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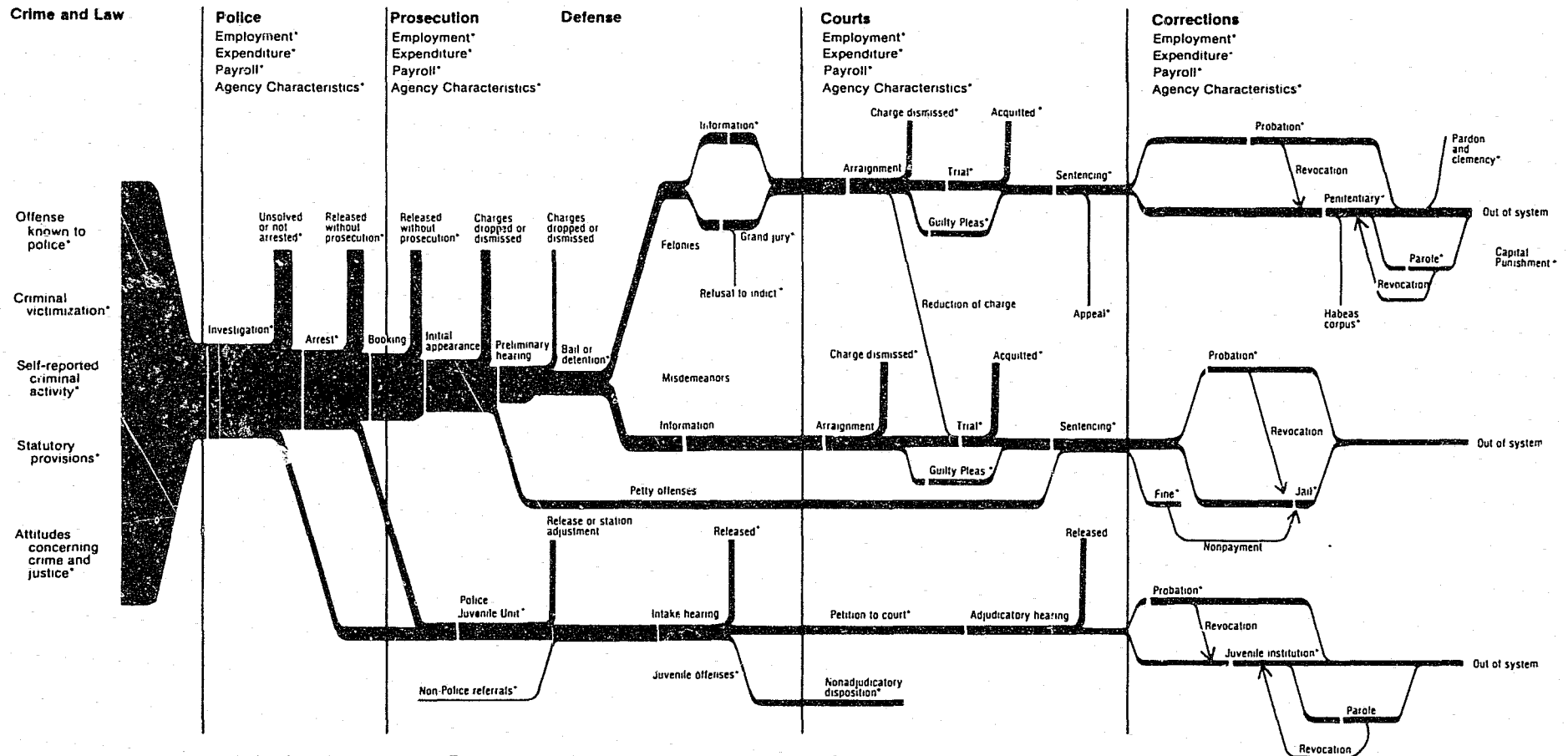


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OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1989
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Figure A An overview of data included in the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics

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



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

SOURCEBOOK

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Edited by

Timothy J. Flanagan
Kathleen Maguire

Ann L. Pastore	Managing Editor
Pauline K. Gasdow	Assistant Editor
John P. Hoffmann	Assistant Editor
Susan M. Laporta	Assistant Editor
Kim Schoonmaker	Editorial Assistant
Marcy Callahan	Statistical Typist
Sarah D. Perrotte	Statistical Typist

The Hindelang
Criminal Justice Research Center
The University at Albany
State University of New York
Albany, New York

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Steven D. Dillingham, Director

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The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program offices and bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

For your information

This is the 17th annual *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*. It brings together in a single volume nationwide data of interest to the criminal justice community.

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

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

Overview of the availability of nationwide data

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

Organization of the *Sourcebook*

This book has six sections:

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

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

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

(4) Characteristics and Distribution of Persons Arrested includes counts of arrestees by age, sex, race, and area; proportions of known crimes cleared by arrests; and counts of illegal goods seized.

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

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

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

Annotated sources and list of publishers

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

Explanatory appendices

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

Reliability of the data

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

Reporting periods

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

To complicate matters, it is sometimes impossible or imprecise to compare data from different sources. For example, data in one source may be expressed only in full fiscal years while those in another are expressed only in full calendar years.

Until June 30, 1976, the fiscal year for Federal agencies ran from July 1 through June 30, but it now runs from October 1 through September 30. The period July 1-September 30, 1976, is called the "transition quarter." Because various data sources treat this change in different ways, it is best to check a table's explanatory note to verify of the precise periods covered by its data.

Table and figure preparation

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

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

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

However, the *Sourcebook* staff has:

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

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

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

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

A note on definitions of terms

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

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

Cross-references to last year's edition

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

Your input requested

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

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

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

A special page for your comments and suggestions is 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 17th edition of the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* is the result of a collaboration involving many people throughout the United States. The staff of the Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics Project in Albany deserve special thanks.

The project accomplished a changeover of computer systems and a complete redesign and reprogramming of the computer files that produce the manuscript in a single publication year. Ann Pastore, Associate Director of the project and Managing Editor of the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* deserves our thanks for engineering this feat. Ann has been involved in all facets of the production of the *Sourcebook* for 17 years, and she managed the redesign of the book this year. We think that the new "look" of the *Sourcebook* will be appreciated by our readers, and we are grateful to Ann for her talent, expertise and leadership in accomplishing this herculean effort.

Editorial Assistant Kim Schoonmaker assisted in the transformation of the manuscript from the old to new computer systems, and contributed her experience and diligence in all aspects of the production of the manuscript. Marcy Callahan and Sarah Perrotte, the project's Statistical Typists, diligently prepared the copy and updated numerous tables with efficiency and care. We deeply appreciate the efforts of our production team.

Our Assistant Editors help to define the *Sourcebook* in many ways. We rely on their judgment, methodological expertise, writing skills and sense of humor on a daily basis. We appreciate the work of Pauline Gasdow, Sue Laporta, and John Hoffmann. In Washington, Sue A. Lindgren, Associate Deputy Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, contributed her sharp eye and experience in criminal justice statistics in reviewing the manuscript. We are deeply grateful for the time and care that Sue devotes to the *Sourcebook* each year. Her many suggestions have greatly improved the final product. Marilyn Marbrook, Publications Chief at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, also lent her expertise and talent to the project, and has guided several volumes through printing and distribution. We would like to thank Marilyn for her able contributions to this project.

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

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

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Section 1

Characteristics of the criminal justice systems

The information presented in this section describes the structure, organization, employment, and expenditures of criminal justice systems in the United States. The Nation's criminal justice systems function at the local, county, State, and Federal levels. This section includes data from all of these levels.

The first segment of the section provides data compiled for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) from surveys conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is presented on the distribution of funds and personnel at several levels of government including the activities of criminal justice agencies. Data on financial expenditures and the number of persons employed by police, judicial and legal services, and correctional functions are provided at the local, State, and Federal levels.

The second part of the section presents information on the number of employees, expenditures, and salaries in police agencies. These data come from the Law Enforcement Management and Administration Statistics survey conducted in 1986 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. These tables provide data on local police agencies, sheriffs' agencies, State police agencies, and police departments in large cities. Characteristics of law enforcement officers such as race, sex, job classification, and size of population served are included. A survey conducted by the International City Management Association also provides data on police personnel and expenditures. In addition, data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program provide the number and rate of law enforcement employees as well as selected characteristics of police personnel. Minority representation in police departments is also presented.

The third segment focuses on the middle stage of the criminal justice system, the court process. Information on appropriations, salaries of judges and administrative personnel, and criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts is presented. A variety of sources provide data on judicial salaries, qualifications, terms of office, and method of selection and retention for State trial and appellate court judges. In addition, information on the duties of the U.S. Marshals Service is presented; these include seizure of property, warrants and court orders executed, and transportation of Federal prisoners. Further, several tables provide data concerning judicial conduct commissions, juror utilization, size and expenditures, sentencing proce-

dures in death penalty cases, and investigative reports by Federal probation officers. This information is provided by various sources including the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the National Center for State Courts.

The next portion of the section begins with a series of tables on jails in the United States. Information on the number of inmates, population density, expenditures, and employees in jails is derived from the Census of Local Jails conducted in 1988. Data are also presented on correctional activities. This includes information on correctional officers in adult and juvenile facilities, wardens and superintendents, salaries, and entry and training requirements for officers. Much of this information is obtained through surveys conducted by the American Correctional Association. Characteristics of State and Federal paroling authorities, and decisions of the U.S. Parole Commission are also presented. Finally, information on furlough activities and programs in State and Federal correctional agencies is included.

The final series of tables present data on State legal codes concerning juveniles, juvenile and adult sex offender programs, crime victim legislation, and correctional departments under court order. Additionally, legislation pertaining to handguns, alcohol use and driving, drug paraphernalia, controlled substances, and information on assets forfeitable under controlled substances acts are described.

Table 1.1

Justice system expenditures

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

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.2

Percent distribution of justice system direct expenditures

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

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

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

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

^aSubcategories may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 1.3

Percent change in direct expenditures for justice system activities

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

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services			
			Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense	Corrections
1985-88						
All governments	33.7 %	27.0 %	31.8 %	32.9 %	32.6 %	46.7 %
Federal	31.3	28.4	35.9	27.2	12.2	60.8
State	37.9	26.3	32.0	34.8	42.0	44.3
Total, local	31.8	26.9	30.4	34.7	42.7	48.8
County	36.2	27.8	34.8	31.4	36.9	48.2
Municipal	28.7	26.6	15.5	39.7	66.8	50.8
1979-88						
All governments	134.3	100.9	125.3	160.5	134.1	216.5
Federal	120.9	73.0	213.4	284.2	60.3	221.1
State	173.6	105.1	133.5	141.6	235.0	230.2
Total, local	118.2	105.8	101.9	134.6	158.3	193.4
County	135.8	131.4	104.5	128.8	145.0	186.6
Municipal	106.6	99.2	91.0	143.6	218.0	215.8

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

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

Table 1.4

State and local justice system total expenditures

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

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal services			Corrections	Other justice activities
			Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
Total	\$53,516,609	\$24,401,411	\$6,459,822	\$3,276,822	\$1,012,831	\$17,982,274	\$383,452
Alabama	561,644	257,669	90,443	30,261	6,213	172,744	4,314
Alaska	283,241	116,722	35,418	42,905	6,535	81,661	0
Arizona	961,724	423,230	110,162	70,715	23,628	332,749	1,240
Arkansas	233,078	113,454	28,928	13,118	1,747	71,018	4,813
California	8,939,615	3,650,529	971,978	611,822	239,689	3,394,647	70,950
Colorado	701,061	335,977	76,242	58,049	16,739	212,580	1,474
Connecticut	692,068	373,023	90,371	49,400	10,251	166,094	2,929
Delaware	158,032	70,104	26,645	6,917	2,172	50,140	2,054
District of Columbia	529,894	193,883	60,756	12,942	19,976	240,097	2,240
Florida	2,810,272	1,348,733	324,537	157,298	69,726	871,671	38,307
Georgia	1,187,218	500,547	158,605	50,113	8,456	460,851	3,646
Hawaii	271,041	115,699	46,343	29,194	4,500	71,989	3,316
Idaho	132,715	62,330	22,262	10,985	2,754	33,929	455
Illinois	2,339,975	1,335,938	237,543	128,152	28,895	595,705	13,742
Indiana	688,290	337,307	83,633	38,359	6,285	220,324	2,382
Iowa	353,651	172,547	49,244	25,947	13,495	92,183	234
Kansas	404,076	191,630	50,121	27,685	3,825	129,492	1,323
Kentucky	496,329	202,512	69,693	31,851	5,947	182,456	3,870
Louisiana	747,619	337,171	114,180	38,354	2,958	252,422	2,534
Maine	169,464	84,827	19,339	10,004	1,420	53,004	870
Maryland	1,091,219	469,268	128,501	47,751	19,065	417,898	8,736
Massachusetts	1,448,933	712,570	197,040	91,118	37,603	402,372	8,230
Michigan	2,131,972	918,558	306,660	106,731	27,412	770,865	1,746
Minnesota	735,496	343,984	96,304	65,195	17,102	212,018	893
Mississippi	263,213	135,022	38,827	13,657	1,398	73,894	415
Missouri	829,103	423,875	109,635	39,876	8,764	245,584	1,369
Montana	104,456	50,020	12,613	8,093	1,750	28,991	2,989
Nebraska	216,231	109,974	28,741	15,294	2,929	58,255	1,037
Nevada	331,632	125,589	34,012	22,402	6,109	143,475	44
New Hampshire	170,275	91,150	24,267	10,970	4,742	39,097	49
New Jersey	2,117,567	1,038,246	225,212	168,609	44,954	638,597	1,949
New Mexico	290,359	130,458	28,026	21,026	5,511	104,263	1,075
New York	7,144,927	3,259,295	748,534	406,390	150,846	2,495,522	84,340
North Carolina	1,041,998	491,158	103,316	43,933	4,517	385,519	13,555
North Dakota	70,971	34,502	13,740	8,127	1,087	13,499	16
Ohio	1,809,484	792,299	248,363	106,712	24,761	633,424	3,925
Oklahoma	441,909	209,800	42,364	39,079	2,207	148,459	0
Oregon	592,774	233,302	97,228	52,146	26,379	174,810	8,909
Pennsylvania	1,918,774	903,117	311,888	99,018	27,934	569,787	7,030
Rhode Island	193,867	104,494	25,709	15,075	2,654	45,709	226
South Carolina	553,478	233,559	49,099	16,375	3,666	246,584	4,195
South Dakota	82,659	41,663	10,725	7,597	1,280	21,387	7
Tennessee	756,256	333,460	98,368	34,199	10,501	281,211	517
Texas	2,938,736	1,313,606	362,570	183,372	33,664	997,829	47,695
Utah	282,177	135,365	34,951	21,400	2,518	85,578	2,365
Vermont	83,907	38,643	10,678	6,617	2,943	24,472	554
Virginia	1,195,296	527,541	147,357	48,122	15,195	448,627	8,454
Washington	887,377	397,605	108,116	62,499	21,537	296,912	708
West Virginia	167,924	80,702	30,966	10,519	3,476	41,619	642
Wisconsin	864,212	451,254	108,413	53,990	23,529	224,434	2,592
Wyoming	98,430	47,505	13,155	6,858	1,588	25,828	3,496

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

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

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

Table 1.5

State and local justice system per capita expenditures

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, forthcoming), Table 9.

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

^bEstimated population of States as of July 1 is from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 998, March 1988.

Table 1.6

Direct current expenditures for State judicial activities

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

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

State ^b	Total direct current expenditure	Appellate courts					Miscellaneous
		Total	Courts of last resort	Inter-mediate appellate courts	Courts of general jurisdiction	Courts of limited jurisdiction	
Total	\$2,731,714	\$350,847	\$134,678	\$216,169	\$1,370,289	\$580,916	\$429,662
Alabama	59,066	5,322	3,179	2,143	49,749	-	3,995
Alaska	31,307	2,320	2,320	-	22,956	-	6,031
Arizona	14,539	8,564	3,519	5,045	4,698	-	1,277
Arkansas	10,320	2,676	1,434	1,242	6,825	-	819
California	114,973	42,929	6,620	36,309	54,786	-	17,258
Colorado	52,653	4,056	1,845	2,211	24,464	18,456	5,677
Connecticut	84,036	3,822	2,151	1,671	42,366	988	30,860
Delaware	22,669	927	927	-	5,669	13,469	2,604
Florida	101,374	18,855	6,703	12,152	41,621	19,755	21,143
Georgia	24,089	6,424	3,258	3,166	15,686	-	1,979
Hawaii	42,550	2,086	1,545	541	16,378	15,916	8,170
Idaho	9,331	1,556	1,027	529	6,664	-	1,111
Illinois	106,415	16,184	4,097	12,087	57,540	871	31,820
Indiana	19,541	5,243	2,669	2,574	13,380	-	918
Iowa	44,422	2,114	1,488	626	34,656	-	7,652
Kansas	33,983	2,730	946	1,784	28,338	-	2,915
Kentucky	63,694	5,060	1,945	3,115	40,778	11,467	6,389
Louisiana	32,180	15,020	3,405	11,615	13,362	2,236	1,562
Maine	17,192	1,108	1,108	-	5,250	7,543	3,291
Maryland	81,965	4,078	1,468	2,610	35,077	35,685	7,125
Massachusetts	172,289	7,826	4,707	3,119	157,508	-	6,955
Michigan	90,591	15,871	5,727	10,144	34,505	29,245	10,970
Minnesota	28,857	11,997	8,850	3,147	15,417	-	1,443
Mississippi	8,063	2,722	2,722	-	4,508	-	833
Missouri	60,446	8,396	2,622	5,774	49,656	-	2,394
Montana	4,149	1,145	1,145	-	1,907	-	1,097
Nebraska	15,840	495	495	-	4,242	9,093	2,010
Nevada	5,344	1,916	1,916	-	2,012	-	1,416
New Hampshire	22,506	975	975	-	8,317	11,807	1,407
New Jersey	84,474	11,387	2,898	8,489	40,827	-	32,260
New Mexico	24,535	2,221	935	1,286	10,348	7,510	4,456
New York	634,352	34,204	7,079	27,125	264,470	249,718	85,960
North Carolina	89,390	4,302	1,772	2,530	54,089	23,446	7,553
North Dakota	7,010	1,378	1,378	-	5,508	-	124
Ohio	38,696	8,689	573	8,116	19,035	5,016	5,956
Oklahoma	20,128	5,343	3,891	1,452	14,418	-	367
Oregon	78,407	2,479	956	1,523	15,724	17,908	42,296
Pennsylvania	78,909	22,793	6,045	16,748	28,740	23,066	4,310
Rhode Island	23,895	4,543	4,543	-	4,994	10,217	4,141
South Carolina	16,427	3,147	1,937	1,210	5,421	5,670	2,189
South Dakota	8,645	925	925	-	7,229	-	491
Tennessee	17,687	3,545	1,045	2,500	10,112	-	4,030
Texas	42,828	16,979	4,040	12,939	23,767	-	2,082
Utah	20,931	2,053	1,160	893	9,695	3,195	5,988
Vermont	8,287	840	840	-	1,873	4,489	1,085
Virginia	80,140	7,570	5,555	2,015	17,601	43,984	10,985
Washington	27,587	8,013	3,088	4,945	6,634	-	12,940
West Virginia	19,553	2,129	2,129	-	8,278	7,169	1,977
Wisconsin	27,781	4,689	1,895	2,794	19,957	-	3,135
Wyoming	7,668	1,201	1,201	-	3,254	2,997	216

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

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

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

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

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

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

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
States-local, total	\$17,982,274	33.6 %	\$15,262,965	84.9 %	\$2,004,293	11.1 %	\$715,017	4.0 %
States	11,661,100	57.6	9,867,736	84.6	1,078,347	9.2	715,017	6.1
Local, total	6,321,176	19.0	5,395,230	85.4	925,946	14.6	X	X
Counties	4,738,683	33.2	3,924,882	82.8	813,781	17.2	X	X
Municipalities	1,582,513	8.3	1,470,348	92.9	112,165	7.1	X	X
Alabama	172,744	30.8	141,502	81.9	17,480	10.1	13,762	8.0
State	122,271	45.9	100,469	82.2	8,040	6.6	13,762	11.3
Local, total	50,473	17.1	41,033	81.3	9,440	18.7	X	X
Counties	42,056	35.6	32,953	78.4	9,102	21.6	X	X
Municipalities	8,417	4.7	8,080	96.0	337	4.0	X	X
Alaska	81,661	28.8	70,998	86.9	7,351	9.0	3,312	4.1
State	80,587	38.6	69,924	86.8	7,351	9.1	3,312	4.1
Local, total	1,074	1.4	1,074	100.0	-	-	X	X
Boroughs	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	1,074	1.6	1,074	100.0	-	-	X	X
Arizona	332,749	34.6	270,404	81.3	44,682	13.4	17,683	5.3
State	219,654	63.2	184,119	83.8	17,852	8.1	17,683	8.1
Local, total	113,095	18.4	86,285	76.3	26,810	23.7	X	X
Counties	112,580	36.3	85,910	76.3	26,670	23.7	X	X
Municipalities	515	0.2	375	72.7	140	27.3	X	X
Arkansas	71,018	30.5	63,940	90.0	3,851	5.4	3,226	4.5
State	50,400	52.5	45,082	89.4	2,092	4.2	3,226	6.4
Local, total	20,618	15.0	18,858	91.5	1,759	8.5	X	X
Counties	18,417	30.2	16,839	91.4	1,577	8.6	X	X
Municipalities	2,201	2.9	2,019	91.7	182	8.3	X	X
California	3,394,647	38.0	2,875,605	84.7	409,067	12.1	109,955	3.2
State	1,951,754	69.7	1,712,687	87.8	129,112	6.6	109,955	5.6
Local, total	1,442,893	23.5	1,162,918	80.6	279,975	19.4	X	X
Counties	1,382,611	37.1	1,113,474	80.5	269,137	19.5	X	X
Municipalities	60,282	2.5	49,444	82.0	10,838	18.0	X	X
Colorado	212,580	30.3	181,954	85.6	20,878	9.8	9,749	4.6
State	133,959	52.9	107,137	80.0	17,073	12.7	9,749	7.3
Local, total	78,621	17.6	74,817	95.2	3,805	4.8	X	X
Counties	53,849	36.8	53,801	99.9	48	0.1	X	X
Municipalities	24,772	8.2	21,015	84.8	3,757	15.2	X	X
Connecticut	166,094	24.0	135,028	81.3	26,528	16.0	4,538	2.7
State	166,090	43.3	135,028	81.3	26,524	15.0	4,538	2.7
Local, total	4	-	-	-	4	100.0	X	X
Municipalities	4	-	-	-	4	100.0	X	X
Delaware	50,140	31.7	40,605	81.0	4,012	8.0	5,523	11.0
State	50,140	44.8	40,605	81.0	4,012	8.0	5,523	11.0
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
District of Columbia	240,097	45.3	228,031	95.0	12,066	5.0	-	-
Local, total	240,097	45.3	228,031	95.0	12,066	5.0	X	X
Municipality	240,097	45.3	228,031	95.0	12,066	5.0	X	X
Florida	871,671	31.0	766,098	87.9	87,659	10.1	17,914	2.1
State	545,346	55.5	443,599	81.3	83,833	15.4	17,914	3.3
Local, total	326,325	17.9	322,499	98.8	3,826	1.2	X	X
Counties	308,537	27.4	304,711	98.8	3,826	1.2	X	X
Municipalities	17,787	2.5	17,787	100.0	-	-	X	X
Georgia	460,851	38.8	387,369	84.1	52,691	11.4	20,791	4.5
State	315,702	67.1	249,590	79.1	45,321	14.4	20,791	6.6
Local, total	145,149	20.3	137,779	94.9	7,370	5.1	X	X
Counties	129,164	27.8	121,921	94.4	7,244	5.6	X	X
Municipalities	15,985	6.3	15,859	99.2	126	0.8	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

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

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Minnesota	\$212,018	28.8 %	\$168,633	79.5%	\$42,045	19.8 %	\$1,340	0.6 %
State	95,808	49.5	82,795	86.4	11,673	12.2	1,340	1.4
Local, total	116,210	21.4	85,838	73.9	30,372	26.1	X	X
Counties	116,179	37.6	85,806	73.9	30,372	26.1	X	X
Municipalities	31	-	31	100.0	-	-	X	X
Mississippi	73,894	28.1	61,857	83.7	9,005	12.2	3,032	4.1
State	59,690	53.2	47,658	79.8	9,000	15.1	3,032	5.1
Local, total	14,204	9.4	14,199	100.0	5	-	X	X
Counties	12,279	18.0	12,274	100.0	5	-	X	X
Municipalities	1,925	2.3	1,925	100.0	-	-	X	X
Missouri	245,584	29.6	212,430	86.5	28,045	11.4	5,110	2.1
State	186,476	55.8	156,180	83.8	25,186	13.5	5,110	2.7
Local, total	59,108	11.9	56,250	95.2	2,859	4.8	X	X
Counties	40,842	27.4	38,866	95.2	1,976	4.8	X	X
Municipalities	18,266	5.3	17,383	95.2	882	4.8	X	X
Montana	28,991	27.8	22,791	78.6	5,436	18.7	765	2.6
State	21,044	46.6	16,789	79.8	3,490	16.6	765	3.6
Local, total	7,947	13.4	6,002	75.5	1,946	24.5	X	X
Counties	7,766	20.2	5,848	75.3	1,917	24.7	X	X
Municipalities	182	0.9	154	84.5	28	15.5	X	X
Nebraska	58,255	26.9	43,936	75.4	7,121	12.2	7,198	12.4
State	42,859	49.3	28,772	67.1	6,889	16.1	7,198	16.8
Local, total	15,396	11.9	15,164	98.5	232	1.5	X	X
Counties	15,396	25.0	15,164	98.5	232	1.5	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Nevada	143,475	43.3	125,294	87.3	15,221	10.6	2,959	2.1
State	96,255	76.2	85,035	88.3	8,261	8.6	2,959	3.1
Local, total	47,220	23.0	40,259	85.3	6,960	14.7	X	X
Counties	39,944	25.9	33,807	84.6	6,137	15.4	X	X
Municipalities	7,276	14.3	6,452	88.7	823	11.3	X	X
New Hampshire	39,097	23.0	35,551	90.9	2,458	6.3	1,087	2.8
State	25,564	33.5	22,054	86.3	2,423	9.5	1,087	4.3
Local, total	13,533	14.4	13,497	99.7	35	0.3	X	X
Counties	13,497	62.3	13,497	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	35	-	-	-	35	100.0	X	X
New Jersey	638,597	30.2	504,281	79.0	84,469	13.2	49,847	7.8
State	420,996	52.6	350,796	83.3	20,353	4.8	49,847	11.8
Local, total	217,601	16.5	153,485	70.5	64,116	29.5	X	X
Counties	217,541	45.6	153,485	70.6	64,055	29.4	X	X
Municipalities	61	-	-	-	61	100.0	X	X
New Mexico	104,263	35.9	90,369	86.7	9,864	9.5	4,030	3.9
State	79,748	51.2	65,923	82.7	9,795	12.3	4,030	5.1
Local, total	24,515	18.2	24,446	99.7	69	0.3	X	X
Counties	11,218	28.8	11,148	99.4	69	0.6	X	X
Municipalities	13,297	13.9	13,297	100.0	-	-	X	X
New York	2,495,522	34.9	2,234,494	89.5	200,598	8.0	60,430	2.4
State	1,340,362	54.8	1,201,828	89.7	78,104	5.8	60,430	4.5
Local, total	1,155,160	24.6	1,032,666	89.4	122,494	10.6	X	X
Counties	351,228	34.2	274,948	78.3	76,280	21.7	X	X
Municipalities	803,932	21.9	757,718	94.3	46,214	5.7	X	X
North Carolina	385,519	37.0	330,014	85.6	35,164	9.1	20,341	5.3
State	342,768	55.4	288,345	84.1	34,082	9.9	20,341	5.9
Local, total	42,751	10.1	41,669	97.5	1,082	2.5	X	X
Counties	42,751	23.3	41,659	97.5	1,082	2.5	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
North Dakota	13,499	19.0	12,757	94.5	742	5.5	-	-
State	9,868	34.1	9,126	92.5	742	7.5	-	-
Local, total	3,632	8.6	3,632	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	3,632	16.8	3,632	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

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

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Ohio	\$633,424	35.0 %	\$543,619	85.8 %	\$62,055	9.8 %	\$27,749	4.4 %
State	461,872	70.4	407,448	88.2	26,675	5.8	27,749	6.0
Local, total	171,552	14.9	136,171	79.4	35,380	20.6	X	X
Counties	153,519	33.0	121,994	79.5	31,525	20.5	X	X
Municipalities	18,033	2.6	14,177	78.6	3,856	21.4	X	X
Oklahoma	148,459	33.6	106,544	71.8	17,629	11.9	24,286	16.4
State	128,727	55.6	89,424	66.7	16,017	12.4	24,286	18.9
Local, total	19,732	9.4	18,120	91.8	1,612	8.2	X	X
Counties	17,400	32.7	16,065	92.3	1,335	7.7	X	X
Municipalities	2,331	1.5	2,055	88.1	277	11.9	X	X
Oregon	174,810	29.5	134,905	77.2	29,841	17.1	10,064	5.8
State	94,220	34.1	69,180	73.4	14,976	15.9	10,064	10.7
Local, total	80,590	25.5	65,725	81.6	14,865	18.4	X	X
Counties	80,428	44.2	65,589	81.5	14,839	18.5	X	X
Municipalities	161	0.1	136	84.1	26	15.9	X	X
Pennsylvania	569,787	29.7	491,097	86.2	72,462	12.7	6,228	1.1
State	272,855	47.1	249,743	91.5	16,884	6.2	6,228	2.3
Local, total	296,932	22.2	241,354	81.3	55,578	18.7	X	X
Counties	167,324	41.7	130,327	77.9	36,997	22.1	X	X
Municipalities	129,607	13.8	111,027	85.7	18,580	14.3	X	X
Rhode Island	45,709	23.6	36,459	79.8	3,793	8.3	5,457	11.9
State	45,709	44.5	36,459	79.8	3,793	8.3	5,457	11.9
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
South Carolina	246,584	44.6	206,865	83.9	16,506	6.7	23,211	9.4
State	218,772	67.4	179,124	81.9	16,437	7.5	23,211	10.6
Local, total	27,812	12.1	27,741	99.7	71	0.3	X	X
Counties	26,418	19.6	26,347	99.7	71	0.3	X	X
Municipalities	1,394	1.5	1,394	100.0	-	-	X	X
South Dakota	21,387	25.9	18,231	85.2	3,156	14.8	-	-
State	17,783	41.2	14,627	82.3	3,156	17.7	-	-
Local, total	3,604	9.1	3,604	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	3,475	17.5	3,475	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	129	0.7	129	100.0	-	-	X	X
Tennessee	281,211	37.2	242,859	86.4	25,509	9.1	12,844	4.6
State	203,085	68.0	168,207	82.8	22,034	10.8	12,844	6.3
Local, total	78,126	17.1	74,652	95.6	3,475	4.4	X	X
Counties	60,389	30.8	58,138	96.3	2,251	3.7	X	X
Municipalities	17,737	6.8	16,514	93.1	1,223	6.9	X	X
Texas	997,829	34.0	779,221	78.1	174,706	17.5	43,902	4.4
State	592,906	67.4	496,572	83.8	52,432	8.8	43,902	7.4
Local, total	404,923	19.7	282,649	69.8	122,274	30.2	X	X
Counties	399,918	38.7	277,644	69.4	122,274	30.6	X	X
Municipalities	5,005	0.5	5,005	100.0	-	-	X	X
Utah	85,578	30.3	69,094	80.7	11,100	13.0	5,384	6.3
State	67,635	49.4	51,156	75.6	11,095	16.4	5,384	8.0
Local, total	17,943	12.4	17,938	100.0	5	-	X	X
Counties	17,943	24.7	17,938	100.0	5	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Vermont	24,472	29.2	15,602	63.8	6,724	27.5	2,146	8.8
State	24,472	40.3	15,602	63.8	6,724	27.5	2,146	8.8
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Virginia	448,627	37.5	377,269	84.1	38,367	8.6	32,992	7.4
State	308,543	57.3	244,628	79.3	30,923	10.0	32,992	10.7
Local, total	140,084	21.3	132,641	94.7	7,444	5.3	X	X
Counties	67,974	22.3	63,741	93.8	4,233	6.2	X	X
Municipalities	72,111	20.4	68,900	95.5	3,210	4.5	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1998^a—Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Washington	\$296,912	33.5 %	\$244,856	82.5 %	\$42,542	14.3 %	\$9,514	3.2 %
State	199,569	61.0	166,406	83.4	23,649	11.9	9,514	4.8
Local, total	97,343	17.4	78,450	80.6	18,893	19.4	X	X
Counties	93,726	30.1	76,135	81.2	17,591	18.8	X	X
Municipalities	3,616	1.5	2,315	64.0	1,301	36.0	X	X
West Virginia	41,619	24.8	34,925	83.9	3,855	9.3	2,839	6.8
State	29,257	34.4	22,686	77.5	3,732	12.8	2,839	9.7
Local, total	12,362	14.9	12,239	99.0	123	1.0	X	X
Counties	12,362	27.8	12,239	99.0	123	1.0	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Wisconsin	224,434	26.0	176,848	78.8	27,649	12.3	19,938	8.9
State	152,679	58.4	108,199	70.9	24,542	16.1	19,938	13.1
Local, total	71,755	11.9	68,649	95.7	3,107	4.3	X	X
Counties	71,595	24.7	68,488	95.7	3,107	4.3	X	X
Municipalities	161	0.1	161	100.0	-	-	X	X
Wyoming	25,828	26.2	22,624	87.6	1,708	6.6	1,496	5.8
State	18,685	42.8	15,495	82.9	1,694	9.1	1,496	8.0
Local, total	7,143	13.0	7,129	99.8	14	0.2	X	X
Counties	7,143	25.1	7,129	99.8	14	0.2	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X

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

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

Table 1.8

Direct current expenditures for State corrections activities

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

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

State ^b	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions				Other and combined	Probation, pardon, and parole	Other
		Total	For men	For women	For juveniles			
Total	\$9,897,950	\$8,152,547	\$5,963,498	\$296,646	\$1,186,357	\$706,046	\$1,064,787	\$680,616
Alabama	114,070	92,318	77,788	4,515	10,015	-	7,990	13,762
Alaska	79,280	68,716	6,951	-	8,047	53,718	7,351	3,213
Arizona	193,620	161,505	122,273	-	20,650	18,582	17,852	14,263
Arkansas	47,915	42,673	35,575	1,547	5,551	-	2,072	3,170
California	1,467,581	1,231,331	820,146	43,882	196,980	170,323	127,560	108,690
Colorado	111,161	84,339	68,878	1,444	14,017	-	17,073	9,749
Connecticut	150,585	119,626	93,786	12,234	11,589	2,017	26,516	4,443
Delaware	48,788	39,675	33,873	1,051	4,751	-	3,845	5,268
Florida	473,565	373,624	225,578	11,214	75,023	61,809	82,419	17,522
Georgia	261,023	195,802	147,070	6,773	41,959	-	44,720	20,501
Hawaii	62,130	49,321	42,425	2,852	4,044	-	10,197	2,612
Idaho	17,374	13,512	7,153	-	3,552	2,807	2,605	1,257
Illinois	381,674	344,900	255,275	34,506	49,765	5,354	8,338	28,436
Indiana	144,543	134,483	77,960	5,070	18,886	32,567	2,947	7,113
Iowa	71,969	62,096	43,932	2,562	8,298	7,304	7,916	1,957
Kansas	93,090	81,119	51,575	3,425	13,342	12,777	9,219	2,752
Kentucky	104,974	77,769	53,909	2,598	17,175	4,087	21,637	5,568
Louisiana	169,463	144,621	99,718	4,363	31,252	9,288	17,194	7,648
Maine	35,181	27,073	13,657	-	6,563	6,853	4,223	3,885
Maryland	291,699	224,765	171,670	6,125	46,970	-	48,341	18,593
Massachusetts	276,278	213,810	97,481	10,672	47,916	57,741	48,218	14,250
Michigan	550,642	460,343	383,559	17,124	39,468	20,192	68,664	21,635
Minnesota	93,199	80,380	61,038	3,727	10,089	5,526	11,659	1,160
Mississippi	56,032	44,000	33,599	-	5,367	5,034	9,000	3,032
Missouri	144,674	114,587	102,130	1,224	9,468	1,765	24,977	5,110
Montana	20,125	15,965	-	601	4,227	11,137	3,395	765
Nebraska	41,841	28,173	22,108	1,513	4,552	-	6,869	6,799
Nevada	62,392	51,445	41,580	1,796	6,179	1,850	8,017	2,930
New Hampshire	21,794	18,438	12,235	33	3,842	2,328	2,288	1,068
New Jersey	374,797	307,471	193,658	-	28,152	85,661	20,262	47,064
New Mexico	77,301	63,604	51,421	1,620	10,563	-	9,729	3,968
New York	1,134,311	1,001,921	776,105	24,555	136,552	64,709	78,104	54,286
North Carolina	270,574	219,215	184,659	6,603	20,561	7,392	33,750	17,609
North Dakota	9,666	8,924	-	-	2,127	6,797	742	-
Ohio	310,509	260,474	220,005	9,282	31,187	-	23,378	26,657
Oklahoma	122,031	83,865	66,414	5,319	12,132	-	15,882	22,284
Oregon	88,397	63,779	40,496	2,036	12,361	8,886	14,766	9,852
Pennsylvania	229,067	206,078	164,219	12,064	25,100	4,695	16,761	6,228
Rhode Island	44,369	35,616	24,332	1,322	6,488	3,747	3,787	4,966
South Carolina	165,535	127,960	111,063	4,367	10,156	2,074	16,059	21,516
South Dakota	17,074	13,931	10,826	395	2,245	465	3,143	-
Tennessee	180,831	146,181	104,500	5,313	24,768	11,600	21,963	12,687
Texas	557,173	463,349	382,276	27,078	48,507	5,488	51,177	42,647
Utah	58,382	41,903	29,092	709	12,102	-	11,095	5,384
Vermont	23,314	14,555	13,266	-	1,275	14	6,697	2,062
Virginia	281,672	218,362	161,044	4,721	41,851	10,746	30,804	32,506
Washington	180,401	147,244	121,096	5,171	20,977	-	23,643	9,514
West Virginia	26,235	19,669	16,213	-	2,510	946	3,732	2,834
Wisconsin	142,483	98,003	80,249	3,761	13,993	-	24,542	19,938
Wyoming	17,166	14,034	9,642	1,179	3,213	-	1,669	1,463

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

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

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

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

Table 1.9

Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays

Fiscal year 1989 (actual) and 1990-93 (estimated)

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1989 actual		1990 estimate		1991 estimate		1992 estimate		1993 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Federal law enforcement activities, total	\$4,697	\$4,667	\$5,089	\$4,942	\$5,633	\$5,404	\$5,740	\$5,656	\$5,893	\$5,863
Criminal investigations	1,974	2,037	2,263	2,117	2,670	2,458	2,716	2,671	2,775	2,763
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigation	240	237	264	264	275	274	279	279	282	282
Border enforcement activities	2,459	2,448	2,585	2,496	2,542	2,522	2,587	2,549	2,645	2,639
Protection activities (Secret Service)	375	376	384	394	416	415	444	436	483	473
Other enforcement	523	443	490	569	536	541	536	543	548	546
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	3,288	3,255	3,827	3,591	4,432	4,325	4,681	4,646	4,811	4,754
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	1,476	1,420	1,753	1,539	2,024	1,938	2,071	2,074	2,133	2,117
Federal judicial activities	1,503	1,528	1,757	1,745	2,091	2,071	2,293	2,255	2,361	2,321
Representation of indigents in civil cases	309	307	317	306	317	317	317	317	317	317
Federal correctional activities	1,553	1,044	2,536	1,417	1,746	2,230	1,987	2,797	2,646	2,751
Criminal justice assistance	424	455	774	540	749	648	767	806	813	782
Total	9,963	9,422	12,225	10,489	12,560	12,608	13,175	13,905	14,162	14,150

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in February 1990. The budget authority (actual or estimated) for each fiscal year includes appropriations for that year, as well as for future years, that have been approved by Congress. The outlays (actual or estimated) for the corresponding year are funded partially by the budget authority and partially through unspent funds allocated in previous years. "Outlays" are defined as values of checks issued, interest accrued on public debt, or other payments made, and net of refunds and reimbursements.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. A-153. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.10

Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds

By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1980-89

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 ^a	1987	1988	1989
Total	\$486,463	\$159,397	\$129,236	\$125,915	\$197,352	\$146,351	\$272,624	\$489,606	\$309,521	\$416,634
State and local formula grants	0	0	0	0	51,118 ^b	4,400 ^b	46,256 ^c	35,520 ^c	0	0
State and local discretionary grants	0	0	0	0	15,280 ^b	1,100 ^b	11,564 ^c	8,880 ^c	8,000 ^c	3,497
<u>Anti-drug abuse</u>										
Formula	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	178,400	55,600	118,800
Discretionary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,300	13,900	29,700
Prison capacity	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	0	0
Juvenile justice formula grants	63,750	61,791	43,095	43,095	43,095	42,935	41,089	42,960	40,765	44,378
Criminal justice formula grants (Part D)	239,234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National priority grants (Part E)	29,904	0	3,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General criminal justice grants (Part F)	29,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training, total	2,528	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational development	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor training	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General criminal justice training	1,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime prevention programs	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime Victims Fund	X	X	X	X	X	X	68,313 ^d	62,506 ^d	77,446 ^d	93,559
Juvenile justice programs, total	36,250	35,278	24,505	24,505	24,505	24,665	23,605	24,640	23,035	17,422
Special emphasis	21,250	20,278	14,365	14,365	14,365	14,311	13,696	14,320	13,589	6,146
Juvenile Justice Institute	11,000	11,000	7,436	7,436	7,436	7,726	7,394	7,731	7,336	10,027
Technical assistance	3,000	3,000	2,028	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,726	2,000	1,580	906 ^e
Concentration of Federal efforts	1,000	1,000	676	900	900	824	789	589	530	343 ^v
Missing children	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,000	3,828	4,000	4,000	4,000
Emergency assistance ^f	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,048	1,148 ^c	0	0
Regional Information Sharing System ^g	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,474	12,000 ^c	12,000	13,000
Marisol Cuban ^h	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,000	4,785	5,000	5,000	5,000
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	10,000	12,500	10,131	10,800	12,500	8,301	10,810	10,650 ^c	9,275	24,000
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	--	2,535	2,400	2,400	2,555	2,640	2,566	2,682	2,892	2,892
Executive direction and control, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics	10,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support services, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, and Bureau of Justice Assistance	10,839	12,140	9,623	7,588	8,166	10,537	9,022	11,499	13,049	13,303
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	25,000	18,045	16,767	17,603	18,508	19,500	18,566	18,563	19,144	21,000
Justice statistical programs	15,000	12,742	14,557	14,960	16,809	16,776	15,982	18,982 ^c	19,278	19,986
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	3,768	2,990	2,908	3,395	3,195	3,321	3,042	3,126	3,265	3,225
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	0	1,370	1,450	1,569	1,621	2,376	2,674	2,747	2,872	2,872

Note: The Justice Assistance Act of 1984 authorized the establishment of the Office of Justice Programs as the successor agency to the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS) and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). This new body is responsible for coordinating the activities of its component bureaus. Research and statistical activities are to be conducted by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), respectively. The new Bureau of Justice Assistance is responsible for the State and Local Assistance Program and the Anti-Drug Abuse Program.

^aIncludes effect of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions.

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

^cReflects the total program level, which includes unused carryover earmarked by Congress

for addition to appropriated amount.

^dRepresents amount deposited in previous year.

^eState technical assistance.

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

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

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

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

Table 1.11

Allocation of Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act Funds

By type of activity and jurisdiction, fiscal year 1989

Jurisdiction	Treatment	Education	Law enforcement
Total	\$518,497,984	\$287,730,000	\$118,800,000
Alabama	6,420,538	4,932,000	2,018,000
Alaska	2,449,737	1,393,000	695,000
Arizona	8,174,274	3,792,000	1,759,000
Arkansas	3,406,310	28,050,000	1,388,000
California	67,828,215	30,544,000	10,782,000
Colorado	7,659,872	3,631,000	1,725,000
Connecticut	8,204,250	3,258,000	1,693,000
Delaware	2,059,648	1,393,000	739,000
District of Columbia	336,757	1,393,000	731,000
Florida	24,648,619	11,352,000	4,969,000
Georgia	8,764,514	7,554,000	2,813,000
Hawaii	2,580,291	1,393,000	903,000
Idaho	1,819,456	1,393,000	871,000
Illinois	22,288,702	13,044,000	4,805,000
Indiana	7,101,347	6,480,000	2,556,000
Iowa	4,763,097	3,216,000	1,553,000
Kansas	3,541,798	2,474,000	1,420,000
Kentucky	6,019,236	4,428,000	1,885,000
Louisiana	9,342,486	5,581,000	2,158,000
Maine	2,860,288	1,393,000	941,000
Maryland	11,583,951	4,572,000	2,186,000
Massachusetts	14,844,330	5,682,000	2,676,000
Michigan	22,180,169	10,771,000	3,919,000
Minnesota	7,878,137	4,728,000	2,078,000
Mississippi	3,428,685	3,480,000	1,476,000
Missouri	8,638,943	5,640,000	2,397,000
Montana	1,940,861	1,393,000	801,000
Nebraska	2,843,417	1,812,000	1,092,000
Nevada	2,567,746	1,393,000	874,000
New Hampshire	1,980,718	1,393,000	893,000
New Jersey	19,445,855	7,908,000	3,352,000
New Mexico	4,016,630	1,871,000	1,058,000
New York	55,734,141	18,679,000	7,125,000
North Carolina	8,463,790	7,135,000	2,884,000
North Dakota	1,366,052	1,393,000	750,000
Ohio	18,436,281	12,378,000	4,508,000
Oklahoma	4,205,249	3,810,000	1,716,000
Oregon	5,882,743	2,976,000	1,512,000
Pennsylvania	24,920,832	12,408,000	4,936,000
Rhode Island	3,135,400	1,393,000	866,000
South Carolina	4,995,522	411,000	1,773,000
South Dakota	1,893,438	1,393,000	764,000
Tennessee	6,563,321	5,538,000	2,304,000
Texas	30,281,932	20,893,000	6,740,000
Utah	3,972,113	2,670,000	1,124,000
Vermont	1,907,337	1,393,000	704,000
Virginia	10,971,705	6,228,000	2,694,000
Washington	9,331,013	4,961,000	2,187,000
West Virginia	3,130,048	2,238,000	1,205,000
Wisconsin	1,037,321	5,478,000	2,287,000
Wyoming	972,901	1,393,000	682,000
American Samoa	100,000	456,666	188,100
Guam	318,292	1,291,937	285,000
Northern Mariana Islands	100,000	229,409	96,900
Puerto Rico	6,695,351	5,742,000	1,724,000
Virgin Islands	465,324	1,312,245	539,000

Note: These data were compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is authorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690) to award grants to the States. These grants are awarded 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.). Funds may be used for programs that improve the apprehension, prosecution, adjudication, detention, and rehabilitation of drug offenders. Eradication programs, treatment for drug-dependent offender programs and programs that target major drug offenders are also eligible for funding. (Source, p. 1.) The treatment and education grant funds shown above are administered by other Federal agencies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, *FY1988 Report on Drug Control* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), p. 115.

Table 1.12

Justice system employment and payroll

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

Type of activity	Employment			October payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Full-time	Full-time equivalent	
Total justice system	1,600,955	1,496,316	1,534,496	\$3,880,457
Federal	118,244	118,207	117,367	333,878
State	517,509	493,768	504,154	1,193,279
Total, local	965,202	884,341	912,975	2,153,300
County	423,501	391,701	405,814	860,181
Municipal	541,700	492,640	507,161	1,293,119
Police protection	784,371	728,018	745,935	1,867,793
Federal	65,297	85,297	65,297	182,153
State	115,121	105,103	108,005	283,892
Total, local	603,953	557,619	572,633	1,421,748
County	144,710	136,009	139,018	313,628
Municipal	459,241	421,606	433,615	1,108,119
Judicial (courts only)	209,422	188,213	196,530	456,057
Federal	18,283	18,283	18,283	50,985
State	66,822	62,512	64,976	193,007
Total, local	124,317	107,418	113,271	212,066
County	95,592	36,467	90,747	169,032
Municipal	28,721	20,951	22,525	43,034
Prosecution and legal services	104,135	96,245	99,096	269,001
Federal	16,485	16,485	16,485	52,457
State	27,817	26,094	26,883	72,588
Total, local	59,833	53,666	55,728	143,956
County	39,652	36,511	37,912	92,851
Municipal	20,183	17,158	17,819	51,105
Public defense services	14,001	12,840	13,486	38,985
Federal	493	493	493	1,432
State	6,344	5,960	6,198	16,629
Total, local	7,164	6,387	6,795	18,924
County	6,853	6,152	6,554	18,185
Municipal	309	233	240	739
Corrections	482,613	464,882	473,211	1,036,628
Federal	17,247	17,210	16,370	45,284
State	297,165	289,987	293,925	638,073
Total, local	168,200	157,882	162,916	353,269
County	135,323	125,285	130,267	283,928
Municipal	32,870	32,391	32,650	89,341
Other justice activities	6,409	6,120	6,238	13,994
Federal	439	439	439	1,587
State	4,240	4,112	4,167	9,090
Total, local	1,730	1,569	1,832	3,337
County	1,378	1,281	1,316	2,557
Municipal	350	288	316	781

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

^aSubcategories may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-124132 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), p. 6, Table 7.

