal probation and parole agencies. The data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice Statistics, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Counts of probationers include only adults who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency as part of a court

order, regardless of whether or not convicted. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. The data exclude persons on bench, court, or summary probation who have not been placed under the supervision of a probation agency.

Counts of parolees include only adults who have been conditionally released to parole supervision, whether by a parole board decision or by mandatory conditional release. Both active and inactive supervision cases are included. Parolees sentenced to less than 1 year and those sentenced to 1 year or more are included.

For both probation and parole counts the following provisions apply:

(1) For interstate compacts, counts include a State's probationers and parolees sent to another State for supervision, but exclude probationers and parolees supervised for another State.

(2) For entries, individuals entering into the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple entries.

(3) For exits, individuals exiting from the probation or parole system more than once during the year are counted as multiple exits.

Probation explanatory notes by jurisdiction

Because many States update their population counts, the Jan. 1, 1993, numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1992.

Federal--The Federal system could report only January 1 and December 31 population counts, total entries, and total exits.

Alabama--The State could report a count of probationers only for January 1 and December 31. All other data are for local jurisdictions. Detailed data for entries, exits, sex, race, and offense type are estimated.

Alaska--Detailed data for entries and exits are estimated.

Colorado--Colorado has 9 reporting agencies, 1 State and 8 local. Data are estimated for one county agency which did not respond. The State of Colorado supervised 72 percent of probationers in the state on December 31.

Connecticut--Detailed data for offense type are estimated.

Delaware--All data are estimated.

Florida--Florida has 15 reporting agencies, 1 State and 14 local. The State of Florida supervised 68 percent of probationers in the state on December 31.

Georgia--All data exclude probationers sent to another State for supervision.

Hawaii--Detailed data for entries, exits, sex, race, and supervision status are estimated based on probationers under the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts. These data are not collected for probationers under the jurisdiction of the District Courts.

Idaho--Detailed data for entries and probation status are estimated.

Illinois--Detailed data for exits, sex, and race are estimated. "Other" offense type consists of 2,521 traffic offenses.

Maine--Detailed data for offense type are estimated.

Michigan--Michigan has 115 separate reporting agencies, 1 State and 114 local. Data are estimated for 15 county agencies that did not respond. The State of Michigan supervised 38 percent of probationers in the state on December 31.

Minnesota--January 1 and December 31 counts are estimated. Detailed data for entries, exits, and offense type are estimated.

Missouri--All data are estimated. "Other" offense type consists of city ordinance violators.

Montana--January 1 and December 31 counts are estimated. Detailed data for entries and exits are estimated.

Nebraska--All data are estimated.

Nevada--Detailed data for entries, exits, sex, and race are estimated.

New Hampshire--Detailed data for entries, sex, race, and offense type are estimated.

New Mexico--All data are estimated.

Ohio--Ohio has 53 separate reporting agencies, 1 State and 52 local. Data are estimated for 2 county agencies which did not respond. The State of Ohio supervised 12 percent of probationers on December 31.

Oregon--Detailed data for entries are estimated.

Pennsylvania--Detailed data for entries, exits, sex, race, and offense type are estimated. "Other, unknown, or not reported" race consists of 4,308 Hispanics. "Other" offense type consists of 19 summary probationers.

Rhode Island--Data are for year ending June 30, 1994. Detailed data for offense type are estimated.

South Carolina--The January 1 population count is estimated.

South Dakota--Data are for year ending June 30, 1993.

Texas--Data include probationers supervised for other States. "Driving while intoxicated" offense type and detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

Washington--Washington has 24 separate reporting agencies, 1 State and 23 local. Data are estimated for 1 county agency which did not respond. The State of Washington supervised 54 percent of probationers in the State on December 31.

Wyoming--"Other" type of offense consists of interstate transfers.

Parole explanatory notes by jurisdiction

Because many States update their population counts, the Jan. 1, 1993, numbers may differ from those previously reported for Dec. 31, 1992.

Federal--In 1987 Federal Sentencing Guidelines changed, ending parole and beginning the Supervised Release Program. Only Federal prisoners who were sentenced after 1987 are eligible for supervised release. Parole counts consist of persons on parole, supervised release, mandatory release, military parole, and special parole.