Table 1.13

Percent distribution of justice system employment and payroll

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

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

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

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

Table 1.14

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.14

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Michigan	50,057	100 %	22,873	45.7 %	7,608	15.2 %	2,131	4.3 %	97	0.2 %	17,316	34.6 %	32	0.1 %
State	18,933	100	3,618	19.1	1,857	9.8	445	2.4	62	0.3	12,951	68.4	-	-
Local, total	31,124	100	19,255	61.9	5,751	18.5	1,686	5.4	35	0.1	4,365	14.0	32	0.1
Counties	13,720	100	3,264	23.8	4,699	34.2	1,410	10.3	34	0.2	4,287	31.2	26	0.2
Municipalities	17,406	100	15,991	91.9	1,053	6.0	277	1.6	1	-	78	0.4	6	-
Minnesota	17,857	100	8,798	49.3	2,385	13.4	1,521	8.5	386	2.2	4,752	26.6	15	0.1
State	4,014	100	1,170	29.1	477	11.9	366	9.1	41	1.0	1,952	48.6	8	0.2
Local, total	13,843	100	7,628	55.1	1,908	13.8	1,155	8.3	345	2.5	2,800	20.2	7	0.1
Counties	8,288	100	2,265	27.3	1,908	23.0	963	11.6	345	4.2	2,800	33.8	7	0.1
Municipalities	5,556	100	5,364	96.5	-	-	192	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	10,501	100	5,616	53.0	1,351	12.7	380	3.6	24	0.2	3,227	30.4	3	-
State	4,217	100	1,271	30.1	162	3.8	230	5.5	-	-	2,554	60.6	-	-
Local, total	6,384	100	4,345	68.1	1,189	18.6	150	2.3	24	0.4	673	10.5	3	-
Counties	2,886	100	1,140	39.5	1,026	35.6	104	3.6	18	0.6	597	20.7	1	-
Municipalities	3,499	100	3,205	91.6	163	4.7	47	1.3	6	0.2	76	2.2	2	0.1
Missouri	27,284	100	14,037	51.4	3,813	14.0	1,249	4.6	228	0.8	7,929	29.1	28	0.1
State	10,184	100	2,145	21.1	2,385	23.4	191	1.9	228	2.2	5,212	51.2	23	0.2
Local, total	17,100	100	11,892	69.5	1,428	8.4	1,058	6.2	-	-	2,717	15.9	5	-
Counties	6,085	100	2,487	40.9	754	12.4	791	13.0	-	-	2,050	33.7	3	-
Municipalities	11,015	100	9,405	85.4	674	6.1	267	2.4	-	-	667	6.1	2	-
Montana	3,710	100	1,799	48.5	484	13.0	280	7.5	14	0.4	1,092	29.4	41	1.1
State	1,321	100	425	32.2	91	6.9	52	3.9	-	-	712	53.9	41	3.1
Local, total	2,389	100	1,374	57.5	393	16.5	228	9.5	14	0.6	380	15.9	-	-
Counties	1,562	100	652	41.7	339	21.7	184	11.8	12	0.8	375	24.0	-	-
Municipalities	829	100	722	87.1	55	6.6	45	5.4	1	0.1	6	0.7	-	-
Nebraska	7,428	100	3,696	49.8	1,006	13.5	423	5.7	43	0.6	2,237	30.1	23	0.3
State	3,021	100	787	26.1	582	19.3	71	2.4	-	-	1,567	51.9	14	0.5
Local, total	4,407	100	2,909	66.0	424	9.6	352	8.0	43	1.0	670	15.2	9	0.2
Counties	2,238	100	812	36.3	424	18.9	280	12.5	43	1.9	670	29.9	9	0.4
Municipalities	2,169	100	2,097	96.7	-	-	72	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	8,206	100	3,379	41.2	945	11.5	592	7.2	107	1.3	3,182	38.8	1	-
State	2,630	100	486	18.5	104	4.0	142	5.4	20	0.8	1,878	71.4	-	-
Local, total	5,576	100	2,893	51.9	841	15.1	450	8.1	87	1.6	1,304	23.4	1	-
Counties	4,111	100	1,912	46.5	630	15.3	362	8.8	87	2.1	1,120	27.2	-	-
Municipalities	1,465	100	982	67.0	211	14.4	87	5.9	-	-	184	12.6	1	0.1
New Hampshire	4,836	100	2,978	61.6	613	12.7	208	4.3	-	-	1,037	21.4	2	-
State	1,872	100	516	27.6	568	30.3	108	5.8	-	-	680	36.3	-	-
Local, total	2,966	100	2,462	83.0	45	1.5	100	3.4	-	-	357	12.0	2	0.1
Counties	648	100	170	26.2	45	6.9	74	11.4	-	-	357	55.1	2	0.3
Municipalities	2,318	100	2,292	98.9	-	-	26	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	58,723	100	29,049	49.5	7,633	13.0	4,441	7.6	1,043	1.8	16,532	28.2	25	-
State	17,919	100	5,235	29.2	1,546	8.6	1,307	7.3	717	4.0	9,102	50.8	12	0.1
Local, total	40,804	100	23,814	58.4	6,087	14.9	3,134	7.7	326	0.8	7,430	18.2	13	-
Counties	16,760	100	2,160	12.9	4,133	24.7	2,733	16.3	294	1.8	7,428	44.3	12	0.1
Municipalities	24,045	100	21,654	90.1	1,954	8.1	401	1.7	33	0.1	2	-	1	-
New Mexico	9,489	100	4,520	47.6	952	10.0	545	5.7	120	1.3	3,342	35.2	10	0.1
State	4,716	100	853	18.1	830	17.6	465	9.9	119	2.5	2,442	51.8	7	0.1
Local, total	4,773	100	3,667	76.8	122	2.6	80	1.7	1	-	900	18.9	3	0.1
Counties	1,466	100	946	64.5	13	0.9	8	0.5	-	-	499	34.0	-	-
Municipalities	3,306	100	2,721	82.3	109	3.3	72	2.2	1	-	400	12.1	3	0.1
New York	160,371	100	77,571	48.4	15,064	9.4	10,251	6.4	695	0.4	55,935	34.9	855	0.5
State	56,295	100	6,449	11.5	13,117	23.3	2,311	4.1	384	0.7	33,334	59.2	700	1.2
Local, total	104,076	100	71,122	68.3	1,947	1.9	7,940	7.6	311	0.3	22,601	21.7	155	0.1
Counties	23,645	100	11,772	49.8	572	2.4	2,343	9.9	311	1.3	8,536	36.1	112	0.5
Municipalities	80,431	100	59,350	73.8	1,375	1.7	5,598	7.0	-	-	14,065	17.5	43	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.14

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.14

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services										Other justice activities	
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections			
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system		
Utah	7,283	100 %	3,793	52.1 %	909	12.5 %	450	6.2 %	3	-	2,116	29.1 %	12	0.2 %
State	3,331	100	979	29.4	514	15.4	128	3.8	-	-	1,698	51.0	12	0.4
Local, total	3,952	100	2,814	71.2	395	10.0	322	8.1	3	0.1 %	418	10.6	-	-
Counties	1,905	100	928	48.7	321	16.9	235	12.3	3	0.2	418	21.9	-	-
Municipalities	2,047	100	1,886	92.1	74	3.6	87	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	2,514	100	1,254	49.9	282	11.2	142	5.6	60	2.4	760	30.2	16	0.6
State	1,684	100	480	28.5	236	14.0	135	8.0	60	3.6	760	45.1	13	0.8
Local, total	830	100	774	93.3	46	5.5	7	0.8	-	-	-	-	3	0.4
Counties	71	100	25	35.2	46	64.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	759	100	749	98.7	-	-	7	0.9	-	-	-	-	3	0.4
Virginia	34,336	100	15,500	45.1	3,507	10.2	1,150	3.3	104	0.3	13,932	40.6	143	0.4
State	15,432	100	3,597	23.3	1,967	12.7	266	1.7	92	0.6	9,433	61.1	77	0.5
Local, total	18,904	100	11,903	63.0	1,540	8.1	884	4.7	12	0.1	4,499	23.8	66	0.3
Counties	8,461	100	4,972	58.8	908	10.7	442	5.2	12	0.1	2,083	24.6	44	0.5
Municipalities	10,443	100	6,231	66.4	632	6.1	442	4.2	-	-	2,416	23.1	22	0.2
Washington	22,610	100	10,398	46.0	2,900	12.8	1,737	7.7	103	0.5	7,466	33.0	6	-
State	8,013	100	2,048	25.6	466	5.8	536	6.7	-	-	4,963	61.9	-	-
Local, total	14,597	100	8,350	57.2	2,434	16.7	1,201	8.2	103	0.7	2,503	17.1	6	-
Counties	8,418	100	2,921	34.7	2,038	24.2	945	11.2	102	1.2	2,405	28.6	4	-
Municipalities	6,178	100	5,429	87.9	395	6.4	256	4.1	1	-	95	1.5	2	-
West Virginia	6,806	100	3,352	50.7	1,179	17.8	387	5.9	9	0.1	1,679	25.4	-	-
State	2,922	100	1,086	37.2	699	23.9	95	3.3	9	0.3	1,033	35.4	-	-
Local, total	3,684	100	2,266	61.5	480	13.0	292	7.9	-	-	646	17.5	-	-
Counties	2,075	100	717	34.5	444	21.4	268	12.9	-	-	646	31.1	-	-
Municipalities	1,609	100	1,549	96.3	36	2.2	24	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	23,239	100	12,905	56.5	2,531	10.9	1,347	5.8	360	1.5	6,034	26.0	62	0.3
State	6,681	100	1,223	18.3	595	8.9	248	3.7	356	5.3	4,201	62.9	58	0.9
Local, total	16,558	100	11,682	70.6	1,936	11.7	1,099	6.6	4	-	1,833	11.1	4	-
Counties	7,732	100	3,140	40.6	1,815	23.5	943	12.2	4	0.1	1,828	23.8	2	-
Municipalities	8,827	100	8,542	98.8	121	1.4	157	1.8	-	-	5	0.1	2	-
Wyoming	3,008	100	1,598	53.1	401	13.3	148	4.9	29	1.0	772	25.7	60	2.0
State	1,139	100	265	23.3	210	18.4	44	3.9	29	2.5	531	46.6	60	5.3
Local, total	1,869	100	1,333	71.3	191	10.2	104	5.6	-	-	241	12.9	-	-
Counties	1,020	100	533	52.3	155	15.2	91	8.9	-	-	241	23.6	-	-
Municipalities	849	100	800	94.2	36	4.2	13	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

Table 1.15

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1999^a-Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services ^c											
	October payroll	Percent	Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
			October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Hawaii	\$16,945	100 %	\$7,630	45.0 %	\$2,918	17.2 %	\$2,081	12.3 %	\$276	1.6 %	\$3,850	22.7 %	\$189	1.1 %
State	8,379	100	372	4.4	2,918	34.8	895	10.7	276	3.3	3,850	45.9	67	0.8
Local, total	8,566	100	7,258	84.7	-	-	1,186	13.8	-	-	-	-	122	1.4
Counties	2,207	100	1,834	83.1	-	-	372	16.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	6,359	100	5,424	85.3	-	-	813	12.8	-	-	-	-	122	1.9
Idaho	8,434	100	4,286	50.8	1,521	18.0	713	8.5	61	0.7	1,837	21.8	16	0.2
State	3,036	100	852	28.1	705	23.2	233	7.7	-	-	1,230	40.5	16	0.5
Local, total	5,398	100	3,434	63.6	816	15.1	480	8.9	61	1.1	607	11.2	-	-
Counties	3,301	100	1,471	44.6	773	23.4	390	11.8	61	1.8	607	18.4	-	-
Municipalities	2,096	100	1,964	93.7	43	2.1	90	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	157,783	100	96,090	60.9	17,400	11.0	8,030	5.1	2,146	1.4	33,912	21.5	204	0.1
State	46,144	100	12,519	27.1	8,254	17.9	1,830	4.0	291	0.6	23,092	50.0	156	0.3
Local, total	111,639	100	83,571	74.9	9,145	8.2	6,200	5.6	1,855	1.7	10,820	9.7	48	-
Counties	34,778	100	8,285	23.8	9,096	26.2	4,694	13.5	1,855	5.3	10,816	31.1	32	0.1
Municipalities	76,861	100	75,286	98.0	49	0.1	1,506	2.0	-	-	4	-	16	-
Indiana	43,880	100	22,800	52.0	5,441	12.4	2,844	6.5	353	0.8	12,357	28.2	86	0.2
State	16,925	100	5,365	31.7	1,570	9.3	1,073	6.3	142	0.8	8,738	51.6	37	0.2
Local, total	26,954	100	17,435	64.7	3,870	14.4	1,770	6.6	211	0.8	3,619	13.4	49	0.2
Counties	10,525	100	3,504	33.3	2,876	27.3	1,139	10.8	211	2.0	2,759	26.2	37	0.4
Municipalities	16,429	100	13,931	84.8	994	6.1	631	3.8	-	-	860	5.2	12	0.1
Iowa	23,226	100	11,841	51.0	3,219	13.9	1,683	7.2	178	0.8	6,292	27.1	14	0.1
State	11,712	100	2,727	23.3	3,157	27.0	508	4.3	90	0.8	5,224	44.6	6	0.1
Local, total	11,514	100	9,114	79.2	61	0.5	1,175	10.2	88	0.8	1,068	9.3	8	0.1
Counties	4,429	100	2,256	50.9	61	1.4	973	22.0	88	2.0	1,050	23.7	-	-
Municipalities	7,086	100	6,858	96.8	-	-	202	2.9	-	-	18	0.3	8	0.1
Kansas	25,020	100	12,457	49.8	3,582	14.3	1,592	6.4	124	0.5	7,231	28.9	34	0.1
State	11,039	100	1,993	18.1	2,927	26.5	433	3.9	120	1.1	5,561	50.4	6	0.1
Local, total	13,981	100	10,464	74.8	655	4.7	1,159	8.3	4	-	1,671	12.0	28	0.2
Counties	5,776	100	2,979	51.6	277	4.8	865	15.0	4	0.1	1,634	28.3	19	0.3
Municipalities	8,205	100	7,486	91.2	377	4.6	294	3.6	-	-	37	0.5	10	0.1
Kentucky	27,341	100	13,295	48.6	3,700	13.5	2,016	7.4	357	1.3	7,904	28.9	70	0.3
State	14,986	100	3,863	25.8	3,427	22.9	1,614	10.8	335	2.2	5,687	37.9	61	0.4
Local, total	12,355	100	9,432	76.3	272	2.2	402	3.3	23	0.2	2,217	17.9	9	0.1
Counties	5,052	100	2,448	48.5	263	5.2	323	6.4	23	0.5	1,985	39.3	9	0.2
Municipalities	7,303	100	6,984	95.6	9	0.1	79	1.1	-	-	232	3.2	-	-
Louisiana	43,478	100	20,782	47.8	6,816	15.7	2,275	5.2	73	0.2	13,437	30.9	94	0.2
State	16,810	100	3,898	23.2	2,158	12.8	1,189	7.1	17	0.1	9,500	56.5	47	0.3
Local, total	26,668	100	16,883	63.3	4,658	17.5	1,087	4.1	56	0.2	3,936	14.8	48	0.2
Parishes	11,761	100	6,651	56.6	2,565	21.8	490	4.2	56	0.5	2,000	17.0	-	-
Municipalities	14,907	100	10,233	68.6	2,094	14.0	597	4.0	-	-	1,936	13.0	48	0.3
Maine	10,184	100	5,841	57.4	912	9.0	589	5.8	-	-	2,797	27.5	45	0.4
State	5,146	100	1,727	33.6	859	16.7	392	7.6	-	-	2,136	41.5	31	0.6
Local, total	5,038	100	4,114	81.7	53	1.1	197	3.9	-	-	661	13.1	14	0.3
Counties	1,412	100	554	39.2	51	3.6	143	10.1	-	-	661	46.8	3	0.2
Municipalities	3,625	100	3,560	98.2	1	-	53	1.5	-	-	-	-	11	0.3
Maryland	71,911	100	35,673	49.6	8,258	11.5	3,524	4.9	1,293	1.8	22,642	31.5	521	0.7
State	32,732	100	7,441	22.7	5,545	16.9	636	1.9	1,293	4.0	17,346	53.0	472	1.4
Local, total	39,179	100	28,232	72.1	2,713	6.9	2,888	7.4	-	-	5,297	13.5	49	0.1
Counties	23,699	100	16,362	69.0	2,041	8.6	1,807	7.6	-	-	3,474	14.7	15	0.1
Municipalities	15,479	100	11,870	76.7	672	4.3	1,081	7.0	-	-	1,822	11.8	34	0.2
Massachusetts	94,028	100	52,849	56.2	12,671	13.5	4,366	4.6	609	0.6	23,219	24.7	314	0.3
State	44,855	100	10,134	22.6	12,010	26.8	3,605	8.0	609	1.4	18,183	40.5	314	0.7
Local, total	49,173	100	42,715	86.9	662	1.3	760	1.5	-	-	5,035	10.2	-	-
Counties	4,817	100	214	4.4	662	13.7	-	-	-	-	3,942	81.8	-	-
Municipalities	44,355	100	42,501	95.8	-	-	760	1.7	-	-	1,094	2.5	-	-

See notes at end of table

Table 1.15

State and local justice system payroll

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

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Michigan	\$129,168	100 %	\$60,809	47.1 %	\$19,267	14.9 %	\$6,186	4.8 %	\$271	0.2 %	\$42,582	33.0 %	\$74	0.1 %
State	52,782	100	10,652	20.2	7,200	13.6	1,731	3.3	191	0.4	33,007	62.5	-	-
Local, total	76,387	100	50,157	65.7	12,069	15.8	4,455	5.8	80	0.1	9,555	12.5	74	0.1
Counties	31,194	100	8,132	26.1	9,838	31.5	3,666	11.8	78	0.3	9,408	30.2	71	0.2
Municipalities	45,193	100	42,024	93.0	2,228	4.9	789	1.7	1	-	147	0.3	3	-
Minnesota	45,121	100	22,992	51.0	5,942	13.2	4,231	9.4	963	2.1	10,957	24.3	35	0.1
State	11,502	100	3,253	28.3	2,069	18.0	1,149	10.0	138	1.2	4,870	42.3	23	0.2
Local, total	33,619	100	19,740	58.7	3,873	11.5	3,083	9.2	825	2.5	6,088	18.1	11	-
Counties	18,656	100	5,393	28.9	3,873	20.8	2,466	13.2	825	4.4	6,088	32.6	11	0.1
Municipalities	14,963	100	14,346	95.9	-	-	617	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	16,570	100	8,891	53.7	2,191	13.2	943	5.7	41	0.2	4,501	27.2	4	-
State	7,050	100	2,065	29.3	590	8.4	682	9.7	-	-	3,713	52.7	-	-
Local, total	9,520	100	6,826	71.7	1,600	16.8	261	2.7	41	0.4	788	8.3	4	-
Counties	3,826	100	1,586	41.5	1,381	36.1	154	4.0	35	0.9	669	17.5	1	-
Municipalities	5,694	100	5,240	92.0	219	3.8	107	1.9	6	0.1	119	2.1	2	-
Missouri	50,770	100	28,388	55.9	7,379	14.5	2,557	5.0	477	0.9	11,932	23.5	57	0.1
State	17,589	100	4,210	23.9	4,955	28.2	429	2.4	477	2.7	7,470	42.5	48	0.3
Local, total	33,181	100	24,158	72.8	2,424	7.3	2,128	6.4	-	-	4,462	13.4	9	-
Counties	10,289	100	4,177	40.6	1,316	12.8	1,429	13.9	-	-	3,363	32.7	3	-
Municipalities	22,893	100	19,980	87.3	1,108	4.8	700	3.1	-	-	1,098	4.8	6	-
Montana	6,385	100	3,201	50.1	808	12.7	532	8.3	30	0.5	1,731	27.1	84	1.3
State	2,534	100	834	32.9	271	10.7	154	6.1	-	-	1,192	47.0	83	3.3
Local, total	3,851	100	2,367	61.5	537	13.9	377	9.8	30	0.8	540	14.0	1	-
Counties	2,332	100	1,023	43.9	445	19.1	309	13.3	26	1.1	529	22.7	1	-
Municipalities	1,519	100	1,345	88.5	91	6.0	68	4.5	4	0.3	11	0.7	-	-
Nebraska	14,454	100	7,990	55.3	2,009	13.9	845	5.8	89	0.6	3,477	24.1	44	0.3
State	5,584	100	1,574	28.3	1,254	22.5	159	2.9	-	-	2,551	45.8	27	0.5
Local, total	8,891	100	6,417	72.2	755	8.5	687	7.7	89	1.0	926	10.4	17	0.2
Counties	3,534	100	1,276	36.1	755	21.4	471	13.3	89	2.5	926	26.2	17	0.5
Municipalities	5,357	100	5,141	96.0	-	-	216	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	20,179	100	8,856	43.9	2,246	11.1	1,740	8.6	368	1.8	6,965	34.5	4	-
State	5,602	100	1,121	20.0	360	6.4	406	7.2	55	1.0	3,661	65.4	-	-
Local, total	14,577	100	7,735	53.1	1,886	12.9	1,334	9.2	313	2.1	3,305	22.7	4	-
Counties	10,865	100	5,237	48.2	1,389	12.8	1,087	10.0	313	2.9	2,840	26.1	-	-
Municipalities	3,711	100	2,498	67.3	497	13.4	248	6.7	-	-	465	12.5	4	0.1
New Hampshire	10,855	100	6,770	62.4	1,354	12.5	533	4.9	-	-	2,195	20.2	4	-
State	4,122	100	1,081	26.2	1,279	31.0	291	7.1	-	-	1,472	35.7	-	-
Local, total	6,733	100	5,689	84.5	75	1.1	242	3.6	-	-	723	10.7	4	0.1
Counties	1,285	100	317	24.7	75	5.8	166	12.9	-	-	723	56.3	4	0.3
Municipalities	5,448	100	5,372	98.6	-	-	77	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	151,994	100	80,288	52.8	17,173	11.3	12,391	8.2	3,141	2.1	38,935	25.6	66	-
State	48,463	100	13,740	28.4	5,680	11.7	4,055	8.4	2,331	4.8	22,626	46.7	32	0.1
Local, total	103,531	100	66,549	64.3	11,493	11.1	8,337	8.1	810	0.8	16,309	15.8	34	-
Counties	37,610	100	5,296	14.1	7,979	21.2	7,247	19.3	751	2.0	16,304	43.4	33	0.1
Municipalities	65,921	100	61,253	92.9	3,514	5.3	1,090	1.7	59	0.1	5	-	2	-
New Mexico	17,057	100	7,954	46.6	1,825	10.7	1,254	7.4	276	1.8	5,724	33.6	23	0.1
State	8,890	100	1,621	18.2	1,647	18.5	1,058	11.9	275	3.1	4,275	48.1	15	0.2
Local, total	8,167	100	6,333	77.5	178	2.2	196	2.4	1	-	1,449	17.7	9	0.1
Counties	2,324	100	1,589	68.4	20	0.9	21	0.9	-	-	694	29.9	-	-
Municipalities	5,843	100	4,744	81.2	158	2.7	175	3.0	1	-	755	12.9	9	0.2
New York	483,404	100	239,286	49.5	52,411	10.8	30,509	6.3	1,924	0.4	157,083	32.5	2,191	0.5
State	166,301	100	20,049	12.1	48,431	29.1	7,801	4.7	1,227	0.7	86,989	52.3	1,804	1.1
Local, total	317,103	100	219,238	69.1	3,980	1.3	22,708	7.2	697	0.2	70,094	22.1	386	0.1
Counties	65,087	100	34,740	53.4	1,260	1.9	6,812	10.5	697	1.1	21,332	32.8	247	0.4
Municipalities	252,016	100	184,498	73.2	2,721	1.1	15,896	6.3	-	-	48,762	19.3	139	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.15

State and local justice system payroll

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

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Police protection		Judicial and legal services				Corrections		Other justice activities			
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system		
					October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system						
North Carolina	\$63,749	100 %	\$31,360	49.2 %	\$7,384	11.6 %	\$2,588	4.1 %	\$352	0.6 %	\$21,265	33.4 %	\$801	1.3 %
State	37,654	100	8,589	22.8	6,793	18.0	2,250	6.0	352	0.9	18,871	50.1	798	2.1
Local, total	26,096	100	22,771	87.3	591	2.3	338	1.3	-	-	2,394	9.2	3	-
Counties	10,457	100	7,306	69.9	591	5.7	165	1.6	-	-	2,394	22.9	3	-
Municipalities	15,638	100	15,465	98.9	-	-	173	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	4,545	100	2,390	52.6	919	20.2	478	10.5	1	-	757	16.7	-	-
State	1,667	100	474	28.4	469	28.1	224	13.4	-	-	501	30.1	-	-
Local, total	2,878	100	1,916	66.6	451	15.7	255	8.9	1	-	256	8.9	-	-
Counties	1,441	100	558	38.7	394	27.3	233	16.2	1	0.1	256	17.8	-	-
Municipalities	1,437	100	1,359	94.6	57	4.0	22	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	108,891	100	54,166	49.7	15,758	14.5	7,052	6.5	766	0.7	31,032	28.5	117	0.1
State	33,305	100	8,043	24.1	2,498	7.5	2,046	6.1	288	0.9	20,371	61.2	58	0.2
Local, total	75,586	100	46,123	61.0	13,260	17.5	5,005	6.8	478	0.6	10,660	14.1	60	0.1
Counties	29,786	100	7,591	25.5	8,804	29.6	3,093	10.4	478	1.6	9,791	32.8	58	0.2
Municipalities	45,801	100	3,853	84.1	4,456	9.7	1,912	4.2	-	-	899	2.0	1	-
Oklahoma	28,619	100	13,814	48.3	3,144	11.0	2,528	8.8	170	0.6	8,965	31.3	-	-
State	15,010	100	3,264	21.7	1,680	11.2	2,153	14.3	54	0.4	7,860	52.4	-	-
Local, total	13,609	100	10,550	77.5	1,464	10.8	374	2.7	117	0.9	1,105	8.1	-	-
Counties	3,417	100	1,264	37.0	1,066	31.2	5	0.1	111	3.2	971	28.4	-	-
Municipalities	10,191	100	9,285	91.1	398	3.9	369	3.6	6	0.1	134	1.3	-	-
Oregon	33,103	100	15,674	47.3	4,405	13.3	2,926	8.8	48	0.1	9,732	29.4	318	1.0
State	13,126	100	3,149	24.0	3,306	25.2	1,345	10.2	46	0.4	5,241	39.9	39	0.3
Local, total	19,978	100	12,525	62.7	1,099	5.5	1,581	7.9	2	-	4,492	22.5	279	1.4
Counties	11,132	100	4,230	38.0	856	7.7	1,289	11.6	-	-	4,478	40.2	278	2.5
Municipalities	8,846	100	8,295	93.8	242	2.7	292	3.3	2	-	13	0.1	1	-
Pennsylvania	125,545	100	64,290	51.2	20,827	16.6	6,786	5.4	930	0.7	32,383	25.8	328	0.3
State	37,052	100	13,974	37.7	5,669	15.3	1,986	5.4	-	-	15,136	40.9	287	0.8
Local, total	88,493	100	50,316	56.9	15,158	17.1	4,801	5.4	930	1.1	17,248	19.5	41	-
Counties	24,667	100	2,620	10.6	9,016	36.8	2,349	9.5	930	3.8	9,726	39.4	25	0.1
Municipalities	63,826	100	47,696	74.7	6,141	9.6	2,452	3.8	-	-	7,522	11.8	16	-
Rhode Island	13,462	100	7,023	52.2	1,975	14.7	810	6.0	158	1.2	3,476	25.8	20	0.1
State	7,633	100	1,407	18.4	1,918	25.1	656	8.6	158	2.1	3,476	45.5	18	0.2
Local, total	5,830	100	5,616	96.3	57	1.0	154	2.6	-	-	-	-	3	0.1
Municipalities	5,830	100	5,616	96.3	57	1.0	154	2.6	-	-	-	-	3	0.1
South Carolina	31,838	100	14,827	46.8	3,339	10.5	1,062	3.3	132	0.4	12,296	38.6	181	0.6
State	17,025	100	4,307	25.3	1,112	6.5	409	2.4	38	0.2	10,990	64.6	169	1.0
Local, total	14,813	100	10,520	71.0	2,227	15.0	653	4.4	95	0.6	1,306	8.8	12	0.1
Counties	8,645	100	4,742	54.9	1,992	23.0	558	6.5	95	1.1	1,248	14.4	10	0.1
Municipalities	6,168	100	5,779	93.7	235	3.8	95	1.5	-	-	58	0.9	1	-
South Dakota	4,739	100	2,578	54.4	626	13.2	368	7.8	28	0.5	1,139	24.0	-	-
State	2,403	100	776	32.3	621	25.8	104	4.3	-	-	902	37.5	-	-
Local, total	2,336	100	1,802	77.1	5	0.2	265	11.3	28	1.2	236	10.1	-	-
Counties	1,068	100	582	54.5	5	0.5	228	21.3	28	2.6	225	21.1	-	-
Municipalities	1,268	100	1,221	96.3	-	-	37	2.9	-	-	11	0.9	-	-
Tennessee	45,522	100	22,811	50.1	6,033	13.3	2,254	5.0	299	0.7	14,115	31.0	10	-
State	16,632	100	3,126	18.8	1,366	8.2	1,748	10.5	63	0.4	10,327	62.1	-	-
Local, total	28,890	100	19,684	68.1	4,666	16.2	506	1.8	236	0.8	3,788	13.1	10	-
Counties	11,318	100	4,466	39.5	3,687	32.6	238	2.1	152	1.3	2,765	24.4	10	0.1
Municipalities	17,572	100	15,218	86.6	979	5.6	268	1.5	84	0.5	1,023	5.8	-	-
Texas	183,231	100	91,720	50.1	22,022	12.0	12,685	6.9	113	0.1	55,768	30.4	923	0.5
State	51,999	100	11,339	21.8	3,328	6.4	3,419	6.6	-	-	33,797	65.0	116	0.2
Local, total	131,232	100	80,380	61.3	18,694	14.2	9,266	7.1	113	0.1	21,971	16.7	807	0.6
Counties	58,500	100	13,353	22.8	15,432	26.4	7,217	12.3	113	0.2	21,635	37.0	750	1.3
Municipalities	72,732	100	67,027	92.2	3,262	4.5	2,050	2.8	-	-	336	0.5	56	0.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.15

State and local justice system payroll

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

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Utah	\$15,229	100 %	\$8,332	54.7 %	\$1,843	12.1 %	\$1,185	7.8 %	\$9	0.1 %	\$3,827	25.1 %	\$33	0.2 %
State	6,726	100	2,025	30.1	1,202	17.9	348	5.2	-	-	3,118	46.4	33	0.5
Local, total	8,503	100	6,307	74.2	641	7.5	837	9.8	9	0.1	709	8.3	-	-
Counties	3,709	100	1,842	49.7	513	13.8	636	17.1	9	0.2	709	19.1	-	-
Municipalities	4,794	100	4,465	93.1	129	2.7	201	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	5,199	100	2,685	51.6	628	12.1	341	6.6	138	2.7	1,383	26.6	25	0.5
State	3,592	100	1,169	32.5	560	15.6	323	9.0	138	3.8	1,383	38.5	21	0.6
Local, total	1,607	100	1,516	94.3	69	4.3	18	1.1	-	-	-	-	4	0.2
Counties	97	100	28	28.9	69	71.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,510	100	1,488	98.5	-	-	18	1.2	-	-	-	-	4	0.3
Virginia	73,052	100	35,102	48.1	8,075	11.1	3,353	4.6	242	0.3	25,970	35.6	310	0.4
State	31,640	100	8,031	25.4	4,982	15.7	830	2.6	203	0.6	17,394	55.0	200	0.6
Local, total	41,412	100	27,071	65.4	3,093	7.5	2,523	6.1	39	0.1	8,576	20.7	110	0.3
Counties	19,394	100	11,972	61.7	1,928	9.9	1,180	6.1	39	0.2	4,205	21.7	70	0.4
Municipalities	22,019	100	15,099	68.6	1,165	5.3	1,342	6.1	-	-	4,371	19.9	41	0.2
Washington	54,284	100	26,929	49.6	6,348	11.7	4,431	8.2	235	0.4	16,326	30.1	15	-
State	18,594	100	4,912	26.4	1,404	7.6	1,483	8.0	-	-	10,794	58.1	-	-
Local, total	35,690	100	22,017	61.7	4,944	13.9	2,948	8.3	235	0.7	5,532	15.5	15	-
Counties	18,679	100	6,820	36.5	4,087	21.9	2,214	11.9	233	1.2	5,316	28.5	9	-
Municipalities	17,012	100	15,197	89.3	857	5.0	734	4.3	1	-	216	1.3	6	-
West Virginia	9,927	100	5,255	52.9	1,851	18.6	737	7.4	19	0.2	2,065	20.8	-	-
State	4,593	100	1,718	37.4	1,250	27.2	189	4.1	19	0.4	1,416	30.8	-	-
Local, total	5,334	100	3,537	66.3	601	11.3	547	10.3	-	-	649	12.2	-	-
Counties	2,774	100	1,082	39.0	545	19.6	498	18.0	-	-	649	23.4	-	-
Municipalities	2,560	100	2,455	95.9	56	2.2	50	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	52,436	100	29,873	57.0	5,902	11.3	3,207	6.1	989	1.9	12,330	23.5	134	0.3
State	15,463	100	2,778	18.0	2,222	14.4	731	4.7	987	6.4	8,620	55.7	126	0.8
Local, total	36,972	100	27,095	73.3	3,681	10.0	2,476	6.7	2	-	3,710	10.0	9	-
Counties	16,204	100	7,116	43.9	3,402	21.0	1,980	12.2	2	-	3,701	22.8	4	-
Municipalities	20,768	100	19,979	96.2	279	1.3	496	2.4	-	-	10	-	4	-
Wyoming	5,684	100	3,061	53.9	821	14.4	350	6.2	64	1.1	1,259	22.1	129	2.3
State	2,170	100	526	24.2	483	22.3	108	5.0	64	2.9	860	39.6	129	5.9
Local, total	3,514	100	2,535	72.1	338	9.6	242	6.9	-	-	399	11.4	-	-
Counties	1,773	100	925	52.2	255	14.4	195	11.0	-	-	399	22.5	-	-
Municipalities	1,741	100	1,609	92.4	84	4.8	48	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

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

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

Table 1.16

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

By rank and State, October 1988

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

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

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

Table 1.17

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
States-local, total	456,841	100 %	378,438	82.8 %	63,893	14.0 %	14,453	3.2 %
States	293,925	100	247,249	84.1	32,195	11.0	14,453	4.9
Local, total	158,625	100	127,324	80.3	31,272	19.7	X	X
Counties	129,397	100	101,500	78.4	27,891	21.6	X	X
Municipalities	40,746	100	36,587	89.8	4,138	10.2	X	X
Alabama	5,180	100	4,239	81.8	564	10.9	376	7.3
State	3,558	100	2,882	81.0	299	8.4	376	10.6
Local, total	1,622	100	1,357	83.7	265	16.3	X	X
Counties	1,374	100	1,123	81.7	251	18.3	X	X
Municipalities	249	100	235	94.4	14	5.6	X	X
Alaska	1,554	100	1,307	84.1	178	11.5	69	4.4
State	1,526	100	1,279	83.8	178	11.7	69	4.5
Local, total	28	100	28	100.0	-	-	X	X
Boroughs	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	28	100	28	100.0	-	-	X	X
Arizona	10,769	100	9,254	85.9	1,241	11.5	274	2.5
State	6,489	100	5,988	92.3	227	3.5	274	4.2
Local, total	4,280	100	3,266	76.3	1,014	23.7	X	X
Counties	4,252	100	3,245	76.3	1,006	23.7	X	X
Municipalities	28	100	21	75.0	7	25.0	X	X
Arkansas	2,772	100	2,442	88.1	215	7.8	116	4.2
State	1,848	100	1,628	88.1	104	5.6	116	6.3
Local, total	924	100	814	88.1	111	12.0	X	X
Counties	820	100	719	87.7	103	12.6	X	X
Municipalities	104	100	95	91.3	8	7.7	X	X
California	57,561	100	46,410	80.6	9,290	16.1	1,859	3.2
State	31,873	100	28,100	88.2	1,914	6.0	1,859	5.8
Local, total	25,688	100	18,310	71.3	7,376	28.7	X	X
Counties	24,615	100	17,471	71.0	7,143	29.0	X	X
Municipalities	1,073	100	840	78.3	233	21.7	X	X
Colorado	5,118	100	4,196	82.0	630	12.3	271	5.3
State	2,933	100	2,117	72.2	545	18.6	271	9.2
Local, total	2,185	100	2,079	95.1	85	3.9	X	X
Counties	1,623	100	1,620	99.8	2	0.1	X	X
Municipalities	562	100	459	81.7	83	14.8	X	X
Connecticut	3,814	100	3,098	81.2	630	16.5	68	1.8
State	3,814	100	3,098	81.2	630	16.5	68	1.8
Local, total	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Delaware	1,554	100	1,202	77.3	184	11.8	167	10.7
State	1,554	100	1,202	77.3	184	11.8	167	10.7
Local, total	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
District of Columbia	4,245	100	3,819	90.0	426	10.0	-	-
Local, total	4,245	100	3,819	90.0	426	10.0	X	X
Municipality	4,245	100	3,819	90.0	426	10.0	X	X
Florida	29,051	100	24,769	85.3	3,848	13.2	433	1.5
State	19,347	100	15,276	79.0	3,638	18.8	433	2.2
Local, total	9,704	100	9,493	97.8	210	2.2	X	X
Counties	9,211	100	9,000	97.7	210	2.3	X	X
Municipalities	493	100	493	100.0	-	-	X	X
Georgia	13,393	100	10,969	81.9	1,939	14.5	484	3.6
State	9,677	100	7,496	77.5	1,696	17.5	484	5.0
Local, total	3,716	100	3,473	93.5	243	6.5	X	X
Counties	3,175	100	2,936	92.5	239	7.5	X	X
Municipalities	541	100	537	99.3	4	0.7	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ²	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
Hawaii	1,724	100 %	1,357	78.7 %	283	16.4 %	85	4.9 %
State	1,724	100	1,357	78.7	283	16.4	85	4.9
Local, total	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Idaho	1,097	100	885	80.7	172	15.7	40	3.6
State	688	100	538	78.2	110	16.0	40	5.8
Local, total	409	100	347	84.8	62	15.2	X	X
Counties	409	100	347	84.8	62	15.2	X	X
Municipalities	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Illinois	16,321	100	13,807	84.6	2,090	12.8	422	2.6
State	10,455	100	9,850	94.0	203	1.9	422	4.0
Local, total	5,866	100	3,977	67.8	1,887	32.2	X	X
Counties	5,864	100	3,975	67.8	1,887	32.2	X	X
Municipalities	2	100	2	100.0	-	-	X	X
Indiana	7,407	100	6,493	87.7	824	11.1	94	1.3
State	4,855	100	4,651	95.8	110	2.3	94	1.9
Local, total	2,552	100	1,842	72.2	714	28.0	X	X
Counties	2,060	100	1,507	73.2	567	27.0	X	X
Municipalities	493	100	335	68.0	158	32.0	X	X
Iowa	2,947	100	2,616	88.8	288	9.8	42	1.4
State	2,249	100	1,942	86.3	264	11.7	42	1.9
Local, total	698	100	674	96.6	24	3.4	X	X
Counties	691	100	667	96.5	24	3.5	X	X
Municipalities	8	100	8	100.0	-	-	X	X
Kansas	4,266	100	3,662	85.8	532	12.5	74	1.7
State	3,179	100	2,671	84.0	434	13.7	74	2.3
Local, total	1,087	100	991	91.2	98	9.0	X	X
Counties	1,064	100	989	93.0	77	7.2	X	X
Municipalities	23	100	2	8.7	21	91.3	X	X
Kentucky	5,220	100	4,444	85.1	648	12.4	129	2.5
State	3,502	100	2,776	79.3	598	17.1	129	3.7
Local, total	1,718	100	1,668	97.1	50	2.9	X	X
Counties	1,567	100	1,524	97.3	43	2.7	X	X
Municipalities	151	100	144	95.4	7	4.6	X	X
Louisiana	8,946	100	7,959	89.0	788	8.8	198	2.2
State	6,134	100	5,223	85.1	713	11.6	198	3.2
Local, total	2,812	100	2,736	97.3	75	2.7	X	X
Parishes	1,447	100	1,438	99.4	8	0.6	X	X
Municipalities	1,364	100	1,298	95.2	66	4.8	X	X
Maine	1,518	100	1,344	88.5	134	8.8	40	2.6
State	1,042	100	868	83.3	134	12.9	40	3.8
Local, total	476	100	476	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	476	100	476	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	100	-	79.8	-	-	X	X
Maryland	10,558	100	8,641	81.8	1,532	14.5	387	3.7
State	8,268	100	6,365	77.0	1,517	18.3	387	4.7
Local, total	2,290	100	2,276	99.4	15	0.7	X	X
Counties	155	100	1,541	99.1	15	1.0	X	X
Municipalities	735	100	735	100.0	-	-	X	X
Massachusetts	9,116	100	7,272	79.8	1,571	17.2	273	3.0
State	6,661	100	4,817	72.3	1,571	23.6	273	4.1
Local, total	2,455	100	2,455	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	1,956	100	1,956	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	499	100	499	100.0	-	-	X	X
Michigan	17,316	100	15,367	88.7	1,695	9.8	253	1.5
State	12,951	100	11,703	90.4	935	7.2	253	2.0
Local, total	4,365	100	3,664	83.9	700	16.0	X	X
Counties	4,287	100	3,662	85.4	624	14.6	X	X
Municipalities	78	100	2	2.6	76	97.4	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
Ohio	15,447	100 %	13,016	84.3%	1,985	12.9 %	446	2.9 %
State	9,433	100	8,377	88.8	610	6.5	446	4.7
Local, total	6,014	100	4,639	77.1	1,375	22.9	X	X
Counties	5,600	100	4,358	77.8	1,242	22.2	X	X
Municipalities	415	100	282	68.0	133	32.0	X	X
Oklahoma	5,470	100	4,216	77.1	831	15.2	423	7.7
State	4,627	100	3,448	74.5	756	16.3	423	9.1
Local, total	843	100	768	91.1	75	8.9	X	X
Counties	755	100	690	91.4	65	8.6	X	X
Municipalities	88	100	78	88.6	11	12.5	X	X
Oregon	4,712	100	3,535	75.0	972	20.6	206	4.4
State	2,476	100	1,774	71.6	496	20.0	206	8.3
Local, total	2,236	100	1,761	78.8	476	21.3	X	X
Counties	2,226	100	1,752	78.7	475	21.3	X	X
Municipalities	10	100	9	90.0	1	10.0	X	X
Pennsylvania	15,484	100	12,475	80.6	2,864	18.5	148	1.0
State	6,886	100	6,198	90.0	540	7.8	148	2.1
Local, total	8,598	100	6,277	73.0	2,324	27.0	X	X
Counties	5,857	100	4,207	71.8	1,653	28.2	X	X
Municipalities	2,741	100	2,070	75.5	671	24.5	X	X
Rhode Island	1,190	100	939	78.9	114	9.6	138	11.6
State	1,190	100	939	78.9	114	9.6	138	11.6
Local, total	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
South Carolina	7,977	100	6,466	81.1	745	9.3	765	9.6
State	7,015	100	5,507	78.5	742	10.6	765	10.9
Local, total	962	100	959	99.7	3	0.3	X	X
Counties	916	100	913	99.7	3	0.3	X	X
Municipalities	46	100	46	100.0	-	-	X	X
South Dakota	982	100	860	87.6	123	12.5	-	-
State	796	100	674	84.7	123	15.5	-	-
Local, total	186	100	186	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	176	100	176	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	9	100	9	100.0	-	-	X	X
Tennessee	8,550	100	7,213	84.4	1,072	12.5	263	3.1
State	6,054	100	4,866	80.4	925	15.3	263	4.3
Local, total	2,496	100	2,347	94.0	147	5.9	X	X
Counties	1,967	100	1,865	94.8	101	5.1	X	X
Municipalities	528	100	482	91.3	46	8.7	X	X
Texas	31,469	100	24,023	76.3	6,035	19.2	1,401	4.5
State	18,797	100	15,654	83.3	1,741	9.3	1,401	7.5
Local, total	12,672	100	8,369	66.0	4,294	33.9	X	X
Counties	12,451	100	8,148	65.4	4,294	34.5	X	X
Municipalities	221	100	221	100.0	-	-	X	X
Utah	2,116	100	1,642	77.6	372	17.6	101	4.8
State	1,658	100	1,224	72.1	372	21.9	101	5.9
Local, total	418	100	418	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	418	100	418	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Vermont	760	100	536	70.5	173	22.8	51	6.7
State	760	100	536	70.5	173	22.8	51	6.7
Local, total	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	100	-	-	-	-	X	X
Virginia	13,932	100	12,462	89.4	1,072	7.7	398	2.9
State	9,433	100	8,105	85.9	930	9.9	398	4.2
Local, total	4,499	100	4,357	96.8	142	3.2	X	X
Counties	2,083	100	1,971	94.6	112	5.4	X	X
Municipalities	2,416	100	2,386	98.8	30	1.2	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.17

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

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

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

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.

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

^cData for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data are estimates subject to sampling variability. Data for

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

Table 1.18

Estimated number of employees and expenditures of general purpose law enforcement agencies

By type of agency, United States, 1987

Type of agency	Number of agencies	Number of employees ^a			Expenditures, fiscal year 1987		
		Total	Sworn	Civilian	Total	Operating	Capital
Number							
Total	15,118 ^b	757,508	555,364	202,144	\$28,071,083,000	\$26,334,448,000	\$1,736,635,000
Local police	11,989 ^b	493,930	376,023	117,907	18,011,294,000	17,161,377,000	849,917,000
Sheriff	3,080 ^b	189,234	128,728	60,506	6,857,771,000	6,200,172,000	657,599,000
State police	49	74,344	50,613	23,731	3,202,018,000	2,972,899,000	229,119,000
Percent							
Total	100.0 %	100 %	73.3 %	26.7 %	100 %	93.8 %	6.2 %
Local police	79.3	100	76.1	23.9	100	95.3	4.7
Sheriff	20.4	100	68.0	32.0	100	90.4	9.6
State police	0.3	100	68.1	31.9	100	93.8	6.2

Note: The Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey (LEMAS) was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). "General purpose law enforcement agencies" include agencies having full arrest powers for all kinds of offenses and are not restricted to a specially defined area such as a park or a transit system. Questionnaires were mailed to a nationally representative sample of 3,054 local, State, and sheriff law enforcement agencies using the 1986 Directory Survey of Law Enforcement Agencies maintained by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for BJS. All primary State law enforcement agencies, and city and township agencies with 135 or more sworn employees, were included in the survey. Hawaii does not maintain a State police agency. The remaining agencies were randomly sampled using a two-stage, stratified selection process. June 30, 1987, serves as a reference

date except for data on employees, where the pay period containing June 15, 1987 was used. The response rate for the LEMAS survey was 95.2 percent.

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

^aIncludes both full-time and part-time employees.

^bBased on weighted sample results, not an exact enumeration.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 1.19

Estimated number and percent distribution of local police agencies

By number of sworn personnel, United States, 1987

Number of sworn personnel	Local police agencies	
	Number ^a	Percent ^b
Total	11,989	100.0%
1,000 or more	34	0.3
500 to 999	32	0.3
250 to 499	77	0.6
100 to 249	321	2.7
50 to 99	599	5.0
25 to 49	1,446	12.1
10 to 24	3,171	26.5
5 to 9	2,872	24.0
2 to 4	2,450	20.4
1	987	8.2

Note: See Note, table 1.18.

^aBased on weighted sample results, not an exact enumeration.^bPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 1.20

Estimated number and percent distribution of local police agencies and sworn personnel

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Local police agencies		Sworn personnel	
	Number ^a	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^c
All sizes	11,989	100.0%	355,290	100.0%
1,000,000 or more	13	0.1	76,626	21.6
500,000 to 999,999	29	0.2	32,530	9.2
250,000 to 499,999	42	0.4	29,031	8.2
100,000 to 249,999	138	1.1	35,717	10.1
50,000 to 99,999	363	3.0	40,395	11.4
25,000 to 49,999	708	5.9	39,760	11.2
10,000 to 24,999	1,920	16.0	50,171	14.1
2,500 to 9,999	4,110	34.3	39,398	11.1
Under 2,500	4,666	38.9	11,662	3.3

Note: See Note, table 1.18. These data include full-time sworn personnel only.

^aBased on weighted sample results, not an exact enumeration.^bPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 2, Table 3.

Table 1.21

Estimated average number of employees and operating and capital expenditures for local police agencies

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1987

Population served	Average number of employees				Average expenditures, fiscal year 1987 ^a		
	Full-time		Part-time		Total	Operating	Capital
	Sworn	Civilian	Sworn	Civilian			
All sizes	30	6	2	2	\$1,508,000	\$1,432,600	\$71,100
1,000,000 or more	5,694	1,595	27	270	339,229,600	333,510,300	5,719,200
500,000 to 999,999	1,122	283	5	55	60,434,800	58,299,400	2,135,400
250,000 to 499,999	691	218	(b)	40	42,582,600	40,732,100	1,850,400
100,000 to 249,999	259	73	1	23	14,214,000	13,644,400	569,600
50,000 to 99,999	111	30	1	10	5,607,700	5,291,200	316,400
25,000 to 49,999	56	14	2	4	2,783,300	2,586,800	196,500
10,000 to 24,999	26	6	2	2	1,107,300	1,022,700	84,700
2,500 to 9,999	10	2	2	1	375,100	347,000	28,000
Under 2,500	2	(b)	2	(b)	77,100	72,000	5,200

Note: See Note, table 1.18.

^aDetail may not add to total due to rounding.^bLess than 0.5.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 2, Table 4; p. 3, Table 5.

Table 1.22

Estimated percent distribution of characteristics of sworn employees in local police agencies

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Total	Percent of sworn employees who are: ^a							
		White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All sizes	100 %	79.9 %	5.5 %	7.7 %	1.6 %	4.1 %	0.4 %	0.7 %	0.1 %
1,000,000 or more	100	69.5	6.0	12.2	3.5	7.1	1.1	0.6	0.1
500,000 to 999,999	100	69.8	5.1	14.9	3.8	4.9	0.4	1.0	0.1
250,000 to 499,999	100	71.7	6.1	11.2	2.4	7.0	0.5	1.0	0.1
100,000 to 249,999	100	76.7	5.7	8.7	1.5	3.9	0.3	1.1	0.1
50,000 to 99,999	100	84.0	4.8	5.5	0.7	4.1	0.2	0.7	0.0
25,000 to 49,999	100	87.5	5.1	4.2	0.5	1.8	0.1	0.8	0.0
10,000 to 24,999	100	87.8	4.8	3.5	0.3	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.0
2,500 to 9,999	100	87.2	6.1	3.5	0.5	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Under 2,500	100	88.3	5.7	4.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0

Note: See Note, table 1.18. Includes both full-time and part-time employees. Breakdown of blacks and whites does not include Hispanics. "Other" includes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 3, Table 7.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 1.23

Estimated average annual salary ranges for selected positions in local police agencies

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Average annual salary range for:			
	Entry level officer	Senior patrol officer	Sergeant	Chief or equivalent
All sizes	\$16,833 to \$17,990	\$19,697 to \$21,672	\$22,696 to \$24,802	\$26,623 to \$29,003
1,000,000 or more	22,930 to 25,414	29,843 to 33,008	35,273 to 39,613	72,821 to 87,044
500,000 to 999,999	21,330 to 24,957	25,054 to 30,665	29,735 to 35,002	58,083 to 67,194
250,000 to 499,999	20,853 to 24,814	24,426 to 29,332	28,676 to 34,178	53,895 to 64,816
100,000 to 249,999	20,962 to 24,291	24,927 to 29,543	29,395 to 34,435	49,863 to 59,682
50,000 to 99,999	20,545 to 22,727	25,478 to 27,975	28,373 to 31,938	44,095 to 50,757
25,000 to 49,999	20,290 to 22,048	24,318 to 27,083	28,023 to 31,089	39,532 to 45,147
10,000 to 24,999	18,603 to 20,078	21,600 to 24,224	24,608 to 27,251	33,252 to 36,986
2,500 to 9,999	16,606 to 17,706	19,106 to 20,735	21,239 to 22,867	25,980 to 27,909
Under 2,500	13,768 to 14,214	15,348 to 16,591	17,464 to 18,455	18,503 to 19,242

Note: See Note, table 1.18. The first figure in a range is the average starting salary and the second is the average top salary for the position.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 3, Table 8.

Table 1.24

Estimated number and percent distribution of sheriffs' agencies

By number of sworn personnel, United States, 1987

Number of sworn personnel	Sheriffs' agencies	
	Number ^a	Percent ^b
Total	3,080	100.0 %
1,000 or more	12	0.4
500 to 999	19	0.6
250 to 499	51	1.7
100 to 249	151	4.9
50 to 99	268	8.7
25 to 49	507	16.4
10 to 24	1,038	33.7
5 to 9	732	23.8
2 to 4	302	9.8
1	0	0.0

Note: See Note, table 1.18

^aBased on weighted sample results, not an exact enumeration.

^bPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 5, Table 13.

Table 1.25

Estimated number and percent distribution of sheriffs' agencies and sworn personnel

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Sheriffs' agencies		Sworn personnel	
	Number ^a	Percent ^b	Number	Percent ^b
All sizes	3,080	100.0 %	122,544	100.0 %
1,000,000 or more	27	0.9	20,354	16.6
500,000 to 999,999	60	1.9	21,223	17.3
250,000 to 499,999	96	3.1	16,737	13.7
100,000 to 249,999	247	8.0	19,327	15.8
50,000 to 99,999	390	12.7	15,530	12.7
25,000 to 49,999	615	20.0	13,571	11.1
10,000 to 24,999	946	30.7	10,264	8.4
Under 10,000	699	22.7	5,538	4.5

Note: See Note, table 1.18. Only full-time sworn personnel are included.

^aBased on weighted sample results, not an exact enumeration.

^bPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 5, Table 14.

Table 1.26

Estimated average operating and capital expenditures for sheriffs' agencies

By size of population served, United States, fiscal year 1987

Population served	Average expenditures		
	Total	Operating	Capital
All sizes	\$2,226,400	\$2,012,900	\$213,500
1,000,000 or more	66,922,100	60,942,200	5,979,900
500,000 to 999,999	22,907,800	20,516,300	2,391,500
250,000 to 499,999	9,747,400	8,851,200	896,200
100,000 to 249,999	3,897,900	3,540,300	357,700
50,000 to 99,999	1,659,600	1,525,000	134,600
25,000 to 49,999	840,400	743,500	96,900
10,000 to 24,999	428,000	375,600	52,400
Under 10,000	321,800	296,000	25,800

Note: See Note, table 1.18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 5, Table 15.

Table 1.27

Estimated percent distribution of characteristics of sworn employees in sheriffs' agencies

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Total	Percent of sworn employees who are: ^a							
		White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
All sizes	100 %	76.5 %	10.1 %	6.4 %	1.9 %	3.8 %	0.5 %	0.7 %	0.1 %
1,000,000 or more	100	70.9	9.5	6.6	2.4	8.0	1.0	1.5	0.1
500,000 to 999,999	100	74.0	8.7	7.9	2.4	4.8	1.2	0.9	0.1
250,000 to 499,999	100	75.8	10.3	6.5	2.4	3.9	0.5	0.6	0.0
100,000 to 249,999	100	77.2	9.9	7.3	2.2	2.6	0.3	0.5	0.1
50,000 to 99,999	100	80.5	9.7	5.7	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
25,000 to 49,999	100	80.4	10.8	6.4	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
10,000 to 24,999	100	77.8	10.7	5.3	1.0	3.7	0.4	1.2	0.0
Under 10,000	100	80.3	14.8	1.7	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.2

Note: See Notes, tables 1.18 and 1.22.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 6, Table 18.

Table 1.28

Estimated average annual salary ranges for selected positions in sheriffs' agencies

By size of population served, United States, 1987

Population served	Average annual salary range for:			
	Entry level officer	Senior patrol officer	Sergeant	Chief or equivalent
All sizes	\$15,562 to \$16,582	\$17,307 to \$19,022	\$19,636 to \$21,410	\$29,220 to \$29,905
1,000,000 or more	22,697 to 27,622	28,419 to 33,229	33,769 to 39,446	61,795 to 64,424
500,000 to 999,999	19,557 to 23,722	24,138 to 28,088	26,937 to 32,298	49,012 to 52,576
250,000 to 499,999	18,239 to 21,525	21,676 to 25,897	25,012 to 29,496	45,767 to 47,468
100,000 to 249,999	16,583 to 19,043	19,936 to 23,234	22,733 to 26,450	37,955 to 39,501
50,000 to 99,999	15,766 to 17,100	18,142 to 20,378	20,707 to 23,374	31,855 to 32,866
25,000 to 49,999	16,565 to 17,397	17,331 to 18,801	19,337 to 20,640	28,951 to 29,367
10,000 to 24,999	14,582 to 15,119	15,782 to 16,817	18,269 to 19,155	26,601 to 27,037
Under 10,000	14,411 to 14,765	15,719 to 16,796	16,910 to 17,779	23,273 to 23,589

Note: See Notes, tables 1.18 and 1.23.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 6, Table 19.

Table 1.29

Estimated average number of employees in State police agencies

By type of employee, United States, 1987

	Average number of employees
Full-time	1,501
Sworn	1,031
Civilian	470
Part-time	16
Sworn	2
Civilian	14

Note: See Note, table 1.18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 7, Table 24.

Table 1.30

Estimated percent distribution of characteristics of sworn employees in State police agencies

United States, 1987

	Percent of sworn employees ^a		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	100.0 %	95.8 %	4.2 %
White	88.7	85.1	3.6
Black	6.5	6.1	0.4
Hispanic	3.8	3.7	0.2
Other	0.9	0.8	(b)

Note: See Notes, tables 1.18 and 1.22.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bLess than .05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 7, Table 26.

Table 1.31

Estimated average annual salary ranges for selected positions in State police agencies

United States, 1987

Position	Salary range
Entry-level officer	\$19,458 to \$24,144
Senior patrol officer	22,067 to 28,977
Sergeant	26,557 to 34,926
Chief or equivalent	51,285 to 60,891

Note: See Notes, tables 1.18 and 1.23.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989), p. 7, Table 27.

Table 1.32

Selected characteristics of 59 large city police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1987

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

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

For analytical purposes, the 59 departments were divided into 4 groups based on

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

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

Table 1.33

Regularly scheduled police patrols in 59 large city police departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.32. Table based on regularly scheduled shifts for the week of June 15, 1987. Actual allocation of patrol hours may be different on any given day.

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

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

Table 1.34

Special units in 59 large city police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1987

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

Note: See Note, table 1.32.

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

Table 1.35

Trends in policing in 59 city police departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.32. The data presented in this table are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program.

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

Table 1.36

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

1987

City	Full-time sworn officers	Population served		Land area served		Sworn officers per 100 UCR crimes ^a		Per capita operating expenditures
		Total	Sworn officers per 1,000	Total square miles	Sworn officers per square mile	Index crimes	Violent crimes	
New York City	27,478	7,284,000	3.8	301.5	91.1	4.2	18.5	\$268.01
Chicago	12,478	3,018,000	4.1	228.1	54.7	4.5 ^b	19.3 ^b	308.42
Los Angeles	7,032	3,342,000	2.1	465.9	15.1	2.4	11.0	121.41
Philadelphia	6,809	1,649,000	4.1	136.0	50.1	7.2	39.1	304.43
Detroit	5,132	1,092,000	4.7	135.6	37.8	3.7	18.5	227.96
Houston	4,506	1,740,000	2.6	564.6	8.0	2.8	23.8	136.90
Washington, DC	3,878	622,000	6.2	62.7	61.9	7.4	38.7	249.00
Baltimore	2,919	765,000	3.8	80.3	36.4	4.5	20.4	168.27
Dallas	2,280	1,010,000	2.3	331.5	6.9	1.4	11.4	111.84
Milwaukee	1,941	608,000	3.2	95.8	20.3	3.9	32.3	158.90
Boston	1,939	576,000	3.4	47.2	41.1	2.9	16.2	145.11
San Francisco	1,870	769,000	2.4	46.4	40.3	3.2	20.1	219.44
Phoenix	1,850	933,000	2.0	386.4	4.8	2.2	22.6	98.22
Cleveland	1,700	548,000	3.1	79.0	21.5	3.7	24.4	148.30
San Diego	1,612	1,041,000	1.5	329.0	4.9	1.8	17.7	85.05
St. Louis	1,573	429,000	3.7	61.4	25.6	2.9	16.1	148.64
San Antonio	1,374	920,000	1.5	304.5	4.5	1.2	22.6	62.91
Denver	1,335	510,000	2.6	106.8	12.5	2.9	34.8	136.44
New Orleans	1,330	550,000	2.4	199.4	6.7	2.6	17.3	97.09
Atlanta	1,317	430,000	3.1	131.2	10.0	2.0	10.2	161.58
Columbus, OH	1,245	568,000	2.2	187.2	6.7	2.4	23.1	119.85
Seattle	1,117	494,000	2.3	83.6	13.4	1.5	15.7	106.57
Kansas City, MO	1,085	444,000	2.4	316.3	3.4	2.1	12.7	119.81
Newark	1,056	318,000	3.3	24.1	43.8	2.6	11.8	107.92
Pittsburgh	1,055	389,000	2.7	55.4	19.0	3.4	24.4	112.37

Note: See Note, table 1.32. Personnel counts are for the week including June 15, 1987. UCR violent crime totals include the following: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. UCR index crime totals include these four violent crime categories plus the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. All UCR totals include only those offenses known to police.

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

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

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

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

Table 1.37

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

By population group, region, geographic division, and form of government, United States, 1988^a

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of police personnel	Rate of police personnel per 1,000 population
Total, all cities	1,398	133	2.68
Population group			
Over 1,000,000	6	7,017	3.95
500,000 to 1,000,000	10	1,949	2.89
250,000 to 499,999	21	880	2.75
100,000 to 249,999	84	329	2.44
50,000 to 99,999	167	147	2.28
25,000 to 49,999	347	77	2.31
10,000 to 24,999	763	35	2.31
Region			
Northeast	277	97	2.73
North Central	432	129	2.69
South	399	138	2.83
West	290	164	2.47
Geographic division			
New England	116	69	2.35
Mid-Atlantic	161	117	2.94
East North Central	280	159	2.96
West North Central	152	76	2.00
South Atlantic	185	154	3.34
East South Central	63	137	2.49
West South Central	151	120	2.42
Mountain	85	114	2.61
Pacific Coast	205	185	2.43
Metro status			
Central	311	411	2.95
Suburban	757	58	2.20
Independent	330	42	2.32
Form of government			
Mayor-council	498	195	2.97
Council-manager	822	102	2.43
Commission	35	82	2.25
Town meeting	31	35	2.04
Representative town meeting	12	58	2.26

Note: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City Management Association in January 1988. Of the 2,719 cities surveyed, 1,456 (53.5 percent) provided the information requested concerning their police departments. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

^aIncludes uniformed and non-uniformed personnel.

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection, 1988," *The Municipal Year Book 1989* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1989), p. 180. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.38

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

By population group, region, geographic division, and form of government, United States, 1988^a

	Number of cities reporting	Mean expenditure (in thousands)	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	1,209	\$3,956	\$80.03
Population group			
Over 1,000,000	5	204,794	134.06
500,000 to 1,000,000	9	63,576	93.75
250,000 to 499,999	20	25,988	80.87
100,000 to 249,999	72	9,939	72.97
50,000 to 99,999	151	4,556	70.69
25,000 to 49,999	302	2,168	64.45
10,000 to 24,999	650	936	61.52
Region			
Northeast	206	3,475	90.49
North Central	372	2,932	68.58
South	365	3,627	72.39
West	266	6,210	93.59
Geographic division			
New England	75	1,909	69.07
Mid-Atlantic	131	4,371	98.10
East North Central	228	3,457	74.80
West North Central	144	2,099	56.36
South Atlantic	171	4,023	83.81
East South Central	55	3,159	58.34
West South Central	139	3,326	65.09
Mountain	80	3,215	74.45
Pacific Coast	186	7,498	98.25
Metro status			
Central	279	11,739	88.40
Suburban	640	1,931	71.12
Independent	290	936	50.96
Form of government			
Mayor-council	408	5,851	90.03
Council-manager	747	3,069	72.63
Commission	33	2,213	58.13
Town meeting	17	1,121	64.79
Representative town meeting	4	2,628	87.39

Note: See Note, table 1.37. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

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

Source: Gerard J. Hoetmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection, 1988," *The Municipal Year Book 1989* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1989), p. 186, Table 3/16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.39

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

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1988

(1988 estimated population)

Geographic division	Total (9,350 cities; population 155,640,000)	Population group					
		Group I (63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,309,000)	Group II (121 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,754,000)	Group III (308 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,914,000)	Group IV (659 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,517,000)	Group V (1,629 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,510,000)	Group VI (6,570 cities, under 10,000; population 23,635,000)
Total: 9,350 cities; population 155,640,000:							
Number of employees	413,398	155,602	41,815	45,651	48,255	54,817	67,258
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.8
New England: 637 cities; population 10,839,000:							
Number of employees	26,816	2,618	3,344	5,906	5,203	6,002	3,743
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	4.5	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3
Middle Atlantic: 1,750 cities; population 28,949,000:							
Number of employees	88,290	46,532	3,699	7,105	9,163	11,298	10,493
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	4.6	3.1	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0
East North Central: 1,777 cities; population 28,741,000:							
Number of employees	73,014	27,485	5,484	8,165	9,152	11,362	11,366
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.6
West North Central: 770 cities; population 10,071,000:							
Number of employees	22,023	6,592	1,375	1,899	3,014	4,085	5,058
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.4
South Atlantic: 1,514 cities; population 18,117,000:							
Number of employees	60,287	16,329	9,193	6,541	7,187	7,685	13,352
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.9	4.0
East South Central: 721 cities; population 7,836,000:							
Number of employees	20,822	4,782	3,300	755	2,752	3,414	5,819
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.2
West South Central: 964 cities; population 17,938,000:							
Number of employees	43,460	17,800	4,228	4,952	3,196	5,299	7,985
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.2
Mountain: 511 cities; population 8,866,000:							
Number of employees	22,099	8,876	2,857	2,220	1,940	2,138	4,068
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.2	3.4
Pacific: 706 cities; population 24,281,000:							
Number of employees	56,587	24,588	8,335	8,108	6,648	3,534	5,374
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	4.0
Suburban^b: 5,525 agencies; population 91,545,000:							
Number of employees	245,745	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 2,919 agencies; population 75,265,000:							
Number of employees	239,045	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: These data are collected annually by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Full-time law enforcement employees" includes both law enforcement officers and civilian employees. Police officers include all "full-time, sworn personnel with full arrest powers." This excludes persons performing guard or protection duties (e.g., school crossing guards) who are not paid from police funds. "Civilian employees include persons such as clerks, radio dispatchers, meter attendants, stenographers, and mechanics." Persons not paid from police funds are excluded. Employees on leave with pay are also excluded. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 71-72.) These data are for employees who

were on the payroll on Oct. 31, 1988. 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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 233.

Table 1.40

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

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1988

(1988 estimated population)

Geographic division	Total (9,350 cities; population 155,640,000)	Population group					
		Group I (63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,309,000)	Group II (121 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,754,000)	Group III (308 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,914,000)	Group IV (659 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,517,000)	Group V (1,629 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,510,000)	Group VI (6,570 cities under 10,000; population 23,635,000)
Total: 9,350 cities; population 155,640,000:							
Number of officers	325,095	121,722	32,336	35,705	38,322	44,311	52,699
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.2
New England: 637 cities; population 10,839,000:							
Number of officers	22,507	1,927	2,818	5,124	4,511	5,114	3,013
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.3	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
Middle Atlantic: 1,750 cities; population 28,949,000:							
Number of officers	71,733	36,001	3,171	6,029	7,722	9,713	9,097
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	3.6	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7
East North Central: 1,777 cities; population 28,741,000:							
Number of officers	59,969	23,446	4,506	6,497	7,329	9,135	9,056
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0
West North Central: 770 cities; population 10,071,000:							
Number of officers	17,246	4,804	1,039	1,570	2,336	3,241	4,156
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.0
South Atlantic: 1,514 cities; population 18,117,000:							
Number of officers	47,202	13,034	7,059	4,894	5,610	6,027	10,578
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.3	3.2
East South Central: 721 cities; population 7,836,000:							
Number of officers	16,122	3,654	2,458	584	2,178	2,742	4,506
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5
West South Central: 964 cities; population 17,938,000:							
Number of officers	33,625	14,054	3,493	3,784	2,444	4,188	5,662
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.3
Mountain: 511 cities; population 8,866,000:							
Number of officers	16,066	6,445	2,039	1,621	1,411	1,557	2,993
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.5
Pacific: 706 cities; population 24,281,000:							
Number of officers	40,625	18,257	5,753	5,602	4,781	2,594	3,638
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.7
Suburban^a: 5,525 agencies; population 91,545,000:							
Number of officers	177,738	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.9	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 2,919 agencies; population 75,265,000:							
Number of officers	160,471	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.39. 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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 234.

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

Table 1.41

Full-time law enforcement employees

By sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1988

(1988 estimated population)

Population group	Total police employees			Police officers (sworn)			Civilian employees		
	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female	Total	Percent male	Percent female
Total agencies: 12,269 agencies; population 230,905,000	652,443	77.6 %	22.4 %	485,566	92.1 %	7.9 %	166,877	34.3 %	64.7 %
Total cities: 9,350 cities; population 155,640,000	413,398	79.0	21.0	325,095	92.5	7.5	88,303	29.3	70.7
Group I									
63 cities, 250,000 and over; population 45,309,000	155,602	76.3	23.7	121,722	88.9	11.1	33,880	31.1	68.9
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 20,303,000	81,921	75.8	24.2	64,463	88.0	12.0	17,458	30.9	69.1
19 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,293,000	39,212	77.8	22.2	30,778	90.2	9.8	8,434	32.8	67.2
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,712,000	34,469	75.9	24.1	26,481	89.8	10.2	7,988	29.8	70.2
Group II									
121 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,754,000	41,815	77.2	22.8	32,336	92.1	7.9	9,479	26.4	73.6
Group III									
308 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,914,000	45,651	79.8	20.2	35,705	94.5	5.5	9,946	26.9	73.1
Group IV									
659 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,517,000	48,255	80.9	19.1	38,322	95.3	4.7	9,933	25.3	74.7
Group V									
1,629 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,510,000	54,817	82.4	17.6	44,311	95.6	4.4	10,506	26.6	73.4
Group VI									
6,570 cities under 10,000; population 23,635,000	67,258	81.6	18.4	52,699	95.0	5.0	14,559	33.4	66.6
Suburban counties									
665 agencies; population 44,474,000	134,857	73.8	26.2	89,541	89.5	10.5	45,316	42.9	57.1
Rural counties									
2,254 agencies; population 30,791,000	104,188	76.8	23.2	70,930	93.7	6.3	33,258	40.8	59.2
Suburban area^a									
5,525 agencies; population 91,545,000	245,745	75.5	22.5	177,738	92.3	7.7	68,007	38.6	61.4

Note: See Note, table 1.39.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 237, Table 69.^aIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Table 1.42

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

1983 and 1988

City	Total number of officers		Black officers				Index of Black representation			Affirmative action plan
	1983	1988	1983		1988		1983	1988	Percent change	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent				
New York, NY	23,408	27,312	2,395	10.2 %	2,992	10.9 %	0.40	0.43	7.5 %	Yes
Chicago, IL	12,472	12,362	2,500	20.1	2,805	22.0	0.51	0.55	7.8	Yes
Los Angeles, CA	6,928	7,305	657	9.4	873	11.9	0.55	0.70	27.2	Yes
Philadelphia, PA	7,265	6,519	1,201	16.5	1,300	19.9	0.44	0.53	20.4	Yes
Houston, TX	3,629	4,323	355	9.7	595	13.7	0.35	0.50	42.8	Yes
Detroit, MI	4,032	4,944	1,238	30.7	2,806	56.7	0.49	0.90	83.6	Yes ^a
Dallas, TX	2,053	2,381	169	8.2	324	13.6	0.28	0.46	64.2	Yes ^a
San Diego, CA	1,363	1,704	76	5.5	114	6.6	0.62	0.74	19.3	NA
Phoenix, AZ	1,660	1,888	48	2.8	69	3.6	0.58	0.75	29.3	NA
Baltimore, MD	3,056	2,992	537	17.5	701	23.4	0.32	0.43	34.3	NA
San Antonio, TX ^b	1,164	NA	54	4.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indianapolis, IN	936	989	123	13.1	139	14.0	0.60	0.64	6.6	Yes
San Francisco, CA	1,957	1,846	159	8.1	158	8.5	0.64	0.67	4.6	Yes
Memphis, TN	1,216	1,264	268	22.0	371	29.3	0.46	0.62	34.7	Yes
Washington, DC	3,851	3,855	1,931	50.1	1,596	41.4	0.71	0.59	-16.9	NA
Milwaukee, WI	1,438	1,974	168	11.6	225	11.3	0.50	0.49	-2.0	Yes
San Jose, CA	915	1,009	20	2.1	35	3.4	0.46	0.74	60.8	Yes ^a
Cleveland, OH	2,091	NA	238	11.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Columbus, OH	1,197	1,370	133	11.1	195	14.2	0.50	0.64	28.0	Yes
Boston, MA	1,871	1,943	248	13.2	336	17.2	0.59	0.77	30.5	Yes
New Orleans, LA	1,317	1,347	276	20.9	445	33.0	0.38	0.60	57.8	Yes
Jacksonville, FL ^b	1,263	1,031	78	6.1	153	14.8	0.24	0.58	141.6	Yes ^a
Seattle, WA	1,011	1,150	42	4.1	74	6.4	0.43	0.67	55.8	Yes ^a
Denver, CO	1,379	1,343	82	5.9	70	5.2	0.49	0.43	-12.2	Yes
Nashville, TN	969	1,062	114	11.7	122	11.4	0.50	0.49	-2.0	Yes
St. Louis, MO	1,763	1,529	346	19.6	357	23.3	0.43	0.51	18.6	Yes ^a
Kansas City, MO	1,140	1,165	123	10.7	156	13.3	0.39	0.49	25.6	NA
El Paso, TX	650	682	13	2.0	13	1.9	0.63	0.59	-6.3	NA
Atlanta, GA	1,313	1,365	602	45.8	771	56.4	0.69	0.85	23.1	NA
Pittsburgh, PA	1,222	1,062	175	14.3	231	21.7	0.60	0.90	50.0	Yes
Oklahoma City, OK	602	682	27	4.0	28	4.1	0.27	0.28	3.7	NA
Cincinnati, OH	971	890	89	9.1	130	14.6	0.27	0.43	59.2	Yes
Fort Worth, TX	766	970	43	5.6	93	9.5	0.25	0.42	68.0	NA
Minneapolis, MN	672	684	20	2.9	25	3.6	0.38	0.47	23.6	NA
Portland, OR	688	752	19	2.7	21	2.7	0.36	0.36	0.0	NA
Honolulu, HI	1,557	NA	11	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Long Beach, CA	637	662	20	3.1	23	3.4	0.27	0.30	11.1	NA
Tulsa, OK	695	665	30	4.3	52	7.8	0.36	0.66	83.3	NA
Buffalo, NY	1,018	1,002	86	8.4	174	17.3	0.37	0.77	108.1	Yes ^a
Toledo, OH	757	737	139	18.3	115	15.6	1.05	0.90	-14.2	Yes ^a
Miami, FL	1,051	1,033	181	17.2	180	17.4	0.69	0.69	0.0	Yes ^a
Austin, TX	607	771	43	7.0	80	10.3	0.57	0.84	47.3	NA
Oakland, CA	636	593	147	23.1	147	24.7	0.49	0.53	8.1	NA
Albuquerque, NM	581	696	14	2.4	18	2.5	0.96	1.00	4.1	NA
Tucson, AZ	549	728	17	3.0	21	2.8	0.81	0.76	-6.1	Yes ^a
Newark, NJ	1,144	1,064	275	24.0	296	27.8	0.41	0.48	17.0	NA
Charlotte, NC	644	686	144	22.3	152	22.1	0.72	0.71	-1.3	Yes
Omaha, NE	551	617	46	8.3	66	10.6	0.69	0.88	27.5	Yes
Louisville, KY	673	640	68	10.1	98	15.3	0.36	0.54	50.0	Yes
Birmingham, AL	646	660	109	16.8	188	28.4	0.30	0.51	70.0	Yes

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

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

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

^a Voluntary plan. All others are court-ordered.

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

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

Table 1.43

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

1983 and 1988

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

Note: See Note, table 1.42. The index of Hispanic representation is calculated by dividing the percent of Hispanic police officers in a department by the percent of Hispanics in the local population. An index approaching 1.0 indicates that a city is closer to achieving a representation of Hispanic police officers equal to their proportion in the local population. The Hispanic population of a city is derived from the 1980 census of the population.

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

^aVoluntary plan. All others are court-ordered.

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

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

Table 1.44

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

United States, 1987

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

Note: See Note, table 1.32. Minority representation figures for individual departments are not directly comparable unless the minority representation in the general population of each city and recent hiring practices of each department are considered. To account for differences between cities in the percentage of minorities in the population, an officer-to-population index that represents the percentage of minority officers employed relative to the percentage of minorities in the local population has been calculated.

The officer-to-population index is computed by dividing the percentage of sworn officers who belong to a given group by the

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

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

Table 1.45

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

By size of population served, United States, 1987

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

Note: See Notes, tables 1.32 and 1.44. The officer-to-population index is computed on a city-by-city basis.

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

Table 1.46

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

By population group and region, United States, as of Jan. 1, 1988

	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	1,387	\$20,636	\$17,418	\$20,352	\$23,316	1,354	\$26,734	\$22,604	\$26,482	\$31,085	1,035	5
Population group												
Over 1,000,000	6	25,312	23,210	24,231	24,939	5	32,536	27,555	32,213	34,118	5	5
500,000 to 1,000,000	10	22,715	18,775	21,061	23,580	10	30,582	26,676	29,037	32,448	7	6
250,000 to 499,999	21	21,697	18,713	20,592	24,408	21	28,842	25,300	28,408	32,724	21	8
100,000 to 249,999	84	22,583	18,166	21,522	26,198	83	28,979	24,642	29,052	33,336	72	6
50,000 to 99,999	165	22,425	19,039	22,374	25,092	165	28,855	24,864	29,064	33,096	136	5
25,000 to 49,999	345	21,342	17,911	21,257	24,063	340	27,871	23,650	28,032	31,974	272	5
10,000 to 24,999	756	19,612	16,843	19,470	22,095	730	25,318	21,216	24,990	29,200	522	5
Region												
Northeast	271	21,052	19,074	21,018	22,869	266	27,624	24,073	27,168	30,875	218	4
North Central	430	20,790	18,472	20,744	23,088	416	26,743	22,718	27,497	30,451	335	5
South	397	17,452	15,358	16,931	19,170	385	22,997	19,386	22,828	25,785	253	7
West	289	24,390	21,024	24,444	27,714	287	30,911	27,228	31,778	34,656	229	5

Note: See Note, table 1.37. The "entrance salary" refers to salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, and other additional compensation). The "maximum salary" refers to salary paid to personnel who do not hold any promotional rank (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, hazard pay, or any other additional compensation). The mean is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries into the total amount paid in salaries. The median is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all the salaries

fall. The first quartile salary is the salary below which 25 percent of all salaries fall; the third quartile salary is the salary below which 75 percent of all the salaries fall. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Gerard J. Hoelmer, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection, 1988," *The Municipal Year Book 1989* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1989), p. 182. Table 3/7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.47

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, metro status, region, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1988

	Number of cities	Salary levels			Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All cities				25,000 to 49,999			
Total	4,122	\$36,375	\$34,000	Total	448	\$48,708	\$48,616
Region				Region			
Northeast	956	39,124	38,315	Northeast	106	49,893	49,706
North Central	1,320	34,268	32,500	North Central	134	45,523	46,262
South	1,255	31,826	28,884	South	113	44,305	44,174
West	591	46,293	43,357	West	95	57,116	56,105
City type				City type			
Metro	2,523	41,331	39,900	Metro	367	50,313	50,004
Nonmetro	1,599	28,554	27,000	Nonmetro	81	41,437	39,685
Form of government				Form of government			
Mayor-council	2,009	32,603	30,202	Mayor-council	140	44,000	44,312
Council-manager	1,809	40,313	37,799	Council-manager	279	51,100	51,033
Commission	93	35,748	33,291	Commission	17	44,210	41,000
Town meeting	169	38,102	37,867	Town meeting	4	59,269	55,822
Representative town meeting	42	41,589	40,671	Representative town meeting	8	51,955	52,015
500,000 to 1,000,000				10,000 to 24,999			
Total	11	74,001	69,285	Total	1,010	40,403	39,960
Region				Region			
North Central	3	67,221	69,285	Northeast	283	43,287	42,864
South	5	69,318	68,727	North Central	323	38,928	39,050
West	3	88,588	94,994	South	278	36,274	35,280
City type				West	126	46,813	44,891
Metro	11	74,001	69,285	City type			
Form of government				Metro	681	42,913	42,654
Mayor-council	8	68,284	68,018	Nonmetro	329	35,207	34,167
Council-manager	3	89,247	94,994	Form of government			
250,000 to 499,999				Mayor-council	411	38,098	38,000
Total	28	69,888	68,466	Council-manager	511	41,705	40,875
Region				Commission	23	36,302	34,946
North Central	7	64,821	67,625	Town meeting	52	46,165	44,938
South	10	70,820	68,450	Representative town meeting	13	46,289	45,470
West	9	76,594	75,000	5,000 to 9,999			
City type				Total	998	32,861	31,500
Metro	28	69,888	68,466	Region			
Form of government				Northeast	273	36,271	34,400
Mayor-council	11	62,293	61,251	North Central	308	31,989	31,252
Council-manager	15	75,866	75,000	South	299	28,166	27,451
100,000 to 249,000				West	118	39,139	36,816
Total	81	63,302	62,082	City type			
Region				Metro	576	36,145	35,226
Northeast	8	61,413	63,831	Nonmetro	422	28,377	27,797
North Central	16	54,482	54,193	Form of government			
South	31	59,418	61,200	Mayor-council	521	32,177	30,628
West	26	73,942	72,547	Council-manager	396	33,061	31,500
City type				Commission	14	29,502	27,220
Metro	81	63,302	62,082	Town meeting	56	38,237	38,227
Form of government				Representative town meeting	11	34,913	35,000
Mayor-council	21	56,583	58,336	2,500 to 4,999			
Council-manager	57	66,259	65,338	Total	1,168	26,783	25,200
Commission	3	54,139	55,171	Region			
50,000 to 99,999				Northeast	205	29,878	28,444
Total	194	54,187	52,139	North Central	417	26,376	25,377
Region				South	407	23,569	22,900
Northeast	50	51,172	50,390	West	139	32,846	31,356
North Central	54	50,393	51,867	City type			
South	46	49,165	47,501	Metro	525	29,744	29,170
West	44	67,520	68,952	Nonmetro	643	24,365	23,909
City type				Form of government			
Metro	191	54,365	52,244	Mayor-council	773	25,725	24,500
Nonmetro	3	42,883	45,936	Council-manager	313	28,877	27,102
Form of government				Commission	26	26,934	24,531
Mayor-council	63	47,451	47,528	Town meeting	48	29,690	28,639
Council-manager	122	58,008	55,833	Representative town meeting	8	29,145	28,194
Commission	6	45,571	41,776				

Table 1.47

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, metro status, region, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1988--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
Under 2,500			
Total	182	\$25,518	\$24,300
Region			
Northeast	29	23,472	21,632
North Central	58	25,168	24,442
South	64	23,459	22,350
West	31	32,340	28,327
City type			
Metro	61	27,804	26,400
Nonmetro	121	24,366	22,798
Form of government			
Mayor-council	60	25,528	24,593
Council-manager	112	25,737	24,300
Town meeting	8	21,859	21,934

Note: These data are from a mail survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City Management Association in the summer of 1988. Of the 7,078 cities surveyed, 4,729 responded for a rate of 66.8 percent. The mean salary level is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries by the total amount paid in salaries. The median salary level is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all salaries fall. No cities with populations of 1,000,000 and over that responded to the survey reported police chief salaries. Classifications having less than three cities reporting were excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in some subcategories does not always equal the total reporting. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Catherine M. Conlow, "Salaries of Municipal Officials for 1988," *The Municipal Year Book 1989* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1989), pp. 150-166. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.48

Salaries of county chief law enforcement officers

By county population, metro status, region, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1988

	Number of counties	Salary levels			Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All counties, total	1,727	\$32,311	\$29,000	25,000 to 49,999, total	297	\$31,110	\$29,692
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	139	34,808	29,500	Northeast	29	24,975	25,437
North Central	644	28,272	26,000	North Central	119	29,176	28,100
South	686	34,133	32,000	South	124	33,907	32,152
West	258	36,203	32,012	West	25	33,556	35,316
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	460	45,037	42,565	Metro	66	34,305	32,882
Nonmetro	1,267	27,691	26,209	Nonmetro	231	30,196	29,000
Population over 1,000,000, total	18	75,481	74,686	10,000 to 24,999, total	515	28,117	26,715
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	4	72,905	69,329	Northeast	7	22,431	20,800
North Central	4	65,939	68,175	North Central	215	26,058	25,526
South	3	78,191	76,156	South	235	29,468	28,500
West	7	81,243	78,890	West	58	30,961	28,366
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	18	75,481	74,686	Metro	24	35,996	34,060
Nonmetro				Nonmetro	491	27,732	26,502
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	44	62,518	61,500	5,000 to 9,999, total	238	23,662	22,400
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	10	55,184	54,399	Northeast	4	20,650	20,151
North Central	9	55,830	57,353	North Central	98	21,456	21,751
South	16	68,249	68,945	South	92	25,237	24,357
West	9	67,165	63,210	West	44	25,553	23,800
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	44	62,518	61,500	Metro	6	35,184	33,007
Nonmetro				Nonmetro	232	23,364	22,344
250,000 to 499,999, total	73	51,559	50,170	2,500 to 4,999, total	98	20,596	19,422
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	19	44,062	37,031	North Central	57	19,846	19,467
North Central	18	46,532	44,131	South	21	22,382	19,337
South	23	56,414	57,372	West	19	20,970	20,377
West	13	60,886	57,849	<u>County type</u>			
<u>County type</u>				Nonmetro	98	20,596	19,422
Metro	73	51,559	50,170	Under 2,500, total	52	20,817	18,003
Nonmetro				<u>Region</u>			
100,000 to 249,999, total	159	44,493	43,000	North Central	18	17,497	17,465
<u>Region</u>				South	15	21,287	21,000
Northeast	27	36,826	36,000	West	19	23,592	20,700
North Central	49	41,578	42,601	<u>County type</u>			
South	58	48,271	44,301	Nonmetro	52	20,817	18,003
West	25	49,724	49,500				
<u>County type</u>							
Metro	142	44,762	43,000				
Nonmetro	17	42,250	43,380				
50,000 to 99,999, total	233	36,056	35,000				
<u>Region</u>							
Northeast	38	31,073	29,850				
North Central	57	34,080	33,828				
South	99	37,891	36,143				
West	39	39,152	37,872				
<u>County type</u>							
Metro	87	36,190	35,211				
Nonmetro	146	35,979	35,000				

Note: These data were collected from the 1988 County Salary Survey conducted by the International City Management Association and mailed during the summer of 1988. Of the 3,109 counties surveyed, 1,884 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 60.6 percent. Classifications having less than three counties reporting were excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in some subcategories does not always equal the total reporting. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Amy Cohen Paul, "Salaries of County Officials for 1988," *The Municipal Year Book 1989* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1989), pp. 170-177. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.49

Appropriations for the Federal Judiciary

Fiscal year 1988

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Appropriation accounts	Supplemental appropriations			
	Annual appropriations	Pay costs	Other	Total budget authority
Total	\$1,375,980	\$26,880	\$29,162	\$1,432,022
<u>Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit</u> Salaries and expenses	7,430	125	570	8,125
<u>Court of International Trade</u> Salaries and expenses	7,768	110	332	8,210
<u>Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services</u> Salaries and expenses	1,134,744 ^a	24,550	14,000	1,173,294
Defender services (Criminal Justice Act)	94,600 ^b	953	9,900	105,453
Fees of jurors and commissioners	48,870 ^b	0	0	48,870
Court security	40,853	0	1,697	42,550
Total	1,319,067	25,503	25,597	1,370,157
<u>Administrative Office, U.S. Courts</u> Salaries and expenses	31,167	920	1,865	33,952
<u>Federal Judicial Center</u> Salaries and expenses	10,548	222	798	11,568

Note: These data exclude appropriations for the Supreme Court of the United States. "Pay costs" refers to salaries and benefits.

^aIncludes "unobligated balances" of \$35,297,000 and \$18,000,000 in filing and noticing fees.

^bIncludes "no-year" funds in the amount of \$9,500,000 for defender services and \$5,735,000 for fees for jurors and commissioners.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 49, table 18.

Table 1.50

Annual salaries of Federal Judges

By judicial office, as of Feb. 1, 1990

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$115,000
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	110,000
United States Circuit Judges	95,000
United States District Judges	89,500
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	89,500
Judges, United States Claims Court	89,500
United States Bankruptcy Judges	82,340
United States Magistrates (full-time)	82,340

Note: The former U.S. Court of Claims and U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals have been reorganized into the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. The Federal Circuit has the same legal status as the 12 Courts of Appeals which are organized on geographical lines. The Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1982 also established a U.S. Claims Court as an Article 1 court within the Judicial Branch.

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

Table 1.51

Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts

By type of activity, years ending June 30, 1975-88

Type of activity	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total personnel^a	10,082	11,217	11,825	12,279	12,563	14,011	14,606	15,278	16,139	16,667	17,542	18,277	19,352	20,743
Judges, total	667	660	663	678	701	824	825	871	901	910	942	997	1,011	1,034
Circuit	96	94	87	95	94	126	125	124	140	142	147	156	154	156
District	383	375	373	381	397	481	472	496	482	495	496	531	532	544
National courts	21	21	19	20	20	20	21	19	27 ^b	21 ^b	23	24	22	24
Territorial courts	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Retired/resigned	160	166	181	179	187	194	204	228	248	248	272	282	299	306
Circuit executives	9	9	10	10	10	9	8	11	11	12	12	10	10	9
Staff to circuit executives	10	15	11	15	18	25	50	32	45	43	53	59	77	82
District executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	3	5	6	5	6	5
Staff to district executives	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	5	6	8	7	9
Secretaries to active judges	568	533	510	544	528	870	921	759	807	824	864	933	936	955
Secretary-law clerks to judges	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secretaries to retired judges	128	155	153	140	139	142	15	197	202	191	205	188	180	206
Court (staff) secretaries	NA	41	56	82	126	161	30	60	51	69	71	79	87	99
Law clerks to active judges	638	607	598	689	697	1,106	1,534	1,359	1,408	1,465	1,507	1,663	1,709	1,721
Law clerks to retired judges	105	124	148	150	159	160	76	277	286	244	281	258	221	386
Senior staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11	5	10	12	12	11	11	11	11
Supervisory staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	8	7	6	11	11	13	12	17	21
Staff attorneys	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	117	80	88	108	107	117	130	135	132
Senior law clerks	NA	32	11	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Court (staff) law clerks	NA	20	80	73	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total personnel for clerks' offices	2,246	2,557	2,788	2,917	2,717	2,836	2,966	3,012	3,467	3,703	4,012	4,089	4,255	4,482
Members of probation staffs, total	2,375	2,630	2,853	2,902	2,886	2,888	2,842	2,819	2,762	2,918	3,070	3,180	3,311	3,672
Probation officers	1,423	1,522	1,632	1,673	1,664	1,673	1,649	1,637	1,574	1,690	1,758	1,847	1,879	2,046
Probation officers' assistants	NA	19	30	30	30	35	10	40	40	34	21	23	24	23
Preritral services officers ^c	X	79	86	91	100	95	91	68	71	72	91	98	123	189
Clerks	952	1,010	1,105	1,108	1,092	1,085	1,092	1,074	1,077	1,122	1,148	1,156	1,285	1,414
Members of bankruptcy staffs, total	1,006	1,294	1,305	1,250	1,569	2,197	2,436	2,640	2,957	2,989	3,216	3,398	3,965	4,488
Judges	210	224	228	232	236	235	237	236	243	234	228	242	252	293
Secretaries to judges	--	--	--	--	--	--	198	209	221	230	236	233	240	286
Law clerks to bankruptcy judges	--	--	--	--	--	--	210	210	240	232	243	255	264	313
Clerks	796	1,070	1,077	1,018	1,333	1,962	1,791	1,985	2,253	2,293	2,509	2,668	3,209	3,566
Bankruptcy Administrator and staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
U.S. magistrates	452	450	454	455	444	439	441	485	435	447	440	450	451	452
Staff to U.S. magistrates	211	285	298	325	358	403	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Secretaries to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	69	211	223	239	250	267	275	286
Legal assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	108	146	159	191	236	254	282
Clerical assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	--	159	119	99	82	68	43	30	24
Federal public defenders and assistants	94	111	124	136	138	138	148	146	152	171	174	193	215	304
Staff to Federal public defenders	90	118	121	139	135	143	153	159	181	214	232	240	245	239
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	442	435	411	436	411	28	34	61	63	58	42	31	34	25
Court reporters	394	390	403	443	461	523	536	533	559	554	562	584	587	589
Court reporter/secretaries	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	1	0	0	--	--
Supporting personnel of the national courts	216	220	222	219	223	235	225	232	163	172	116	118	200	108
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	30	23	24	20	10	10	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Messengers	10	9	8	7	5	10	39	1	5	1	0	0	--	--
Librarians	39	40	48	48	51	52	37	109	131	159	176	183	186	187
Nurses	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Interpreters	10	12	12	13	14	17	28	29	28	31	29	28	29	34
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	NA	5	3	5	8	10	8	4	4	5	0	0	--	--
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	337	437	408	444	473	497	521	510	531	533	543	543	569	568
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	NA	(d)	98	117	129	136	119	98	106	104	114	112	117	108
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	--	--	--	11	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	10	10
Speedy Trial Planning Groups	--	--	--	2	--	1	71	59	45	--	--	--	--	--
Reporters and staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	194	212	185	181	172	187	185	192
Land commissioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Land commission staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jury commissioners	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	38	32	29	30	25	20	18
Jury commissioners staff	--	--	--	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3

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

^aPermanent and temporary personnel are included in the totals.^bThis figure includes the nine judges from the Court of International Trade (Article III), however, it is a National Court.^cPosition was created by the Speedy Trial Act of 1974.^dIn 1976, this total was included in the "members of the staff of Administrative Office" total.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1975, p. 111; 1977 (Preliminary Report), p. 27; 1979, pp. 22, 23; 1981, p. 20; 1983, p. 38; 1984, p. 46; 1986, pp. 50, 51 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1988 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 51. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.52

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

By district, years ending June 30, 1970-89

District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
										Before the Omnibus Judge-ship Act	After the Omnibus Judge-ship Act										
FIRST CIRCUIT																					
Maine	93	143	126	91	89	103	80	74	80	73	36	31	28	23	41	47	42	63	66	64	50
Massachusetts	69	90	108	62	63	100	78	62	70	58	34	32	37	32	29	33	29	32	34	25	24
New Hampshire	90	80	74	65	48	56	41	30	40	49	25	12	19	15	22	12	14	20	17	21	21
Rhode Island	39	41	59	57	63	77	49	46	35	21	21	22	37	60	34	33	27	22	19	29	24
Puerto Rico	80	59	136	87	62	92	71	68	62	87	37	31	42	32	36	42	52	76	64	100	60
SECOND CIRCUIT																					
Connecticut	66	72	85	90	91	85	76	52	41	37	29	25	40	36	45	39	28	32	30	33	36
New York:																					
North	74	79	154	122	84	64	65	67	61	57	38	27	33	29	40	37	32	36	41	42	34
East	72	144	158	125	99	99	95	83	65	61	55	40	52	45	45	47	46	56	56	58	62
South	34	50	55	46	42	49	47	43	35	35	35	29	30	28	26	27	39	38	35	28	36
West	67	65	81	196	109	95	76	62	50	62	62	46	45	54	62	63	48	51	51	52	51
Vermont	29	32	51	49	69	53	40	41	28	21	21	20	34	24	23	25	32	38	38	43	57
THIRD CIRCUIT																					
Delaware	24	26	43	37	32	64	47	45	19	18	18	17	14	11	18	19	11	17	23	18	22
New Jersey	54	78	79	75	57	70	53	66	48	48	39	36	34	32	33	30	28	34	27	31	29
Pennsylvania:																					
East	35	42	38	37	37	41	39	29	25	18	18	15	17	19	22	23	24	29	26	22	28
Middle	41	39	48	58	68	49	46	54	29	33	20	20	32	35	34	35	37	37	36	40	37
West	32	29	33	31	38	38	33	30	32	25	25	19	16	19	18	18	26	25	32	25	24
Virgin Islands	134	111	163	120	133	192	245	199	194	157	56	166	124	159	150	117	127	121	155	156	153
FOURTH CIRCUIT																					
Maryland	71	71	90	91	101	124	99	82	85	64	49	39	45	50	44	44	55	48	49	39	37
North Carolina:																					
East	118	100	117	107	121	104	125	134	115	104	69	59	39	56	60	80	55	60	57	59	53
Middle	131	155	175	192	174	206	164	154	133	111	74	52	38	52	73	67	69	80	81	81	80
West	149	152	178	120	141	158	133	101	101	105	70	60	58	57	85	91	106	88	95	93	127
South Carolina	62	66	97	78	92	116	81	69	55	51	32	34	38	39	41	34	25	35	33	40	57
Virginia:																					
East	131	161	163	151	159	180	141	102	83	57	43	40	48	51	51	37	31	51	59	54	59
West	86	120	120	110	127	162	110	96	79	70	35	30	29	28	37	31	32	32	34	38	37
West Virginia:																					
North	112	89	76	73	57	46	46	70	49	38	38	36	33	28	61	54	62	51	88	92	105
South	77	85	70	70	74	96	101	84	62	53	29	28	24	24	36	29	29	47	50	56	66
FIFTH CIRCUIT																					
Alabama:																					
North	88	95	107	96	109	128	145	144	132	83	47	38	39	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	125	116	155	161	121	147	117	88	83	51	34	46	38	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	48	48	67	70	62	78	80	83	54	45	45	33	36	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida:																					
North	125	127	124	132	124	105	102	70	71	57	38	29	32	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	96	113	112	111	112	106	87	81	90	58	38	37	34	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	77	111	134	130	120	120	119	115	82	80	47	51	62	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Georgia:																					
North	102	103	126	123	121	106	84	85	66	46	25	27	29	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Middle	157	158	148	127	125	106	86	116	67	37	37	40	40	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	188	138	179	152	143	285	340	109	75	62	41	31	22	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana:																					
East	56	59	63	69	66	83	47	77	41	30	21	21	20	19	32	26	27	27	34	29	30
Middle	X	X	102	97	96	86	77	104	85	33	17	17	13	16	36	31	39	41	33	27	23
West	167	96	65	66	71	104	123	53	46	34	27	24	25	24	31	29	28	26	23	26	31
Mississippi:																					
North	66	69	43	62	50	73	40	57	36	36	36	19	26	34	33	24	19	28	32	33	42
South	56	52	47	56	32	40	35	51	38	16	16	17	33	30	47	44	26	30	41	39	36
Texas:																					
North	103	99	119	109	112	113	100	106	100	74	49	43	43	65	66	57	61	66	67	65	67
East	55	46	69	55	63	58	57	64	46	49	37	31	39	39	38	37	26	22	29	25	45
South	291	374	411	202	140	135	159	141	166	157	96	86	105	113	117	111	109	112	132	132	146
West	417	384	674	287	250	220	153	161	190	133	110	85	85	97	129	121	109	101	110	123	164
Canal Zone	128	187	296	295	384	409	322	275	240	217	217	44	6	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.52

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

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.52

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

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

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

Note: The Federal courts are organized into 11 geographic circuits. Each circuit consists of a number of District Courts, which are the trial courts, and a Court of Appeals, which hears appeals taken from other courts. There is also a separate District Court and Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia.