Alabama--The State and the Birmingham City Parole Department could report only January 1 and December 31 population counts.

Alaska--The State estimated all data.

Arizona--Detailed data on sex and race are estimated. Absconders and parolees supervised out-of-State are excluded from the December 31 population count.

Arkansas--Absconders are excluded from the December 31 population count.

California--California has two separate reporting agencies: The California Department of Corrections and The California Youth Authority. The Department of Corrections could report a count of parolees only for January 1 and December 31. Detailed data are for the California Youth Authority. Detailed data for race are estimated.

Colorado--Detailed data for entries, exits, sex, and race are estimated.

Delaware--All data are estimated.

Florida--Data are for year ending June 1994.

Kansas--Kansas monitors current absconders apart from the regular caseload and does not include them in the January 1 or December 31 population counts.

Maine--Maine abolished parole in 1976. There are now 34 pre-1976 parolees under supervision and some prisoners who may still become eligible for parole.

Massachusetts--All data are estimated.

Nebraska--Detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

Nevada--Data are for June 1993. All data are estimated.

New Hampshire--Detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

New Jersey--Detailed data for race are estimated.

New Mexico--The January 1 and December 31 population counts and detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

New York--"White" and "black" race includes only parolees of non-Hispanic origin.

Texas--Data are for year ending September 1993. Detailed data for sex and race are estimated.

Washington--All data are estimated.

Appendix 17

Children in Custody Survey methodology and definitions of terms

The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 4-8; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 1, 2, 10; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

Data for each of the censuses were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the 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 also is 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 year-end (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 non-respondents.

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 was 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 also were 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

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 offense 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.

Appendix 18

National Corrections Reporting Program Methodology and offenses within categories

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1992*, NCJ-145862 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1994), pp. 1-6. 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 1992. Thirty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and the California Youth Authority (CYA) provided data. Jurisdictions reporting in the 1992 program were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, the District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Prison release data for 1992 are based on information provided by 36 States. The District of Columbia, Florida, and Maine were not included in the release data set. Parole entry data also are based on 36 States.

Parole discharge data are based on 29 States. The participating States included Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, 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.

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 1992 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 admission and the date of release or to the amount of time spent on parole between the date of prison release and the date of parole discharge. Time served in prison underestimates the actual time served because data on time spent in jail that was credited to the prison sentence for the current offense were not available for most inmates. All tables present data for time served in prison only.

Total time under supervision was calculated by adding time spent in prison and time spent on parole. Jail time credits are not included.

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.

The parole data presented include only first parole entries which includes anyone released from prison to community supervision for the first time on their current sentence.

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.

There also is variation among jurisdictions regarding the composition of several categories. For example, a small number of States categorize Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, and Alaska Natives as "unknown." Others vary in terms of the persons that comprise the "Hispanic" category. There also is variation among States on admission type, maximum sentence, prison release method, and parole release method. Readers interested in a detailed discussion of these variations should consult the explanatory notes included in the original source.

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 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--illegal 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.

Public-order offense--a set of offenses against the rules and regulations governing social order such as prostitution, bribery, gambling, and corruption. Excluded are crimes directed against individuals or groups or their property.

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.

Appendix 19

National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) Survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Overview of the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS): 1992 and 1980-92*, Advance Report Number 9 (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, January 1995), pp. 8-10, 35-44; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) collects data from specialty providers of substance abuse treatment, including facilities that treat only substance abuse (free standing), and specialized units within multipurpose institutions such as hospitals. A specialty treatment provider is defined as a formal structured arrangement for drug abuse and/or alcoholism treatment or recovery, using drug abuse and/or alcoholism-specified personnel; with a designated portion of the facility (or resources) set aside for treatment services; and an allocated budget for such treatment services.