On Oct. 1, 1981 the number of U.S. District Court Circuits was increased from 10 to 11. The new circuit was created by the removal of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia from the Fifth Circuit and the reorganization of these courts into the Eleventh Circuit.

Beginning with the year ending June 30, 1976, U.S. District Courts have reported the number of minor offense cases filed in the Federal courts in addition to the number of felonies and misdemeanors above the minor offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000). This additional reporting resulted from the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-619), which required the courts to maintain records on all offenses above the petty offense level (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than \$500). Because the majority of minor offense cases are handled by magistrates in Federal courts and because this report is primarily a statistical statement reflecting the workload per authorized judgeship, the minor offense cases have been excluded from the 1976-79 data by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The exclusion of these cases from the workload statistics has been done in an effort to make the 1976-79 data more comparable to previous years' data that did not include most minor offense cases. In 1979, the Federal Magistrates Act (Public Law 96-82) expanded the authority of magistrates to dispose of all misdemeanors. To reflect the workload per authorized judgeship, the 1980-89 data exclude all cases below the felony level.

Data for 1979 are provided in two columns in order to reflect the efforts of individual judges before and after the enactment of the Omnibus Judgeship Act (Public Law 95-486), which

became effective Oct. 20, 1978. Because the increase in authorized judgeships became effective midway through the year and most of the newly authorized positions were not filled by June 30, 1979, computations based only on the newly authorized judgeships do not give an accurate indication of the efforts of individual judges.

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

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

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

^cPublic Law 95-157 established the District Court of the Northern Mariana Islands on Nov. 8, 1977. Court was convened on Jan. 9, 1978.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Management Statistics for United States Courts, 1974, 1978, 1979, and Federal Court Management Statistics 1985*; and *1989* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1 53

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

Years ending June 30, 1987 and 1988

	1987	1988
Total all matters	466,078	471,085
Trial jurisdiction	20.6 %	19.1 %
Petty offenses	17.8	16.3
Misdemeanors (other than petty)	2.8	2.8
Preliminary proceedings in criminal cases	28.7	30.5
Initial appearances	9.8	10.2
Arraignments	6.2	6.3
Other	5.5	6.1
Warrants	5.7	6.5
Bail review	1.5	1.4
Civil consent cases	1.1	1.3
Additional duties	51.9	49.2
Motions	28.7	28.8
Pretrial conferences	10.5	11.0
Prisoner litigation	5.8	5.4
Other	5.5	2.5
Social Security	1.4	1.5

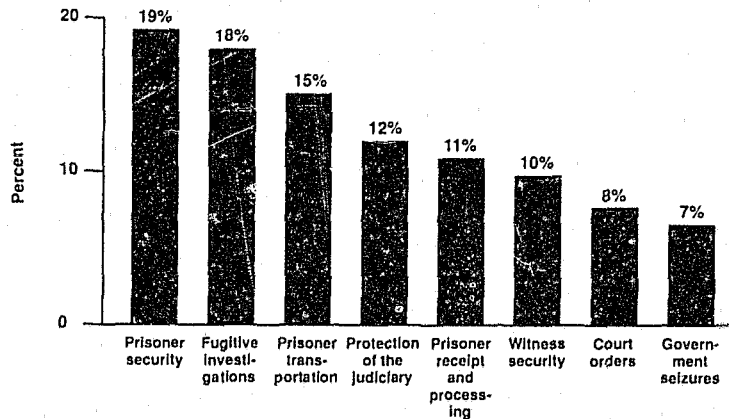
Note: The Federal Magistrates Act (28 U.S.C. 636(b)) provides the authority under which magistrates assist courts in the performance of "additional duties." This authority was both broadened and clarified by Public Law 94-577, Oct. 21, 1976, and by new procedural rules governing most habeas corpus proceedings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

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1987, p. 37; 1988, p. 36 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1 1

Duties performed by Deputy U.S. Marshals

By type of activity, fiscal year 1989



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

A fugitive is an individual who has been convicted or is suspected of criminal activity and attempts to avoid legal sanctions by fleeing from the justice system. Fugitive warrants are

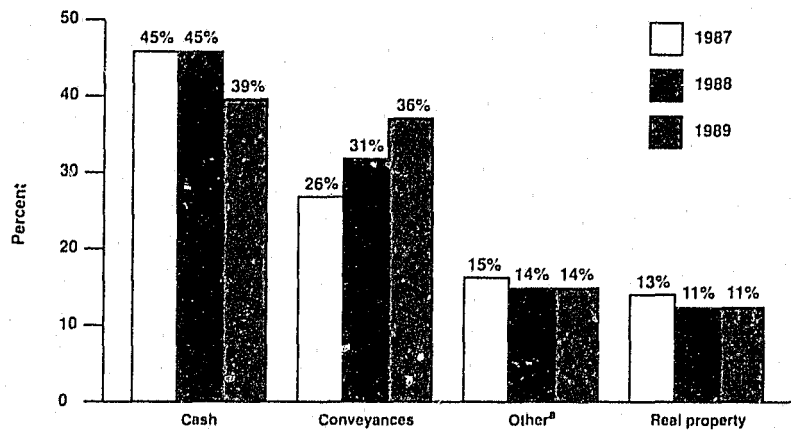
issued for a variety of violations; e.g., escape, bond default, parole or probation violations, failure to appear for judicial proceedings, or for fugitives from State or local jurisdictions wanted on "unlawful flight" warrants. "U.S. Marshals Service felony fugitive" refers to warrants that the USMS maintains primary control over and includes probation and parole violators, escapees, and bond defaulters. "Other felony" refers to felony warrants originated by other Federal agencies (such as the Drug Enforcement Administration), for which the USMS also assumes responsibility.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 5. Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 1 2

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

By type of property, fiscal years 1987 89



Note: See Note figure 1.1 The U.S. Marshals Service administers the U.S. Department of Justice's Program for the management and disposal of property subject to judicial and administrative forfeiture. Asset seizure and forfeiture is used to dismantle drug trafficking rings and other continuing criminal enterprises by removing the illegal assets from a criminal organization. (Source: 1989, p. 55.)

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

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

Table 1 54

Warrants handled by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of warrant, fiscal years 1987 89

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

Note: See Note, figure 1.1

^aData have been revised by the Source

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

1989						
Pending on 9/30/88 ^a	Received during year	Arrests by U.S. Marshals Service	Other agency arrests	De-tainers filed	Dis-missals	Pending on 9/30/89
66,286	78,641	27,987	16,224	6,642	22,391	71,683
10,580	13,294	8,704	829	2,377	871	11,093
19,130	22,196	5,816	10,912	2,874	3,004	18,720
32,322	36,425	11,263	1,843	629	17,729	37,283
4,254	6,726	2,204	2,640	762	787	4,587

Table 1 55

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

By type of court order, fiscal years 1987-89

Type of court order	1987				1988				1989			
	Received from courts	Court orders served in person	By mail	Returned unexecuted	Received from courts	Court orders served in person	By mail	Returned unexecuted	Received from courts	Court orders served in person	By mail	Returned unexecuted
Total	316,544	200,472	78,011	41,741	333,987	211,246	73,371	49,639	343,089	222,003	80,879	34,516
Government civil	89,006	52,974	23,225	13,818	87,583	55,319	19,196	12,864	90,919	59,893	18,236	12,289
Government criminal	126,017	112,751	4,102	11,982	131,600	120,184	3,962	10,140	138,170	124,100	4,403	9,819
Private civil	96,208	30,466	50,343	15,396	110,661	32,587	50,144	26,047	109,332	34,213	58,175	11,907
Private criminal	5,313	4,281	341	545	4,143	3,156	69	588	4,668	3,797	65	501

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. Non-warrant court orders include summonses and complaints in civil actions, subpoenas in both civil and criminal actions, writs of habeas corpus, writs of execution, and enforcement of major injunctions. These orders may originate from the Federal courts, United States Attorneys, private litigants, Federal agencies, foreign governments, and others (Source, 1989, p. 51.)

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

Table 1 56

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

Fiscal years 1986-89

	1986	1987	1988	1989
New principal witnesses	217	170	208	185
Active principal witnesses	781	787	783	878
Active program participants ^a	1,714	1,771	1,632	1,854
Average number of months witnesses are funded	16	15	16	17
Cumulative principal witnesses	5,217 ^b	5,045	5,253	5,438
Cumulative program participants ^a	12,069 ^b	11,279	11,157	11,511
Number of principal witnesses reactivated during fiscal year	103	97	109	115

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. For the Witness Security Program, the U.S. Marshals Service provides 24 hour protection to qualified witnesses who provide critical information to the Government and the courts about organized crime and other serious criminal enterprises. In exchange for testimony, witnesses and authorized dependents are relocated, given new identities, and provided services necessary to assist them in becoming self-sustaining and acclimated to their new community (Source, 1989, p. 45.)

^aProgram participants include principal witnesses and family members.

^bDue to changes in the method of documenting cumulative witnesses and participants, data for fiscal year 1986 are not directly comparable to 1987, 1988, and 1989 information.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the U.S. Marshals Service in FY 1987*, p. 41; 1989, p. 47 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1 57

Transportation of prisoners by the U.S. Marshals Service

Fiscal years 1986-89

	1986	1987	1988	1989	Percent change 1986-89
Number of prisoner movements	74,834	83,907	92,051	107,391	44 %
Total hours expended in prisoner transportation	214,200	221,300	245,762	287,604	34
Average number of hours expended per prisoner transported	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	-4
Average number of prisoner movements per workyear	NA	682	718	778	X

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. Prisoner transportation involves the physical relocation of prisoners from one U.S. Marshals Service district to another, and often includes the transfer of custody, either from district to district or from the U.S. Marshals Service to another agency (Source, 1989, p. 29.)

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

Table 1.58

Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts

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

Jurisdiction	Court of last resort	Appellate courts		Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)	Major trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
		Number of judges ^a	Term (in years) ^b						
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Civil Appeals	5 3	6 6	Circuit courts	124	6
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior courts	30	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	18	6	Superior courts	101	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery courts Circuit courts	34 33	4 6
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Courts of Appeal	88	12	Superior courts	725	6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	13	8	District Court	110	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	139	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts	15 ^c	12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District Courts of Appeals	46	6	Circuit courts	372	6
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	137	4 ^d
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	3	10	Circuit courts	24	10
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	33	4
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10	Appellate Court	34	10	Circuit courts	760 ^e	6
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10 ^f	Court of Appeals	12	10 ^f	Superior Court Circuit courts	129 90	6 6
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	100 ^g	6
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	146 ^h	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	91	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	52	10	District courts	192	6
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior Court	16	7
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts	109 ⁱ	15
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	10	To age 70	Trial Court	320	To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	18	6	Circuit courts	167	6
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	13	6	District courts	230	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts Circuit courts	39 40	4 4
Missouri	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	32	12	Circuit courts	133 ^j	6
Montana	Supreme Court	7	8	X	X	X	District courts	36	6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	X	X	X	District courts	48	6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	39	6
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	25	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 ^k	Appellate Division of Superior Court	28	7	Superior Court	349	7
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8 ^k	Court of Appeals	7	8 ^k	District courts	59	6 ^k
New York	Court of Appeals	7	14 ^k	Appellate Division of Supreme Court Appellate Terms of Supreme Court	47 15	5 ^k 5 ^k	Supreme Court	484	14 ^k
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	74	8
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	X	District courts	27	6
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	59	6	Courts of common pleas	344	6
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District Court	71 ^m	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	3	6						
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals Tax Court	10 1	6 6	Circuit Court	87	6
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court Commonwealth Court	15 9	10 10	Courts of common pleas	341	10
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	20	Life
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	6	6	Circuit Court	31	6
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	35	8
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Chancery courts	35	8
				Court of Criminal Appeals	9	8	Circuit courts	97 ⁿ	8
Texas	Supreme Court	9	6	Courts of Appeals	20	6	District courts	385	4
	Court of Criminal Appeals	9	6						
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10 ^o	Court of Appeals	7	10 ^o	District courts	29	6
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts District courts	10 15	6 6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	122	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	16	6	Superior courts	136	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	60	6
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	13	6	Circuit courts	208	6
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	17	6
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior Court	51	15
American Samoa	High Court	8 ^p	(q)	X	X	X	High Court: trial level	8 ^p	(q)
Guam	X	X	X	X	X	X	Superior Court	6	7
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	8	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	95	12

See notes on next page.

Table 1.58

Number and term of judges of appellate and major trial courts

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

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

^aNumber includes chief justice.

^bInitial term may be shorter.

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

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

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

^fTwo years initial, 10 years retention.

^gPlus 42 district associate judges and 19 senior judges.

^hPlus 69 district associate judges and 70 district magistrates.

ⁱIncludes judges of Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

^jPlus 170 associate circuit judges.

^kMay be reappointed to age 70.

^lTemporary.

^mPlus 77 associate judges and 60 special judges.

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

^oThree years initial; 10 years retention.

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

^qFor good behavior.

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

Table 1.59

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

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

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

See notes on next page.

Table 1.59

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.58. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of courts of general trial jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for residency and legal experience requirements was not supplied. There are no qualification requirements for judges in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

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

^bCitizen of the State.

^cLength of time not specified.

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

^eFor court of appeals, 5 years.

^fFor court of appeals judges only.

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

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

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

^jLearned in law.

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

^lSix months.

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

ⁿMay not have been previously removed from judicial office.

^oExcept that record of birth is required.

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

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

^r90 days.

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

Table 1.60

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of January 1990

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	\$82,880	\$81,880	\$56,760 (82,302) 76,760 ^a	10/1/88	New Hampshire	\$84,000	X	\$78,750	12/29/89
Alaska	85,728 to 97,728 ^a	79,992	77,304 to 90,828 ^a 77,304 ^a	7/16/85	New Jersey	93,000	\$90,000	85,000	7/1/86
Arizona	84,000	82,000	80,000	1/1/89	New Mexico	62,186	59,050	55,981	7/1/88
Arkansas	70,630	68,226	65,819	7/1/89	New York	115,000	102,500	95,000	10/1/87
California	115,161	107,964	94,344	1/1/90	North Carolina	84,456	79,968	70,992	7/1/89
Colorado	72,000	67,500	63,000	7/1/88	North Dakota	63,871	X	59,405	7/1/89
Connecticut	86,835	81,742	77,132	7/1/89	Ohio	91,750	85,450	69,400	1/1/90
Delaware	95,200	X	90,500	7/1/89	Oklahoma	71,806	67,344	59,906	7/1/89
Florida	97,518	91,782	86,046	1/1/90	Oregon	74,400	72,600	67,600	7/1/89
Georgia	91,514	89,931	68,838 (93,156) 80,238 ^a	7/1/89	Pennsylvania	91,500	89,500	80,000	7/3/87
Hawaii	78,500	73,500	69,500	1/1/86	Rhode Island	90,618	X	81,587	1/1/90
Idaho	65,874	64,874	61,740	7/1/89	South Carolina	87,238	82,877	82,877	9/2/89
Illinois	93,268	87,780	80,599	7/1/87	South Dakota	61,618	X	57,546	7/1/89
Indiana	69,300	64,050	58,800	1/1/90	Tennessee	65,650	63,125	60,600	7/1/83
Iowa	78,900	75,800	72,000	7/1/89	Texas	89,250	80,325 (88,250) 88,250 ^a	76,309 (87,250) ^a	9/1/89
Kansas	75,052	72,373	65,246	8/1/89	Utah	75,000	71,250	67,500	1/1/90
Kentucky	70,293	67,424	64,555	7/1/89	Vermont	68,055	X	64,645	7/1/89
Louisiana	76,166	72,967	69,769	9/30/89	Virginia	94,907	90,162	88,106	7/1/89
Maine	80,392	X	76,024	9/4/89	Washington	86,700	82,400	78,200	9/4/89
Maryland	90,400	87,200	85,500	7/1/89	West Virginia	72,000	X	65,000	1/1/90
Massachusetts	90,450	83,708	80,360	7/1/88	Wisconsin	82,623	77,871	73,003	1/18/90
Michigan	106,610	102,346	94,133 (98,081) 98,081 ^a	1/1/90	Wyoming	66,500	X	63,500	7/1/88
Minnesota	84,011	77,502	74,309	1/1/90	National average	81,337	80,044	73,028	X
Mississippi	75,800	X	66,200	7/1/89	District of Columbia	95,000	X	89,500	3/1/87
Missouri	85,602	79,725	73,847	7/1/89	Federal System	110,000	95,000	89,500	3/1/87
Montana	53,452	X	52,178	7/1/89	American Samoa	74,303	X	X	NA
Nebraska	66,689	X	61,687	7/1/89	Guam	X	X	60,000	7/23/85
Nevada	73,500	X	67,000	1/5/87	Puerto Rico	60,000	X	42,000 to 48,000	10/1/86
					Virgin Islands	X	X	62,000	10/1/86

Note: The salaries reported for the highest appellate courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, not chief justices. National averages for the highest appellate and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 37 States that have such courts. Two figures are shown for States where localities supplement State paid salaries. The first is the sum of the State pay plus the lowest supplement paid by the localities. The second figure (shown in parentheses) is the sum of the

State pay plus the highest possible supplement paid by the localities. Supplements may include payments for travel and other expenses, and locally authorized salary increments.

^aMedian salary.

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, November 1989), p. 10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.61

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

By State, as of May 1990

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	10
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Connecticut ^b	Judicial selection commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
Delaware	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
District of Columbia ^c	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee	15
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Maine	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
Maryland ^d	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Mississippi	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
Montana	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	8
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
Nevada	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
New Hampshire	Appointed by governor ^e	To age 70	X	X
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, retention election	8
New York ^d	Nominating commission	14 years	Reappointment by governor	14
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
North Dakota	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma ^f	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Rhode Island	Appointed by legislature	Life tenure	X	X
South Carolina	Appointed by legislature	10 years	Reappointment by legislature	10
South Dakota	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	8
Tennessee	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Texas ^g	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	10
Vermont	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Reappointment by General Assembly	6
Virginia	Appointed by legislature	12 years	Reappointment by legislature	12
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
West Virginia	Partisan election	12 years	Partisan election	12
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Wyoming	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	8

See notes on next page

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

By State, as of May 1990--Continued

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

"Partisan election" refers to elections in which the judicial candidates' names appear on the ballot with their respective party labels; "nonpartisan election" refers to the situation when no party labels are attached to judicial candidates' names on the ballot. "Retention election" refers to an election in which a judge runs unopposed on the ballot and the electorate votes solely on the question of his continuation in office. In the retention election, the judge must win a majority of the vote in order to serve a full term except in Illinois which requires 60 percent. "Nominating commission" is a merit selection procedure that refers to the nonpartisan body, composed of lawyers and nonlawyers, which actively recruits, screens, and nominates prospective judicial candidates to the executive for appointment. The nominating commission method of selection was established by executive order in Delaware, Maryland, and Massachusetts and by constitutional or statutory authority in all other jurisdictions. "Initial selection" is defined as the constitutional or statutory method by which judges are selected for a full term of office. "Retention" refers to the method used to select judges for subsequent terms of office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Table 1.62

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

As of May 1990

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (in years)
Alabama ^b	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	Nonpartisan election	10 years	Nonpartisan election	10
Maryland	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	10
Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
Michigan	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Minnesota	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Missouri	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	12
New Jersey	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, retention election	8
New York	Nominating commission	5 years	Reappointment by governor	5
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma ^c	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Retention election	6
Oregon	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Pennsylvania ^d	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
South Carolina	Appointed by legislature	6 years	Reappointment by legislature	6
Tennessee ^b	Nominating commission	Until the biennial general election but not less than 30 days	Retention election	8
Texas	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Utah	Nominating commission	3 years	Retention election	6
Virginia	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointment by legislature	8
Washington	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Wisconsin	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6

Note: See Note, table 1.61. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

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

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

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

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Table 1.63

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

By State and name of court, as of May 1990

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	6 years or governor appointed	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Colorado</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
<u>Connecticut</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominates, legislature reappoints	8
<u>Delaware</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	12 years	Reappointment by governor	12
<u>District of Columbia</u> Superior Court ^c	Nominating commission	15 years	Reappointment by judicial tenure committee	15
<u>Florida</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Georgia</u> Superior court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Hawaii</u> Circuit court	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
<u>Idaho</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	4 years	Nonpartisan election	4
<u>Illinois</u> Circuit court	Partisan election ^d	6 years	Retention election	6
<u>Indiana</u> Circuit court	Partisan election ^e	6 years	Partisan election ^f	6
<u>Superior court</u>	Partisan election ^g	6 years	Partisan election	6
<u>Iowa</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
<u>Kansas</u> District court	Nominating commission ^h	Until next general election	Retention election ⁱ	4
<u>Kentucky</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
<u>Louisiana</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Maine</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor	7 years	Reappointment by governor	7
<u>Maryland</u> Circuit court	Nominating commission	1 year	Nonpartisan election	15
<u>Massachusetts</u> Trial Court of Massachusetts	Nominating commission	To age 70	X	X
<u>Michigan</u> Circuit court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Recorder's court</u>	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Minnesota</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>Mississippi</u> Circuit court	Partisan election	4 years	Partisan election	4
<u>Missouri</u> Circuit court	Partisan election ^j	6 years ^k	Partisan election ^l	6 ^l
<u>Montana</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election, but if unopposed, retention election	8
<u>Nebraska</u> District court	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Nevada</u> District court	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	6
<u>New Hampshire</u> Superior court	Appointed by governor ^m	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 1.63

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

By State and name of court, as of May 1990--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, retention election	6
<u>New York</u> Supreme court	Partisan election	14 years	Partisan election	14
<u>North Carolina</u> Superior court	Partisan election ⁿ	8 years	Partisan election ^o	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	Governor appointed	Life tenure	X	X
<u>South Carolina</u> Circuit court	Appointed by legislature	6 years	Reappointment 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	3 years	Retention election	6
<u>Vermont</u> Superior court	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Retention election by general assembly	6
<u>Virginia</u> Circuit court	Appointed by legislature	8 years	Reappointment 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 1.61. 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.

^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.

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

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

^fRetention elections are used in Vanderburgh County.

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

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

ⁱSeven of 29 districts use partisan elections.

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

^kAn associate circuit court judge's term is 4 years; also in counties that use nominating commissions the appointed judge serves until the next general election but not less than 1 year.

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

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

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

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

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Table 1.64

Staff and budget of judicial conduct commissions

By State, fiscal year 1988^a

State	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants	Secretaries	Other	Total employed	Budget amount
Alabama	1	0	2 ^{b,c}	0	0	0	3	\$90,500 ^d
Arizona	1 ^b	0	0	1	0	0	2	60,000
California	1	4	0	1	4 ^e	1	11	904,000
Colorado	1 ^b	0	0	0	1	0	2	89,864 ^d
Connecticut	1 ^b	0	0	0	2 ^b	(f)	3	35,800 ^d
Delaware ^g	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	1	1 ^b	0	1	0	0	3	125,000 ^d
Florida	1	1 ^{b,h}	0	1	0	0	3	219,401 ^{d,i}
Georgia	1 ^b	(j)	1 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	3	113,310 ^d
Hawaii	1 ^b	0	0	0	0	0	1	41,332
Idaho	1 ^k	0	0	0	0	0	1	35,500
Illinois	1	0	3	1	1	0	6	323,500 ^d
Indiana	1 ^b	1	0	0	1	0	3	(l) ^d
Kansas	1 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	4	22,280 ^d
Kentucky	1 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	4	38,974 ^d
Maine ^m	1 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^b	0 ^b	1 ^b	0	3	31,926 ^d
Maryland	1	0	0	0	1 ^b	0	2	15,000
Michigan	1	4	1	1	3	0	10	627,006 ^{d,n}
Minnesota	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	200,000 ^d
Mississippi	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	155,040 ^d
Missouri	1 ^b	0	0	0	2 ^b	0	3	87,000 ^d
Nebraska	1 ^b	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^o	7,500 ^p
Nevada	1 ^b	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^q	28,420
New Hampshire	1 ^b	0	0	0	1 ^b	0	2	10,000 ^d
New Jersey	1	2 ^r	0	1 ^b	1	0	5	147,000 ^d
New Mexico	1 ^b	0	0	0	1 ^b	0	2	74,460 ^d
New York	1	7	11 ^s	7 ^t	9	6 ^u	41	2,154,600 ^{d,v}
North Carolina	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	78,000 ^d
North Dakota	0	1 ^b	0	0	1 ^b	0	2	245,748 ^d
Oklahoma	1 ^b	2 ^b	(w)	0	1 ^b	0	4	17,417
Pennsylvania	1	1	3	1	2	1	9	629,000 ^d
South Carolina	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	51,409
Tennessee ^x	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	1	4 ^y	1	3	0	0	9	339,982
Utah	1 ^z	0	0	0	1 ^b	0	NA	30,000 ^d
Vermont ^{aa}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1 ^{ab}	0	0	0	1	0	2	190,050 ^d
Washington	1	(ac)	0	1	0	0	2	214,332 ^d
Wisconsin	1 ^{ab}	0	0	1	0	0	2	145,700 ^d
Wyoming ^{ad}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,686 ^d

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

^aAll States reported for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1987 and ending June 30, 1988 except the following: Alabama, District of Columbia, and Michigan (Oct. 1, 1987 to Sep. 30, 1988), Arizona (July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987), Idaho and North Carolina (July 1, 1988 to June 30, 1989), Nebraska and Texas (Sept. 1, 1987 to Aug. 31, 1988), New York (April 1, 1987 to March 31, 1988), and North Dakota and Washington (July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1988).

^bPart-time.

^cEmployed on contract.

^dBudget includes litigation costs.

^eTwo full-time, two part-time.

^fHired special trial attorney one time.

^gThere is no budget or staff employed for the Court on the Judiciary; the Clerk of the Supreme Court functions as the Clerk of the Court on the Judiciary.

^hEmployed on hourly rate basis.

ⁱBudget amount includes \$50,000 which may be used only for "formal charge" matters (public cases).

^jEngaged as needed.

^kThe part-time executive director is also part-time attorney and part-time investigator.

^lThe Commission has no independent budget; the supreme court budget provides funds to the Commission as needed.

^mThe executive secretary is also an attorney who also serves as counsel and attorney to the Commission. Investigators do work by specific assignment on a contract basis. A secretary performs administrative assistant work in addition to secretarial work.

ⁿBudget included expense of relocating Commission offices.

^oThe Commission employs an attorney and investigator on a contract basis as needed. They also use SCA Secretary as needed.

^pApproximately.

^qPursuant to State statute may use Attorney General's office for attorney and investigative services.

^rOne full-time, one part-time.

^sFigure also includes paralegals.

^tSix full-time, one part-time.

^uTwo budget officers, a librarian, two clerks and a legal research assistant.

^vFigure includes \$287,330 rent for office space.

^wUses Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation.

^xThe presiding judge of the Court of the Judiciary screens all complaints. If a complaint is deemed to have merit, an investigation is conducted by a retired judge or a retired attorney general who receives compensation for so doing. If charges are filed, this individual also serves as prosecuting attorney. The Tennessee Bureau of Investigation may also be called upon to conduct investigations.

^yThree full-time (one is General Counsel) and one part-time.

^zPart-time executive director is also part-time attorney.

^{aa}The Judicial Conduct Board has no staff. Its budget is incorporated into the budget of the supreme court by the Vermont legislature; the Board does not administer the budget funds.

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

^{ac}The services of the attorneys are contracted for on a case-by-case basis.

^{ad}Supervisory commission members are appointed and serve voluntarily. They receive no salary, but their expenses are reimbursed. The supreme court provides secretarial support.

Source: American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 11(Summer 1989), pp. 2, 3; and data provided by the Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1 65

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

By type of juror and expenditure, year ending June 30, 1988

(Total juror expenditures: \$46,858,000)

	Percent
Petit juror expenditures	76.3 %
Attendance	48.1
Mileage	16.9
Subsistence	4.4
Other	6.9
Grand juror expenditures	23.7
Attendance	14.3
Mileage	5.4
Subsistence	3.1
Other	0.9

Note: Grand jurors hear "evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal criminal charges." Petit jurors "determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial." (Source, p. A-127.)

Attendance fees are paid to these jurors in compensation for their services. Federal petit jurors are selected from a group of those available to serve--the jury venire--for a given day. Of those selected from this initial group, some will be excluded after the voir dire process--questioning under oath by the judge. Individuals who are excused after the voir dire process are still paid an attendance fee. "Other" expenditures included miscellaneous payments for the comfort and convenience of both petit and grand jurors.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *1988 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1988), p. 21.

Table 1 66

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

Years ending June 30, 1976-88

Grand jurors and juries	Years ending June 30													Percent change 1988 over 1987
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Total number of														
Sessions convened	8,404	8,849	8,929	9,791	10,338	10,997	10,508	11,157	11,804	11,584	11,364	11,011	10,817	-1.8 %
Jurors in session	167,185	175,687	176,459	194,168	206,627	219,860	210,213	222,980	232,844	228,785	223,866	216,285	211,610	-2.2
Hours in session	44,765	47,094	46,739	50,896	54,163	58,278	55,569	58,769	61,425	61,435	60,506	59,335	58,109	-2.1
Average number of														
Jurors per session	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.6	19.6	0.0
Hours per session	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	0.0
Total number of grand juries														
In existence	603	641	659	674	699	738	739	732	741	762	792	787	764	-2.9
Impaneled	301	298	321	311	312	328	309	322	320	310	NA	NA	NA	NA
Discharged	260	303	295	286	288	308	331	311	288	308	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 1.65. In this table, data for 1976 through 1977 are for 94 District Courts; data for 1978 through 1982 are for 95 District Courts, and data for 1983 through 1988 are for 94 District Courts.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1981* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1981), p. 7, and *1988 Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1988), p. 1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1 67

Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1977-88

Petit jurors	Years ending June 30												Percent change 1988 over 1987
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Total available ^a	584,122	570,523	565,617	605,547	648,929	631,636	640,577	666,942	676,140	705,819	732,039	750,679	2.5 %
Selected or serving	352,940	345,372	334,765	368,710	396,746	388,279	413,813	430,845	442,196	465,135	488,270	480,193	0.4
Percent	60.4	60.5	59.2	60.9	61.1	61.6	64.6	64.6	65.4	65.9	66.7	65.3	X
Challenged	90,693	86,103	91,575	92,110	100,041	98,657	102,492	110,045	114,268	119,283	126,642	132,120	4.3
Percent	15.5	15.5	16.2	15.2	15.4	15.6	16.0	16.5	16.9	16.9	17.3	17.6	X
Not selected, serving or challenged--total	140,489	137,048	139,277	144,727	152,142	143,970	124,272	126,052	119,677	121,401	117,126	128,366	9.6
Percent	24.1	24.0	24.6	23.1	23.4	22.8	19.4	18.9	17.7	17.2	16.0	17.1	X
Travel status	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,582	5,078	5,572	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	X
Percent	(b)	(b)	(b)	0.8	0.8	0.9	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	X
Jury trial days	29,875	29,238	28,851	32,159	35,596	35,263	37,589	39,572	40,289	41,945	44,511	44,224	-0.6
Criminal	16,945	16,084	15,171	15,649	15,925	15,587	16,539	16,778	17,203	19,253	19,095	19,459	1.9
Percent	56.7	55.0	52.6	48.7	44.7	44.2	44.0	42.4	42.7	45.9	42.9	44.0	X
Civil	12,930	13,154	13,680	16,510	19,671	19,676	21,050	22,793	23,086	22,692	25,415	24,765	-2.6
Percent	43.3	45.0	47.4	51.3	55.3	55.8	56.0	57.6	57.3	54.1	57.1	56.0	X
Juror Usage Index	19.55	19.51	19.60	18.83	18.23	17.91	17.04	16.85	16.78	16.83	16.45	16.97	3.2

Note: See Note, table 1 65. In this table, 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 1988 data are for 94 District Courts.

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

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

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

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

Table 1.68

Jury size and vote required for decision

By State and type of trial, as of June 30, 1987

State and court	Criminal trials				Civil trials	
	Felony		Misdemeanor		Number of jury members	Decision rule
	Number of jury members	Decision rule	Number of jury members	Decision rule		
<u>Alabama</u> Circuit Court	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a
<u>Alaska</u> Superior Court	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a	6	Unanimous	12 ^a	5/6-rule
District Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
<u>Arizona</u> Superior Court	8 ^c	Unanimous ^a	6 ^a	Unanimous ^a	8 ^a	3/4-rule ^a
Justice of the Peace Court	(b)	(b)	6 ^a	Unanimous ^a	6 ^a	5/6-rule ^a
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6 ^a	Unanimous ^a	(b)	(b)
<u>Arkansas</u> Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	3/4-rule
Court of Common Pleas	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	12	3/4-rule
<u>California</u> Superior Court	12	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	3/4-rule
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a	12 ^a	3/4-rule
Justice Court	(b)	(b)	12	Unanimous ^a	12 ^a	3/4-rule
<u>Colorado</u> District Court	12	Unanimous	6 ^a	Unanimous	6 ^a	Unanimous
County Court	(b)	(b)	6 ^a	Unanimous	6 ^a	Unanimous
Probate Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6 ^a	Unanimous
Water Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6 ^a	Unanimous
<u>Connecticut</u> Superior Court	6 ^d	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
<u>Delaware</u> Superior Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous
Court of Common Pleas	(b)	(b)	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
Justice of the Peace Court	(b)	(b)	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
<u>District of Columbia</u> Superior Court	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a	6 unless jury of 12 demanded	Unanimous
<u>Florida</u> Circuit Court	6 ^a	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6 ^f	Unanimous
County Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
<u>Georgia</u> Superior Court	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous
State Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6 ^g	Unanimous
Civil Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous
<u>Hawaii</u> Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12 ^h	5/6-rule
<u>Idaho</u> District Court	12 ^a	Unanimous	6 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^{a,i}	3/4-rule
<u>Illinois</u> Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	6 unless 12 requested	Unanimous
<u>Indiana</u> Superior Court	12 ^a	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
Circuit Court	12 ^a	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
County Court	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
Municipal Court	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
<u>Iowa</u> District Court	12	Unanimous	12 if aggravated; 6 if simple misdemeanor	Unanimous	8	7/8 rule after 6 hours of deliberation

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.68

Jury size and vote required for decision

By State and type of trial, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

State and court	Criminal trials				Civil trials	
	Felony		Misdemeanor		Number of jury members	Decision rule
	Number of jury members	Decision rule	Number of jury members	Decision rule		
<u>Kansas</u> District Court	12 ^a , must start with 12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	12 ^a ; 6 if less than \$5,000	5/6-rule with 12; with less, unanimous
<u>Kentucky</u> Circuit Court	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	3/4-rule
<u>Kentucky</u> District Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
<u>Louisiana</u> District Court	12 (class 2) ^a 6 (class 3) 12 (class 4)	10 Unanimous Unanimous	6	Unanimous	12 ^a	3/4-rule ^a
<u>Maine</u> Superior Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	8 ^a	3/4-rule
<u>Maryland</u> Circuit Court	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a
<u>Massachusetts</u> Trial Court of the Commonwealth: Superior Court Department	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	5/6-rule
District Court Department	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
Boston Municipal Court Department	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
<u>Michigan</u> Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
District Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6 rule
<u>Minnesota</u> District Court	12; 6 if both parties consent	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	5/6 after 6 hours deliberation
<u>Mississippi</u> Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	12	3/4-rule
Chancery Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	12	3/4-rule
Justice Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
County Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
<u>Missouri</u> Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous	12	3/4-rule
<u>Montana</u> District Court	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous	12	2/3-rule
Justice of the Peace Court	(b)	(b)	6; 4 if both parties agree	Unanimous	6; 4 if both parties agree	Unanimous
City Court	(b)	(b)	6; 4 if both parties agree	Unanimous	6; 4 if both parties agree	Unanimous
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6; 4 if both parties agree	Unanimous	6; 4 if both parties agree	Unanimous
<u>Nebraska</u> District Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	5/6 after 6 hours deliberation
County Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6 after 6 hours deliberation
<u>Nevada</u> District Court	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous	8 ^a	3/4-rule
Justice Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	8 ^a	3/4-rule
<u>New Hampshire</u> Superior Court	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous
<u>New Jersey</u> Superior Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	6; 12 for good cause shown	5/6-rule
<u>New Mexico</u> District Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12 ^a	5/6-rule
Magistrate Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Bernalillo County Metropolitan Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.68

Jury size and vote required for decision

By State and type of trial, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

State and court	Criminal trials					
	Felony		Misdemeanor		Civil trials	
	Number of jury members	Decision rule	Number of jury members	Decision rule	Number of jury members	Decision rule
New York						
Supreme Court	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
County Court	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
District Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
City Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Civil Court of the City of New York	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	6	5/6-rule
Criminal Court of the City of New York	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
Town and Village Justice Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
North Carolina						
Superior Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a
District Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	12	Unanimous
North Dakota						
District Court	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous	6 ^j	Unanimous
County Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6 ^j	Unanimous
Ohio						
Court of Common Pleas	12	Unanimous	8	Unanimous	8 ^{a,k}	3/4-rule
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	8	Unanimous	8	3/4-rule
County Court	(b)	(b)	8	Unanimous	8	3/4-rule
Court of Claims	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	8	3/4-rule
Oklahoma						
District Court	12	Unanimous	6	3/4-rule	12; 6 for less than \$2,500	3/4-rule
Oregon						
Circuit Court	12 ^a	5/6-rule unless murder	12 ^a	5/6-rule	12 ^a	3/4-rule
District Court	(b)	(b)	6	5/6-rule	6	5/6-rule
Justice Court	(b)	(b)	6	5/6-rule	6	5/6-rule
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6	5/6-rule	6	5/6-rule
Pennsylvania						
Court of Common Pleas	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12 ^a	5/6-rule
Rhode Island						
Superior Court	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a	6	Unanimous
Family Court	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous
South Carolina						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous
Magistrate Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
South Dakota						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	5/6-rule
Tennessee						
Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a
Chancery Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	12 ^a	Unanimous ^a
Criminal Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
Texas						
District Courts	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12	5/6-rule
County Level Courts	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Justice of the Peace Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Utah						
District Court	8 ^a	Unanimous	8 ^a	Unanimous	8 ^a	3/4-rule or majority
Circuit Court	(b)	(b)	4 or less; 6 for Class A misdemeanor	Unanimous	8 ^a	3/4 rule or majority
Justice of the Peace Court	(b)	(b)	4 or less; 6 for Class A misdemeanor	Unanimous	8 ^a	3/4 rule or majority
Juvenile Court	8	Unanimous	4	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
Vermont						
Superior Court	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous
District Court	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.68

Jury size and vote required for decision

By State and type of trial, as of June 30, 1987--Continued

State and court	Criminal trials				Civil trials	
	Felony		Misdemeanor		Number of jury members	Decision rule
	Number of jury members	Decision rule	Number of jury members	Decision rule		
<u>Virginia</u> Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	7	Unanimous	7 ¹ if \$5,000 or more; 5 if less than \$5,000	Unanimous
<u>Washington</u> Superior Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	6; 12 on demand	5/6-rule
District Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	5/6-rule
<u>West Virginia</u> Circuit Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	6	Unanimous ^a
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	12	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
Magistrate Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	6	Unanimous ^a
<u>Wisconsin</u> Circuit Court	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	Unanimous	12 ^a	5/6-rule
<u>Wyoming</u> District Court	12	Unanimous	12	Unanimous	12 ^a	5/6-rule ^a
Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	(b)	(b)
County Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	12 ^a	5/6-rule ^a
Justice of the Peace Court	(b)	(b)	6	Unanimous	12 ^a	5/6-rule ^a

Note: These data were collected through a survey mailed to State Court administrators, appellate court clerks, and their staff in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Site visits to 30 States supplemented the data collection.

^aJury size can be less than the number stated by stipulation of both parties and the verdict can be less than unanimous if both parties stipulate.

^bNot applicable because court does not hear these types of cases.

^cTwelve-member if death penalty or sentences of 30 years or more applies.

^dTwelve-member if capital case, unless defendant elects otherwise.

^eTwelve-member for capital cases.

^fExcept for eminent domain, which requires 12 (unanimous verdict).

^gTwelve-member if damages are greater than \$10,000.

^hCan stipulate to six-member, with 5/6 rule.

ⁱSix-member if heard by magistrates.

^jMay stipulate to a nine-member with unanimous verdict.

^kTwelve-member jury for eminent domain cases.

^lTwelve-member jury if allowed by judge.

Source: National Center for State Courts, Conference of State Court Administrators, *State Court Organization 1987* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1988), pp. 329-339. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.69

Jury fees in State and Federal courts

By Jurisdiction, 1990

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

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

^aMay be raised to \$35.00 per day 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.

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

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

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

^gFees vary among counties.

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

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

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

^k\$15.00 per day while actually serving (sworn). \$30.00 per day after five days of service.

^l\$3.35 per hour.

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

ⁿ\$15.00 maximum per day.

^o\$9.00 for first three days; \$25.00 per day thereafter.

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

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

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

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

Table 1.70

Sentencing procedures in death penalty cases

By State, as of June 30, 1987

State	Original sentence set by			Total judge with jury recommen- dation	Trial judge empowered to alter jury's sentence
	Total judge without jury input	Verdict jury	New jury		
Alabama	No	No	No	Yes	(a)
Arizona	No	No	No	Yes	(a)
Arkansas	No	No	No	Yes _s	(a)
California	No	No	No	Yes ^b	(a)
Colorado	No	No	No	Yes	(a)
Connecticut	Yes ^c	No	No	No	(c)
Delaware	No	Yes	No	No	No
Florida	No	No	No	Yes	(a)
Georgia	No	No	No	Yes	No
Idaho	Yes	No	No	No	(a)
Illinois	Yes ^d	Yes ^d	Yes ^d	No	No
Indiana	No	No	No	Yes	(a)
Kentucky	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Louisiana	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Maryland	Yes ^e	Yes	No	No	No
Mississippi	No	Yes	No	No	No
Missouri	Yes ^f	No	No	Yes	(a)
Montana	Yes	No	No	No	(a)
Nebraska	Yes	No	No	No	(a)
Nevada	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
New Hampshire	No	Yes	No	No	No
New Jersey	No	Yes	No	No	No
New Mexico	Yes ^g	Yes	No	No	No
North Carolina	No	Yes	No	No	No
Ohio	No	No	No	Yes	(a)
Oklahoma	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Oregon	No	Yes	No	No	No
Pennsylvania	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
South Carolina	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
South Dakota	Yes	No	No	No	(a)
Tennessee	No	Yes	No	No	No
Texas	No	Yes	No	No	No
Utah	Yes	No	No	No	(a)
Vermont	Yes	No	No	No	(a)
Virginia	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Washington	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	No	No	No	(a)

Note: See Note, table 1.68.

^aNot applicable; jury does not set original sentence.^bIf the verdict jury is unable to make a recommendation to the judge, a new jury is called to make that recommendation.^cStatutes are very specific as to aggravating or mitigating factors, which the jury must find and which in turn dictates what the court must do.^dDuring the "aggravation and penalty" phase the defendant may elect sentencing by the judge, the sentencing jury, or a new jury if good cause is shown.^eFollowing a jury trial, the defendant may opt for sentencing by either the judge or verdict jury.^fIf the jury refuses to decide punishment or the defendant waives jury trial as to punishment, then the court assesses.^gIn death penalty cases the defendant may opt for a judge or jury trial.Source: National Center for State Courts, Conference of State Court Administrators, *State Court Organization 1987* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1988), pp. 363-365. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.71

Investigative reports by Federal probation officers

By type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1976-88

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

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation--either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. attorneys (deferred prosecution)--and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision. As of 1987 the total figure no longer includes bail interviews because this function was transferred from the probation offices to the pretrial services offices. The 1987 data have been revised by the Source and may differ slightly from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

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

Table 1.72

Number of jail inmates and total housing space in local jails

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

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

Note: These data are from the 1983 and 1988 Censuses of Local Jails, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The 1983 Census collected information from 3,358 jails for a response rate of 99 percent and the 1988 Census gathered information from 3,316 jails for a response rate of 100 percent. For additional information on the Census methodology, see Note, table 1.74.

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

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

Table 1.73

Population density in local jails

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.72. Averages for square footage, number per unit, and hours confined are all computed by using the number of inmates reported to be in each unit, and comparing this to its physical dimensions, average across units or duration of confinement as appropriate. Special housing units are reserved for disciplinary, protective custody, or administrative segregation while other housing is any other non-general housing such as an infirmary or diagnostic unit.

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

Table 1.74

Jail expenditures

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

Region and State	Annual expenditures			Capital expenditures as a percentage of total expenditures	Operating expenditures per inmate ^a
	Total	Operating	Capital		
United States, total	\$4,555,649,319	\$3,574,940,241	\$980,709,078	22 %	\$10,639
Northeast	1,347,000,062	1,007,214,597	339,785,465	25	17,710
Maine	16,333,648	9,415,438	6,918,210	42	14,463
Massachusetts	88,575,784	75,564,427	13,011,357	15	13,962
New Hampshire	16,054,306	11,852,048	4,202,258	26	15,098
New Jersey	137,619,407	127,876,387	9,743,020	7	11,648
New York	872,290,218	578,439,309	293,850,909	34	22,698
Pennsylvania	216,126,699	204,066,988	12,059,711	6	15,046
Midwest	704,049,758	549,300,832	154,748,926	22	11,036
Illinois	106,562,460	100,470,540	6,091,920	6	10,628
Indiana	60,321,691	34,514,000	25,807,691	43	6,820
Iowa	29,213,939	16,777,584	12,436,355	43	15,798
Kansas	23,775,112	19,092,297	4,682,815	20	10,243
Michigan	128,310,624	116,604,955	11,705,669	9	12,347
Minnesota	62,401,146	44,349,375	18,051,771	29	14,778
Missouri	41,159,938	39,010,370	2,149,568	5	9,081
Nebraska	15,593,883	14,183,515	1,410,368	9	12,778
North Dakota	7,118,989	4,787,689	2,331,300	33	17,099
Ohio	140,205,813	104,198,710	36,007,103	26	11,498
South Dakota	5,061,433	4,422,593	638,840	13	8,604
Wisconsin	84,324,730	50,889,204	33,435,526	40	11,001
South	1,453,370,251	1,174,081,570	279,288,681	19	8,418
Alabama	47,379,649	33,834,840	13,544,809	29	6,905
Arkansas	25,683,951	17,311,209	8,372,742	33	8,637
District of Columbia	14,113,253	13,562,805	550,448	4	8,745
Florida	360,767,037	316,730,177	44,036,860	12	11,718
Georgia	144,876,348	97,237,101	47,639,247	33	6,013
Kentucky	46,478,850	37,898,822	8,580,028	18	8,045
Louisiana	84,484,712	65,241,755	19,242,957	23	5,882
Maryland	97,842,235	88,030,850	9,811,385	10	12,059
Mississippi	21,147,521	17,341,645	3,805,876	18	5,341
North Carolina	51,756,230	41,955,997	9,800,233	19	7,556
Oklahoma	21,238,729	19,426,587	1,812,142	9	7,150
South Carolina	24,076,359	23,340,302	736,057	3	6,629
Tennessee	106,466,694	71,706,962	34,759,732	33	7,112
Texas	280,381,295	215,108,299	65,272,996	23	7,386
Virginia	114,466,881	103,560,888	10,905,993	10	11,367
West Virginia	12,210,507	11,793,331	417,176	3	8,388
West	1,051,229,248	844,343,242	206,886,006	20	9,392
Alaska	4,257,439	1,227,409	3,030,030	71	43,836
Arizona	48,233,240	48,085,953	147,287	(b)	8,279
California	659,717,625	523,497,555	136,220,070	21	8,262
Colorado	97,214,038	71,862,700	25,351,338	26	15,998
Idaho	7,322,921	6,831,030	491,891	7	8,331
Montana	7,696,447	7,427,830	268,617	3	12,463
Nevada	37,043,814	35,134,916	1,908,898	5	16,087
New Mexico	25,473,791	25,120,756	353,035	1	11,657
Oregon	65,366,001	38,906,446	26,459,555	40	13,861
Utah	14,148,762	13,907,857	240,905	2	10,272
Washington	65,667,372	64,901,258	766,114	1	11,178
Wyoming	19,087,798	7,439,532	11,648,266	61	15,276

Note: The 1988 Census of Local Jails was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Questionnaires were mailed to 3,448 locally administered jails in the Nation during the week of Aug. 1, 1988. Forty-four jails were added to the initial mailout, and 176 were deleted, leaving a final count of 3,316 facilities. Through the use of various follow-up procedures a response rate of 100 percent was achieved. The 1988 Census included all locally-administered jails that held inmates beyond arraignment (usually more than 48 hours) and that were staffed by municipal or county employees. Eight jails that were privately operated under contract for local governments were also included. Excluded from the Census were physically separate drunk tanks, lockups, and other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they had been formally charged, as well as all Federal and State-administered

facilities, including the combined jail-prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Five locally-operated jails in Alaska were included. The race/ethnicity of Hispanic staff was incompletely reported. (Source p. 9.) Data are for the annual period ending June 30, 1988.

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

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 1.75

Jail employees

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.74. Includes payroll and nonpayroll employees, working both fulltime and parttime in the jail during the 24-hour period of June 30, 1988. Nonpayroll employees' salaries were paid by other agencies. Community volunteers are excluded.

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

Table 1.76

Total jail payroll staff and correctional officers

By sex, race, and ethnicity, United States, on June 30, 1988^a

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

Note: See Note, table 1.74.

- ^aExcludes employees not on duty during the 24 hours of June 30, 1988.
^bA majority of the race and ethnicity data were estimated by respondents.
^cAny race.
^dAmerican Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

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

Table 1.77

Jail payroll and nonpayroll staff and number of inmates per employee

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.74. Parttime and nonpayroll jail employees accounted for 9 percent of all jail staff in 1988, excluding community volunteers. The ratio of jail inmates to staff, therefore, is based on fulltime and parttime, and payroll and nonpayroll employees. By contrast, in State correctional facilities where parttime and nonpayroll employees accounted for less than 4 percent of all staff in 1984, the ratio of inmates to staff was based on fulltime payroll employees only. The inmates per employee ratio was obtained by dividing the average daily inmate population by the number of employees (excluding community volunteers).

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

Table 1.78

Number of correctional officers and inmates per officer in local jails

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.72.

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

Table 1.79

Correctional personnel in adult and juvenile systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1988

Jurisdiction	Total number of employees	Adult systems							
		White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	250,049	135,993	48,221	33,331	15,762	8,435	2,597	2,731	1,001
Alabama	2,848	1,320	349	857	311	0	0	9	2
Alaska	1,134	632	258	60	16	14	7	95	52
Arizona	5,413	2,852	1,207	232	109	694	221	73	25
Arkansas	1,534	705	225	503	100	1	0	0	0
California	21,914	9,506	3,812	2,360	1,360	2,638	981	856	401
Colorado	1,826	1,077	370	68	8	192	60	45	6
Connecticut	2,984	1,720	461	476	114	167	24	16	6
Delaware	1,343	665	232	307	110	8	2	16	3
District of Columbia	3,211	397	96	1,865	801	12	9	26	5
Florida	14,294	7,466	3,388	1,620	1,319	273	120	77	31
Georgia	7,079	3,397	1,518	1,445	658	23	6	23	9
Hawaii	1,511	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	533	393	140	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	10,110	6,248	1,971	1,183	485	121	30	61	11
Indiana	4,858	2,794	1,141	632	259	25	4	2	1
Iowa	1,635	1,219	332	35	13	18	3	12	3
Kansas	1,843	1,157	468	106	51	34	10	13	5
Kentucky	2,242	1,421	625	118	66	2	0	9	1
Louisiana	5,632	2,517	1,080	1,323	672	0	0	33	7
Maine	1,056	797	252	3	0	1	0	2	1
Maryland	4,976	2,295	537	1,364	759	14	4	3	0
Massachusetts	3,867 ^b	2,563 ^b	834 ^b	229 ^b	112 ^b	81 ^b	22 ^b	23 ^b	3 ^b
Michigan	10,063 ^b	5,612 ^b	2,092 ^b	1,087 ^b	993 ^b	69 ^b	48 ^b	119 ^b	43 ^b
Minnesota	1,988	1,333	531	56	10	13	2	29	14
Mississippi	3,278	1,266	766	882	357	4	1	2	0
Missouri	4,973	3,273	1,373	171	120	12	2	16	6
Montana	522	422	91	0	0	2	2	4	1
Nebraska	1,309	805	382	61	25	22	3	8	3
Nevada	1,126	768	212	64	27	31	4	18	2
New Hampshire	566	395	154	8	2	1	1	4	1
New Jersey	8,537	4,112	1,318	1,994	732	248	81	41	11
New Mexico	2,257	544	281	49	16	981	330	34	22
New York	27,654	18,552	4,658	2,262	1,109	721	192	117	43
North Carolina	8,359	4,842	1,166	1,800	429	0	0	101	21
North Dakota	194	146	43	0	0	0	0	5	0
Ohio	7,017	4,389	1,461	657	317	20	5	161 ^d	7
Oklahoma	3,528	1,960	969	213	180	23	8	120	55
Oregon	1,574	934	428	51	30	41	16	51	23
Pennsylvania	5,097	3,889	720	339	110	26	2	9	2
Rhode Island	902	699	135	38	13	10	2	4	1
South Carolina	5,204	1,741	934	1,712	767	0	0	40	10
South Dakota	378 ^b	277 ^b	91 ^b	0	1 ^b	0	0	8 ^b	1 ^b
Tennessee	5,615	3,102	1,307	719	450	18	1	16	2
Texas	14,990	7,523	3,088	2,245	886	954	178	93	23
Utah	1,086 ^b	784 ^b	231 ^b	16 ^b	7 ^b	23 ^b	13 ^b	11 ^b	1 ^b
Vermont	502 ^c	366 ^c	135 ^c	1 ^c	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	8,635	3,655	1,811	2,146	948	37	14	17	7
Washington	4,180	2,535	1,101	223	60	82	23	73	83
West Virginia	803	566	227	6	3	0	1	0	0
Wisconsin	3,926	2,557	1,085	73	88	43	14	53	13
Wyoming	467	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Federal Bureau of Prisons	13,475	7,805	2,135	1,672	759	736	151	183	34

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.

^aIncludes all races.

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

^aCombined adult and juvenile departments.

^bData as of June 30, 1987.

^cData as of June 30, 1986.

^dMay represent some females.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1989 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1989), pp. xxxiv, xxxv. Reprinted by permission.

Total number of employees	Juvenile systems							
	White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
30,568	10,450	7,561	5,668	3,749	1,063	517	285	155
451	92	94	178	86	0	1	0	0
203	130	44	5	3	2	1	10	8
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
810	138	348	138	183	0	0	0	3
4,230	1,399	775	673	350	553	245	140	95
574	222	168	56	29	65	23	8	3
1,851 ^b	621 ^b	894 ^b	98 ^b	147 ^b	32 ^b	48 ^b	6 ^b	5 ^b
177	41	33	66	33	1	0	2	1
568	31	23	331	179	1	1	2	0
1,120 ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1,760	405	429	459	454	0	0	8	5
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
144	94	47	1	0	0	0	1	1
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
214 ^b	137 ^b	67 ^b	5 ^b	3 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^b	0	0
477	184	167	73	34	10	0	5	4
817	357	337	66	57	0	0	0	0
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1,501	394	306	362	428	0	2	7	2
637	297	172	92	29	27	16	2	2
1,680	715	413	326	182	22	8	10	4
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
279	50	44	102	83	0	0	0	0
560	240	208	51	56	1	1	2	1
67	19	44	0	1	0	1	0	2
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
133	88	36	0	2	3	0	4	0
284	170	111	3	0	0	0	0	0
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3,455	1,112	797	846	438	167	60	25	10
865	428	0	437	0	0	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,847	497	480	466	387	7	5	4	1
506	181	178	78	53	0	2	9	5
469	343 ^e	126 ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0
695	341	121	170	60	1	1	1	0
238	145	60	20	5	6	2	0	0
941	163	258	251	263	2	1	2	1
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1,650	510	449	270	198	127	90	6	0
429	214	155	18	6	16	7	11	2
260	79	177	1	0	1	1	1	0
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
676	613	0	26	0	18	0	19	0
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 1.80

Correctional officers in adult systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, job status, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1988

Jurisdiction	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Supervisory	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	134,296	76,921	10,498	22,685	6,917	5,268	736	2,073	298	15,861	1,525
Alabama	2,052	962	109	762	210	0	0	8	1	239	43
Alaska	689	410	94	48	7	13	4	84	29	84	22
Arizona	2,681	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	348 ^a	X
Arkansas	1,061	487	75	434	65	0	0	0	0	311	19
California	12,261	6,079	1,020	1,675	628	1,976	351	458	74	1,631	270
Colorado	1,006	649	104	43	3	139	28	38	2	423	57
Connecticut	1,866	1,118	140	387	53	144	13	10	1	197	13
Delaware	820	442	49	253	59	6	1	10	0	109	10
District of Columbia	2,142	169	35	1,379	485	20	6	0	8	250	61
Florida	7,793	4,897	957	1,200	505	179	23	23	9	338	35
Georgia	3,485	1,845	250	1,096	271	12	1	9	1	320	19
Hawaii	1,036	230	19	0	0	0	0	725 ^c	62 ^c	219 ^d	20 ^d
Idaho	278	247	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	37 ^d	2 ^d
Illinois	5,645	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	985 ^a	0
Indiana	2,158	1,304	318	359	154	20	2	2	0	228	116
Iowa	986	868	98	24	7	7	0	5	0	139	13
Kansas	1,065	773	159	78	25	23	4	4	1	137	23
Kentucky	1,153	872	179	72	27	2	0	0	1	189	22
Louisiana	3,078	1,739	293	843	195	5	0	3	0	332	23
Maine	391	365	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	3
Maryland	3,583	1,735	208	1,164	468	7	1	0	0	626	66
Massachusetts ^e	2,207	1,711	178	178	58	61	6	15	0	0	0
Michigan ^e	4,752	2,789	792	563	520	24	8	41	15	459	91
Minnesota	852	658	125	40	5	8	1	11	4	67	11
Mississippi	1,232	227	80	600	321	2	0	0	2	127	19
Missouri	2,239	1,860	252	90	23	8	1	5	0	337	37
Montana	213	193	18	0	0	0	0	2	0	31	1
Nebraska	484	354	73	30	8	13	1	3	2	67	6
Nevada	911	695	98	53	15	28	2	20	0	77	5
New Hampshire	290	241	46	4	3	1	1	0	0	51	2
New Jersey	3,038	1,773	141	905	115	87	13	9	0	456	29
New Mexico	1,050	264	38	27	4	598	82	23	14	114	7
New York	17,197	13,577	648	1,775	580	518	44	47	8	1,502	66
North Carolina	4,754	3,043	117	1,367	146	13	0	62	6	879	33
North Dakota	135	111	19	0	0	0	0	5	0	70	4
Ohio	3,507	2,453	382	432	124	15	1	98 ^f	2	248	14
Oklahoma	1,460	1,065	163	108	24	10	0	77	13	467	70
Oregon	655	461	82	26	12	26	4	33	11	86	9
Pennsylvania	2,948	2,481	209	210	36	8	2	2	0	455	25
Rhode Island	616	509	49	32	9	10	0	6	1	51	5
South Carolina	3,011	958	276	1,336	416	0	0	22	3	381	55
South Dakota ^e	241	195	39	0	1	0	0	6	0	42	1
Tennessee	2,735	1,910	297	392	136	0	0	0	0	215	17
Texas	9,935	5,280	1,072	2,031	606	802	90	48	6	1,027	72
Utah ^e	442	400	28	5	2	7	0	2	0	41	4
Vermont ^g	253	221	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	4,141	2,001	353	1,464	295	15	5	7	1	453	41
Washington	2,093	1,148	252	140	30	46	12	52	15	230	32
West Virginia	418	388	24	3	2	0	1	0	0	61	4
Wisconsin	1,691	1,382	206	27	13	24	2	33	4	113	9
Wyoming ^g	205	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,362	3,382	251	1,030	251	391	26	65	2	521	19

Note: See Note, table 1.79.

^aCombined male/female.^bDoes not include staff training relief officers, new cadets in training, emergency response team, supervised custody, or transportation staff.^cIncludes Blacks and Hispanics.^dIncludes all races.^eData as of June 30, 1987.^fIncludes 89 of unknown race, both sexes.^gData as of June 30, 1986.Source: American Correctional Association, *1989 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1989), pp. xxxvi, xxxvii. Reprinted by permission.

Job status		Training level		Ratio correctional officers to inmates	Turnover rate
Non-supervisory Male	Female	Male	Female		
92,025	16,161	19,343 ^a	X	1:4.97	14.01 %
1,472	268	21	9	1:5.50	8.10
471	112	0	0	1:3.00	NA
2,681 ^a	X	82	33	1:3.70	12.50
596	120	14	1	1:19.00	30.00
8,557	1,803	11	5	1:6.00	7.40
446	80	0	0	1:4.80	7.80
1,455	194	7	0	1:4.00	13.25 ^b
588	97	14	2	1:3.50	13.20 ^b
1,318	465	48 ^a	X	1:4.00	15.00
5,961	1,459	NA	NA	1:4.27	14.22
2,642	504	448	87	1:4.50	20.00
733	C1	3	0	1:2.61	9.69
210	29	0	0	1:5.90	15.00
4,496 ^a	0	164 ^a	X	1:3.50	9.30
1,513	464	14	2	1:4.80	9.00
775	92	0	0	1:3.20	11.10
658	147	75	25	1:5.00	NA
757	185	0	0	1:4.50	16.00
2,258	465	0	0	NA	NA
304	23	0	0	1:5.00	17.00
2,248	610	68	27	1:4.00	10.80
0	0	0	0	NA	NA
3,417	1,335	795	340	1:4.72	10.00
650	124	5	5	1:3.00	6.30
757	413	300	300	1:5.60	23.00
1,826	239	0	0	1:5.30	25.00
190	18	0	0	1:4.33	14.40
333	78	0	0	1:4.20	15.37
480	78	187	84	1:4.80	18.20
182	41	13	1	1:4.00	14.00
0	0	693	113	1:3.12	17.00
709	114	89	17	1:2.50	22.00
12,417	1,010	1,998	204	1:3.00	4.90
3,246	236	15	11	1:19.00	9.00
46	15	0	0	1:3.50	8.00
2,750	495	0	0	1:7.00	14.00
634	113	159	17	1:6.00	12.47
460	100	0	0	1:7.00	9.30
1,960	183	286	39	1:7.00	4.90
0	0	5	1	1:2.30	6.50
1,935	640	0	0	1:3.94	25.00
159	39	0	0	1:6.00	16.00
2,087	416	0	0	1:2.70	17.70
7,133	1,687	1	15	1:3.99	11.64
373	24	0	0	1:4.50	15.09
0	0	0	0	1:2.40	NA
3,034	613	8,247	4,171	1:2.90	24.10
1,156	277	0	0	1:2.92	10.00
328	23	2	0	1:3.00	22.00
1,302	197	51	19	1:3.70	5.90
175	0	0	0	1:9.58	21.50
4,347	475	NA	NA	1:8.10	15.00

Table 1.81

Wardens and superintendents of adult and juvenile correctional systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1988

Jurisdiction	Total	Adult systems									
		White		Black		Hispanic and other		Female administrator/	Female administrator/	Male administrator/	Male administrator/
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	male institution	coed institution	female institution	coed institution
Total	2,102	1,518	169	213	51	55	2	156	25	47	133
Alabama	37	29	3	3	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
Alaska	12	10	1	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Arizona	40	29	4	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	31	26	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	18	11	1	1	2	3	0	23	1	6	6
Colorado	16	15	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Connecticut	37	25	7	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0
Delaware	13	9	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
District of Columbia	7	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Florida	41	36	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	5
Georgia	94	70	4	17	3	0	0	1	0	0	2
Hawaii	11	3	1	0	0	7	0	1	0	1	0
Idaho	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Illinois	83	54	6	15	5	3	0	7	1	2	3
Indiana	31	27	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Iowa	15	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	3
Kansas	26	18	2	4	1	1	0	5	1	0	4
Kentucky	10	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	21 ^b	16 ^b	2 ^b	3 ^b	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Maine	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	7
Maryland	36	15	5	12	2	2	0	5	0	0	0
Massachusetts	288 ^b	232 ^b	37 ^b	12 ^b	3 ^b	4 ^b	0	2 ^b	0	0	1 ^b
Michigan	46 ^b	26 ^b	4 ^b	13 ^b	2 ^b	1 ^b	0	3 ^b	0	0	0
Minnesota	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	8	2	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	0
Missouri	16	15	1	0	0	0	0	6	1	1	7
Montana	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Nebraska	6	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Nevada	6	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
New Hampshire	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
New Jersey	15	10	1	4	0	0	0	16	0	5	0
New Mexico	16	11	1	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	2
New York	195	145	14	19	8	9	0	17	0	6	0
North Carolina	87	75	2	8	1	1	0	0	0	NA	0
North Dakota	120 ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3
Ohio	130	105	9	14	2	0	0	8	0	3	0
Oklahoma	21	16	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Oregon	19	15	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	14	11	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Rhode Island	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	117	65	15	28	9	0	0	19	2	0	1
South Dakota ^d	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tennessee	59	46	5	8	0	0	0	2	1	2	3
Texas	125	108	5	3	2	7	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1
Vermont ^c	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	59	44	3	9	3	0	0	3	1	0	5
Washington	30	24	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
West Virginia	10	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
Wisconsin	25	19	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming ^b	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	49	38	2	5	0	4	0	10	7	3	62

Note: See Note, table 1.79.

^dThe Federal Bureau of Prisons does not operate facilities for juveniles.^aCombined adult and juvenile departments.^bInformation as of June 30, 1987.^cInformation as of June 30, 1986.Source: American Correctional Association, *1989 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1989), p. xxxviii. Reprinted by permission.

Juvenile systems											
Total	White		Black		Hispanic and other		Female administrator/ male institution	Female administrator/ coed institution	Male administrator/ female institution	Male administrator/ coed institution	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
381	215	69	59	15	20	3	153	45	30	130	
9	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
34	15	5	6	1	7	0	5	1	1	1	
4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	11	
3 ^b	3 ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^b	
7	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	14	
3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	
NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	0	0	0	
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	
30	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
8	3	1	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	
104	60	25	10	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	2	1	0	1	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
10 ^b	6 ^b	3 ^b	1 ^b	0	0	0	2 ^b	1 ^b	0	1 ^b	
18 ^b	17 ^b	1 ^b	0	0	0	0	10	0	2	4	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	2	0	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	12	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
57	22	7	19	7	2	0	117	9	21	13	
9	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
8	6	0	1	1	0	0	5	1	0	2	
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2 ^b	1 ^b	1 ^b	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
13 ^b	8 ^b	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
17	6	3	4	0	4	0	0	10	0	46	
9	6	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	7	
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
5	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	1	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
(a)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Table 1.82

Employees of Federal correctional institutions

By sex, race, ethnicity, and type of position, United States, as of Dec. 31, 1989

Total positions	16,598
Sex	
Male	75.7 %
Female	24.3
Race/ethnicity	
White	72.8
Black	18.4
Hispanic	6.8
American Indian	0.8
Asian	1.1
Type of position	
Management/administrative ^a	12.8
Correctional services	38.3
Education	2.3
Recreation	2.3
Religious services	1.0
Personnel	2.4
Business office	7.1
Food services	4.4
UNICOR ^b	5.7
Mechanical services	9.6
Psychology services	1.2
Medical	6.8
Inmate systems	3.7
Other	2.4

^aIncludes executive and administrative positions, unit managers, case managers, counselors and secretaries.

^bTrade name for the prison industrial corporation operated by the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

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

Table 1.83

Number and starting salary of correctional officers

By State, on June 30, 1985; June 30, 1988; Jan. 1, 1986; and May 1, 1988

State	Number of correctional officers		Percent change June 30, 1985 to June 30, 1988	Starting salary ^a		Percent change Jan. 1, 1986 to May 1, 1988
	June 30, 1985	June 30, 1988		Jan. 1, 1986	May 1, 1988	
Alabama	1,801	2,052	13.94 %	14,274	15,350	7.54 %
Alaska	734	689	-6.13	25,800	26,784	3.81
Arizona	2,142	2,681	25.16	16,172	NA	X
Arkansas	986	1,061	7.61	13,416	13,832	3.10
California	7,570	12,261	61.97	18,642	20,328	9.22
Colorado	965	1,006	4.25	21,576	20,004	-7.29
Connecticut	1,292	1,866	44.43	19,412	21,403	10.26
Delaware	790	820	3.80	14,428	16,211	12.36
District of Columbia	1,899	2,142	12.80	17,841	20,418	14.44
Florida	6,049	7,793	28.83	14,261	NA	X
Georgia	3,124	3,485	11.56	13,392	16,320	21.86
Hawaii	550	1,036	88.36	14,148	18,132	28.16
Idaho	230	278	20.87	15,075	16,620	10.25
Illinois	3,007	5,645	87.73	16,404	18,720	14.12
Indiana	2,051	2,158	5.22	13,910	14,482	4.11
Iowa	978	986	0.82	16,349	18,012	10.17
Kansas	865	1,065	23.12	15,024	16,427	9.34
Kentucky	1,032	1,153	11.72	12,408	12,408	0.00
Louisiana	3,160	3,078	-2.59	11,664	13,227	13.40
Maine	356	391	9.83	12,937	14,705	13.67
Maryland	2,999	3,583	19.47	16,120	19,150	18.80
Massachusetts	1,763	2,207	25.18	19,247	23,176	20.41
Michigan	2,763 ^b	4,752	72.61	16,787	18,803	12.01
Minnesota	852	852	0.00	16,120	20,379	26.42
Mississippi	992	1,232	24.19	12,231	NA	X
Missouri	1,427	2,239	56.90	14,400	15,936	10.67
Montana	276	213	-22.83	13,203	13,427	1.70
Nebraska	499	484	-3.01	14,132	15,893	12.46
Nevada	780	911	16.79	16,000	17,577	9.86
New Hampshire	152	290	90.79	14,216	16,598	16.76
New Jersey	3,080	3,038	-1.36	18,366	23,071	25.62
New Mexico	862	1,050	21.81	13,488	14,374	6.57
New York	12,590	17,197	36.59	16,401	19,261	17.44
North Carolina	3,979	4,754	19.48	14,568	16,968	16.47
North Dakota	103	135	31.07	13,332	13,932	4.50
Ohio	2,552	3,507	37.42	14,539	NA	X
Oklahoma	1,584	1,460	-7.83	14,145	NA	X
Oregon	539	655	21.52	18,744	20,496	9.35
Pennsylvania	1,789 ^b	2,948	64.78	14,400	16,120	11.94
Rhode Island	470	616	31.06	16,858	20,334	20.62
South Carolina	1,792	3,011	68.02	12,394	14,082	13.62
South Dakota	196	241	22.96	12,064	12,700	5.27
Tennessee	3,350 ^b	2,735	-18.36	11,844	12,588	6.28
Texas	7,545	9,935	31.68	14,544	14,400	-0.99
Utah	327 ^b	442	35.17	15,556	15,952	2.55
Vermont	245	253	3.27	10,837	NA	X
Virginia	4,089	4,141	1.27	13,403	15,168	13.17
Washington	2,075	2,093	0.87	17,544	19,308	10.05
West Virginia	400	418	4.50	11,604	11,604	0.00
Wisconsin	1,301	1,691	29.98	15,744	16,198	2.88
Wyoming	190	205	7.89	NA	15,348	X

^aEntry-level correctional officer.

^bAs of June 30, 1984.

Source: American Correctional Association, *Vital Statistics in Corrections 1989* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1989), p. 35. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.84

Salaries of correctional department personnel

By State, 1989

	Chief administrative officer	Warden	Entry level correctional officer
Alabama	\$68,500	\$25,750 to 39,026	\$15,350 to 22,776
Alaska	66,816 to 92,676	NA	26,784 to 35,760
Arizona	67,225 to 101,738	29,549 to 44,716	16,990 to 17,415
Arkansas	61,874	24,492 to 38,636	13,832 to 22,386
California	85,392	62,640 to 68,904	21,328 to 23,964
Colorado	69,999	NA	20,004 to 26,784
Connecticut	78,732 to 95,155	43,790 to 53,754	21,403 to 25,925
Delaware	72,500	36,626 to 61,043	16,211 to 25,330
District of Columbia	69,174 to 79,500	NA	20,418
Florida	59,999 to 104,639	34,999 to 61,039	NA
Georgia	67,319	29,958 to 48,072	16,320 to 25,302
Hawaii	68,400	30,936 to 50,856	18,132 to 23,436
Idaho	51,114 to 68,507	34,577 to 46,354	16,620 to 22,279
Illinois	64,000	31,764 to 49,476	18,720 to 22,164
Indiana	50,960 to 79,560	NA	14,482 to 21,762
Iowa	53,700 to 71,500	NA	18,012 to 18,886
Kansas	68,500	32,472 to 43,536	16,427
Kentucky	49,500	32,916 to 49,992	12,408 to 19,860
Louisiana	55,000	36,521 to 54,782	13,227 to 19,855
Maine	44,012 to 64,688	36,608 to 51,209	22,817 to 30,929
Maryland	NA	51,700	19,150
Massachusetts	61,300 to 77,546	NA	23,176 to 30,208
Michigan	70,032 to 81,056	45,427 to 60,840	18,803 to 26,083
Minnesota	50,008 to 67,505	NA	20,379 to 21,537
Missouri	64,320	NA	15,936 to 19,956
Montana	39,811 to 49,498	39,811 to 49,498	13,427 to 18,806
Nebraska	NA	NA	15,893 to 22,249
Nevada	60,326	NA	17,577 to 23,498
New Hampshire	44,655 to 57,533	NA	16,598 to 19,406
New Jersey	95,000	NA	23,071
New Mexico	59,921	33,195 to 56,088	14,374 to 23,899
New York	98,399	NA	19,261
North Carolina	66,972	33,900 to 55,224	16,968 to 26,436
North Dakota	42,564 to 63,144	36,768 to 54,636	13,932 to 21,108
Oregon	51,336 to 65,532	39,072 to 49,836	20,496 to 24,684
Pennsylvania	NA	NA	16,120
Rhode Island	69,717 to 76,778	NA	20,334 to 23,309
South Carolina	NA	NA	14,082 to 21,123
South Dakota	37,600 to 56,400	NA	12,700 to 19,100
Tennessee	60,996	26,436 to 38,928	12,588 to 18,696
Texas	69,655	NA	14,400
Utah	41,906 to 61,158	35,350 to 51,594	15,952 to 23,239
Vermont	49,545	NA	NA
Virginia	NA	28,310 to 38,678	15,168 to 20,720
Washington	77,676	NA	19,308 to 24,372
West Virginia	36,700	30,000 to 35,000	11,604 to 18,192
Wisconsin	70,000	NA	16,198 to 22,220
Wyoming	NA	44,160 to 69,900	15,384 to 22,320

Note: Mississippi, Ohio, and Oklahoma did not respond.

Source: American Correctional Association, *Vital Statistics in Corrections 1989* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1989), pp. 20, 21. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.85

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By State, 1988

State	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Alabama	21 years old, good health and physically fit, no conviction for felony or misdemeanor involving force, violence or moral turpitude, U.S. citizen, honorable discharge if had been in armed forces.	No, most meet standards.	6 weeks	40 hours	Stress seminars have been provided as part of annual training, Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous have been made available by State Health Department.
Alaska	21 years old, high school diploma or equivalent.	No	Academy	Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, firearms	Have provided counseling on occasion in special incidents.
Arizona	18 years old, high school diploma or equivalent, no felony convictions, citizenship and residency requirements, medical and psychological assessments.	Yes, somewhat. Candidates generally exceed education requirements and have work experience.	280 hours pre-service training	20 hours elective training expected	Stress management classes provided as elective training. Psychological counseling available through the Employee Assistance Program. Two sessions are free. If referred by management, additional free sessions may be provided.
Arkansas	18 years old, high school diploma or equivalent.	Yes	5 weeks training from Training Academy	Restraint and Drug identification; each unit has different training programs available	Command Officers Training Program, 1 1/2 hours of stress management, 3 hours Stress Management Program for all employees as well as correctional officers.
California	21 years old, no maximum age limit, high school diploma or equivalent.	NA	6 week academy	40 hours	Occupational health services.
Connecticut	18 years old, driver's license, must pass written exam and complete training program.	Yes. High school and some college; experience in security or field related to corrections.	5 week orientation, training	40 hour annual refresher training	Employee's Assistance Program from State of Connecticut, Employee's Assistance Program from Department of Corrections.
Delaware	21 years old, high school diploma or equivalent, successful completion of written exam.	Yes. Age requirement, education.	5 week course (training)	Refresher training	Courses on stress management.
District of Columbia	Under age 35, at least 3 1/2 years experience and/or post high school education.	Yes. About 30 percent of all new correctional officers have college degrees.	120 hours at training center plus 160 hours on the job	40 hours of refresher training	Each institution has an Employee Assistance Program Coordinator who can arrange counseling sessions.
Florida	19 years old, high school diploma or equivalent, no felony or specified misdemeanor conviction, good moral character, good physical condition, completion of Basic Recruit Training.	Yes. Most are at least 21 years old, an increasing number have some college or have completed Basic Recruit Training prior to employment.	40 hours orientation, 411 hours Basic Recruit ^a	40 hours in-service	Employee Assistance Program
Georgia	18 years old, high school diploma or equivalent, not convicted of felony or sufficient misdemeanors to establish a pattern of disregard for the law, physician's physical, emotional, mental exam, U.S. citizen.	Majority of correctional officers just have a high school education with little or no experience as a peace officer.	4 weeks basic training	Correctional officer in-service training, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, firearms recertification, stress management training	Stress management training courses. Employees may also talk with counselors, chaplains, etc. in the facilities.
Idaho	No age restrictions, ability to score high on a central personnel commission merit exam.	It depends how "worked over" the hiring register is.	8 weeks--5 academic, 3 on-the-job training	40 hours required minimum	None
Illinois	18 years old, high school diploma or equivalent. Must demonstrate 12th grade reading comprehension level, pass agility test and verbal interview.	Yes, hire very few 18 year olds. Many new hires have some college, many are veterans.	6 weeks	At least 40 hours	Employee Assistance Program available at all facilities. Employees trained to confidentially assist any staff are available for consultation. Department's Training Academy offers stress-related seminars at all facilities. Correctional officer trainees receive stress-related training. Their families are invited to attend a training session regarding job related stress.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.85

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Indiana	18 years old, 21 years old for maximum security, high school diploma or equivalent, 3 years full-time paid work experience or educational equivalent, driver's license.	Yes. Hire the most qualified persons available, many exceed minimum qualification.	120 hours new employee orientation, 40 hours minimum on-the-job training, 80 hours academy orientation.	40 hours required, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, first aid, defensive tactics, firearms	Employment Assistance Program now under development.
Iowa	18 years old, driver's license, psychological exam, urine analysis for drugs, background check, physical exam, United States citizenship.	Yes	160 hours	40 hours	None provided by department, but may be referred to Department of Personnel sponsored programs.
Kansas	21 years old, graduation from high school, no felony convictions.	NA	200 hours	80 hours	Employee Assistance Program of State of Kansas.
Kentucky	21 years old, high school diploma or equivalent.	Generally over 21, with some college or college degree.	3 weeks basic academy and on-the-job training.	40 hours in-service	State Employee Assistance Program
Louisiana	18 years old, no felony convictions, pass written test.	No	80 hours basic training	None	None
Maine	High school diploma or equivalent, driver's license, pass physical aptitude test, written and oral board exams, successful criminal and motor vehicle check.	Labor market does not presently afford the opportunity to consistently select the "cream of the crop."	In-service orientation training program, 2 weeks training at Maine Criminal Justice Academy.	20 hours mandatory	Employee Assistance Program funded and operated under the Department of Administration Bureau of Employee Health.
Maryland	21 years old, high school diploma or equivalent.	Many applicants have college degrees, average age is 26.	5 weeks Correctional Academy Training	18 hours	Employee Assistance Program
Massachusetts	19 to 34 years old, high school diploma. General equivalency diploma or 3 years military (active duty), no felony convictions, U.S. citizen, background investigation, pass correctional officer exam.	No	7 weeks	40 hours	Department of Corrections stress program, Massachusetts Employment Assistance Program.
Michigan	18 years old, 23 term or 15 semester credit hours in corrections, criminal justice or related field.	About 50 percent have more college credits than required, about one-third have an Associate's or Bachelor's degree in corrections, criminal justice or related area.	16 weeks (8 classroom, 8 on the job)	40 hours	Referrals to Employee Assistance Program. Currently studying ways to reduce stress. Hopefully recommendation will be made by start of fiscal year 88-89.
Minnesota	None	Officers average about 2 years of college education.	5 weeks	40 hours	No
Mississippi	21 years old, high school diploma or equivalent.	Not generally in education, average age exceeds minimum.	160 hours	30 hours	No
Missouri	21 years old, graduation from a standard high school, 2 years work experience including military or self-employment.	Yes. Slightly better educated.	160 hours	20 hours	State Employee Assistance System. Employees may seek assistance on their own initiative or may be referred by a supervisor due to deteriorating job performance. All State employees and their immediate families are eligible. There is no charge for the initial referral contact.
Montana	18 years old, high school diploma or equivalent, 2 years correctional or law enforcement experience.	Yes. Due to local economic conditions, we are able to attract approximately 20 applicants for each vacancy.	120 hours	8 to 40 hours depending on staff availability	Self-help group available at Montana State Prison.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.#5

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Nebraska	Any combination of training and experience that enables them to possess required skill, knowledge and abilities. Continued employment depends on successful completion of Corrections Officer Training Program provided by Department's Training Academy. High School graduation or equivalent.	Some officers exceed requirements.	4 weeks basic training	80 hours	Department has an Employee Assistance Program coordinated mainly by the Staff Training Academy. It acts mainly in referring.
Nevada	High school graduation or equivalent and 2 years working experience.	Yes	120 hours pre-service and 240 on-the-job	24 hours in-service training	Counseling provided through State psychologist
New Hampshire	20 years old, high school diploma or equivalent.	Yes. Hire quite a few law enforcement officers who want a change.	Training provided	Training provided	None
New Jersey	18 years old, required to complete satisfactorily 8 weeks in residence training program as part of 1 year recruit period.	Yes. Most have high school diploma. Some have completed college or have college credits.	8 weeks formal in residence training	1 week advanced officers course, special training in various topics	Correctional institutions and central office may refer employees to State Employees Advisory Service.
New Mexico	18 years old, United States citizens, high school education or equivalent, good moral character, not convicted of a felony or infamous crime, successfully pass physical or aptitude test the Department may require.	A few may, but the majority just meet minimum requirements.	10 week basic course	40 hours	None, however Employee Assistance Service provided by the State of New Mexico provides stress management courses through the Corrections Academy.
New York	21 years old, high school diploma or equivalent; diplomas issued through a home study course and not by an appropriate education authority are not acceptable.	Most have high school diploma; some have college credits.	6 weeks formal training at a training academy. 6 weeks on-the-job training. Remain on trainee status for 52 weeks	5 training days ^b	Employees Assistance Program and stress management seminars.
North Carolina	18 years old, high school graduate.	Yes, most have more education.	3 weeks at North Carolina Justice Academy.	NA	Employees Assistance Program
North Dakota	High school diploma or equivalent, ability to communicate effectively, supervisory and leadership skills, team work skills, basic knowledge and understanding of human behavior and good interpersonal skills.	Yes, generally education exceeds minimum level.	1 week basic	40 hours	Employee Assistance Program
Ohio	Ability to calculate fractions, decimals and percentages; read and write common vocabulary. Complete 3 week training and pass firearms course.	Yes. Rate high on specific job-related criteria based on experience, education and training.	3 week pre-service	1 week in-service, plus numerous specialty courses	Employee Assistance Program Referral System
Oklahoma	Between 21 and 70 years old, 30 semester hours from an accredited college or university or high school diploma and graduated from Council of Law Enforcement Education and Training.	Yes, most have graduated from accredited college or university.	400 hours pre-service training and 40 hours facility orientation	40 hours in-service training	Employee Assistance Program, stress management classes and employee service conferences.
Oregon	18 years old, high school diploma or equivalent, pass literacy and language test and video test, health exam including drug screening, criminal and motor vehicles check, background check.	Yes. Some have prior experience in county, Federal or other State correctional systems and college work in corrections.	120 hours	Varies	Employee Assistance Program, insurance plans cover \$2,000 of counseling per 24 months.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.85

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Entry requirements for correctional officers	Do actual qualifications exceed requirements?	Training provided by department		Support groups or counseling available
			At start:	Annually:	
Pennsylvania	21 years old, pass medical exam, physical fitness test, psychological evaluation, background investigation and urinalysis screening for drugs, ability to perform physical job activities.	Many have a 2 or 4 year degree and have previous experience within the county or Federal system.	4 week orientation, 4 weeks at academy, 10 months on-the-job training ^c	15 mandated courses which must be completed depending on assignments ^c	State Employees Assistance Program for substance abuse. No other programs.
Rhode Island	NA	Yes	8-week training program	NA	Departmental policy on stress, 2 full-time stress counselors.
South Carolina	21 years old, high school diploma or equivalent, ability to work any shift.	Yes, most exceed the minimum of high school education.	4-week basic certification	40 hours	Agency Employee Assistance Program and post-traumatic counseling through workers compensation.
South Dakota	18 years old, high school diploma or equivalent, 1 year work experience, qualifying exam.	Yes	200 hours	40 hours plus air mask cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, firearms	Suicide follow-up ^d
Tennessee	18 years old, high school diploma or equivalent.	No. Appointments are based on written test score and interview. Applicants must meet minimum qualifications to be admitted to test.	120 hours	40 hours	State Employee Assistance Program
Texas	18 years old, high school diploma or equivalent.	Yes. New selection and evaluation procedures have been implemented, competition for correctional officer positions is high.	3 weeks classroom, 2 weeks practical	2 weeks in-service annually	Yes, training for stress management.
Utah	21 years old, no criminal record, high school diploma, 3 years employment history, United States citizen, pass recruitment test.	Yes. Generally have college education	210 hours pre-service	40 hours in-service	Private consulting firm on contract for employees requesting counseling.
Vermont	18 years old, high school diploma or equivalent, general work experience.	Yes.	40 hours pre-service	40 hours in-service minimum.	Off campus sexual harassment support groups.
Virginia	21 years old unless a waiver is granted, high school graduation or equivalent, criminal justice experience preferred.	Yes. Generally officers have advanced education in some area and either human services and/or supervisory experience.	Basic training for State certification	In-service training	Crisis Response Team counsels staff following an incident. Stress management training available.
Washington	High school diploma or equivalent, driver's license, equivalent of 1 year full-time work, paid or volunteer, dealing with people to counsel, teach, gain support or persuade them to cooperate; 30 semester or 45 quarter hours college work in social science or criminal justice may be substituted for either internship or training course approved by Department of Corrections.	--	4-week orientation job specific at facilities, 4-week correctional officer academy sponsored by Criminal Justice Training Commission during probationary period	Minimum 20 hours per fiscal year, includes firearms, physical force training, Acquired-immuno deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and other job specific training designed to meet employee and organization needs.	Employee Advisory Service. Training in managing stress is provided through Criminal Justice Training Commission and Department trainers, also through Employee Development and Training Division.
West Virginia	High school graduate or 10th grade with 2 years correctional experience.	Yes. Most have high school diploma with some college.	120 hours in classroom	40 hours in-service	No
Wisconsin	18 years old, driver's license, convicted felons must possess a pardon or Federal waiver to bear firearms, willingness to accept any vacancy regardless of location.	Difficult to answer since there are no educational requirements. Majority of applicants have at least some college education.	8 weeks	40 hours	Variety of workshops and training offered periodically.
Wyoming	18 years old, prefer 19 years and older, high school diploma or equivalent, physically able.	Rarely	On-the-job training	240 hours of in-class security training	No

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.85

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By State, 1988--Continued

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in the Fall of 1988. No information was received from Colorado, Hawaii, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aIf untrained.

^bWeapons, new equipment, new policy and procedures, legal courses, chemical agents, etc.

^cOfficers are in "apprenticeship" status for 2 years and receive certificates from the U. S. Department of Labor upon completion. Veterans are eligible for Veterans Administration benefits while in the status. Believed to be the first correctional training program in the Nation so certified.

^dIncludes attempts.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., November 1988), pp. 15-20. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.86

Characteristics of State and Federal paroling authorities

By Jurisdiction, 1989

Jurisdiction	Name of agency	Administrator of parole field services	Independent agency	Number of board members	Full-time board
Alabama	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	3	Yes
Alaska	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Arizona	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Arkansas	Board of Parole and Community Rehabilitation	Department of Correction	Yes	7	No ^a
California ^b	Board of Prison Terms	Department of Corrections	Yes	9	Yes
Colorado	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Connecticut	Board of Parole	Department of 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	4	Yes
Florida	Parole and Probation Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	6	Yes
Georgia	Board of Pardons and Parole	Board of Pardons and Parole	Yes	5	Yes
Hawaii	Paroling Authority	Paroling Authority	Yes	3	No ^c
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Illinois	Prisoner Review Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	12	Yes
Indiana	Parole Board	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
Iowa	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Kansas	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Kentucky	Parole Board	Corrections Cabinet	Yes	7	Yes
Louisiana	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Maine	Parole Board ^d	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Maryland	Parole Commission	Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	No	7	Yes
Massachusetts	Parole Board	Parole Board	Yes	7	Yes
Michigan	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	7	Yes
Minnesota	Department of Corrections, Office of Adult Release	Department of Corrections	No	4	No ^c
Mississippi	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Missouri	Board of Probation and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Montana	Board of Pardons	Department of Institutions, Corrections Division	Yes	3	No
Nebraska	Board of Parole	Department of Correctional Services	Yes	5	Yes
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	Department of Parole and Probation	Yes	5	Yes
New Hampshire	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
New Jersey	Parole Board	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	Department of Rehabilitation and Correction, Adult Parole Board	Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	No	7 ^e	Yes
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Oregon	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Pennsylvania ^b	Board of Probation and Parole and County Courts ^f	Board of Probation and Parole and County Courts	Yes	5	Yes
Rhode Island	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	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	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	3	No
Tennessee	Board of Paroles	Board of Paroles	Yes	5	Yes
Texas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	6 ^g	Yes
Utah	Board of Pardons	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Vermont	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Virginia	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Washington	Indeterminate Sentence Review Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
West Virginia	Board of Probation and Parole ^h	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Wisconsin	Parole Board ⁱ	Division of Corrections	No	7	Yes
Wyoming	Board of Parole	Department of Probation and Parole	Yes	5	No
Federal ^b	Parole Commission	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	Yes	9	Yes

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

^aThree full-time, four part-time.

^bAccredited.

^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.

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

^fThe 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.

^gPlus a nine-member Parole Commission.

^hUnder State statute, parole is considered probation.

ⁱThe Secretary of the Department of Health and Social Services is the paroling authority. The Parole Board is part of the Secretary's executive staff and exists to advise and make recommendations to the Secretary on all matters pertaining to the parole of adults.

Source: American Correctional Association, *Probation and Parole Directory* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1989), p. 395. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.87

U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload

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

	Total con- siderations	Initial hearing	One- third hearing	Pre-hearing/ presumptive date record review	Statutory review/ interim hearing	Review hearing	Rescission hearing	Retro- active record review	Local revocation hearing	Insti- tutional revocation hearing	Other
1978	23,305	11,980	1,044	4,574	1,002	1,946	618	X	240	1,535	366
1979	22,918	11,872	141	4,578	2,004	310	937	723	275	1,771	307
1980	21,886	10,379	10	5,478	1,790	13	1,096	366	319	2,042	393
1981	18,540	7,788	X	4,480	1,579	X	1,095	X	369	2,039	365
1982	18,693	8,745	X	4,367	1,744	X	879	X	346	1,949	310
1983	21,462	10,678	X	4,797	2,042	X	671	X	331	2,132	443
1984	20,773	10,010	X	4,908	2,137	X	780	X	352	1,890	330
1985	21,300	10,608	X	4,343	2,685	X	764	X	277	1,892	313
1986	24,264	12,519	X	5,057	2,680	X	880	X	319	2,035	471
1987	26,149	13,070	X	5,516	2,812	X	811	X	348	2,171	390
1988	27,118	12,860	X	5,932	3,357	X	887	X	385	2,458	359
1989	23,397	9,009	X	6,162	3,409	X	755	X	371	2,449	519

Note: The hearing examiner's workload consists of in-person hearings and record reviews. At an in-person hearing, the offender appears before the examiner and can introduce additional information for consideration. At a record review, only information contained in the prisoner's case file is considered. Some data reported as hearings were actually record reviews because the prisoner was serving concurrent Federal and State sentences in a State institution. With implementation of presumptive parole date procedures, "one-third hearings" and "review hearings" have been phased out.

For definitions of initial hearing, one-third hearing, statutory review/interim hearing, and other terms, and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), pp. 19, 20; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, pp. 1, 2, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), pp. 7, 8; and *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1988 to September 30 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 7, 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.88

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

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.87. If probable cause for revocation is established at the local hearing, the parolee may be returned to the institution to await the institutional hearing. A local hearing is not necessary if the parolee has been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision. Data for 1978 have been revised from earlier reports by the Source. For definitions of terms and a list of States in regions, see Appendix 4.

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

Table 1 89

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

By type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-89

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

Note: See Note, table 1.87. In 1978, the U.S. Parole Commission adopted a system of guidelines, based on a calculation of parole risk, to aid in the determination of an optimal parole release date. Release decisions may be made either above or below the designated guideline range if warranted by discretionary, statutory, or policy considerations. For this table, only discretionary decisions outside the guideline structure are counted as "above" or "below." Thus, decisions to deny parole where the mandatory release date is below the guideline range, and decisions to grant an effective parole date above the guideline range, due to time needed to develop a suitable release plan or because the minimum sentence is beyond the guideline range, are counted as "within" the parole policy guidelines. Decisions below the guideline range because of policy limitations are excluded from this table (Source, 1981, p. 22). Guidelines are used in revocation hearings in order to establish an eligibility date for "reparole." In addition, cases in which the guidelines developed by the District of Columbia Parole Board were used as the result of a court order are excluded from this table in 1988.

For definitions of terms, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1981), p. 22; Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 4, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 10; and *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.90

Furlough activity in State and Federal correctional agencies

By jurisdiction, United States, 1987

Jurisdiction	Furlough program	Number granted in 1987	Number of inmates involved	Furloughs completed successfully	Furloughs revoked	Number revoked for commission of a new crime	Number revoked for rules infraction
Alabama	Yes	2,919	(a)	2,831; 97 percent	2 percent ^b	(a)	(a,c)
Alaska	Yes	4,261	NA	98 percent ^b	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	Yes ^d	1,440	615	97.6 percent ^{b,e}	10; 2.4 percent ^{b,e}	2 ^f	89
Arkansas	Yes	NA	NA	171; 99 percent ^h	1; 6 percent ^b	0	1 ⁱ
California	Yes	NA	7,848	NA	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	Yes	587 ^j	159 ^j	778; 99.4 percent	5; 0.6 percent	2 ^f	3 ^l
Connecticut	Yes	30,522	NA	30,446; 99.75 percent	76; 0.25 percent	76	0
Delaware	Yes	1,416	476	98 percent ^b	NA	0	NA
District of Columbia	Yes	21,038	301	20,996; 99.8 percent	42; 0.20 percent	10 ^f	32
Florida	Yes	NA	NA	72,106; 99 percent	26; 1 percent	NA	26 ^f
Georgia	Yes	340 ^k	--	339; 99.7 percent	1; 0.30 percent	1 ^f	0
Hawaii	Yes	NA	NA	54; 60 percent	24; 27 percent	5 ^f	19 ^l
Idaho	Yes	356	56	98.8 percent	0.8 percent	1 ^f	9 ^l
Illinois	Yes ^m	10,072	NA	9,079; 98 percent	193; 2 percent	12 ⁿ	167 ^l
Indiana	Yes	200 ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iowa	Yes	291	223	240; 95.24 percent	12; 4.8 percent	1 ^f	11 ^l
Kansas	Yes	2,720	693	95 percent ^b	5 percent ^b	NA	NA
Kentucky	Yes	3,786 ^o	1,410 ^o	NA	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	Yes	NA	NA	1,109; 96.7 percent	38; 3.3 percent	1 ^p	37 ^l
Maine	Yes	3,156	NA	3,091; 97.9 percent	65; 2.1 percent	4 ^p	61 ^l
Maryland	Yes ^q	1,950 ^{b,q}	1,000 ^b	95 percent ^b	NA	NA	NA
Massachusetts	Yes	5,857	1,158	5,854; 99.9 percent	(a)	NA	NA
Michigan	Yes	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	Yes	521	--	94 percent ^b	0	NA	NA
Mississippi	Yes	526	NA	100 percent	0	0	0
Missouri	Yes	1,492 ^f	(a)	663; 99.1 percent	NA	NA	NA
Montana	Yes	18	18	17; 94 percent	1; 6 percent	0	1 ^s
Nebraska	Yes	(a)	(a)	99 percent ^b	(a)	0	(a)
Nevada	Yes	(a)	(a)	100 percent	0	0	0
New Hampshire	Yes	200 ^b	85 ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	Yes	3,024	2,717	2,944; 90 percent	80; 10 percent	7 ^f	80 ^l
New Mexico	Yes	2,340	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New York	Yes	8,177	5,000 ^b	12,435; 93 percent ^t	950; 7 percent ^t	32 ^u	890 ^l
North Carolina	Yes	550 to 600 ^v	1,000	5,012; 89.3 percent ^w	603; 10.7 percent ^w	163 ^{f,w}	440 ^w
North Dakota	Yes	25	25	25; 100 percent	0	0	0
Ohio	Yes	416 ^x	416 ^y	NA	NA	31	114 ^z
Oklahoma	Yes	NA	NA	20,962; 98 percent ^{aa}	337; 2 percent ^{aa}	NA	NA
Oregon	Yes	8,774 ^{ab}	4,670 ^{ab}	1,638; 65 percent	881; 35 percent	81 ^f	51
Pennsylvania	Yes	2,556	899	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	Yes	2,854	198 ^{ac}	98.2 percent ^b	52; 1.8 percent	13 ^{ad}	39 ^l
South Carolina	Yes	855 ^{ae}	NA	829; 97 percent	NA	5; 0.5 percent ^{af}	21; 2.4 percent ^{ag}
South Dakota	Yes	1,245	130 ^b	100 percent	1	0	1 ^{ah}
Tennessee	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas	Yes	2,965	NA	2,768; 98 percent	NA	24 ^f	26 ^{ah}
Utah	Yes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vermont	Yes	441,684 hours ^{x,al}	6,517 ^{al}	1,540; 98 percent	32; 2 percent	0	32
Virginia	Yes	848	NA	846; 98 percent	2; 0.02 percent	1 ^{aj}	1 ⁱ
Washington	Yes	279 ^{ak}	279	275; 100 percent	0	0	0
West Virginia	Yes	2,066 ^{al}	200 to 300 ^b	1,963; 95 percent	103; 5 percent	28 ⁿ	75 ^l
Wisconsin	Yes	79	79	79; 100 percent	0	0	0
Wyoming	Yes	200 ^b	--	NA	NA	0	3 ^s
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Yes	17,860	14,868	14,819; 99.67 percent	NA	(a)	NA

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the District of Columbia. A furlough is a temporary leave from prison and can be granted for the following reasons: home visits, funerals, emergencies, treatment programs, religious programs, shopping or recreation, to search for employment, and reintegration into community prior to parole. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aUnknown.

^bApproximation.

^cLate returns most common.

^dIncludes compassionate leave, medical leave and escorted recreational activities.

^ePercent of sample of 415 furloughs.

^fIncludes escapes.