The survey is administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), in collaboration with the States and jurisdictions surveyed. The NDATUS is a census of specialty substance abuse treatment providers in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia, Guam, the Pacific Trust Territories, the Virgin Islands, and several Federal agencies. The Federal agencies included are the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the Department of Veterans Administration, the U.S. Department of Defense, the Indian Health Services, and the Food and Drug Administration. The universe of specialty treatment providers is derived from the National Facility Register (NFR). The NFR is a list of treatment providers identified primarily by State and Federal agencies that fund, license, or regulate substance abuse intervention services. The NFR is maintained and continuously updated by SAMHSA. Non-treatment providers, such as

organizations that provide prevention or assessment and intake functions, also are included in the NFR universe and are included in the NDATUS.

The NDATUS collects 1-day census data on treatment providers and client characteristics. Since the 1980 survey, the reference date has been at the end of September, with the exception of 1987 when the reference date was the end of October. The reference date for the 1993 NDATUS was October 1. Survey forms were mailed to the States and jurisdictions 2 to 3 weeks prior to distribution to the providers. Completed forms were returned to the State agencies for initial editing. A limited number of followup telephone contacts were made to clarify ambiguities and inconsistencies or to complete missing items.

Survey non-response and missing data

In 1992 the NDATUS introduced a representative sample survey of non-respondents to the main survey, and imputation of key data when respondents failed to complete all survey items. These techniques permitted estimation of basic provider and client characteristics for the entire 1992 NFR universe of specialty treatment providers. A probability sample of 401 non-respondents, representing 2,009 non-respondents, was surveyed by telephone. The probability of being selected to the nonrespondent sample was proportional to size of treatment provider. These survey results permitted estimation of the number of clients served by non-respondents at the State and jurisdiction level. For the 1993 NDATUS, data for non-respondents were derived from a survey of all 2,070 non-respondents.

Data limitations

(1) The NDATUS collects data for a single reference date out of the year. This 1-day snapshot is a good indicator of the scope and costs of annual treatment services to the extent that admissions and content of treatment remain stable over time. However, the distribution of clients reported in a 1-day census will differ from the distribution reported annually. For example, an annual viewpoint highlights the relative contribution of shorter term (and often more intense) 24-hour programs which accumulate treatment episodes more rapidly over time than longer-term outpatient programs.

(2) The NFR universe targeted by NDATUS has not been fully developed as a standardized list of all locations where specialty treatment services are delivered. It should include nearly all recipients of State and Federal funds because the States both disperse funds and identify providers. However, since 1987, the States have had the option

of identifying centralized administrative organizations that may manage many different treatment locations. As a result, two or more treatment facilities may be nested within a provider listed on the NFR. Also, the target universe is broadly defined, allowing considerable discretion for the State and Federal agencies in identifying providers to include on the list. Some States may include all providers, public and private, because they license or regulate all specialty treatment. Other States do not monitor providers that rely exclusively on private funds, and thus do not identify them for the NFR list. However, many providers self-identify and report voluntarily in order to be included in the NFR.

(3) Some differences in NDATUS data reported over time may be artifacts resulting from changes in NDATUS procedures or reporting practices. An example of this is the 1987 policy change mentioned above involving one provider reporting for several treatment locations. Other factors that could affect comparability over time include variation in coverage and response rates among States and other jurisdictions, changes in the NDATUS form, and variation in Federal and State resources available for conducting the survey. Provider reporting is facilitated by State agency staff, with training and assistance from a SAMHSA contractor. Experience with survey administration indicates considerable variation among State agencies in funding, staff resources, and policy priorities related to survey administration. State policies also appear to affect the quality of records maintained by providers.

(4) A major difference in the 1992 and 1993 surveys and all previous surveys is the introduction of non-response adjustments discussed above.

Definitions of terms

Clients--An active client is an individual who has been admitted for treatment and for whom a treatment plan has been developed; and has been seen on a scheduled appointment at least once during the 1-month period immediately preceding the reference date for each survey, or was an inpatient client on the reference date; and had not been discharged from treatment as of the reference date.

Private facilities/treatment units--Private for-profit facilities include those owned by an individual, partnership, or corporation, not by a government entity. Private nonprofit facilities include church-related, nonprofit corporations, or other nonprofit organizations from which no stockholder, manager, or trustee can legally take profit, and which often is wholly or partially exempt from Federal and some State and local taxes due to the nature their activities.