^gIncludes late returns and alcohol/drug use.

^hMeritorious furloughs only.

ⁱIncludes alcohol/drug use.

^jCount from minimum security Colorado Correctional Center where most furloughs occur.

^kOther furloughs are from community centers and no information is available.

^lIncludes work release inmates.

^mIncludes late returns, drug/alcohol use and not at agreed upon location.

ⁿCommunity Correctional Center Leave Program.

^oIncludes escapes, property offenses, and assaultive offenses.

^pIncludes adult institutions and community centers.

^qAll assaults.

^rIncludes family leaves, special leaves, and compassionate leaves.

^sIncludes general furloughs and furloughs for travel purposes.

^tAlcohol use.

^uThese figures include all temporary release programs-furloughs, work-release, education

release, community service, and industrial training.

^vIncludes property offenses and assaultive offenses.

^wYearly average.

^xThis information pertains to work release inmates only. Information is not available for Home Leave Program. However, majority of Home Leave Program inmates participate in work release.

^yFiscal year.

^zEducational/vocational.

^{aa}Revoked in 1987, furloughs may have been granted in 1986.

^{ab}Only community treatment centers.

^{ac}Includes long and short term furloughs.

^{ad}Individuals involved in social furloughs.

^{ae}Includes 10 escapes, 2 property offenses and 1 driving under the influence.

^{af}Ninety 48 hour optional furloughs not included.

^{ag}Includes 1 disorderly conduct, drinking, resisting arrest; 1 driving without a license, 1

escape, 1 marijuana, driving while intoxicated and 1 assault and robbery.

^{ah}Includes late returns, curfew violations and not at agreed upon location.

^{ai}Includes late returns.

^{aj}Includes supervised and unsupervised furloughs.

^{ak}Driving while intoxicated habitual offender under the influence of drugs.

^{al}4 from prison, 275 from work training release.

^{am}266 institutional and 1,800 work release.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., September-October 1988), pp. 11-17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.91

Furlough programs for life-term inmates

By jurisdiction, 1987

Jurisdiction	Furloughs available for lifers	Eligibility requirements	Additional Information
Alabama	No	X	X
Alaska	Yes	33 years served and within 3 years of release date.	Probably no lifers furloughed.
Arizona	Yes	Prior to June 1988, lifers were judged on a case by case basis. If they served a long time, had an exemplary record and presented no risk to community, they could be furloughed. Department of Corrections policy currently being rewritten.	10 lifers of sample of 415 inmates furloughed. All furloughs completed successfully.
Arkansas	Yes	Trusty for minimum of 1 year.	13 lifers furloughed; no furloughs revoked.
Colorado	Yes	Minimum security, within 9 months of parole or discharge.	1 lifer furloughed, not revoked.
Connecticut	Yes	Must serve three-fourths of sentence.	
Delaware	No	X	X
District of Columbia	Yes	Within 1 year of release.	No lifer furloughs revoked for commission of a new crime.
Florida	Yes	Must serve one-third of sentence from date imposed to parole date.	
Georgia	Yes	Lifers not convicted of murder or sex offenses. Must serve 5 years, have trusty status, meet further criteria.	None revoked.
Hawaii	Yes	Amount of time they must serve before eligibility varies. Must meet criteria.	2 lifers furloughed, neither furlough revoked.
Idaho	No	X	X
Illinois	No	X	X
Indiana	No	X	X
Iowa	No	X	X
Kansas	Yes	Depends on offense. Minimum security, within 1 year parole eligibility. Parole board hearing.	
Kentucky	Yes	Must be within 2 years of parole date.	
Louisiana	Yes	Not specified, but must be assigned to the governor's mansion.	9 lifers furloughed; no furloughs revoked.
Maine	Yes	Determined by individual case by good time calculation. Inmates who received indeterminate sentences before May 1, 1976 can reach furlough status when they become eligible for parole. After May 1, 1976 parole for new inmates was removed from Maine Criminal Code. Those sentenced to life since 1976 cannot obtain furloughs. Very few sentenced under the prior code are left in system.	5 lifers furloughed; no furloughs revoked.
Maryland	Yes	For unescorted furlough must have pre-release security C2 (least restrictive level).	Meeting minimal eligibility requirements does not imply approval of furlough application.
Massachusetts	Yes	First degree--10 years in medium security, 1 year in minimum, be approved. Second degree--7 years in medium, 1 year in minimum. Ban on furloughs for first degree lifers since April, 1988.	1,373 furloughs granted to lifers; all completed successfully.
Michigan	Yes	No first degree lifers. Parole date must be established.	
Minnesota	Yes	Must be in last 120 days before release.	No lifers furloughed.

See note at end of table

Table 1.91

Furlough programs for life-term inmates

By jurisdiction, 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Furloughs available for lifers	Eligibility requirements	Additional Information
Mississippi	Yes	Must serve 8 years.	No furloughs to lifers revoked.
Missouri	Yes	All inmates must be within 18 months of release.	37 furloughs to 15 lifers, all successful.
Montana	Yes	Eligibility depends upon specifications within judgement (danger, persistence, etc).	No lifers furloughed.
Nebraska	Yes	Depends upon type of life sentence. Minimally 7 to 10 years and good record for minimum custody; 10 years and good record for community custody. Must have minimum of community custody to be furlough eligible.	3 lifers furloughed (estimate). No furloughs revoked.
Nevada	Yes	Very strict criteria. Minimum or community trusty custody and be within short time of release. Furloughs only granted for death bed visit of close relative, completing pre-release activities. Vast majority are escorted, rarely extend beyond 12 hours.	No lifers furloughed.
New Hampshire	No	X	X
New Jersey	Yes	Must be 4 months prior to parole eligibility.	
New Mexico	Yes	For unescorted furlough, must be in minimum custody for at least 60 days. Must have 1 year or less remaining on sentence to achieve minimum custody. For escorted furlough, depends on circumstances and inmate's ability to pay.	
New York	Yes	All inmates must be within 2 years of parole.	30 inmates serving sentences for murder were furloughed in 1987. All furloughs completed successfully. 14 were serving 15 years to Life; 14 maximum terms of 25 years or less, all were within 2 years of possible release on parole.
North Carolina	Yes	Up to 17 years depending on laws in effect at time inmate was sentenced.	
North Dakota	Yes	At discretion of parole board.	No lifers furloughed.
Ohio	Yes	Two years in minimum security; sentenced before October 1981. Lifers sentenced after October 1981 are not eligible for furlough.	
Oklahoma	Yes	Minimum or community security and eligible for parole within 48 months.	
Oregon	Yes	Determined by Board of Parole Release Date, 6 months prior to parole release date.	
Pennsylvania	No	X	X
Rhode Island	Yes	8 years.	4 lifers furloughed; no furloughs revoked.
South Carolina	Yes	Highest custody level for 60 days, clear disciplinary record for 6 months, recommended by warden, sponsor must be member of immediate family, law enforcement clearance from community. Victim can be notified and input considered. Eligibility requirements depend on time served.	
South Dakota	No	X	X
Tennessee	Yes	Pre-release furlough--already recommended for parole/clemency. Within 90 days.	
Texas	Yes	5 to 6 years with clean institutional record.	
Utah	Yes	No furlough if no change of parole.	

See note at end of table.

Table 1.91

Furlough programs for life-term inmates

By jurisdiction, 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Furloughs available for lifers	Eligibility requirements	Additional information
Vermont	Yes	No specified amount of time to be served before eligible.	
Virginia	Yes	Must be within 3 years of parole eligibility date.	No furloughs to lifers revoked.
Washington	No	X	X
West Virginia	No	X	X
Wisconsin	Yes	Must be in minimum security. Takes about 15 years to reach minimum security.	2 lifers have been furloughed since program began in about 1984. No reported problems.
Wyoming	No	X	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Yes	Same criteria applies to all inmates. Determined to pose no threat to community, be within 2 years of release, be in community custody.	Lifers can be furloughed theoretically, although in practice it probably does not happen.

Note: See Note, table 1.90. California did not provide information on life-term inmates.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., September-October 1988), pp. 18-20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.92

Dispositional options for youth adjudicated delinquent

By type of disposition and State, 1988

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

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

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

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

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

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

^eCourt may order weekend or intermittent detention.

^fCourt may order parents to participate in rehabilitative services.

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

^hStatute provides for an informal adjustment procedure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.93

Juvenile and adult sex-offender programs and treatment providers

By State, 1988

	Total number of programs		Residential programs											
			Total		Prison-based		Mental-health based		Private		Court		Total	
	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
Total	573	429	117	119	32	87	28	19	49	13	8	0	456	310
Alabama	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	1	7	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
Arizona	9	4	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	2
Arkansas	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	80	34	14	1	3	0	2	1	6	0	3	0	66	33
Colorado	13	6	4	3	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	9	3
Connecticut	9	11	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	8	9
Delaware	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
District of Columbia	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Florida	20	30	3	6	0	2	1	2	2	2	0	0	17	24
Georgia	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3
Hawaii	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Idaho	8	4	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	3
Illinois	8	21	2	11	0	9	0	1	2	1	0	0	6	10
Indiana	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
Iowa	4	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Kansas	6	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3
Kentucky	2	8	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
Louisiana	3	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	3
Maine	9	8	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	6
Maryland	21	12	1	4	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	20	8
Massachusetts	30	14	5	1	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	25	13
Michigan	26	14	5	5	0	5	0	0	4	0	1	0	21	9
Minnesota	23	27	5	12	0	5	1	4	3	3	1	0	18	15
Missouri	5	7	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	5
Montana	10	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	6
Nebraska	4	3	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1
Nevada	6	4	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	3
New Hampshire	5	6	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
New Jersey	19	10	3	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	7
New Mexico	1	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
New York	25	20	7	3	5	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	18	17
North Carolina	8	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	3
North Dakota	3	4	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Ohio	32	8	12	1	4	1	3	0	4	0	1	0	20	7
Oklahoma	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Oregon	31	15	5	5	0	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	26	10
Pennsylvania	14	12	7	6	0	5	2	1	4	0	1	0	7	6
Rhode Island	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
South Carolina	3	6	2	6	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
South Dakota	7	4	3	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	3
Tennessee	8	4	4	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	2
Texas	18	17	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	16	17
Utah	6	4	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	1
Vermont	8	15	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13
Virginia	9	4	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	3
Washington	49	29	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	44	27
West Virginia	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Wisconsin	9	11	3	7	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	6	4
Wyoming	4	4	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	2

Note: This information was collected by the Safer Society Program through a questionnaire mailed to 1,002 juvenile and adult sex-offender treatment programs and service providers. These programs were identified through telephone and mail surveys; contacts with local, county, and State sex-offender treatment networks; and consultations.

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

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

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

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

Source: Fay Honey Knopp and William Ferree Stevenson, *Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs and Models, 1988*, The Safer Society Program (Orwell, VT: The Safer Society Program, 1989), pp. 10, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Community based programs							
Prison based		Mental-health based		Private		Court	
Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
12	9	197	97	217	191	30	13
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
0	0	2	0	4	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	29	7	34	25	1	1
0	0	2	0	5	3	2	0
0	0	3	4	5	4	0	1
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
0	2	3	5	14	16	0	1
0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
0	0	2	2	4	1	0	0
0	1	3	4	2	5	1	0
0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0
0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
0	0	6	3	0	0	0	0
0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2
0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
2	2	6	2	0	2	0	0
1	1	8	1	8	6	3	0
0	0	17	5	6	8	2	0
0	0	8	2	11	6	2	1
0	0	11	11	6	3	1	1
1	1	0	1	2	3	2	0
1	0	1	1	6	5	0	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0
0	0	4	3	1	2	0	0
0	0	10	2	6	5	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	1	12	8	5	7	1	1
0	0	6	1	1	2	0	0
0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
0	1	17	5	2	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
2	0	7	1	12	9	5	0
0	0	2	5	2	1	3	0
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	0	2	1	2	2	0	0
0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0
0	0	2	1	14	14	0	2
0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0
0	0	3	6	5	7	0	0
0	0	1	0	5	3	0	0
2	0	4	0	34	27	4	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	4	2	1	1	0	1
0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0

Table 1.94

Crime victim legislation

By State and type of legislation, 1988

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

See notes at end of table.

Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Ohio	Oklahoma
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		(e)		Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y ^f		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y		Y ^f	Y	Y ^f	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y ^e	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Y ^e	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)		Y ^e	Y ^e	Y ^e	(e)	Y	(e,f)	(e,f)
(e)	Y ^e	Y ^e	(e)	(e)	Y ^e	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y ^e	Y	(e)	(e)	(e,f)	
Y ^e	Y ^e	(e)	(e)	Y ^e	Y	(e)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(e)	Y		(e)	(e,f)	Y
(e)	Y	(e)	(e)	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y ^e	Y		Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y		Y
(e)		Y ^e	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)		(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e,f)	(e,f)
Y	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	Y			Y	(e)	(e)		(e)	(e)	
	Y ^e	Y	(e)		Y	(e)	(e)		Y	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y	(e)	(e)	(e)	Y
	(e)	(e)	(e)		(e)	(e)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(e)	(e)	Y	Y
		Y	Y		Y			Y		Y	Y	Y				Y	
Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y ^e	Y
	Y	Y	Y ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y ^e	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^q	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Table 1.94

Crime victim legislation

By State and type of legislation, 1988--Continued

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

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

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

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

^cIntroduced into legislation.

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

^eIncluded in victim bill of rights.

^fBy appropriation only, no legislation.

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

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

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

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

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

^lVictim impact statements in drunk driving cases only.

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

ⁿIn felony cases only.

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

^pChildren's Bill of Rights.

^qFor sexual assault only.

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

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

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

Table 1.95

Correctional departments under court order

By jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1988

State	Adult					Juvenile				
	Entire department under court order	Master or monitor assigned	One or more institutions under court order	Master or monitor assigned	Total number of institutions under court order	Entire department under court order	Master or monitor assigned	One or more institutions under court order	Master or monitor assigned	Total number of institutions under court order
Alabama	Yes ^a	Yes	No			Yes ^b	Yes	No		
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	14	No		No		
California	No		Yes	Yes	5	No		No		
Colorado	No		Yes	No	3	No		No		
Connecticut	No		Yes	No	5	No		No		
Delaware	No		Yes	Yes	4	No		No		
District of Columbia	No		Yes	Yes	4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Florida	Yes ^c	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	No		Yes	Yes	2
Georgia	No		Yes	No	3	No		No		
Hawaii	No		Yes	No	2	(d)				
Idaho	No		Yes	Yes	2	No		No		
Illinois	No		Yes	No	2	(d)				
Indiana	No		Yes	No	4	(d)				
Iowa	No		Yes	No	1	No		No		
Kansas	No		Yes	No	1	No		No		
Kentucky	No		Yes	No	3	No		No		
Louisiana	Yes ^e	No	No			(d)				
Maryland	No		Yes	No	4	No		No		
Massachusetts	No		Yes	NA	NA	No		No		
Michigan	No		Yes	Yes	4	No		No		
Mississippi	Yes	No	Yes	No	1	No		Yes	No	1
Missouri	No		Yes	No	4	No		No		
Nevada	Yes ^f	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	No				
New Hampshire	No		Yes	No	1	No				
New Mexico	No		Yes	Yes	4	(d)				
New York	No		Yes	Yes	1	No		No		
North Carolina	No		Yes	No	6	No		No		
Ohio	No		Yes	No	1	No		No		
Oklahoma	No		No			Yes ^g		No		
Pennsylvania	No		Yes	No	6	No		No		
Rhode Island	Yes ^h	Yes	Yes	Yes	8	Yes ⁱ	Yes	No		
South Carolina	Yes ^h	No	Yes	No	28	No		No		
South Dakota	No		Yes	No	1	(d)				
Tennessee	No		Yes	Yes	11	(d)				
Texas	Yes ^j	Yes	Yes	Yes	29	Yes ⁱ	Yes	Yes		6
Washington	No		Yes	No	2	No		No		
West Virginia	No		Yes	Yes	2	(d)				
Wisconsin	No		Yes	No	1	(d)				

Note: See Note, table 1.79. As of June 30, 1988 the following States had no correctional departments or institutions under court order: Arkansas, Arizona, Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^bMental health services.

^gClass action lawsuit.

^hImpact of overcrowding on conditions of confinement.

ⁱTo improve conditions.

^jTotality of conditions.

^aOvercrowding.

^bAdmission waiting list.

^cOvercrowding and provision of health services.

^dCombined adult and juvenile departments.

^eTo maintain proper levels of staffing and population.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1989 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1989), p. xvi. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.96

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

By State, as of October 1989

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

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association's Institute for Legislative Action. In addition to State laws, the purchase, sale, and in certain circumstances, the possession and interstate transportation of firearms are regulated by the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968 and Title VII of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act. Also, cities and localities may have their own firearms ordinances in addition to Federal and State laws. The Source notes that State firearms laws are subject to frequent change. State and local statutes and ordinances, as well as local law enforcement authorities, should be consulted for full text and meaning of statutory provisions.

The Source defines "constitutional provision" by citing Article 1, Section 15 of the Connecticut State constitution as an example of the basic feature contained in the constitutions of many States. It reads: "Every citizen has a right to bear arms in defense of himself and the State."

^aLicense to carry in a vehicle either openly or concealed.
^bArkansas prohibits carrying "with a purpose to employ it as a weapon against a person."
 Tennessee prohibits carrying "with the intent to go armed."
^cCertain cities or counties.

^dChicago only.
^eApplies only to pre-registered firearms. No new handguns can be brought into the city.
^fHandguns prohibited in Evanston, Oak Park, Morton Grove, Winnetka, Willmette, and Highland Park.
^gHandguns must be presented to the city chief of police or county sheriff to obtain a certificate of inspection.
^hPermission to carry concealed may be granted by county sheriff on written application.
ⁱLoaded.
^jSome municipalities control the possession, sale, transfer, or carrying of handguns, e.g., Cleveland and Columbus require a police permit for purchase; Toledo requires a handgun owner's identification; Cincinnati requires application for purchase. In addition, some forbid the possession and sale of handguns with a certain magazine capacity, usually 20 rounds or more.
^kProhibits carrying a firearm "with the intent or purpose of injuring another."

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

Table 1.97

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of January 1990

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

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

The evidentiary weight given to blood alcohol concentration levels generally falls into one of two categories. "Presumption at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration creates a presumption of intoxication in a court of law. "Illegal per se at 0.10 percent" indicates that such a level of blood alcohol concentration is considered conclusive evidence of intoxication in a court of law. Statutory provisions of several jurisdictions treat the 0.10 percent level as both presumptive and illegal per se evidence of driving under the influence. This appears to be the result of States having adopted one of the standards without amending statutes which had previously authorized the other standard. In such cases, the actual

statutes should be consulted for clarification. "Open container laws" refer to laws prohibiting the possession of open containers of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Anti-consumption laws" refer to laws prohibiting the consumption of alcoholic beverages in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle. "Dram shop laws" refer to laws which make owners of drinking establishments civilly liable for serving alcohol to an intoxicated patron who then goes out and injures another individual in a motor vehicle accident. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. In all jurisdictions, use of a controlled substance or use of a controlled substance in conjunction with alcohol also constitutes the basis for a driving while intoxicated charge. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

Table 1.97

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of January 1990--Continued

a Applies to drivers only.	convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.
b Effective October 1, 1990.	t 0.07-0.10 constitutes prima facie evidence of impairment.
c 0.08 percent.	u Applies specifically to the actions of intoxicated minors, but the law does not foreclose developing case law as to other types of dram shop action.
d Applies only to actions of intoxicated minors.	v Presumption of driving while impaired at greater than 0.05 percent; prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.
e Presumption of driving while impaired at 0.05 percent; presumption of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.	w Not less than 0.08 percent constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.
f This State has a statute that places a monetary limit on the amount of damages that can be awarded in dram shop liability actions.	x 0.05 for persons who operate buses, trucks, or other large motor vehicles.
g Constitutes prima facie evidence.	y This blood alcohol level is an inference of driving while intoxicated.
h Prima facie evidence at greater than 0.05 blood alcohol concentration.	z Unclear, possible via case law.
i Adopted via case law decisions.	aa Statutory law has limited dram shop actions.
j Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors or persons known to be habitually addicted to alcohol.	ab Civil offense at blood alcohol level of 0.08.
k 0.12 percent.	ac Permissive inference of a driving while intoxicated offense.
l Competent evidence of driving while intoxicated.	ad Applies only to the actions of intoxicated minors, and/or adults who have lost their will to stop drinking.
m Greater than 0.08 percent.	ae Liability limited only to the actions of persons who are under 21 years old.
n Has both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10 percent.	
o Unclear, possible via case law based upon the actions of minors.	
p Presumption of driving under the influence at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving while intoxicated at 0.10 percent. Both constitute prima facie evidence.	
q Limited application.	
r Presumption of driving while impaired at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.10 percent.	
s Cause of action limited to licensees who have been	

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation* 8th ed., January 1990 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 2-1--2-3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.98

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 January 1990

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.98

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 January 1990--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.97. The blood alcohol concentration level of persons suspected of driving while intoxicated is generally determined through the administration of either preliminary breath tests or chemical blood, breath, or urine tests. "Preliminary breath tests" are administered at the site of a traffic stop and are used for screening purposes in determining the need to arrest and the need to conduct further blood alcohol concentration tests. "Chemical tests," authorized under "implied consent laws," are typically administered after arrest (see table for exceptions) and are used to obtain admissible evidence of intoxication (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Alcohol and Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), pp. 1, 3, 9). "Implied consent laws" provide that "any person who operates a motor vehicle upon a public highway is deemed to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of his or her blood, breath, or urine for the purpose of determining the blood alcohol content" (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Alcohol and Highway Safety Laws: A National Overview, 1981* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 9). "Criminal sanctions" refers to fines and/or jail sentences whereas "administrative licensing action" refers to suspension or revocation of license. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

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

^bUnclear, but probably not.

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

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

^eA law enforcement officer only needs "reasonable grounds" and any one of the following: (1) a Driving While Intoxicated arrest; (2) an accident resulting in injury or death; (3) a preliminary

breath test refusal; (4) a preliminary breath test reading of 0.10 percent; or (5) a preliminary breath test reading of less than 0.10 percent but the officer has reasonable grounds that the driver was under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

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

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

^hA restricted/hardship license may be issued for a first offense.

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

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

^kOnly "reasonable grounds" seem to be required.

^lThe test is mandatory and applies to drivers involved in accidents and traffic law violations.

^mAn 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.

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

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

^pA 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.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation*, 8th ed., January 1990 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 3-1--3-465. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.99

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

By jurisdiction, as of January 1990

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

Note: See Note, table 1.97. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

^aIf 15 years of age or older.

^bPossible.

^cIf 16 years of age or older.

^dIf 14 years of age or older.

^eIf driver dies within 4 hours of accident.

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

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

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

ⁱOnly if the driver of the vehicle cannot be determined.

^jDiscretionary.

^kAdults only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation*, 8th ed., January 1990 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 3-1--3-465. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.100

Criminal sanctions and administrative licensing actions for driving while intoxicated offenses

By jurisdiction, as of January 1990

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

Note: See Note, table 1.97. "The sanctions listed for convictions of alcohol driving offenses are those specified by statute. If a sanction is not specified by law, it is not listed." (U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, January 1983* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1983), pp. 1, 2.) Imprisonment refers to both jail sentences and prison sentences. "The term 'mandatory sanction' means either a criminal sanction or an administrative licensing action which must be imposed by either a court or administrative agency" (Source, p. 1-2). Because of variation among the jurisdictions within categories of sanctions, e.g., terms of imprisonment or amounts of fines, the Source document as well as individual jurisdictions' statutes should be consulted. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. Unless otherwise stated, the sanctions are the same for all alcohol, and drug, driving offenses (e.g., driving while under the influence of either alcohol or drugs, illegal per se, et al.).

^aIn lieu of jail for a driving while intoxicated conviction.

^bConsecutively.

^cSuspended.

^dRevoked.

^e48 hours must be served consecutively.

^fMay not apply to certain offenders who have been suspended pursuant to the administrative per se law.

^gNot necessarily served consecutively.

^h48 consecutive hours or 10 days of community service are mandatory if the Department of Motor Vehicles certifies that an application for 23 USC 408 grant funds has been submitted to

the U.S. Department of Transportation.

ⁱApplies only to first illegal per se convictions.

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

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

^lMust serve at least 48 consecutive hours.

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

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

^oA person may be issued a restricted license not withstanding this revocation if certain conditions are met.

^pHome incarceration is possible.

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

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

^sOr 14 days in a treatment facility.

^tWork release is available for this period of time.

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

^vInvolving at least 40 hours.

^wApplies only to intoxicated offenses; for illegal per se and administrative per se actions, a

Mandatory minimum administrative licensing sanctions		
First offense	Second offense	Third offense
90 days ^c	1 yr ^d	3 yrs ^d
30 days ^d	1 yr ^d	10 yrs ^d
90 days ^{c,f}	1 yr ^d	3 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^c	2 yrs ^c
	30 days ^c	3 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
1 yr ^c	2 yrs ^c	3 yrs ^c
90 days ^d	6 mos ^d	6 mos ^d
6 mos ^d	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
	12 mos ^d	24 mos ^d
	120 days ^c	5 yrs ^d
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^d
	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^c
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^c
	1 yr ^{d,o}	2 yrs ^{d,o}
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^c
30 days ^c	12 mos ^d	24 mos ^d
	12 mos ^d	12 mos ^d
60 days ^{c,r}	1 yr ^{c,r}	2 yrs ^{c,r}
45 days ^c	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^d	5 yrs ^d
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	3 yrs ^c
	1 yr ^{d,w}	1 yr ^{d,w}
	3 mos ^{d,z}	3 mos ^{d,z}
60 days ^d	6 mos ^d	1 yr ^d
45 days ^d	1 yr ^d	1.5 yrs ^d
90 days ^d	3 yrs ^d	3 yrs ^d
6 mos ^{af}	2 yrs ^{af}	10 yrs ^{af}
	1 yr ^d	5 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^d	1 yr ^d
	2 yrs ^d	3 yrs ^d
30 days ^c	364 days ^c	728 days ^c
		180 days ^c
30 days ^d	1 yr ^d	3 yrs ^d
	90 days ^c	1 yr ^c
1 mo ^c	12 mos ^c	12 mos ^{c,ah}
3 mos ^c	1 yr ^c	2 yrs ^c
	1 yr ^c	2 yrs ^c
	1 yr ^d	1 yr ^d
	2 yrs ^d	3 yrs ^d
90 days ^c	1 yr ^d	1 yr ^d
90 days ^c	18 mos ^c	2 yrs ^d
	2 yrs ^{d,r}	5 yrs ^d
30 days ^c	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
90 days ^c	5 yrs ^d	10 yrs ^d
15 days ^c	60 days ^d	90 days ^d
	1 yr ^b	3 yrs ^d

restricted hardship license may be granted provided the defendant has not received such a privilege within the past 5 years.

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

^yMust serve 48 consecutive hours; does not apply to illegal per se offenses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^{ai}As a part of probation.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation*, 8th ed., January 1990 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1990), pp. 2-4--2-6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.101

Characteristics of State and Federal controlled substances acts

By jurisdiction, as of December 1989

Jurisdiction	Offenses				Forfeiture			Special provisions				
	Use	Possession	Manufacturing, delivery, sale	Trafficking	Civil	Criminal	Administrative	Enhanced penalties	Sale to minors	Paraphernalia	Imitation drugs	Analogs
Alabama		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Alaska	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	
Arizona	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	
Arkansas		Y	Y		Y				Y	Y	Y	
California	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Colorado	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Connecticut		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Delaware	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
District of Columbia		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y		
Florida		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Georgia		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Hawaii		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Idaho		Y	Y		Y				Y	Y	Y	
Illinois		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana		Y	Y		Y				Y	Y	Y	
Iowa		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Kansas		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Kentucky		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Louisiana		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Maine		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Maryland		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Massachusetts		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Michigan	Y	Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Minnesota		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Mississippi		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Missouri		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Montana		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Nebraska	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
New Hampshire		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Mexico		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
New York		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
North Carolina		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	
Ohio	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oklahoma	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Oregon		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Pennsylvania		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Rhode Island		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
South Carolina		Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Tennessee		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
Texas		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Utah		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Vermont		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Virginia		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington		Y	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
West Virginia		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Wisconsin		Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y	
Federal		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Note: State and Federal controlled substances acts (CSA's) regulate the possession, use, sale, distribution, and manufacture of specified drugs or categories of drugs and establish penalties for CSA violations. The information in this table summarizes the major elements of each State CSA. The data are derived from published State codes and the most recent code supplements available as of December 1989. CSA amendments that took effect after that time and clarifications of statutory provisions obtained through conversations with State officials also comprise this summary information. The information presented is preliminary and subject to revision by the Source.

"Forfeiture" may involve civil proceedings against property, criminal proceedings that require prosecutors to prove their cases beyond a reasonable doubt, and administrative proceedings not judicial in nature that occur when no one claims an interest in property valued under a specified amount.

"Paraphernalia" includes any equipment, product, or material intended for use in manufacturing, converting, preparing, injecting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance. "Imitation drugs" are non-controlled substances which, by appearance and representations made, would lead a reasonable person to believe that the substance is a controlled substance. These are also called "look-alike" drugs. "Analogues" refer to substances having a chemical structure substantially similar to that of a controlled substance, but which have a similar or substantially greater effect on the central nervous system than the represented controlled substance. Analogues are also called "designer drugs."

Source: National Criminal Justice Association, *A Guide to State Controlled Substances Acts*, Revised edition, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (Washington, DC: National Criminal Justice Association, forthcoming), Appendix B.

Table 1.102

Type of asset forfeitable under State and Federal controlled substances acts

By jurisdiction, as of December 1989

Jurisdiction	Controlled substances	Materials, products, and equipment ^a	Books, records, and research ^b	Conveyances ^c	Drug paraphernalia	Monies or things of value ^d	Proceeds from monies or sale of things of value ^d	Containers	Real estate ^e	Imitation controlled substances
Alabama	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Alaska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Arizona	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Arkansas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
California	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Colorado	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Delaware	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
District of Columbia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Florida	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Idaho	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Indiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Iowa	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kansas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Kentucky	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Louisiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maine	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Maryland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Massachusetts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Michigan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Minnesota	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mississippi	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Montana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Nebraska	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Hampshire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New Mexico	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ohio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oklahoma	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Oregon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Rhode Island	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
South Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
South Dakota	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tennessee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Texas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Utah	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Vermont	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Washington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
West Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Federal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Note: See Note, table 1.101.

^aUsed for manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, dispensing, distributing, importing, or exporting any controlled substances.^bIncludes formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data used or intended for use in the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance.^cUsed to facilitate the manufacture, dispensing, or distribution of a controlled substance.^dUsed or intended for use in the procurement, manufacture, compounding, processing, delivery, or distribution of any controlled substance.^eUsed in the furtherance of illegal drug activity.Source: National Criminal Justice Association, *A Guide to State Controlled Substances Acts*, Revised edition, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (Washington, DC: National Criminal Justice Association, forthcoming), Appendix B.

Table 1.103

Statutory provisions pertaining to drug paraphernalia

By State, 1988

State	Offense	Classification	Sentence
Alabama	Use, possession	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$2,000, or both
	Delivery, sale: 1st offense 2nd offense	Class A misdemeanor Class C felony	Same sentence as above Imprisonment not less than 1 year or 1 day nor more than 10 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	Delivery/sale to minors	Class B felony	Imprisonment not less than 2 years nor more than 20 years, or fine not more than \$10,000, or both
Arizona	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Class 2 misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 4 months, or fine not more than \$750, or both
	Delivery to minor	Class 1 misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Arkansas	Owning or managing an illegal drug paraphernalia business: 1st offense	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	2nd offense	Class D felony	Imprisonment not more than 6 years, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	3rd offense	Class C felony	Imprisonment not less than 3 years, nor more than 10 years, or fine not more than \$10,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Class B felony	Imprisonment not less than 5 years, nor more than 20 years, or fine not more than \$15,000, or both
	Advertisement, use, possession, delivery, manufacture	Class C felony	Imprisonment not less than 3 years, nor more than 10 years, or fine not more than \$10,000, or both
California	Maintenance or operation of business where paraphernalia is sold or displayed ^b	Not a criminal offense	Grounds to revoke or not renew a business license
	Delivery, manufacture	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minor	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Colorado ^c	Use, possession	Class 2 petty offense	Fine not more than \$100
	Manufacture, sale, delivery, advertisement	Class 2 misdemeanor	Imprisonment not less than 3 months nor more than 12 months, or fine not less than \$250, or more than \$1,000, or both
Connecticut	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture	Class C misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 3 months, fine not more than \$500, or both
Delaware	Use, possession	--	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, or fine not more than \$100, or both
	Manufacture, delivery	--	Imprisonment not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years, or fine not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minor	--	Imprisonment not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years, or fine not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, or both
	Advertisement	--	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$50, or both
District of Columbia	Use, possession	--	Imprisonment not more than 30 days, or fine not more than \$100, or both
	Delivery, sale, manufacture, possess with intent to sell: 1st offense	--	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	2nd offense	--	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	Delivery by adult to minor ^a	--	Imprisonment not more than 8 years, fine not more than \$15,000, or both
Florida	Use, possession, advertisement	1st degree misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Manufacture, advertisement, delivery	3rd degree felony	Imprisonment not more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	Delivery to minor	2nd degree felony	Imprisonment not more than 15 years, or fine not more than \$10,000, or both

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.103

Statutory provisions pertaining to drug paraphernalia

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Offense	Classification	Sentence
Georgia	Sale, distribution, possession, advertisement of paraphernalia or horticultural aids: 1st offense	Misdemeanor	Confinement in State correctional institution not less than 6 months, nor more than 12 months, or alternatively: confinement in county jail not more than 12 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	2nd offense	Misdemeanor of a high and aggravated nature	Confinement in county jail not more than 12 months, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	3rd offense	Felony	Imprisonment not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years and may in addition be fined not more than \$5,000
Idaho	Use, possession, advertisement	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$25,000, or both
	Delivery, manufacture	Felony	Imprisonment not more than 9 years, or fine not more than \$30,000, or both
Illinois ^c	Sale, delivery (by an individual)	Business offense	Fine of \$1,000 for each item
	Sale, delivery (by a store)	Public nuisance	Grounds for shutting down premises for 1 year, or alternatively: business can agree to condition that no offense will be committed at that location and give bond in an amount between \$5,000 and \$10,000 payable to the State of Illinois
	Sale of tobacco accessories to minors	Class C misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 30 days, for fine not more than \$500, or both
Indiana	Manufacture, dealing, delivery, possession	Class D felony	Imprisonment of 2 years and may in addition be fined not more than \$10,000
	Possession with no prior conviction and drug paraphernalia for use with marijuana, hashish, or hash oil	Class A misdemeanor	Fixed term of imprisonment not more than 1 year and may in addition be fined not more than \$5,000
Kansas	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Class A misdemeanor	Confinement in county jail not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$2,500, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Class E felony	Imprisonment not less than 1 year nor more than 2-5 years (fixed by court), or fine not more than \$10,000, or both
Kentucky	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 12 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
Louisiana	Sale, distribution, display, possession, use: 1st offense	--	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
	2nd offense	--	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	3rd offense	--	Imprisonment with or without hard labor not more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Maine	Use, possession	Civil violation	Forfeiture of not more than \$200
	Trafficking in, furnishing, advertising	Class E crime	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
Maryland	Traffic or furnish to child under 16 years of age	Class D crime	Imprisonment for less than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Use, possession	Misdemeanor	Fine not more than \$500
Massachusetts	Subsequent violation	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, or fine not more than \$2,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	--	Imprisonment not more than 8 years, or fine not more than \$15,000, or both
Massachusetts	Sale, possession, manufacture	--	Imprisonment in jail or house of correction not less than 1 year nor more than 2 years, or fine not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, or both
	Sale to minor	--	Imprisonment in State prison not less than 3 years, nor more than 5 years, or fine not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 or both

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.103

Statutory provisions pertaining to drug paraphernalia

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Offense	Classification	Sentence
Minnesota	Use, possession Delivery, manufacture	Petty misdemeanor Misdemeanor	Fine not more than \$100 Imprisonment not more than 90 days, or fine not more than \$700, or both
	Delivery to minors ^a	Gross misdemeanor	Fine not more than \$3,000
Mississippi	Possession, use, sale, delivery, manufacture	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
	Sale to minor ^a	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Advertisement	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
Missouri	Use, possession, advertisement	Class B misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
	Delivery, possession with intent to deliver	Class D felony	Imprisonment not more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or fine not more than double the amount of the offender's gain from commission of the crime (\$20,000 maximum), or both fine and imprisonment
Montana	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Nebraska	Use or possession	Infraction: 1st offense 2nd offense (within 2 years) 3rd offense (within 2 years)	Fine not more than \$100 Fine not less than \$100 nor more \$300 Fine not less than \$200 nor more than \$500
	Delivery, manufacture	Class II misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minor	Class I misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Advertisement	Class III misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 3 months, or fine not more than \$500, or both
Nevada	Sale, possession, manufacture	--	Imprisonment in state prison not less than 1 year nor more than 6 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	Delivery to minors ^a	--	Imprisonment in state prison not less than 1 year nor more than 10 years, and may in addition be fined not more than \$10,000
	Advertisement, use, possession with intent to use	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
New Hampshire	Delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
New Jersey	Use, possession	Disorderly persons offense	Imprisonment not more than 6 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Distribution, manufacture, advertisement	Crime of the 4th degree	Imprisonment not more than 18 months, or fine not more than \$7,500, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Crime of the 3rd degree	Imprisonment not less than 3 years nor more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$7,500, or both
New Mexico	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture	Misdemeanor	Definite prison term not more than 1 year, or fine not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	4th degree felony	Imprisonment of 18 months, and may in addition be fined not more than \$5,000
New York	Sale, purchase, possession	Nuisance	License to sell may be revoked; fine not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 for each violation
	Possession or sale of dilutents, dilutants, adulterants, gelatin capsules: 1st offense ^d	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	2nd offense ^e	Class D felony	Imprisonment not more than 7 years, or fine not more than \$500 or twice the amount of defendant's gain from commission of the crime, or both

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.103

Statutory provisions pertaining to drug paraphernalia

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Offense	Classification	Sentence
North Carolina	Use, possession	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$500, or both
	Delivery, manufacture	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, or fine not less than \$1,000, or both (each separate item equals a separate offense)
	Delivery to minor ^a Advertisement	Class I felony Misdemeanor	Imprisonment of more than 5 years, or fine, or both Imprisonment not more than 6 months, fine not more than \$500, or both
North Dakota	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Class C felony	Imprisonment not more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
Ohio ^c	Sale of marihuana paraphernalia to a minor ^f	Misdemeanor of the first degree	Imprisonment not more than 6 months or fine not more than \$1,000
Oklahoma	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 1 year or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minors ^a	Felony	Imprisonment in State penitentiary not more than 2 years, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Oregon ^c	Selling device in which tobacco or any controlled substance is burned in order to inhale smoke into the human body, to a minor ^g	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$2,500, or both
Pennsylvania	Use, possession, delivery, manufacture, advertisement	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$2,500, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Misdemeanor of the 2nd degree	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
Rhode Island	Manufacture, delivery, sale	--	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	Delivery to minor	--	Imprisonment not more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
South Carolina	Advertisement, manufacture, possession, sale, delivery: By an individual	Civil fine	Fine not more than \$500
	By a corporation	Civil fine	Fine not more than \$50,000
South Dakota	Use, possession	Class 2 misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 30 days, or fine not more than \$100, or both
	Delivery, manufacture	Class 1 misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Tennessee ^c	Use, possession	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail or workhouse not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery, manufacture	Felony	Imprisonment not less than 1 year, nor more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Felony	Imprisonment not less than 3 years nor more than 10 years, or fine not less than \$5,000, or both
Texas	Use, possession: 1st offense	Class C misdemeanor	Fine not more than \$200
	2nd offense	Class B misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 180 days, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery, manufacture	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$2,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Felony of the 3rd degree	Confinement in Texas Department of Corrections not less than 2 years, nor more than 10 years, and may in addition be fined not more than \$5,000
Utah	Advertisement, use, possession: By an individual	Class B misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	By a corporation	Class B misdemeanor	Fine not more than \$5,000
	Delivery, manufacture: By an individual	Class A misdemeanor	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$2,500, or both
	By a corporation	Class A misdemeanor	Fine not more than \$10,000
	Delivery to a minor ^a : By an individual	3rd degree felony	Imprisonment not more than 5 years, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
	By a corporation	3rd degree felony	Fine not more than \$20,000

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.103

Statutory provisions pertaining to drug paraphernalia

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Offense	Classification	Sentence
Vermont	Sale, possession, manufacture	--	Imprisonment not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Sale to minor	--	Imprisonment not more than 2 years, or fine not more than \$2,000, or both
Virginia	Sale, possession, distribution to a minor, advertisement	Class 1 misdemeanor	Confinement in jail not more than 12 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Sale to minor ^a	Class 6 felony	Imprisonment not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years, or as an alternative: confinement in jail not more than 12 months, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
Washington	Use, delivery, manufacture, possession, advertisement	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 90 days, or fine not more than \$1,000, or both
	Delivery to minor ^a	Gross misdemeanor	Imprisonment in county jail not more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
West Virginia	Sale without a license	Misdemeanor	Fine not less than \$10 nor more than \$500 (each day violation continues equals a separate and distinct offense)
	Sale to minors	Felony	Imprisonment in penitentiary not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years, or imprisonment in county jail not more than 1 year, and may in addition be fined not more than \$15,000
	Owning or managing an illegal drug paraphernalia business	Misdemeanor	Imprisonment not less than 6 months nor more than 1 year, or fine not more than \$5,000, or both
Wyoming	Delivery, possession	Crime	Imprisonment not less than 6 months, or fine not more than \$750, or both
	Delivery to minor	Crime	Imprisonment not less than 5 years, or fine not more than \$2,500, or both

Note: This research was conducted by Abt Associates Inc., for the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. The statutory information was gathered primarily from responses to a national survey of criminal justice professionals and a review of recent legislation and case law. Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Michigan, and Wisconsin have no statutes pertaining to drug paraphernalia. Drug paraphernalia generally refers to "equipment, products, and materials of any kind which are used, intended for use, or designed for use, in planning, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance..." (excerpted from the Model Drug Paraphernalia Act 1979 (Source, pp. 69, 70)).

^cState statute is not patterned on the Drug Enforcement Administration's Model Drug Paraphernalia Act.

^dCriminally using drug paraphernalia in the first degree.

^eCriminally using drug paraphernalia in the second degree.

^fWithout permission of parent or custodian, or a document purporting to show the minor's age to be 18 or older.

^gEndangering the welfare of a minor.

Source: Kerry Murphy Healy, *State and Local Experience with Drug Paraphernalia Laws*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988), pp. 111-136. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aAt least three years younger.

^bUnless minors are excluded from store or room with drug paraphernalia.

Section 2

Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics

Surveys of public opinion focusing on criminal justice topics are conducted periodically in the United States. These surveys are conducted by public opinion research organizations for political campaigns or in general social surveys; others are conducted for governmental agencies or commissions concerned with specific problems. Selected populations such as high school seniors or college students have been the focus of some opinion surveys. Results from a variety of public opinion surveys and polls, examining attitudes toward particular social problems, are presented in this section.

Public attitudes about problems facing the country and the public schools; public confidence in selected institutions such as the police, courts, and the U.S. Supreme Court; as well as attitudes toward the honesty and ethics of lawyers and police officers are presented in this section. Also examined through recent public opinion surveys are attitudes about teenage violence and public support for Federal anti-drug efforts. Perceptions of changes in the level of crime in one's own area and the country as a whole are presented as are attitudes toward crime reduction measures; the severity of courts; and opinions about the level of spending on crime reduction efforts and the drug problem. Attitudes regarding punishment responses, including the death penalty and other punishments are provided; as are public attitudes about abortion, flag-burning, and wiretapping. Issues surrounding firearms, e.g., possession, sale, and registration, have been examined through opinion surveys and are presented as well. In addition, high school seniors' attitudes and beliefs about social problems, honesty and performance of the police and courts, harmfulness of drug use, and the legalization of marijuana are provided. Attitudes of college freshmen regarding abortion, homosexual relations, and marijuana legalization are also included; as are their beliefs about criminals' rights, capital punishment, and AIDS testing. Finally, public attitudes about designated drivers, pornography, child abuse, gambling, and insider trading are examined.

When available, the survey results are broken down by demographic characteristics of respondents--such as age, sex, race, income, and occupation--enabling comparisons across important social dimensions. Finally, because some questions have been asked repeatedly, many trend tables have been constructed by *Sourcebook* staff and are presented.

Two appendices are included which outline survey sampling procedures, methodology, and definitions of terms used in the surveys. Appendix 5 describes procedures used in The Gallup Poll, The Harris Survey, the Yankelevich Clancy Shulman Poll, and the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Also included in Appendix 5 is a description of the General Social Survey (GSS) conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. The GSS is an annual survey of a national probability sample that has been conducted each year since 1972 (with the exception of 1979 and 1981). Appendix 6 describes two surveys focusing on the behaviors and attitudes of high school seniors and young adults. The Monitoring the Future Project provides data from nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted annually since 1975 by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. The second survey, also conducted by the Institute for Social Research for the National Institute on Drug Abuse, focuses on the attitudes of high school seniors and young adults toward drinking and drug use.

Readers should be aware that many factors, including slight differences in the wording of survey questions, may have significant effects on survey responses. In addition, the margin of error for survey results, presented in Appendix 5, may vary slightly between surveys. Thus, attention to the exact wording of questions and the appropriate estimate of error, should always accompany comparisons between tables.

Table 2.1

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

United States, 1980-89^a

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

	Sept. 12-15, 1980	Jan.30- Feb. 2, 1981	May 8-11, 1981	Jan. 8-11, 1982	June 11-14, 1982	Oct. 15-18, 1982	Apr. 15-18, 1983	Oct. 7-10, 1983	Feb. 10-13, 1983	June 22-25, 1984	Sept. 28- Oct. 1, 1984	Jan. 25-28, 1985	May 17-20, 1985	July 11-14, 1986	April 10-13, 1987	Sept. 9-11, 1988	May 4-7, 1989	Nov. 9-12, 1989
High cost of living; inflation	61 %	73 %	59 %	49 %	26 %	18 %	18 %	12 %	10 %	14 %	12 %	11 % ^b	11 % ^b	4 % ^b	5 % ^b	2 %	3 % ^c	2 %
Unemployment	16	8	15	28	38	61	54	41	29	26	22	20	21	23	13	9	6	3
International problems	9	2	4	5	3	2	2	7	11	9	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 ^d	4 ^e	3
Crime	2	2	5	5	3	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	6	3
Fear of war	3	2	2	5	10	3	11	14	11	16	25	27 ^f	23 ^f	22 ^f	23 ^f	5 ^g	2	1
Moral decline in society	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	5	7	5	4	2	6	3	5	1 ^h	5 ⁱ	3 ⁱ
Excessive government spending	3	1	4	3	5	4	5	4	12	11	11	18	10	13 ^j	11 ^j	12 ^j	7 ^j	7 ^j
Dissatisfaction with government	6	2	2	1	NA	3	NA	2	2	2	3	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	2	1
Economy (general)	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	11 ^k	8	4	5	3	4	6	8	7	10	12	8	7 ^m
Poverty	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	6	6	6 ^l	5 ^l	7 ^m	10 ^m	10 ^m
Drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6	8	11	11	27	38
Trade deficit/trade relations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3 ⁿ	2
Quality of education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2
Environmental pollution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3
AIDS ^o	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
Abortion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(p)	3
High cost of borrowing/interest rates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(p)	(p)
Recession/depression	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(p)	(p)
All other	7	5	17	5	8	2	9	7	11	10	22	14	21	18	18	18 ^q	16 ^r	14
No opinion	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	NA	3	3	3	4	12	7	6

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

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

^bCategory worded as "high cost of living, taxes."

^cCategory worded as "cost of living, inflation."

^dCategory includes "foreign affairs."

^eCategory includes "foreign aid."

^fCategory includes "international tensions."

^gCategory worded as "fear of war/nuclear war."

^hCategory worded as "moral/religious decline in society."

ⁱCategory worded as "moral decline."

^jCategory worded as "Federal budget deficit."

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

^lCategory worded as "poverty/hunger."

^mCategory worded as "poverty/hunger/homeless."

ⁿCategory worded as "trade deficit."

^oAcquired immuno-deficiency syndrome.

^pLess than a fraction of one percent.

^qIncludes those responding "other specific economic problems."

^rIncludes those responding "other economic."

Source: George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 198, p. 27; Report No. 206, p. 23; Report No. 226, p. 17; Report No. 229, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 235, pp. 20, 21; Report No. 252, pp. 28, 29; Report No. 260, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 277, pp. 6, 7; Report No. 285, pp. 4, 5; Report No. 290, p. 6 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); and George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 23, 1985), pp. 1, 2. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

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

	Drugs	Federal deficit	Economy	Environment	Homelessness
National	61 %	5 %	3 %	3 %	3 %
Sex					
Male	59	7	4	4	2
Female	62	3	3	3	4
Age					
18 to 29 years	61	3	2	4	5
30 to 44 years	53	6	4	5	3
45 to 64 years	66	4	4	2	2
65 years and older	70	6	1	1	2
Region					
Northeast	61	5	3	4	2
North Central	57	5	4	3	5
South	67	3	3	3	2
West	53	7	3	4	2
Race, ethnicity					
White	59	5	3	4	3
Black	81	0	0	0	2
Hispanic	46	12	6	0	0
Other	67	0	2	2	0
Education					
Less than high school graduate	69	2	2	0	2
High school graduate	63	3	3	2	4
College incomplete	62	3	3	4	2
College graduate	55	11	5	2	4
Post graduate	50	7	3	9	2
Politics					
Republican	62	6	4	3	2
Democrat	62	3	3	3	3
Independent	58	7	3	5	4
Other	65	0	4	0	0
Income					
Under \$7,500	67	2	0	0	4
\$7,500 to \$14,999	63	3	3	2	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	62	4	2	2	2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	60	5	2	4	4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	58	4	5	5	2
\$50,000 and over	59	7	4	4	4
Religion					
Protestant	64	5	3	3	3
Catholic	56	5	3	4	2
Jewish	50	5	9	5	0
Other	60	6	2	2	4
No preference	50	0	2	3	7

Note: The top five responses are presented. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.3

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

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

	Economic problems									
	Economic problems (total)	Federal budget deficit	Economy (general)	Un-employment	Trade deficit	High cost of living/inflation	Other economic problems	Drug abuse	Poverty	Fear of war
National	34 %	7 %	8 %	6 %	3 %	3 %	8 %	27 %	10 %	2 %
Sex										
Male	40	9	8	7	5	3	8	26	6	2
Female	28	5	8	5	1	2	7	27	15	2
Age										
18 to 29 years	34	9	7	6	2	5	6	19	14	4
30 to 49 years	34	5	10	6	4	2	9	27	9	1
50 years and older	34	8	7	6	2	3	8	31	9	1
Region										
East	32	4	10	4	3	3	9	31	10	(b)
Midwest	35	9	7	7	2	2	8	23	13	2
South	31	5	5	7	4	4	7	28	9	2
West	38	10	10	6	3	2	8	24	9	3
Race										
White	35	8	8	6	3	3	8	25	10	2
Nonwhite	23	3	6	7	(b)	4	4	37	14	3
Education										
College graduate	35	10	10	2	5	2	7	27	9	2
College incomplete	31	7	7	4	5	3	5	27	11	4
High school graduate	35	7	8	7	2	4	8	27	11	1
Less than high school graduate	32	5	7	8	(b)	1	10	26	9	3
Politics										
Republican	30	8	7	4	3	3	7	30	10	2
Democrat	36	8	9	7	2	3	8	28	11	2
Independent	35	5	8	6	3	2	9	22	9	2
Income										
\$50,000 and over	38	12	9	4	6	2	6	25	8	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	33	9	6	5	3	2	9	28	10	2
\$15,000 to \$29,999	32	5	8	6	2	4	7	28	11	2
Under \$15,000	34	3	11	7	(b)	4	10	27	13	4

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.^aTotals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.^bLess than 1 percent.

International problems/ foreign aid	Quality of education	Crime	Moral decline in society	Environment/ pollution	Dissatisfaction with government	AIDS	Other non-economic problems	None/ no opinion
4 %	3 %	6 %	5 %	4 %	2 %	1 %	8 %	7 %
5	3	5	3	4	2	1	9	6
3	4	7	6	4	2	1	8	8
3	3	6	5	3	2	2	10	7
4	4	3	5	6	2	2	7	7
4	8	5	3	2	(b)	7	8	
5	4	6	4	5	2	1	5	6
3	2	3	7	4	2	1	11	9
3	4	7	4	2	1	2	8	10
4	3	8	4	5	2	(b)	9	3
4	4	6	5	4	2	1	7	7
1	1	5	4	1	3	2	13	6
4	5	6	5	6	1	1	6	5
6	5	5	5	5	3	1	9	3
3	2	6	4	4	3	1	8	8
4	3	5	5	2	1	(b)	10	12
3	4	5	7	3	1	1	6	7
4	3	5	2	3	2	1	7	7
4	3	6	5	5	3	1	11	8
3	6	4	4	7	2	(b)	8	8
5	2	5	6	4	2	2	8	6
5	3	4	3	4	2	2	9	5
1	3	7	6	2	2	1	9	9

Table 2 4

Attitudes toward the biggest problem facing public schools

By school status, United States, 1988 and 1989^a

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

	1988				1989			
	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Nonpublic school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Nonpublic school parents
Use of drugs	32 %	34 %	30 %	29 %	34 %	35 %	30 %	30 %
Lack of discipline	19	20	15	25	19	20	16	23
Lack of proper financial support	12	10	17	11	13	11	18	11
Difficulty in getting good teachers	11	10	11	13	7	8	6	9
Poor curriculum/poor standards	11	11	11	14	8	9	9	7
Large schools/overcrowding	6	4	10	9	8	6	11	6
Moral standards	6	6	7	2	3	3	3	10
Parents' lack of interest	7	7	7	8	6	6	6	5
Pupils' lack of interest/truancy	5	6	4	5	3	4	2	6
Drinking/alcoholism	5	5	6	6	4	3	4	5
Teachers' lack of interest	3	3	3	8	4	4	6	2
Low teacher pay	4	3	7	5	4	4	4	7
Lack of respect for teachers/other students	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	7
Integration/busing	4	4	3	3	4	3	5	7
Crime/vandalism	3	3	2	1	4	5	3	2
Problems with administration	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
Lack of needed teachers	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1
Lack of proper facilities	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	1
Transportation	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1
Fighting	1	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Too much emphasis on sports	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	(b)	1
Communication problems	1	1	1	(b)	1	1	1	2
Peer pressure	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	(b)
Mismanagement of funds/programs	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Parents' involvement in school activities	1	1	1	(b)	1	1	1	2
School board politics	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Too many schools/declining enrollment	1	(b)	1	(b)	1	(b)	2	1
Lack of after-school programs	1	(b)	1	1	1	1	2	2
Taxes are too high	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	(b)	1
Lack of family structure	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	2
Teacher strikes	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	(b)
There are no problems	2	2	4	3	2	1	3	1
Miscellaneous	5	4	6	4	4	4	6	7
Don't know	10	12	4	5	9	10	6	4

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

^aFigures add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.^bLess than one-half of 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 276, p. 41; and Report No. 288, p. 41 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.5

Respondents' ratings of factors responsible for teenage violence

United States, 1989

Question: "Which of these factors do you think are mainly to blame for the teenage violence we see today and which are not mainly to blame?"

	Mainly to blame	Not mainly to blame	Not sure
Lack of parental supervision	72 %	23 %	5 %
Lenient treatment of juvenile offenders by the courts	70	23	7
Children being mistreated by their parents	67	27	6
Too much sex and violence in movies	67	27	6
Too much sex and violence on television	67	30	3
Too much emphasis on sex in advertising	57	40	3
Rock music lyrics that glorify sex and violence	52	40	8
Lack of opportunity due to poverty	50	44	6
Insufficient recreational facilities for teenagers	42	53	5
Failure of schools to provide better education	38	58	4

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

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Yankelovich Clancy Shulman. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6

Attitudes toward actions to reduce teenage violence

United States, 1989

Question: "Which of these actions do you favor as ways to reduce teenage violence, and which don't you favor?"

	Favor	Do not favor	Not sure
Tougher criminal penalties for juvenile offenders	79 %	15 %	6 %
More government spending on educational and recreational facilities for teenagers	73	24	3
Greater restraints on the showing of sex and violence on television	73	24	3
Greater restraints on the showing of sex and violence in movies	70	27	3
Greater restraints on sex and violence in rock music lyrics	64	31	5
Holding the parents of teenagers legally liable for the violent criminal actions of their children	46	49	5

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

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Yankelovich Clancy Shulman. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.7

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, selected years 1973-89

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

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1989), p. 21. Reprinted by permission.

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

^bNot asked.

Table 2.8

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, 1972-89

Question: "As far as people in charge of running . . . are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

(Percent reporting a great deal of confidence)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
The military	35 %	40 %	33 %	24 %	23 %	27 %	29 %	29 %	28 %	28 %	31 %	35 %	45 %	32 %	36 %	35 %	37 %	32 %
Medicine	48	57	50	43	42	43	42	30	34	37	32	35	43	39	33	36	40	30
The White House	NA	18	28	NA	11	31	14	15	18	28	20	23	42	30	19	23	25	20
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	33	44	40	36	31	37	41	33	36	34	30	36	40	35	34	36	36	32
The U.S. Supreme Court	28	33	40	28	22	29	29	28	27	29	25	33	35	28	32	30	31	28
Congress	21	NA	18	13	9	17	10	18	18	16	13	20	28	16	21	20	25	16
Television news	NA	41	31	35	28	28	35	37	29	24	24	24	28	23	27	29	20	25
Organized religion	30	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	18	16
State governments	NA	24	NA	NA	16	18	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	16	19	18	NA	18
Local governments	NA	28	NA	NA	21	18	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	18	21	18	NA	17
Major companies	27	29	21	19	16	20	22	18	16	16	18	18	19	17	16	21	15	16
The press	18	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	16	14	19	18	16	19	19	12	18
Law firms	NA	24	18	16	12	14	18	16	13	NA	NA	12	17	12	14	15	NA	NA
Organized labor	15	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	9	10
Executive branch of the Federal Government	27	19	28	13	11	23	14	17	17	24	NA	NA	NA	19	18	19	19	17
Oil companies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8
Wall Street	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8

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

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., July 9, 1989), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.9

Reported confidence in the police

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "How much confidence do you have in the ability of the police to protect you from violent crime?"

	A great deal	Quite a bit	Not very much	None	No opinion
National	14 %	34 %	42 %	8 %	2 %
Sex					
Male	13	32	43	10	2
Female	16	36	41	6	1
Age					
18 to 29 years	9	36	45	9	1
30 to 49 years	13	35	41	10	1
50 years and older	20	32	41	4	3
Region					
East	13	36	43	6	2
Midwest	14	33	44	7	2
South	17	34	38	10	1
West	13	34	44	8	1
Race					
White	13	36	41	8	2
Nonwhite	25	17	49	8	1
Education					
College graduate	13	36	44	6	1
College incomplete	10	31	48	10	1
High school graduate	16	37	38	7	2
Less than high school graduate	18	28	42	11	1
Politics					
Republican	14	39	39	6	2
Democrat	17	30	45	6	2
Independent	13	33	43	10	1
Income					
\$50,000 and over	15	35	40	9	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	13	35	44	7	1
\$15,000 to \$29,999	13	35	43	8	1
Under \$15,000	17	36	37	7	3
Place of residence					
Large city	18	22	52	6	2
Suburb	14	36	43	6	1
Small city/town	14	38	39	8	1
Rural	12	35	38	12	3

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.10

Reported confidence in the courts

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "How much confidence do you have in the ability of the courts to convict and properly sentence criminals?"

	A great deal	Quite a lot	Not very much	None	No opinion
National	5 %	20 %	59 %	14 %	2 %
Sex					
Male	4	21	56	17	2
Female	6	19	61	12	2
Age					
18 to 29 years	4	24	56	15	1
30 to 49 years	5	21	57	16	1
50 years and older	5	16	65	11	3
Region					
East	4	19	66	10	1
Midwest	5	22	56	14	3
South	6	23	54	15	2
West	4	14	62	19	1
Race					
White	4	20	60	14	2
Nonwhite	12	22	51	13	2
Education					
College graduate	5	22	62	9	2
College incomplete	3	21	60	16	(a)
High school graduate	6	17	60	15	2
Less than high school graduate	6	21	54	15	4
Politics					
Republican	5	22	60	11	2
Democrat	5	20	58	14	3
Independent	5	18	59	17	1
Income					
\$50,000 and over	3	22	61	13	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	7	20	59	13	1
\$15,000 to \$29,999	2	19	60	17	2
Under \$15,000	5	22	56	13	4
Place of residence					
Large city	5	23	56	14	2
Suburb	6	17	61	16	(a)
Small city/town	6	19	59	13	3
Rural	2	22	59	16	1

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

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.11

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "I am going to read you a list of institutions in American society. Please tell me how much confidence you, yourself, have in each one--a great deal, quite a lot, some, or very little: The U.S. Supreme Court?"

	Great deal	Quite a lot	Some	Very little	None ^a	Don't know
National	21 %	25 %	33 %	17 %	2 %	2 %
Sex						
Male	22	26	29	19	2	2
Female	20	24	37	15	2	2
Age						
18 to 29 years	20	26	37	14	1	2
30 to 49 years	21	26	34	16	2	1
50 years and older	21	23	29	20	2	4
Region						
East	24	20	37	16	2	1
Midwest	22	27	35	12	1	2
South	17	28	30	21	2	2
West	20	24	31	20	2	4
Race						
White	21	26	33	16	2	2
Nonwhite	19	17	34	22	3	4
Education						
College graduate	22	29	35	11	2	1
College incomplete	20	26	36	16	1	1
High school graduate	23	25	33	16	2	1
Less than high school graduate	18	18	28	29	1	7
Politics						
Republican	23	31	29	14	1	2
Democrat	21	20	36	19	2	2
Independent	19	23	34	18	2	3
Income						
\$50,000 and over	20	32	36	10	1	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	21	27	37	12	2	(b)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	28	23	32	15	3	(b)
Under \$20,000	16	21	31	24	2	4
Religion						
Protestant	20	25	33	18	2	2
Catholic	25	28	30	14	2	2
Jewish	27	18	41	10	3	0
None	10	28	38	18	1	4

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

^aResponse volunteered.^bLess than one half of 1 percent.

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

Table 2 12

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-89^a

Question: "I'm going to name some institutions in this country. As far as the people running these institutions (U.S. Supreme Court) are concerned, would you say you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?"

	1976				1977				1978				1980				1982				
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	
National	35 %	44 %	15 %	6 %	36 %	49 %	11 %	4 %	28 %	53 %	15 %	4 %	25 %	50 %	20 %	6 %	31 %	53 %	12 %	4 %	
Sex																					
Male	39	41	16	3	39	47	12	2	32	50	16	2	27	49	21	3	32	53	13	2	
Female	32	46	14	8	33	52	10	5	25	55	14	6	23	51	18	8	30	53	12	5	
Race																					
White	36	43	16	5	36	50	11	4	28	52	15	4	24	50	20	6	30	54	12	3	
Black/other	31	47	13	8	37	47	10	7	25	58	12	5	29	47	16	8	31	49	13	7	
Education																					
College	44	44	10	2	40	50	8	3	37	52	10	1	28	55	16	2	36	53	10	1	
High school	34	44	18	4	34	52	11	3	25	55	16	4	24	50	22	4	27	55	14	3	
Grade school	27	41	18	15	34	42	16	9	21	47	18	14	21	39	20	20	30	45	11	14	
Occupation																					
Professional/business	45	40	12	2	40	50	8	2	34	52	12	2	25	56	16	2	36	53	10	1	
Clerical	30	50	16	5	31	58	8	3	27	55	14	3	25	51	19	4	29	58	11	1	
Manual	33	43	18	6	36	47	13	4	24	54	16	6	24	46	21	8	28	52	15	5	
Farmer	32	46	16	6	35	41	18	6	36	44	16	4	21	47	29	3	38	50	12	0	
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	38	44	16	1	38	51	10	1	32	53	14	1	23	55	21	1	31	56	12	1	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	37	48	11	5	39	48	10	3	27	54	16	3	33	48	16	3	34	52	11	3	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	41	38	15	6	34	52	9	5	22	58	16	4	22	46	22	10	29	57	10	4	
\$5,000 to \$6,999	32	42	20	6	29	48	15	7	36	42	12	11	26	36	17	20	34	40	16	9	
\$3,000 to \$4,999	33	42	17	8	33	48	14	4	19	58	16	8	22	41	19	18	24	54	14	6	
Under \$3,000	30	42	14	14	30	46	12	12	22	51	12	15	24	46	16	15	20	52	14	5	
Age																					
18 to 20 years	38	47	12	3	39	51	9	2	35	53	12	0	34	57	7	2	43	47	9	0	
21 to 29 years	38	48	9	4	36	53	8	2	26	58	14	3	30	52	15	3	33	53	12	2	
30 to 49 years	33	46	17	4	33	52	12	4	31	54	14	2	24	53	20	4	28	56	14	2	
50 years and older	35	35	18	8	37	46	12	6	26	49	16	9	22	45	22	10	31	52	12	6	
Region																					
Northeast	39	45	13	4	35	53	9	3	26	56	15	4	24	50	19	7	34	49	13	4	
Midwest	37	44	13	6	40	49	8	4	32	51	13	4	27	57	14	7	30	57	11	2	
South	33	42	17	8	34	48	12	5	26	52	15	7	24	51	22	4	27	53	15	5	
West	33	45	19	4	32	48	16	5	27	54	16	3	24	46	24	7	32	53	11	4	
Religion																					
Protestant	35	45	15	6	35	49	12	4	28	52	14	6	23	52	19	6	29	54	13	4	
Catholic	34	42	19	4	38	50	10	4	27	56	16	1	29	42	21	8	33	54	10	3	
Jewish	67	33	0	0	40	51	6	3	31	59	3	7	25	59	12	3	35	43	19	3	
None	39	40	15	7	35	50	11	4	33	46	20	2	21	57	19	3	30	53	16	2	
Politics																					
Republican	39	46	11	4	35	49	12	5	33	51	12	5	23	53	21	3	34	50	13	3	
Democrat	35	43	17	4	38	47	11	3	28	55	12	4	28	48	17	6	30	54	11	5	
Independent	33	43	16	8	34	53	10	4	26	52	18	4	22	50	21	7	29	54	14	4	

Note. Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1983				1984				1986				1987				1988				1989			
A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
27%	55%	14%	4%	33%	51%	12%	4%	30%	52%	14%	4%	36%	50%	10%	4%	35%	50%	11%	4%	34%	50%	11%	5%
31	50	16	2	40	44	15	2	36	47	15	2	41	46	11	2	39	47	10	3	38	47	12	3
24	58	12	5	29	56	11	5	25	56	14	5	33	52	10	6	31	53	11	5	32	52	10	6
27	55	14	4	35	50	13	2	31	53	13	3	38	47	11	4	36	49	11	4	36	49	11	4
26	53	15	6	25	54	11	10	24	49	19	7	26	61	7	6	26	56	10	8	26	55	12	7
34	53	12	1	40	50	8	2	37	52	9	2	44	49	6	1	40	51	8	1	42	50	7	1
24	58	15	3	30	52	15	3	26	56	15	3	32	51	12	5	32	51	13	5	29	52	14	5
19	47	19	15	25	46	17	12	21	39	27	13	24	47	18	11	27	46	12	16	26	41	13	20
34	52	11	3	40	49	9	2	36	52	11	1	47	45	7	2	38	52	9	2	43	51	5	1
26	57	14	3	24	62	12	2	25	57	14	3	33	58	7	3	32	54	10	4	33	50	12	4
22	57	17	4	33	48	14	5	27	51	17	5	29	52	13	6	32	50	12	7	27	52	14	7
41	36	10	13	45	40	15	0	36	39	15	9	35	40	22	2	33	33	33	0	31	19	31	19
30	56	14	1	36	52	10	2	32	55	12	2	41	49	8	2	37	52	9	2	36	52	10	2
27	59	10	3	32	45	17	6	31	50	18	2	32	49	16	4	34	47	14	6	35	47	11	6
21	52	19	7	28	53	17	2	22	55	16	6	30	53	14	3	25	45	17	12	35	49	12	4
26	57	12	5	37	45	12	6	21	47	22	10	27	52	10	11	30	49	11	9	22	55	12	10
25	47	15	14	21	50	14	14	32	45	18	5	24	42	21	12	21	52	15	12	36	47	8	8
26	47	16	10	29	51	17	3	24	46	19	11	30	58	10	2	42	45	10	3	15	60	10	15
38	49	11	2	29	52	19	0	47	42	10	0	62	24	10	5	57	37	7	0	44	47	3	6
33	55	10	2	45	42	11	2	38	48	10	4	41	51	6	2	43	45	8	4	40	50	8	2
24	60	15	2	30	56	12	3	30	55	14	2	36	52	9	3	34	55	8	3	34	54	9	2
26	51	16	7	30	51	13	5	24	52	17	6	32	48	13	7	30	50	14	6	31	46	15	8
30	54	12	3	32	51	13	4	32	52	13	3	43	48	7	2	35	53	9	3	37	45	9	9
30	54	12	4	30	55	12	2	30	54	13	3	32	52	12	5	33	51	11	5	33	55	9	3
26	53	17	4	32	49	14	5	28	50	16	6	33	50	12	5	37	44	12	7	32	48	16	4
22	60	15	4	41	48	9	2	30	54	14	2	41	48	8	3	32	58	8	2	38	52	6	4
27	54	16	4	33	52	11	4	28	52	15	5	35	50	11	4	35	48	12	5	30	54	12	4
26	58	12	4	32	52	13	2	32	54	11	2	39	48	9	4	34	55	9	3	47	40	6	6
43	45	10	2	45	45	10	0	37	55	8	0	55	35	5	5	39	61	0	0	35	41	18	6
30	51	14	4	36	43	17	4	33	47	19	1	33	53	10	5	38	52	7	3	28	54	12	6
30	53	16	2	42	47	10	2	33	51	14	2	42	48	6	4	42	49	7	3	40	52	6	3
27	54	15	3	34	51	12	4	29	53	14	4	34	50	12	4	33	52	12	3	32	51	13	4
26	57	12	6	27	54	14	4	28	52	15	4	35	50	12	3	30	50	12	8	33	46	13	7

Table 2 13

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

By type of occupation, United States, 1990

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields - very high, high, average, low, or very low?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
Druggists, pharmacists	12 %	50 %	31 %	5 %	(a)	2 %
Clergymen	12	43	35	6	1 %	3
College teachers	8	43	36	4	1	8
Medical doctors	9	43	38	7	2	1
Dentists	8	44	41	3	1	3
Engineers	8	42	36	3	1	10
Policemen	9	40	41	7	2	1
Bankers	4	28	52	12	1	3
Funeral directors	6	29	44	9	2	10
Journalists	4	26	51	13	2	4
TV reporters, commentators	4	28	46	16	4	2
Newspaper reporters	2	22	54	15	3	4
Building contractors	3	17	50	18	3	9
Senators	4	20	52	17	3	4
Lawyers	4	18	43	22	9	4
Business executives	3	22	55	12	2	6
Congressmen	3	17	52	20	4	4
Local officeholders	2	19	56	16	4	3
Labor union leaders	2	13	37	28	11	9
Real estate agents	2	14	54	21	4	5
Stockbrokers	2	12	50	19	3	14
State officeholders	2	15	55	20	4	4
Insurance salesmen	2	11	47	28	8	4
Advertising practitioners	1	11	48	25	6	9
Car salesmen	1	5	36	37	16	5

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

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.14

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

United States, selected years 1976-90

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers in these different fields - very high, high, average, low, or very low: Lawyers?"

	1976	1977	1981	1983	1985	1988	1990
Very high	6 %	5 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	3 %	4 %
High	19	21	21	19	21	15	18
Average	48	44	41	43	40	45	43
Low	18	18	19	18	21	23	22
Very low	8	8	8	9	9	10	9
No opinion	1	4	7	6	3	4	4

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 18 and *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2 15

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^d

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields - very high, high, average, low, or very low: Lawyers?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	Don't know
National	4 %	18 %	43 %	22 %	9 %	4 %
Sex						
Male	4	17	41	23	12	2
Female	5	19	44	20	6	5
Age						
18 to 29 years	8	29	37	18	7	(b)
30 to 49 years	4	15	46	25	9	1
50 years and older	3	15	43	21	10	8
Region						
East	5	16	48	22	6	3
Midwest	7	20	42	19	9	3
South	3	20	43	20	8	5
West	2	16	38	26	15	3
Race						
White	3	17	44	23	10	3
Black	20	25	28	18	4	6
Other	3	27	45	16	8	1
Education						
College graduate	2	13	45	27	11	1
College incomplete	2	16	48	24	10	(b)
High school graduate	5	19	44	20	8	3
Less than high school graduate	7	27	30	16	8	11
Politics						
Republican	4	17	46	20	10	3
Democrat	7	18	44	20	8	3
Independent	3	19	38	25	10	5
Income						
\$50,000 and over	1	17	40	27	12	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	2	11	51	22	13	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	4	20	44	22	9	2
Under \$20,000	9	23	39	20	5	5
Religion						
Protestant	4	18	43	22	8	4
Catholic	4	21	45	19	9	2
Jewish	0	19	35	35	11	0

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

^aPercentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bLess than 1 percent.

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

Table 2.16

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen

United States, selected years 1977-90

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Policemen?"

	1977	1981	1983	1985	1988	1990
Very high	8 %	8 %	7 %	10 %	10 %	9 %
High	29	36	34	37	37	40
Average	50	41	45	41	39	41
Low	9	9	7	7	8	7
Very low	3	4	4	3	3	2
No opinion	1	2	3	2	3	1

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 10 and *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^a

Question: "How would you rate the honesty and ethical standards of people in these different fields--very high, high, average, low, or very low: Policemen?"

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	Don't know
National	9 %	40 %	40 %	7 %	2 %	1 %
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	11	39	40	7	2	(b)
Female	7	42	40	7	2	2
<u>Age</u>						
18 to 29 years	10	45	33	10	2	(b)
30 to 49 years	8	41	41	8	2	(b)
50 years and older	10	37	44	5	3	2
<u>Region</u>						
East	10	41	39	7	3	(b)
Midwest	8	45	40	7	1	(b)
South	9	36	42	9	2	2
West	10	39	41	5	3	2
<u>Race</u>						
White	9	42	40	6	2	1
Black	13	28	38	15	6	(b)
Other	1	45	38	8	5	1
<u>Education</u>						
College graduate	5	43	43	6	2	(b)
College incomplete	10	40	41	7	(b)	(b)
High school graduate	10	41	39	7	1	1
Less than high school graduate	12	35	38	7	6	2
<u>Politics</u>						
Republican	6	44	41	6	1	1
Democrat	11	40	39	8	2	(b)
Independent	10	36	41	8	4	2
<u>Income</u>						
\$50,000 and over	8	46	40	5	1	0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	7	37	47	7	1	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	8	43	38	9	1	1
Under \$20,000	12	40	38	7	3	1
<u>Religion</u>						
Protestant	10	40	41	6	2	1
Catholic	10	45	39	4	(b)	(b)
Jewish	5	42	42	3	8	0

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

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

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

Table 2.18

Attitudes toward a policeman striking an adult male citizen

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1975-89^a

Question: "Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a policeman striking an adult male citizen?"

	1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984			1986		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	73 %	23 %	4 %	76 %	20 %	4 %	76 %	20 %	3 %	73 %	24 %	3 %	78 %	20 %	3 %	69 %	28 %	2 %	72 %	25 %	3 %
Sex																					
Male	77	20	3	81	17	2	82	16	2	80	18	2	83	15	2	75	23	2	80	17	2
Female	70	26	4	72	22	5	72	23	4	68	29	4	73	23	3	65	32	3	66	31	3
Race																					
White	77	20	3	79	18	3	80	17	3	76	21	3	80	17	3	73	25	2	76	22	2
Black/Other	46	47	7	48	44	8	48	45	8	45	49	6	59	37	4	50	46	4	49	46	5
Education																					
College	86	13	1	85	13	3	85	12	3	82	17	1	87	11	2	79	20	1	85	14	1
High school	71	26	4	76	20	4	76	21	2	73	24	3	75	23	2	67	31	2	67	31	2
Grade school	58	35	7	62	33	5	59	33	8	52	41	7	56	36	8	46	46	8	51	38	11
Occupation																					
Professional/business	84	14	3	84	14	2	86	11	2	83	15	2	85	13	3	76	22	2	83	15	2
Clerical	77	20	3	78	18	5	79	19	2	78	21	2	83	16	1	74	26	1	70	28	2
Manual	66	30	4	73	24	3	72	25	3	67	29	4	71	28	3	64	32	3	66	30	4
Farmer	63	27	10	70	28	2	79	8	12	70	24	6	92	3	5	61	29	10	63	34	3
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	83	15	2	83	14	3	85	14	2	82	17	1	84	14	2	75	23	2	79	20	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	77	21	2	77	19	4	78	19	2	72	25	3	78	20	3	67	31	2	70	28	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	71	24	4	76	21	3	72	24	5	66	29	5	70	26	5	62	34	4	58	34	8
\$5,000 to \$6,999	59	36	6	72	25	3	69	28	3	61	31	9	66	30	4	57	40	4	54	43	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	63	34	3	71	26	3	61	31	8	56	37	7	48	44	8	55	41	4	54	39	7
Under \$3,000	66	27	7	61	32	7	60	34	7	46	52	3	68	30	2	69	29	2	51	49	0
Age																					
18 to 20 years	70	27	2	78	20	1	67	30	3	71	29	0	78	22	(b)	71	27	2	60	38	3
21 to 29 years	75	22	2	78	20	2	79	19	1	76	23	1	81	17	2	72	26	1	74	25	1
30 to 49 years	79	18	3	79	17	4	79	18	2	79	20	2	81	17	2	75	24	1	78	21	1
50 years and older	68	27	5	73	23	5	73	21	6	66	28	6	72	24	4	62	34	4	65	30	6
Region																					
Northeast	74	24	2	75	22	3	74	25	2	74	24	2	77	20	4	65	34	1	68	28	4
Midwest	77	21	3	78	18	4	80	18	3	70	26	4	76	22	2	70	26	4	72	26	2
South	71	24	5	74	20	5	74	21	5	71	26	3	77	20	3	67	30	3	70	26	4
West	70	26	4	78	20	2	80	16	3	79	18	3	84	14	2	76	23	2	78	21	2
Religion																					
Protestant	73	22	4	77	19	4	75	21	4	74	22	3	78	19	3	70	27	3	73	24	3
Catholic	71	27	2	74	23	3	76	21	3	70	28	2	75	22	2	66	32	2	68	30	2
Jewish	91	4	4	70	30	0	72	24	3	81	16	3	83	12	5	67	26	7	76	18	5
None	76	23	1	82	16	3	85	13	2	70	26	4	80	18	2	74	25	1	76	22	2
Politics																					
Republican	76	19	4	79	17	4	76	20	3	78	20	3	86	13	1	74	24	2	78	19	3
Democrat	67	29	4	72	24	4	73	23	4	67	29	4	72	26	3	62	35	3	68	30	2
Independent	78	19	3	79	17	3	80	18	3	75	22	2	79	17	4	73	25	2	73	24	3

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

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

Table 2.19

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago

United States, selected years 1972-89

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

	More	Less	Same ^a	No opinion
1972	51 %	10 %	27 %	12 %
1975	50	12	29	9
1977	43	17	32	8
1981	54	8	29	9
1982	47	17	28	8
1983	37	17	36	10
January 1989	47	21	27	5
June 1989	53	18	22	7

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

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.20

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago

By demographic characteristics, United States, June 1989

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

	More	Less	Same ^a	No opinion
National	53 %	18 %	22 %	7 %
Sex				
Male	49	20	23	8
Female	57	15	21	7
Age				
18 to 29 years	50	22	19	9
30 to 49 years	54	19	21	6
50 years and older	55	13	25	7
Region				
East	49	18	24	9
Midwest	47	22	24	7
South	58	15	20	7
West	59	16	20	5
Race				
White	52	17	23	8
Nonwhite	61	21	13	5
Education				
College graduate	50	15	27	8
College incomplete	56	17	20	7
High school graduate	54	19	21	6
Less than high school graduate	51	19	21	9
Politics				
Republican	50	22	19	9
Democrat	56	16	22	6
Independent	52	16	25	7
Income				
\$50,000 and over	47	19	27	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	52	19	22	7
\$15,000 to \$29,999	55	17	23	5
Under \$15,000	54	19	15	12
Place of residence				
Large city	57	13	20	10
Suburb	52	20	20	8
Small city/town	53	19	22	6
Rural	48	19	27	6

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

^aResponse volunteered.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.21

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in the United States compared to a year ago

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Is there more crime in the U.S. than there was a year ago, or less?"

	More	Less	Same ^a	No opinion
National	84 %	5 %	5 %	6 %
Sex				
Male	81	6	6	7
Female	87	3	5	5
Age				
18 to 29 years	83	6	5	6
30 to 49 years	85	5	6	4
50 years and older	86	3	4	7
Region				
East	83	6	5	6
Midwest	83	5	5	7
South	87	3	6	4
West	86	4	4	6
Race				
White	84	4	6	6
Nonwhite	90	6	1	3
Education				
College graduate	79	5	9	7
College incomplete	82	7	5	6
High school graduate	87	4	4	5
Less than high school graduate	87	3	5	5
Politics				
Republican	82	6	6	6
Democrat	86	4	5	5
Independent	86	4	4	6
Income				
\$50,000 and over	77	6	8	9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	87	4	6	3
\$15,000 to \$29,999	85	7	4	4
Under \$15,000	85	4	4	7
Place of residence				
Large city	81	6	7	6
Suburb	82	5	8	5
Small city/town	85	5	4	6
Rural	89	3	3	5

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

^aResponse volunteered.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.22

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime, drug abuse, and international terrorism
in the next 10 years

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "For each of the following issues, please tell me whether you expect it to get better, or worse in the next 10 years, or stay about the same."

	Crime				Drug abuse				International terrorism			
	Better	Worse	About same	Don't know/ no answer	Better	Worse	About same	Don't know/ no answer	Better	Worse	About same	Don't know/ no answer
National	14 %	62 %	23 %	2 %	27 %	53 %	18 %	2 %	20 %	46 %	29 %	5 %
Sex												
Male	14	59	27	1	27	50	22	1	21	43	34	3
Female	15	64	19	2	26	56	15	3	19	49	25	7
Age												
18 to 29 years	14	67	19	1	27	59	14	1	16	51	32	2
30 to 44 years	11	68	21	1	22	55	22	2	17	51	29	3
45 to 64 years	19	53	25	3	30	48	19	3	22	43	28	7
65 years and older	16	51	30	3	33	46	17	4	28	32	27	13
Region												
Northeast	14	62	23	2	22	53	23	2	24	46	25	6
North Central	15	60	25	1	29	51	19	1	16	44	33	7
South	13	66	19	2	27	52	17	4	20	47	28	5
West	17	55	26	2	28	56	15	1	20	48	29	2
Race, ethnicity												
White	14	61	23	2	27	52	19	2	19	46	30	5
Black	19	61	20	0	25	63	11	1	21	53	19	7
Hispanic	35	49	16	0	50	46	4	0	35	35	26	4
Other	14	70	16	0	8	72	20	0	20	48	27	5
Education												
Less than high school graduate	19	58	20	4	26	56	14	4	20	46	21	13
High school graduate	15	56	18	1	28	55	16	2	18	52	24	6
College incomplete	12	66	21	2	28	53	17	3	17	51	29	3
College graduate	15	54	31	1	28	44	26	2	23	35	40	2
Post graduate	12	56	29	2	20	58	22	0	24	36	36	5
Politics												
Republican	18	53	26	2	32	45	21	2	20	43	32	4
Democrat	14	54	21	2	24	60	14	2	20	47	28	6
Independent	12	66	21	1	23	54	22	2	20	48	29	4
Other	8	69	23	0	37	55	8	0	10	61	13	17
Income												
Under \$7,500	16	60	20	4	18	66	9	7	21	50	10	19
\$7,500 to \$14,999	11	64	23	2	27	60	13	1	24	44	25	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	15	66	18	1	24	62	13	1	19	49	28	5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12	65	20	3	29	47	20	4	17	45	31	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12	65	24	0	28	49	21	1	19	51	29	2
\$50,000 and over	18	53	29	1	27	48	24	1	20	43	35	2
Religion												
Protestant	15	62	22	1	29	50	19	2	19	45	31	5
Catholic	16	60	23	2	25	56	18	2	23	45	28	4
Jewish	5	54	33	8	8	59	29	4	11	58	32	0
Other	9	60	28	2	18	64	16	2	15	59	19	7
No preference	11	67	19	3	24	64	8	3	12	51	27	9

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

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.23

Attitudes toward factors responsible for crime

United States, 1981 and 1989^a

Question: "In your opinion, what factors are most responsible for crime in the U.S. today?"

	1981	1989
Drugs	13 %	58 %
Unemployment	37	14
Breakdown of family, society values	19	13
Courts too lenient	20	4
Punishment too lax	13	4
TV violence	3	2
Others	17	19
No opinion	8	6

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

^aTotals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 25. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.24

Attitudes toward factors responsible for crime

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "In your opinion, what factors are most responsible for crime in the U.S. today?"

	Drugs	Unem- ployment	Breakdown of family, society values	Courts too lenient	Punishment too lax	TV violence	Other	No opinion
National	58 %	14 %	13 %	4 %	4 %	2 %	19 %	6 %
Sex								
Male	59	17	12	5	3	1	18	5
Female	57	12	14	4	4	2	20	7
Age								
18 to 29 years	47	15	15	3	2	2	21	8
30 to 49 years	60	18	13	6	5	2	21	4
50 years and older	64	9	12	4	3	1	16	6
Region								
East	61	14	13	3	5	1	17	6
Midwest	51	16	15	4	3	2	21	6
South	64	13	12	5	4	2	17	6
West	51	14	15	5	3	2	23	5
Race								
White	56	13	14	5	4	2	20	6
Nonwhite	68	23	7	(b)	(b)	1	9	5
Education								
College graduate	59	13	19	7	4	2	20	3
College incomplete	55	19	15	6	6	3	19	4
High school graduate	59	13	13	4	4	1	18	7
Less than high school graduate	59	13	6	1	1	1	21	9
Politics								
Republican	62	11	16	5	4	2	20	6
Democrat	57	17	10	3	3	2	16	7
Independent	54	15	14	5	4	1	21	5
Income								
\$50,000 and over	59	16	19	6	4	2	18	3
\$30,000 to \$49,999	60	11	13	6	5	2	18	5
\$15,000 to \$29,999	61	19	14	4	2	2	17	5
Under \$15,000	62	12	7	2	4	2	14	9
Place of residence								
Large city	56	17	12	6	3	2	16	6
Suburb	57	15	14	5	2	1	21	5
Small city/town	57	13	14	3	4	2	19	7
Rural	63	14	12	5	4	2	18	4

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 25. Reprinted by permission.^aTotals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.^bLess than 1 percent.

Table 2.25

Attitudes toward crime reduction measures

United States, 1981 and 1989^a

Question: "What is the most important thing that can be done to help reduce crime?"

	1981	1989
Cut drug supply	3 %	25 %
Harsher punishment	38	24
Teach values, respect for law	13	12
Reduce unemployment	22	10
More police	11	5
Try cases faster	6	2
Other	13	21
No opinion	11	14

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

^aTotals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 26. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.26

Attitudes toward crime reduction measures

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "What is the most important thing that can be done to help reduce crime?"

	Cut drug supply	Harsher punishment	Teach values, respect for law	Reduce unemployment	More police	Try cases faster	Other	No opinion
National	25 %	24 %	12 %	10 %	5 %	2 %	21 %	14 %
Sex								
Male	26	24	10	12	6	2	22	12
Female	24	23	14	8	4	2	21	16
Age								
18 to 29 years	18	25	11	11	7	1	24	13
30 to 49 years	26	25	14	11	5	2	21	12
50 years and older	31	21	11	8	3	2	20	17
Region								
East	25	22	14	9	5	3	24	14
Midwest	25	23	11	10	3	2	21	17
South	27	24	10	9	5	2	21	14
West	22	26	15	11	8	1	18	12
Race								
White	24	26	12	9	5	2	22	13
Nonwhite	31	13	10	20	4	1	13	20
Education								
College graduate	23	24	18	10	5	3	23	11
College incomplete	26	21	14	9	5	3	22	13
High school graduate	25	26	10	8	5	1	20	16
Less than high school graduate	29	22	7	14	4	1	22	14
Politics								
Republican	26	26	14	6	8	3	21	13
Democrat	26	21	9	15	5	1	20	16
Independent	24	23	13	9	2	3	24	13
Income								
\$50,000 and over	25	23	18	9	6	5	20	8
\$30,000 to \$49,999	26	27	13	8	5	2	21	11
\$15,000 to \$29,999	28	26	11	13	5	1	23	11
Under \$15,000	25	20	8	7	4	1	21	20
Place of residence								
Large city	27	26	12	10	4	1	20	15
Suburb	23	24	10	11	7	3	22	13
Small city/town	25	21	13	10	5	2	23	14
Rural	25	28	11	9	4	1	19	14

Note: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5. Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 26. Reprinted by permission.^aTotals add to more than 100 percent due to multiple responses.

Table 2 27

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

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1977-89^a

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

	1977				1978				1980				1982				1983			
	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
National	66 %	22 %	6 %	6 %	64 %	25 %	6 %	4 %	69 %	21 %	6 %	4 %	72 %	18 %	5 %	5 %	67 %	24 %	5 %	4 %
Sex																				
Male	64	24	8	5	63	26	8	3	66	23	7	4	71	19	7	2	64	28	6	3
Female	68	21	4	7	65	25	5	5	71	19	5	5	72	18	4	6	69	22	4	5
Race																				
White	66	23	6	6	64	26	6	4	68	22	6	5	71	19	5	5	66	26	4	4
Black/other	64	20	8	8	69	22	5	4	79	13	6	2	74	15	7	4	75	14	7	4
Education																				
College	62	29	4	5	62	29	7	3	66	25	4	4	72	19	6	3	65	27	4	4
High school	71	19	5	5	67	23	6	4	72	19	6	3	75	17	4	4	70	23	4	4
Grade school	58	21	12	10	61	25	5	9	66	18	8	8	60	21	6	12	57	19	13	11
Occupation																				
Professional/business	65	25	5	5	62	30	6	3	68	22	6	4	73	19	6	3	66	26	5	3
Clerical	71	22	4	4	67	24	5	4	74	19	5	2	76	17	4	3	67	26	3	5
Manual	65	21	8	6	66	23	7	5	68	21	7	5	70	19	6	5	67	23	6	4
Farmer	54	23	9	14	56	24	4	16	56	24	6	15	50	31	12	8	64	28	0	8
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	66	24	6	4	66	24	6	3	70	22	5	3	74	18	5	3	68	26	4	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	73	19	5	4	66	25	5	4	72	20	5	2	73	18	6	4	69	24	3	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999	64	24	5	6	64	27	6	3	68	21	8	3	72	20	3	5	73	15	8	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	61	23	9	7	67	26	2	5	68	21	4	7	64	23	5	8	69	23	5	4
\$3,000 to \$4,999	64	16	8	12	57	28	4	11	64	19	12	5	67	17	6	10	62	22	7	9
Under \$3,000	62	21	7	10	59	21	13	7	68	10	10	12	67	19	7	7	58	20	6	16
Age																				
18 to 20 years	69	27	0	4	65	30	5	0	64	27	4	5	89	9	2	0	51	44	0	4
21 to 29 years	68	25	4	3	63	26	6	5	74	21	4	2	71	22	5	3	70	24	4	2
30 to 49 years	67	23	5	4	65	26	6	2	68	23	5	4	73	19	5	3	67	25	4	4
50 years and older	63	20	8	9	64	23	7	6	67	19	8	6	70	18	5	7	65	22	7	6
Region																				
Northeast	68	24	3	5	66	24	6	4	72	18	6	3	72	18	5	4	68	22	6	4
Midwest	66	21	7	6	65	24	7	3	69	21	7	3	71	19	5	6	66	26	3	4
South	64	22	7	6	66	26	5	4	71	19	6	5	73	18	4	4	67	22	5	6
West	66	22	5	7	58	28	6	8	62	26	6	7	70	19	7	4	65	26	6	3
Religion																				
Protestant	66	22	6	6	65	24	6	5	69	21	6	4	71	19	5	5	68	23	5	4
Catholic	69	20	5	5	65	26	6	2	71	20	6	3	74	18	4	4	66	25	4	5
Jewish	71	11	0	17	69	17	7	7	72	12	3	12	78	11	3	8	70	16	7	7
None	50	34	9	8	60	29	7	4	64	25	5	7	65	24	8	3	59	31	5	4
Politics																				
Republican	57	29	6	7	62	28	6	5	68	20	10	3	69	20	7	4	67	25	5	4
Democrat	70	19	6	5	66	24	6	4	70	22	4	4	75	16	4	4	70	22	5	4
Independent	66	22	6	6	64	24	6	5	68	20	6	6	69	20	5	5	64	25	5	6

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

1984				1985				1986				1987				1988				1989			
Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
68 %	25 %	4 %	3 %	63 %	28 %	5 %	4 %	64 %	27 %	5 %	4 %	68 %	24 %	4 %	4 %	68 %	23 %	4 %	5 %	72 %	20 %	5 %	3 %
64	28	6	2	61	29	7	4	59	32	6	3	66	26	4	4	67	25	4	4	70	20	7	2
71	21	3	4	66	26	4	4	67	24	4	5	70	22	4	4	69	22	4	5	74	19	3	4
67	26	5	3	63	28	5	4	63	28	5	4	68	24	4	4	67	24	4	5	71	21	5	3
74	19	4	3	62	26	9	3	68	20	4	8	70	23	5	2	73	19	6	2	81	13	3	3
68	28	3	1	61	30	4	5	62	30	3	4	62	30	5	3	71	24	2	3	72	21	4	3
69	21	6	4	67	26	5	3	66	25	6	4	73	19	4	4	68	24	3	5	73	19	5	3
63	28	2	8	52	30	15	4	60	24	6	10	74	19	3	3	61	17	12	10	73	16	6	6
62	32	5	1	63	28	4	4	60	32	3	5	62	29	4	4	68	25	4	3	72	19	5	4
76	20	2	2	68	23	5	4	68	23	5	3	61	36	3	0	65	25	5	4	80	18	0	1
68	23	6	4	62	28	7	4	65	23	7	5	75	16	5	4	70	22	2	5	70	22	6	3
64	36	0	0	46	46	4	4	68	32	0	0	76	18	0	6	70	20	0	10	77	8	15	0
70	5	4	1	65	28	4	3	64	29	4	3	67	25	5	3	70	26	2	2	74	19	5	2
67	27	3	3	57	29	6	8	60	29	5	6	68	25	2	5	65	20	5	10	73	50	5	2
65	29	6	0	55	31	10	4	76	22	0	2	82	15	3	0	67	19	5	9	77	14	4	4
75	18	0	7	56	29	15	0	76	22	2	0	88	6	6	0	60	21	12	7	76	21	3	0
64	22	9	4	70	26	2	2	57	28	14	2	75	4	8	12	52	24	15	9	62	29	4	4
45	33	7	0	52	30	13	4	71	10	10	10	44	50	6	0	61	33	6	0	73	18	9	0
67	25	8	0	80	20	0	0	75	20	0	5	68	21	5	5	63	26	0	10	67	29	0	4
68	28	3	1	67	29	2	2	65	29	4	3	65	27	5	3	63	32	2	3	72	20	6	2
68	24	5	4	62	30	5	4	62	30	4	4	65	26	5	4	74	19	4	3	71	20	5	3
67	24	5	4	62	26	8	5	64	24	6	6	74	19	3	4	66	22	6	7	74	18	4	4
75	18	6	0	60	28	6	6	63	30	3	4	63	28	7	2	70	22	3	6	73	20	3	4
70	25	2	3	62	29	6	3	63	27	4	6	73	20	3	4	63	28	3	7	70	24	4	3
65	26	4	5	67	24	4	4	66	22	7	5	68	22	4	5	72	20	5	2	76	16	4	4
62	29	7	3	60	32	6	3	62	33	3	2	67	27	4	2	67	24	5	4	69	20	8	2
68	24	4	3	63	29	6	3	64	26	4	5	70	22	5	3	66	24	4	5	74	20	4	3
70	24	4	2	66	24	5	5	66	27	3	5	66	30	2	3	72	21	3	4	72	21	5	2
67	33	0	0	76	6	12	6	52	39	9	0	60	40	0	0	94	6	0	0	91	9	0	0
56	31	11	3	52	37	2	9	54	28	14	5	64	19	7	10	64	29	4	4	57	22	12	9
63	29	4	4	62	29	6	4	61	32	3	5	63	30	3	3	67	26	5	2	72	24	3	2
72	23	3	2	66	27	4	3	70	23	4	3	74	19	4	3	72	21	4	3	80	12	5	3
58	23	6	3	61	29	6	5	59	29	6	6	64	26	6	4	67	22	3	8	63	25	7	5

Table 2.28

Attitudes toward the level of spending to deal with drug addiction

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1977-89^a

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

	1977				1978				1980				1982				1983			
	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
National	55 %	29 %	9 %	7 %	55 %	31 %	9 %	5 %	60 %	25 %	8 %	7 %	57 %	27 %	8 %	8 %	60 %	30 %	5 %	5 %
Sex																				
Male	54	29	11	6	54	32	11	3	58	26	9	7	57	26	11	6	60	29	7	4
Female	56	29	7	8	56	30	7	6	61	24	7	8	57	28	6	9	59	30	4	6
Race																				
White	54	30	8	7	54	32	9	5	58	26	8	8	55	28	8	8	59	30	5	5
Black/other	60	20	9	10	67	24	5	4	72	13	9	6	68	19	9	4	62	25	7	6
Education																				
College	48	38	9	5	48	40	9	3	51	35	8	6	54	33	7	6	57	33	6	4
High school	60	27	7	6	60	27	9	4	66	21	6	7	59	26	8	7	61	30	5	4
Grade school	55	19	12	14	53	27	9	11	59	16	14	10	56	19	11	14	60	19	8	13
Occupation																				
Professional/business	52	34	8	5	48	39	10	3	54	32	7	6	56	32	8	5	55	34	7	5
Clerical	52	32	8	8	52	34	7	7	65	26	3	6	56	31	6	7	60	32	4	5
Manual	58	26	8	7	60	27	8	5	62	20	10	8	58	24	9	9	60	28	6	6
Farmer	40	23	23	14	36	40	16	8	47	24	12	18	54	27	15	4	80	18	0	3
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	51	35	9	6	54	32	10	4	58	29	7	6	55	30	10	5	60	31	6	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	57	29	7	7	56	31	10	3	69	23	5	3	59	24	7	10	59	30	6	5
\$7,000 to \$9,999	57	26	10	7	61	29	6	4	57	24	14	6	59	31	2	8	67	25	6	2
\$5,000 to \$6,999	56	24	12	8	58	28	5	9	64	23	3	10	58	21	7	14	68	25	2	5
\$3,000 to \$4,999	61	21	8	10	55	30	7	8	64	17	11	8	57	20	9	14	60	28	4	8
Under \$3,000	65	18	9	9	54	32	9	4	56	13	15	16	64	19	10	7	38	33	6	22
Age																				
18 to 20 years	49	45	3	3	60	30	8	2	64	34	0	2	53	36	6	6	56	42	0	2
21 to 29 years	52	36	8	5	55	37	7	2	56	34	7	3	52	36	7	5	56	35	6	4
30 to 49 years	56	30	8	7	58	32	8	3	61	25	8	6	62	26	8	4	61	30	5	3
50 years and older	57	23	10	10	53	27	11	9	60	20	9	12	56	22	10	12	61	25	6	8
Region																				
Northeast	57	25	8	9	51	36	8	4	59	27	8	6	55	27	11	6	58	31	6	5
Midwest	56	31	8	6	56	30	9	5	61	25	7	8	56	30	6	8	57	34	5	4
South	57	29	8	5	60	28	7	5	63	23	7	7	63	23	8	7	66	24	4	7
West	49	30	11	10	49	34	12	5	53	28	10	9	49	31	10	10	56	31	8	6
Religion																				
Protestant	57	30	8	6	58	29	8	5	62	23	7	8	59	26	8	8	60	29	5	6
Catholic	55	27	9	9	52	36	9	3	60	27	7	6	55	32	7	6	62	30	5	4
Jewish	60	17	9	14	45	41	7	7	47	25	12	16	49	32	8	11	52	36	7	5
None	38	36	16	11	45	34	16	5	42	40	11	7	48	27	16	10	49	34	8	9
Politics																				
Republican	47	35	10	8	54	31	9	6	56	29	9	6	51	32	10	7	57	32	6	4
Democrat	62	25	8	6	58	29	8	5	63	22	6	9	64	23	6	7	65	26	4	4
Independent	53	30	8	8	54	33	9	4	59	26	8	7	53	29	10	8	55	32	6	7