Tribal government--Includes independent governmental units established by the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 to provide for the political, legal, economic, and social welfare needs of a recognized tribe.

Types of treatment

Detoxification--24-hour medical acute care services for detoxification of persons with severe or medical complications associated with withdrawal; or 24-hour services in a non-hospital setting that provide for safe withdrawal and transition to ongoing treatment.

Outpatient (less than 24-hour care)--Treatment/recovery/aftercare or rehabilitation services provided where the client does not reside in a treatment facility. The client receives drug abuse or alcoholism treatment services with or without medication, including counseling and support services. Includes intensive outpatient services provided to a client that last 2 or more hours per day for 3 or more days per week (daycare is included in this category). Also includes outpatient detoxification treatment services rendered in less than 24 hours that provide for safe withdrawal in an outpatient setting (pharmacological or nonpharmacological).

Rehabilitation--24-hour inpatient medical care in a hospital facility in conjunction with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency; or short-term (30 days or less) residential non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse dependency; or long-term (more than 30 days) residential non-acute care in a setting with treatment services for alcohol and other drug abuse and dependency (may include transitional living arrangements such as halfway houses).

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
Homicide
Households experiencing crime
Immigration
Immunity
Internal Revenue Service
Jails
Judges
Juries
Juvenile corrections
Juvenile courts
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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
Probation
Property crime
Prosecution
Prostitution and commercialized vice
Public defense
Public officials
Public opinion
Purse-snatching
Racketeering
Rape, forcible
Rehabilitation programs
Revocation
Robbery
Runaways
Seizures
Self-reported criminal activity
Sentences
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
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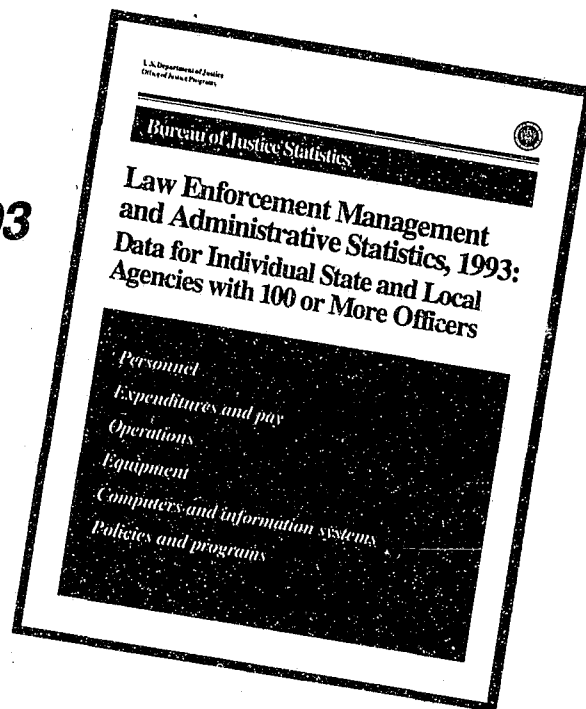
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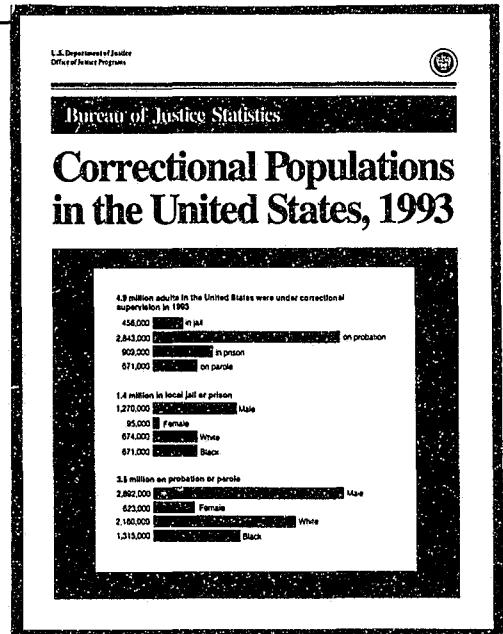
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