Note: Readers interested in this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1984				1985				1986				1987				1988				1989			
Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
63 %	27 %	6 %	4 %	62 %	28 %	5 %	4 %	58 %	32 %	6 %	4 %	65 %	28 %	4 %	2 %	68 %	24 %	4 %	3 %	71 %	19 %	6 %	4 %
62	27	7	3	61	27	8	4	55	36	7	2	62	31	4	3	72	21	5	2	74	15	7	3
64	28	4	4	62	30	2	5	60	29	5	6	68	26	4	2	66	27	3	4	68	22	6	4
63	28	5	4	62	28	5	5	57	32	6	5	66	28	4	2	67	25	4	4	69	20	6	4
65	24	9	1	59	30	9	2	66	27	5	2	60	28	6	5	75	20	5	0	80	11	6	3
63	30	4	3	59	32	5	5	54	39	5	2	59	36	4	0	70	25	4	1	74	19	4	3
64	27	6	3	67	25	5	3	61	28	7	4	69	23	4	4	67	26	3	4	69	19	8	4
61	22	12	6	49	31	11	9	58	23	7	12	71	19	5	5	68	17	8	7	65	20	12	3
62	30	5	3	59	31	5	4	54	37	6	4	63	31	5	1	68	25	4	2	73	18	6	2
63	32	3	2	61	32	3	4	62	30	2	5	61	34	5	0	64	29	3	5	67	23	4	5
65	23	7	4	64	25	7	4	60	28	8	4	67	26	4	3	72	22	4	2	71	18	7	3
64	27	9	0	50	38	8	4	63	32	5	0	65	24	0	12	90	10	0	0	77	8	15	0
67	26	5	2	63	28	5	4	57	35	5	3	63	32	4	1	71	23	4	2	70	21	6	3
65	27	6	3	70	22	5	2	52	32	12	4	70	23	5	2	63	30	4	3	72	20	5	4
56	32	9	3	49	41	4	6	62	33	2	2	76	21	0	3	60	30	2	7	80	9	9	2
61	29	0	11	71	17	5	7	71	22	7	0	82	12	0	6	57	25	9	9	66	21	14	0
68	18	9	4	64	28	4	4	61	28	12	0	68	20	8	4	64	27	3	6	68	20	8	4
53	33	7	7	44	39	13	4	67	24	5	5	50	50	0	0	67	28	6	0	82	18	0	0
58	42	0	0	60	40	0	0	50	40	10	0	58	26	10	5	50	40	5	5	67	33	0	0
59	35	4	2	62	29	6	3	53	42	4	1	57	40	2	1	57	34	7	1	69	22	7	2
67	24	6	3	64	29	5	2	59	33	6	2	65	29	4	2	73	22	2	2	72	18	6	4
62	25	8	5	61	26	6	7	60	24	7	8	70	22	6	3	71	20	4	5	71	18	7	4
70	23	6	1	66	25	6	3	54	34	4	8	71	26	2	1	71	23	5	1	69	20	4	6
62	30	4	4	61	29	5	4	61	30	5	5	61	32	4	4	68	27	2	2	73	18	6	4
64	25	6	4	62	26	6	6	58	30	8	3	66	26	5	2	66	24	4	6	71	18	7	4
56	33	6	4	59	35	4	2	58	34	7	2	62	30	6	1	70	21	6	3	70	21	7	1
61	28	6	5	64	28	4	4	60	29	7	4	67	26	4	3	68	24	4	3	72	18	7	3
69	25	5	2	62	29	6	4	55	37	4	4	64	32	3	1	71	24	3	3	69	23	3	5
78	22	0	0	65	18	6	12	52	35	4	9	60	20	20	0	67	33	0	0	91	9	0	0
56	33	8	3	49	38	6	6	54	33	7	7	51	37	7	5	64	23	9	4	59	21	16	5
57	30	8	5	58	31	5	6	52	37	7	4	58	38	3	1	68	26	4	3	69	23	5	2
64	28	5	3	64	27	5	4	62	29	6	4	74	20	4	2	70	24	4	2	80	12	5	4
67	24	4	4	63	27	6	4	58	30	6	5	57	32	6	4	67	24	4	5	61	26	9	5

Table 2.29

Attitudes toward the level of spending to combat drug use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

	"Is it your impression that President Bush's plan calls for spending too much money to combat drug use, too little money or the right amount of money?"				"Would you, yourself, be willing to pay higher federal income tax to help combat drug use?"		
	Too much	Too little	Right amount	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
National	16 %	39 %	33 %	12 %	62 %	35 %	3 %
Sex							
Male	13	39	35	13	61	36	3
Female	18	39	31	12	63	33	4
Age							
18 to 29 years	21	33	34	12	56	40	4
30 to 49 years	12	44	32	12	65	33	2
50 years and older	17	35	34	14	54	32	4
Region							
East	17	40	32	11	62	36	2
Midwest	16	37	34	13	62	35	3
South	16	37	34	13	64	32	4
West	13	42	32	13	60	36	4
Race							
White	15	39	34	12	63	34	3
Nonwhite	18	41	27	14	60	38	2
Education							
College graduate	12	44	31	13	62	35	3
College incomplete	18	39	32	11	63	35	2
High school graduate	14	40	36	10	64	34	2
Less than high school graduate	22	30	31	17	60	34	6
Politics							
Republican	12	33	44	11	59	37	4
Democrat	17	48	25	10	69	29	2
Independent	18	36	30	16	59	38	3
Income							
\$50,000 and over	12	46	33	9	67	31	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	12	47	33	8	65	33	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	16	36	34	14	64	35	1
Under \$20,000	22	32	33	13	60	35	5

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1989), p.10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.30

 Respondents agreeing too little is spent on selected problems in the country

United States, selected years 1973-89

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

(Percent agreeing too little)

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

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

 Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 2.31

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

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-89^a

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

	1974			1976			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	45 %	55 %	(b)	44 %	56 %	(b)	45 %	54 %	1 %	43 %	56 %	1 %	47 %	53 %	(b)	42 %	57 %	1 %	40 %	59 %	1 %
Sex																					
Male	24	76	(b)	23	77	(b)	23	76	1	21	79	(b)	28	72	0 %	19	81	(b)	21	78	(b)
Female	63	36	1 %	61	39	(b)	63	37	1	60	39	1	60	39	(b)	57	41	2	56	43	1
Race																					
White	43	57	(b)	44	56	(b)	43	57	(b)	42	58	1	45	55	(b)	39	60	1	38	62	1
Black/other	60	40	1	48	51	1 %	59	40	1	52	47	1	61	39	(b)	54	43	2	60	39	1
Education																					
College	42	57	1	36	64	0	41	58	(b)	42	58	0	49	50	(b)	40	59	1	36	63	(b)
High school	44	55	(b)	47	52	(b)	46	53	(b)	44	55	1	46	54	0	42	57	1	41	58	1
Grade school	51	49	1	48	52	(b)	47	52	2	42	57	1	43	56	1	46	51	3	51	48	2
Occupation																					
Professional/business	39	60	1	40	60	0	40	60	1	42	58	(b)	50	50	0	40	59	1	36	63	1
Clerical	59	40	(b)	56	43	(b)	60	39	1	53	46	1	57	43	(b)	51	48	1	46	53	1
Manual	40	60	(b)	40	60	(b)	41	59	(b)	38	62	1	39	60	(b)	39	60	1	41	58	1
Farmer	28	72	0	14	84	2	17	83	0	15	82	3	8	92	0	13	87	0	19	81	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	37	62	(b)	38	62	(b)	38	61	(b)	37	62	1	43	57	0	38	61	1	33	66	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41	58	(b)	40	60	(b)	38	61	(b)	46	54	0	46	54	(b)	38	62	1	48	51	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	44	55	1	50	50	(b)	46	54	0	40	60	0	47	53	0	46	53	1	48	52	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	44	55	2	51	49	0	53	46	2	48	50	2	59	41	0	52	47	1	50	50	1
\$3,000 to \$4,999	57	43	0	50	50	0	58	42	0	55	45	0	51	49	0	57	40	3	58	39	2
Under \$3,000	58	42	1	50	50	0	52	46	1	59	37	4	53	45	2	47	53	0	61	39	0
Age																					
18 to 20 years	43	55	2	45	55	0	45	55	0	45	54	2	28	72	0	27	73	0	24	76	0
21 to 29 years	44	56	(b)	40	60	(b)	39	60	1	41	59	0	47	52	(b)	39	59	2	40	59	(b)
30 to 49 years	40	59	1	40	60	(b)	41	59	(b)	39	60	(b)	43	57	(b)	37	62	(b)	35	64	1
50 years and older	50	50	(b)	49	51	(b)	51	48	1	47	52	1	50	49	(b)	49	49	2	46	53	1
Region																					
Northeast	47	53	0	54	46	(b)	53	47	(b)	47	53	(b)	46	54	(b)	44	55	1	44	55	1
Midwest	39	60	(b)	34	66	(b)	36	63	1	33	66	1	40	60	(b)	35	64	1	30	68	2
South	47	53	1	42	58	(b)	47	52	1	44	55	1	50	50	(b)	46	51	2	44	56	1
West	48	51	1	50	50	1	46	54	0	52	48	0	53	47	0	39	61	(b)	44	55	(b)
Religion																					
Protestant	43	56	(b)	43	57	(b)	45	55	(b)	43	56	1	45	54	(b)	44	55	1	41	58	1
Catholic	50	48	1	46	54	(b)	45	54	(b)	45	55	(b)	49	51	0	40	58	2	39	60	1
Jewish	50	50	0	63	37	0	60	40	0	50	50	0	81	19	0	59	41	0	53	47	0
None	38	62	0	43	57	0	40	59	1	38	62	0	40	60	0	22	77	1	36	64	0
Politics																					
Republican	48	52	(b)	42	57	1	44	56	0	41	57	1	43	57	0	42	56	1	36	63	(b)
Democrat	45	54	1	49	50	(b)	48	52	(b)	46	54	1	51	49	(b)	46	52	2	47	52	(b)
Independent	42	58	(b)	39	61	0	41	58	1	41	59	(b)	44	56	(b)	37	62	1	35	63	2

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

1987			1988			1989		
Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
38 %	51 %	(b)	40 %	59 %	1 %	40 %	60 %	(b)
17	83	(b)	16	83	1	19	80	1 %
55	44	(b)	56	42	1	55	45	(b)
36	63	(b)	39	60	1	38	35	(b)
50	50	0 %	45	53	2	52	46	1
38	62	(b)	36	62	2	40	60	(b)
39	61	(b)	41	58	1	38	62	(b)
39	59	2	51	49	0	45	55	0
37	63	(b)	37	62	1	41	59	(b)
47	53	(b)	54	46	1	49	51	1
36	63	(b)	35	64	1	33	67	(b)
18	82	0	18	82	0	20	80	0
34	66	(b)	36	64	(b)	36	64	(b)
40	60	0	46	54	0	40	60	0
53	47	0	44	56	0	49	51	0
52	48	0	54	40	6	67	33	0
59	38	3	50	48	2	59	41	0
52	48	0	43	57	0	46	50	4
38	62	0	27	73	0	47	53	0
40	59	(b)	38	61	2	42	58	0
34	66	(b)	32	67	1	33	67	(b)
43	56	1	51	48	1	45	54	1
34	66	(b)	41	57	2	35	65	(b)
37	63	(b)	33	66	1	39	61	0
42	58	1	44	56	1	42	58	1
40	60	0	43	57	1	41	59	(b)
37	63	(b)	42	57	(b)	41	58	(b)
43	56	1	38	60	1	38	62	0
47	53	0	71	24	6	53	47	0
36	64	0	22	77	2	34	66	0
35	65	0	41	59	0	37	62	1
40	60	(b)	44	56	1	46	54	(b)
39	60	1	35	63	2	33	67	0

Table 2 32

Attitudes toward walking alone at night and safety at home

United States, selected years 1965-89

Question: "Is there any area near where you live—that is, within a mile—where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? How about at home at night—do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

	Afraid to walk alone at night (percent respond- ing "yes")	Feel unsafe at home (percent respond- ing "yes")
1965	34 %	NA
1967	31	NA
1972	42	17 %
1975	45	20
1977	45	15
1981	45	16
1983	45	16
1989	43	10

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 282-283 (Princeton, NJ: March/April 1989), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2 33

Attitudes toward walking alone at night and safety at home

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Is there any area near where you live—that is, within a mile—where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? How about at home at night—do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

	Afraid to walk alone at night		Feel safe at home	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
National	43 %	57 %	90 %	10 %
Sex				
Male	25	75	94	6
Female	59	41	86	14
Age				
18 to 29 years	45	55	89	11
30 to 49 years	32	68	91	9
50 years and older	52	48	89	11
Region				
East	41	59	92	8
Midwest	40	60	95	5
South	49	51	86	14
West	39	61	88	12
Race				
White	41	59	91	9
Nonwhite	55	45	82	18
Black	53	47	81	19
Education				
College graduate	39	61	93	7
College incomplete	41	59	90	10
High school graduate	41	59	89	11
Less than high school graduate	52	48	87	13
Politics				
Republican	38	62	93	7
Democrat	53	47	87	13
Independent	36	64	90	10
Income				
\$40,000 and over	28	72	94	6
\$25,000 to \$39,999	43	57	92	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	45	55	89	11
Under \$15,000	55	45	85	15
Religion				
Protestant	45	55	90	10
Catholic	41	59	89	11

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 282-283 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March/April 1989), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.34

Attitudes toward dealing with crime and criminals

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "For each of the following, please tell me whether you favor or oppose each as a way of dealing with crime in the U.S. Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose?"

	Making it more difficult for those convicted of violent crimes like murder and rape to be paroled?					Prohibiting plea bargaining - whether the defendant agrees to plead guilty to a reduced charge?				
	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion
National	54 %	28 %	8 %	8 %	2 %	16 %	27 %	33 %	17 %	7 %
Sex										
Male	53	31	9	6	1	14	30	35	16	5
Female	55	26	8	9	2	17	24	32	17	10
Age										
18 to 29 years	51	28	12	8	1	12	34	35	14	5
30 to 49 years	57	29	5	7	2	16	27	34	18	5
50 years and older	53	28	9	9	1	18	21	33	16	12
Region										
East	57	27	7	7	2	16	25	32	19	8
Midwest	49	29	10	10	2	15	27	36	16	6
South	58	24	10	7	1	17	26	33	16	8
West	52	34	6	8	(a)	14	31	32	15	8
Race										
White	56	29	7	7	1	16	27	34	16	7
Nonwhite	44	19	20	14	3	16	24	29	21	10
Education										
College graduate	59	28	6	4	3	14	33	32	14	7
College incomplete	65	21	7	7	(a)	18	27	32	17	6
High school graduate	51	29	9	9	2	16	26	33	18	7
Less than high school graduate	43	33	11	12	1	14	22	39	15	10
Politics										
Republican	52	30	10	6	2	12	28	38	17	5
Democrat	53	28	9	9	1	16	28	34	14	8
Independent	57	27	6	8	2	19	24	29	19	9
Income										
\$50,000 and over	58	31	55	1	16	32	32	16	4	
\$30,000 to \$49,999	61	26	6	7	(a)	13	26	34	20	7
\$15,000 to \$29,999	52	31	8	8	1	16	33	32	13	6
Under \$15,000	50	26	12	10	2	18	21	31	20	10
Place of residence										
Large city	58	26	8	8	(a)	17	30	32	12	9
Suburb	61	25	6	8	(a)	16	26	36	17	5
Small city/town	49	31	10	8	2	14	27	33	17	9
Rural	54	29	6	8	3	19	23	33	20	5

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989) pp. 29, 30. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Enacting tougher gun control laws?					Not allowing those accused of violent crimes like murder and rape to get out on bail while awaiting trial?					Allowing the police to search a home without a warrant?				
Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion
28 %	32 %	23 %	11 %	6 %	42 %	26 %	17 %	12 %	3 %	6 %	12 %	43 %	36 %	3 %
20	32	27	16	5	37	29	19	12	3	5	11	40	41	3
34	34	18	7	7	47	25	14	12	2	6	14	46	31	3
25	38	21	11	5	40	30	17	12	1	5	18	40	35	2
27	33	24	13	3	44	28	13	13	2	5	8	44	41	2
30	28	22	10	10	41	23	20	12	4	7	13	44	30	6
28	38	17	9	8	46	25	15	12	2	4	14	41	37	4
29	33	24	11	3	39	27	20	11	3	9	10	46	33	2
29	28	25	11	7	42	23	18	14	3	5	11	40	40	4
24	32	24	15	5	42	33	12	10	3	4	15	46	32	3
28	32	23	12	5	43	27	16	11	3	5	13	44	35	3
28	34	18	10	10	35	22	22	19	2	6	7	40	46	1
35	34	19	8	4	43	35	13	7	2	4	11	41	42	2
30	31	22	12	5	46	27	12	14	1	5	11	43	40	1
25	34	24	12	5	42	25	17	14	2	6	12	45	34	3
22	31	24	14	9	38	20	25	13	4	7	18	41	30	4
24	34	24	13	5	43	27	15	13	2	6	14	45	32	3
33	31	20	8	8	40	27	1	13	3	6	12	43	36	3
26	32	24	13	5	44	25	17	11	3	5	12	41	40	3
32	32	21	12	3	41	30	17	9	3	5	10	43	39	3
27	38	20	10	5	48	26	11	14	1	4	13	39	42	2
24	31	28	13	4	42	29	16	11	2	6	9	44	37	4
27	26	26	12	9	41	19	24	14	2	5	14	47	33	1
34	32	20	7	7	45	24	15	14	2	3	10	43	41	3
32	34	18	12	4	48	24	14	12	2	5	11	40	41	3
24	35	22	12	7	37	28	20	12	3	7	14	44	32	3
25	23	34	15	3	45	28	12	12	3	5	13	45	36	1

Table 2.35

Attitudes toward crime deterrence

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

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

	Attack social problems	Improve law enforcement	No opinion
National	61 %	32 %	7 %
Sex			
Male	58	34	8
Female	63	30	7
Age			
18 to 29 years	68	27	5
30 to 49 years	63	32	5
50 years and older	53	36	11
Region			
East	63	32	5
Midwest	65	27	8
South	54	40	6
West	62	28	10
Race			
White	61	32	7
Nonwhite	61	35	4
Education			
College graduate	67	26	7
College incomplete	69	28	3
High school graduate	59	34	7
Less than high school graduate	51	39	10
Politics			
Republican	58	35	7
Democrat	61	32	7
Independent	62	30	8
Income			
\$50,000 and over	63	30	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	61	36	3
\$15,000 to \$29,999	64	29	7
Under \$15,000	54	38	8
Place of residence			
Large city	61	31	8
Suburb	59	35	6
Small city/town	63	29	8
Rural	60	36	4

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.36

Attitudes toward the courts' treatment of criminals

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in your area deal too harshly, or not harshly enough with criminals?"

	Too harsh	About right ^a	Not harsh enough	No opinion
National	3%	8%	83%	6%
Sex				
Male	3	10	81	6
Female	2	6	85	7
Age				
18 to 29 years	3	9	82	6
30 to 49 years	3	9	82	6
50 years and older	2	6	85	7
Region				
East	3	6	86	5
Midwest	3	11	77	9
South	4	6	85	5
West	1	9	83	7
Race				
White	2	8	84	6
Nonwhite	6	6	79	9
Education				
College graduate	2	14	77	7
College incomplete	2	7	83	8
High school graduate	2	8	86	4
Less than high school graduate	6	3	84	7
Politics				
Republican	2	10	84	4
Democrat	4	8	80	8
Independent	2	6	85	7
Income				
\$50,000 and over	2	11	82	5
\$30,000 to \$49,999	2	7	86	5
\$15,000 to \$29,999	3	9	84	4
Under \$15,000	5	5	84	6
Place of residence				
Large city	2	6	83	9
Suburb	2	6	89	3
Small city/town	3	9	80	8
Rural	2	11	83	4

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

^aResponse volunteered.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.37

Attitudes toward the criminal process

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Which are you more worried about: That some criminals are being let off too easily, or that the constitutional rights of some people accused of committing a crime are not being upheld?"

	Criminals let off too easily	Abuse of Constitutional rights	No opinion
National	79%	16%	5%
Sex			
Male	76	19	5
Female	82	14	4
Age			
18 to 29 years	74	23	3
30 to 49 years	80	16	4
50 years and older	81	13	6
Region			
East	80	14	6
Midwest	77	20	3
South	79	16	5
West	80	16	4
Race			
White	81	15	4
Nonwhite	68	27	5
Education			
College graduate	82	14	4
College incomplete	80	16	4
High school graduate	80	17	3
Less than high school graduate	74	19	7
Politics			
Republican	86	10	4
Democrat	75	19	6
Independent	76	20	4
Income			
\$50,000 and over	85	13	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	82	13	5
\$15,000 to \$29,999	78	18	4
Under \$15,000	79	16	5
Place of residence			
Large city	76	17	7
Suburb	84	13	3
Small city/town	78	17	5
Rural	79	19	2

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 238

Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1977-89^a

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

	1977				1978				1980				1982				1983			
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
National	3%	83%	8%	6%	3%	85%	7%	5%	3%	83%	8%	6%	3%	86%	8%	4%	4%	86%	6%	4%
Sex																				
Male	4	83	9	4	3	87	7	3	3	83	9	6	2	84	9	5	4	84	8	4
Female	3	83	8	6	2	83	7	7	4	83	7	6	3	88	6	3	3	86	6	5
Race																				
White	3	84	8	5	2	85	7	6	3	84	8	6	2	87	7	4	3	87	6	4
Black/other	7	80	7	6	6	81	9	4	9	77	8	5	10	79	9	2	10	74	8	8
Education																				
College	4	78	11	8	3	83	8	6	3	79	10	8	3	83	11	3	4	82	8	5
High school	3	87	7	4	3	88	6	4	4	86	6	4	2	89	5	4	4	89	5	3
Grade school	5	82	7	6	2	79	11	7	2	84	8	6	4	84	6	6	3	81	7	9
Occupation																				
Professional/business	3	81	10	6	2	85	7	5	2	83	9	6	1	85	12	2	2	84	7	6
Clerical	1	88	6	4	1	89	6	4	2	86	6	6	3	92	2	3	2	92	4	2
Manual	4	83	7	6	3	85	7	5	4	83	8	5	3	84	7	5	6	83	8	4
Farmer	0	89	11	0	4	80	16	0	0	91	9	0	5	79	16	0	3	87	5	5
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	1	87	8	4	2	88	6	4	2	86	7	5	1	88	8	3	3	89	6	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4	86	7	4	3	87	4	6	5	82	8	5	4	83	9	4	3	88	6	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	4	79	9	8	3	83	9	5	5	85	6	4	2	84	7	7	4	86	6	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	3	82	10	5	2	88	8	2	7	71	14	9	0	88	9	2	2	77	7	13
\$3,000 to \$4,999	9	75	8	8	3	74	15	7	6	77	12	5	9	79	5	7	3	70	14	14
Under \$3,000	6	80	6	9	8	71	10	11	6	74	6	15	8	84	8	0	14	76	4	6
Age																				
18 to 20 years	8	82	9	2	13	73	10	3	11	77	5	7	0	90	5	5	4	87	7	2
21 to 29 years	7	75	10	8	4	82	9	6	7	79	7	7	0	81	12	4	6	85	6	3
30 to 49 years	2	84	9	5	3	85	6	7	3	84	8	6	3	85	8	4	3	86	8	4
50 years and older	2	86	6	5	1	88	7	4	1	86	8	5	2	89	5	4	3	86	6	6
Region																				
Northeast	5	82	5	8	3	86	8	4	2	86	7	4	1	85	6	8	2	88	7	4
Midwest	2	85	10	3	2	88	5	4	3	82	8	6	1	90	7	2	3	87	5	5
South	4	81	8	7	3	82	8	6	3	86	7	5	5	83	9	2	6	85	6	4
West	2	84	9	4	2	82	9	7	5	76	10	9	3	87	7	4	4	81	9	6
Religion																				
Protestant	3	84	8	5	3	86	7	4	3	85	7	5	3	87	7	3	4	86	6	4
Catholic	5	85	6	4	2	86	7	5	3	83	7	7	2	88	6	4	3	87	6	5
Jewish	0	88	6	6	3	72	21	3	0	75	9	16	0	91	9	0	2	86	9	2
None	2	72	14	12	5	74	10	11	10	71	10	10	2	72	14	12	5	74	12	9
Politics																				
Republican	2	84	9	4	1	90	6	3	2	89	5	4	1	89	7	4	2	90	5	3
Democrat	2	88	6	3	2	85	7	5	3	85	8	4	4	87	7	2	4	84	7	5
Independent	5	76	10	9	4	82	8	7	4	78	9	9	2	84	9	5	4	84	7	5

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1984				1985				1986				1987				1988				1989			
Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
3%	82%	11%	4%	3%	84%	9%	3%	3%	85%	8%	4%	3%	79%	12%	6%	4%	82%	10%	5%	3%	84%	9%	5%
5	80	12	3	4	84	10	3	4	84	8	4	4	78	14	4	5	79	13	4	4	79	12	4
2	83	10	5	3	85	8	4	3	86	8	3	3	80	11	6	3	84	8	6	1	87	6	6
3	84	10	4	3	85	9	3	2	87	8	3	2	81	12	5	3	83	10	4	2	83	10	5
6	71	16	7	5	80	8	8	9	77	9	5	7	70	14	9	8	73	11	8	4	87	3	6
2	82	11	4	3	83	11	3	2	84	9	5	3	77	11	6	3	78	13	5	2	81	10	6
4	82	10	4	4	86	7	3	3	88	7	2	3	84	9	4	4	85	7	4	3	86	8	3
2	79	14	6	4	81	10	6	4	81	9	7	5	71	18	7	3	82	8	8	3	82	8	7
2	83	11	3	2	84	11	3	1	88	8	4	2	80	13	5	3	83	10	4	2	82	11	5
2	86	9	3	2	90	6	3	4	88	7	1	2	81	12	5	3	84	9	4	1	87	7	5
4	80	11	5	5	83	8	4	4	83	9	4	5	78	11	5	4	81	10	4	4	84	8	4
3	87	10	0	3	89	5	3	3	83	6	9	2	82	12	2	8	79	8	4	0	86	9	4
2	86	8	3	2	88	9	2	2	87	7	3	3	83	11	4	4	83	9	4	2	85	9	4
4	75	16	5	2	84	10	4	4	85	8	2	2	75	15	8	4	82	10	4	3	82	9	6
5	78	10	6	9	80	9	3	2	83	11	4	7	78	10	4	0	86	9	4	3	85	5	7
4	78	16	3	2	82	7	9	7	86	7	0	3	81	11	5	5	77	10	8	6	78	12	3
5	75	15	5	11	78	6	4	4	79	11	6	11	71	9	9	5	84	8	3	4	84	12	0
4	82	8	6	10	58	17	15	14	70	11	5	5	70	15	10	11	62	9	18	3	81	12	3
7	73	11	9	6	78	14	2	8	79	8	5	0	76	17	7	8	84	8	0	10	83	8	0
6	78	12	4	6	79	10	4	5	81	9	4	4	78	9	8	8	77	10	6	2	86	8	4
3	83	11	4	3	85	9	2	3	86	8	4	4	78	13	5	3	82	11	5	3	83	9	5
1	84	11	4	2	87	8	4	2	88	7	3	2	82	12	4	2	83	9	5	2	84	9	6
3	82	11	4	2	86	8	5	3	88	6	3	2	82	10	6	4	83	9	4	2	86	5	7
4	82	11	3	3	85	9	2	3	87	7	4	4	80	10	6	4	80	11	6	3	81	12	5
3	80	11	6	4	82	11	3	4	82	10	4	4	78	14	5	3	83	10	4	3	86	8	3
2	83	11	3	4	84	8	4	3	85	8	4	3	79	12	6	5	80	8	6	3	80	11	6
2	82	12	4	3	84	10	3	3	85	8	3	3	80	12	4	4	83	9	5	2	85	9	4
4	82	10	4	3	87	8	3	2	88	6	3	2	81	12	5	3	86	9	3	3	83	9	5
0	89	0	11	3	78	6	12	8	90	3	0	0	80	20	0	3	73	17	7	0	96	0	4
7	72	13	8	6	76	10	8	4	72	14	9	7	70	7	16	11	64	18	8	7	72	9	12
2	88	9	2	2	88	8	2	2	87	8	3	2	86	10	2	2	85	9	3	1	91	6	2
4	80	11	5	3	84	10	3	3	88	6	3	4	78	13	6	5	80	10	6	3	83	10	4
3	80	12	5	5	82	8	4	3	82	10	5	4	76	12	8	4	80	11	5	4	77	10	8

Table 2.39

Attitudes toward women's right to abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "If a woman wants to have an abortion and her doctor agrees to it, should she be allowed to have an abortion, or not?"

	Should	Should not	Don't know/ no answer
National	67 %	25 %	8 %
Sex			
Male	70	22	8
Female	65	27	9
Age			
18 to 29 years	70	22	9
30 to 44 years	69	26	6
45 to 64 years	65	25	10
65 years and older	61	27	12
Region			
Northeast	73	19	8
North Central	65	26	10
South	64	28	8
West	71	22	7
Race, ethnicity			
White	66	25	9
Black	73	24	3
Hispanic	61	33	6
Other	82	11	7
Education			
Less than high school graduate	51	35	13
High school graduate	63	28	9
College incomplete	73	21	6
College graduate	74	18	8
Post graduate	74	21	5
Politics			
Republican	61	31	8
Democrat	70	23	7
Independent	72	19	9
Other	88	12	0
Income			
Under \$7,500	37	46	17
\$7,500 to \$14,999	60	30	10
\$15,000 to \$24,999	63	28	10
\$25,000 to \$34,999	71	26	3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	67	26	7
\$50,000 and over	79	14	7
Religion			
Protestant	66	26	8
Catholic	69	22	9
Jewish	87	6	7
Other	59	39	2
No preference	72	21	6

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.40

Attitudes toward legality of abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "Should abortion be legal as it is now, legal only in such cases as rape, incest, or to save the life of the mother, or should it not be permitted at all?"

	Legal as is now	Legal in some cases	Not permit at all	Don't know/ no answer
National	50 %	39 %	7 %	4 %
Sex				
Male	51	39	5	5
Female	50	38	8	4
Age				
18 to 29 years	54	36	7	3
30 to 44 years	50	39	7	5
45 to 64 years	52	37	7	4
65 years and older	42	47	7	5
Region				
Northeast	59	33	4	4
North Central	47	41	8	4
South	45	44	7	4
West	58	32	6	4
Race, ethnicity				
White	51	39	6	5
Black	42	41	14	3
Hispanic	42	46	9	4
Other	65	35	0	0
Education				
Less than high school graduate	31	45	19	5
High school graduate	46	43	7	5
College incomplete	56	34	5	6
College graduate	56	40	3	1
Post graduate	67	27	3	4
Politics				
Republican	48	43	6	3
Democrat	54	36	7	4
Independent	49	38	8	5
Other	37	34	8	21
Income				
Under \$7,500	44	40	14	3
\$7,500 to \$14,999	46	44	6	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	44	43	8	5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	54	37	5	4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	51	37	5	6
\$50,000 and over	61	36	2	1
Religion				
Protestant	51	39	5	4
Catholic	49	37	10	4
Jewish	90	10	0	0
Other	30	58	10	2
No preference	61	29	5	5

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.41

Attitudes toward abortion demonstrations

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "A group that opposes abortion has been holding demonstrations where its members block the entrances to abortion clinics until the police arrest them and carry them off. How do you feel about these demonstrations - support them strongly, support them, oppose them, or oppose them strongly?"

	Support strongly	Support	Oppose	Oppose strongly	Don't know/no answer
National	4 %	18 %	37 %	30 %	11 %
Sex					
Male	5	19	36	30	11
Female	3	17	38	30	11
Age					
18 to 29 years	3	19	35	31	11
30 to 44 years	5	21	36	28	10
45 to 64 years	3	18	39	30	12
65 years and older	3	12	41	32	12
Region					
Northeast	2	15	37	31	16
North Central	6	21	39	25	9
South	2	17	39	32	11
West	5	19	33	33	11
Race, ethnicity					
White	4	18	38	30	11
Black	6	16	36	29	14
Hispanic	4	24	41	20	11
Other	6	15	25	49	6
Education					
Less than high school graduate	4	18	40	20	19
High school graduate	5	14	40	29	11
College incomplete	4	18	40	27	11
College graduate	4	25	33	33	5
Post graduate	2	16	25	44	13
Politics					
Republican	4	18	37	32	9
Democrat	5	15	41	28	12
Independent	3	23	32	29	13
Other	0	11	60	18	11
Income					
Under \$7,500	9	17	41	20	14
\$7,500 to \$14,999	3	13	37	33	14
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4	13	45	28	10
\$25,000 to \$34,999	5	16	38	29	13
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3	25	38	26	9
\$50,000 and over	3	20	29	42	7
Religion					
Protestant	3	17	36	31	12
Catholic	6	19	39	25	10
Jewish	0	4	35	50	10
Other	4	24	42	25	5
No preference	0	16	34	35	16

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.42

Attitudes toward overturning the 1973 Supreme Court ruling on abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "The Supreme Court's 1973 Roe versus Wade decision established a woman's constitutional right to an abortion, at least in the first three months of pregnancy. Would you like to see the Supreme Court completely overturn its Roe versus Wade decision, or not?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	33 %	61 %	6 %
Sex			
Male	32	63	5
Female	35	58	7
Age			
18 to 29 years	35	61	4
30 to 49 years	26	68	6
50 years and older	40	51	9
Region			
East	31	64	5
Midwest	34	59	7
South	40	54	6
West	26	68	6
Race			
White	34	60	6
Nonwhite	32	60	8
Education			
College graduate	23	73	4
College incomplete	28	68	4
High school graduate	35	58	7
Less than high school graduate	45	45	10
Politics			
Republican	40	54	6
Democrat	31	64	5
Independent	29	64	7
Income			
\$50,000 and over	24	72	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	28	68	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	33	60	7
Under \$20,000	42	51	7
Religion			
Protestant	34	59	7
Catholic	39	56	5

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 289 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1989), p. 17. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.43

Attitudes toward Supreme Court's 1989 ruling on abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "In its recent Webster decision, the U.S. Supreme Court took steps which will enable states to enact laws which will make it more difficult for some women to have an abortion, although it did not abolish the right to have one. In general, from what you know or have heard, do you favor or oppose this latest decision of the Supreme Court making it more difficult for a woman to have an abortion with the advice of her doctor?"

	Favor	Oppose
National	39 %	58 %
Age		
18 to 24 years	40	59
25 to 29 years	38	61
30 to 39 years	43	55
40 to 49 years	38	60
50 to 64 years	40	57
65 years and older	34	60
Region		
East	37	58
Midwest	43	55
South	42	56
West	32	66
Education		
Less than high school graduate	43	53
High school graduate	42	56
Some college	36	62
College graduate	36	62
Post graduate	27	71
Occupation		
Professional	29	71
Executive	41	58
Proprietor	50	48
Skilled labor	40	59
Unskilled labor	42	54
White collar	35	63
Income		
\$7,500 or less	48	50
\$7,501 to \$15,000	39	56
\$15,001 to \$25,000	47	51
\$25,001 to \$35,000	39	59
\$35,001 to \$50,000	35	63
\$50,001 and over	31	67

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

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., July 23, 1989). Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.44

Attitudes toward Supreme Court ruling on flag burning

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "The court said that while the flag was a symbol of patriotism, one of the freedoms an individual has is the right to desecrate and even burn the flag, as part of the first amendment guaranteeing freedom of expression. Do you tend to agree or disagree with this recent decision?"

	Favor	Oppose
National	22 %	77 %
Age		
18 to 24 years	31	68
25 to 29 years	27	73
30 to 39 years	28	72
40 to 49 years	26	72
50 to 64 years	12	87
65 years and older	10	89
Region		
East	26	74
Midwest	20	80
South	15	82
West	31	68
Education		
Less than high school graduate	10	89
High school graduate	19	80
Some college	22	77
College graduate	34	65
Post graduate	59	41
Occupation		
Professional	48	52
Executive	22	78
Proprietor	21	79
Skilled labor	21	79
Unskilled labor	17	82
White collar	26	71
Income		
\$7,500 or less	15	84
\$7,501 to \$15,000	18	81
\$15,001 to \$25,000	17	82
\$25,001 to \$35,000	22	77
\$35,001 to \$50,000	23	77
\$50,001 and over	33	66

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

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., July 23, 1989). Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45

Attitudes toward wiretapping

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-89^a

Question: "Everything considered, would you say that you approve or disapprove of wiretapping?"

	1974			1975			1977			1978			1982			1983		
	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion
National	16 %	80 %	4 %	16 %	80 %	4 %	18 %	78 %	3 %	19 %	78 %	3 %	19 %	77 %	4 %	18 %	78 %	4 %
Sex																		
Male	21	76	3	22	74	4	23	75	2	26	71	3	27	70	3	24	74	2
Female	13	83	5	12	84	4	14	82	4	14	83	3	14	82	4	15	80	5
Race																		
White	18	78	4	17	79	4	20	78	3	20	77	3	21	75	4	20	77	3
Black/other	7	90	3	11	84	5	10	85	5	8	88	3	7	89	4	8	84	9
Education																		
College	20	78	3	23	75	2	21	77	2	21	76	3	23	75	2	21	77	3
High school	16	80	3	14	82	4	19	78	3	19	79	2	18	78	3	17	79	4
Grade school	10	82	8	12	80	8	13	83	4	17	78	6	13	78	10	17	75	9
Occupation																		
Professional/business	19	78	2	23	75	2	24	74	2	22	74	3	24	74	2	22	75	3
Clerical	17	79	4	13	85	2	17	79	4	15	83	2	17	80	2	16	80	3
Manual	16	80	3	15	80	5	17	79	4	20	78	2	19	78	4	17	79	4
Farmer	10	83	7	13	80	7	17	80	3	8	84	8	31	54	15	20	72	8
Income																		
\$15,000 and over	22	77	2	17	81	2	23	75	2	21	77	2	23	74	3	21	77	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17	78	4	20	78	2	16	82	3	20	77	3	15	83	2	16	83	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	14	84	2	17	78	5	16	82	3	16	79	3	14	83	3	14	80	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	86	4	10	86	4	20	78	2	19	77	4	17	77	6	19	74	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	17	80	3	13	80	6	15	82	3	18	80	2	15	78	6	7	89	4
Under \$3,000	8	84	8	14	81	5	10	86	4	11	84	4	10	84	5	16	76	8
Age																		
18 to 29 years	11	86	4	9	88	4	8	91	3	10	90	0	8	89	4	13	84	2
21 to 29 years	15	82	3	16	83	1	13	85	1	15	83	2	17	82	2	17	80	3
30 to 49 years	18	79	2	18	78	4	18	79	3	20	78	2	21	76	3	17	80	3
50 years and older	17	78	6	16	78	6	23	72	5	21	73	5	21	74	5	22	74	5
Region																		
Northeast	18	79	3	18	78	4	21	77	2	25	73	2	22	75	3	18	76	6
Midwest	14	82	4	17	80	3	22	76	2	16	83	2	18	80	2	19	78	3
South	16	80	4	15	80	4	14	82	4	19	77	4	17	78	5	18	78	4
West	20	77	3	14	81	5	19	78	3	17	78	4	23	73	4	19	78	3
Religion																		
Protestant	18	78	4	17	78	5	18	79	3	19	78	3	20	76	4	20	76	4
Catholic	15	82	4	15	83	2	20	77	3	18	79	2	17	80	3	13	77	4
Jewish	11	84	4	13	78	9	20	74	6	14	79	7	27	68	5	12	64	5
None	13	81	6	13	85	2	15	80	5	19	78	3	17	81	2	13	84	3
Politics																		
Republican	22	74	4	22	74	4	26	71	3	26	71	3	27	68	5	28	70	3
Democrat	13	84	3	12	85	3	17	81	2	16	81	3	16	80	4	15	82	4
Independent	18	79	4	18	78	5	16	80	4	18	79	3	18	79	3	16	78	5

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

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center, data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding

1985			1986			1988			1989		
Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion
23 %	74 %	3 %	22 %	74 %	4 %	20 %	74 %	6 %	26 %	69 %	5 %
30	66	3	26	71	2	26	69	5	32	64	4
17	80	3	19	76	5	16	78	7	22	73	5
25	73	3	24	72	3	21	73	8	29	66	5
10	84	7	10	85	5	16	79	4	11	85	4
25	73	2	24	73	3	20	75	4	27	69	4
22	74	4	22	75	3	20	75	5	28	68	4
18	77	5	20	73	7	23	63	14	16	73	11
27	71	2	25	72	3	24	72	4	30	65	5
21	76	3	21	75	4	19	74	7	24	72	4
21	75	4	20	76	3	18	76	6	24	72	5
22	78	0	29	71	0	14	79	7	8	77	15
25	73	2	25	72	2	22	74	4	28	69	3
25	73	2	19	78	3	19	78	3	23	73	4
10	88	2	9	85	7	15	74	11	22	70	8
27	67	6	17	79	4	17	73	10	28	63	9
14	81	5	21	72	7	19	68	13	13	81	6
15	80	5	22	73	5	17	77	7	20	70	10
16	80	4	16	84	0	21	76	3	38	62	0
19	79	2	18	79	2	15	79	6	30	64	6
24	73	3	22	76	2	21	75	4	23	74	3
24	73	3	25	69	6	22	69	8	28	66	6
26	70	4	22	74	4	23	73	4	27	65	8
22	75	4	23	74	3	20	74	6	30	66	4
22	75	3	22	74	4	19	75	6	24	72	4
24	75	1	22	74	3	21	73	6	25	71	4
23	74	3	22	74	4	22	72	5	27	69	4
23	74	3	24	73	3	20	74	6	26	69	6
23	74	3	21	76	3	15	80	5	17	75	8
21	77	2	19	77	4	10	82	8	28	67	5
24	73	2	25	70	5	29	66	6	33	63	4
21	77	2	21	76	3	16	79	5	22	74	4
24	72	4	22	75	3	19	75	6	23	69	7

Table 2.46

Attitudes toward the purpose of prisons

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "In dealing with those who are in prison, do you think it is more important to punish them for their crimes, or more important to get them started 'on the right road'?"

	Punish	Rehabilitate	No opinion
National	38 %	48 %	14 %
Sex			
Male	39	48	13
Female	37	49	14
Age			
18 to 29 years	40	48	12
30 to 49 years	42	45	13
50 years and older	31	53	16
Region			
East	40	46	14
Midwest	34	53	13
South	38	47	15
West	39	48	13
Race			
White	37	49	14
Nonwhite	42	46	12
Education			
College graduate	37	53	10
College incomplete	37	50	13
High school graduate	40	46	14
Less than high school graduate	25	48	17
Politics			
Republican	41	49	10
Democrat	35	51	14
Independent	38	45	17
Income			
\$50,000 and over	41	52	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	43	45	12
\$15,000 to \$29,999	32	51	17
Under \$15,000	37	46	17
Place of residence			
Large city	34	53	13
Suburb	39	52	9
Small city/town	38	47	15
Rural	40	44	16

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.47

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder and other offenses

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988^a

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for people convicted of:"

	Murder?		Rape?		Hijacking an airplane?		Attempting to assassinate the President?		Spying for a foreign nation during peacetime?		Drug dealers not convicted of murder?	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	79 %	16 %	51 %	42 %	49 %	45 %	63 %	33 %	42 %	50 %	38 %	55 %
Sex												
Male	83	13	55	39	58	38	66	30	50	43	40	55
Female	75	19	48	45	42	51	60	37	35	55	36	54
Age												
18 to 29 years	83	15	59	39	47	50	66	31	45	50	31	66
30 to 49 years	80	16	49	45	46	48	62	36	38	55	35	59
50 years and older	77	15	48	43	55	38	62	32	45	43	47	42
Region												
East	78	17	48	47	46	50	65	33	39	53	40	52
Midwest	79	16	49	43	44	50	62	34	39	50	34	57
South	79	13	54	39	53	41	61	35	47	45	39	55
West	81	16	54	41	56	37	65	31	43	52	40	55
Race												
White	82	14	53	41	51	43	66	31	43	49	39	54
Nonwhite	61	26	45	46	41	53	44	49	38	51	33	61
Black	57	31	40	50	40	55	42	52	38	51	28	67
Education												
College graduate	73	23	41	54	46	51	56	41	35	60	32	66
College incomplete	88	9	52	42	44	49	65	32	41	52	40	53
High school graduate	81	14	59	34	54	41	68	28	48	44	40	54
Less than high school graduate	73	18	49	43	53	40	61	34	43	43	41	43
Politics												
Republican	90	6	59	36	54	41	74	23	50	44	43	52
Democrat	69	25	45	48	42	51	49	46	35	56	34	57
Independent	81	15	53	40	54	42	68	29	42	50	38	55
Income												
\$40,000 and over	84	13	51	46	56	42	67	31	40	54	38	60
\$25,000 to \$39,999	77	18	49	43	41	52	61	36	39	54	37	57
\$15,000 to \$24,999	84	13	60	36	49	46	62	36	46	48	39	57
Under \$15,000	73	20	49	44	52	40	63	31	45	44	39	48
Religion												
Protestant	82	12	53	40	50	43	63	33	46	45	39	53
Catholic	78	19	51	44	49	47	62	34	38	56	39	53

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

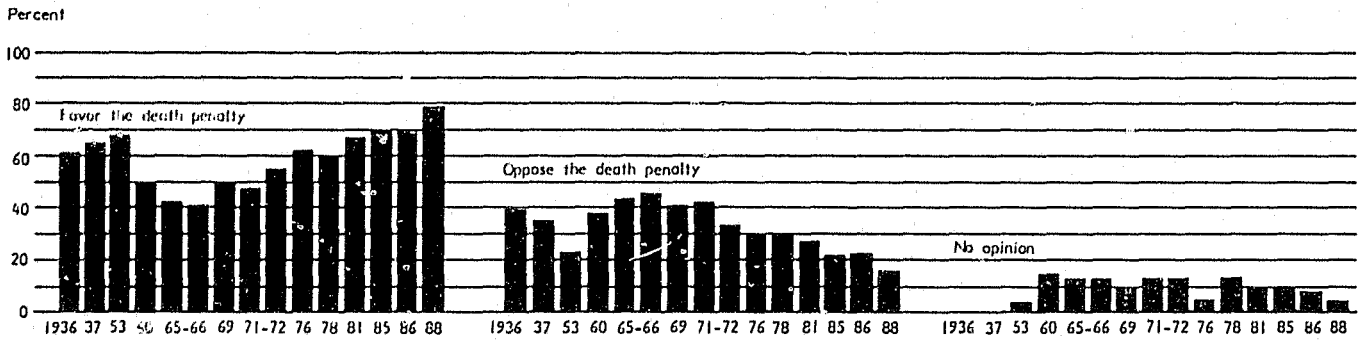
Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 280 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1989), pp. 28, 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.^aResponses of "no opinion" were omitted by the Source.

Figure 2 1

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

United States, selected years 1936-88

Question "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"^a



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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 232/233, p. 4; Report No. 280, p. 29 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aIn 1988 the question was worded, "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for people convicted of murder?"

Table 2.48

Attitudes toward capital punishment for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-89^a

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	1976			1977			1978			1980			1982			1983			1984		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	66 %	30 %	5 %	67 %	26 %	6 %	66 %	28 %	6 %	67 %	27 %	6 %	74 %	20 %	6 %	73 %	22 %	5 %	70 %	24 %	6 %
Sex																					
Male	73	24	3	75	22	3	74	24	3	75	21	4	80	16	4	80	16	4	77	19	4
Female	60	34	6	61	30	9	61	31	8	61	32	7	69	24	7	68	27	5	66	27	7
Race																					
White	68	28	5	70	24	6	69	25	6	70	24	6	77	18	6	76	19	4	75	20	6
Black/other	44	51	4	46	47	8	44	48	8	40	51	9	51	42	7	49	44	7	46	46	8
Education																					
College	63	33	3	66	29	6	66	29	5	67	30	4	71	21	5	75	22	3	73	22	5
High school	68	27	4	69	24	7	68	26	6	71	23	6	78	17	5	75	20	5	71	23	6
Grade school	61	30	8	65	29	6	60	31	8	56	33	11	64	26	9	61	29	10	59	33	9
Occupation																					
Professional/business	67	30	3	64	28	8	68	28	4	68	28	4	72	23	6	73	23	4	75	20	4
Clerical	66	27	7	64	26	9	72	23	6	69	26	5	79	17	4	78	18	4	71	23	6
Manual	68	29	3	71	25	4	65	28	6	68	26	7	73	21	6	71	23	6	69	25	6
Farmer	70	20	10	74	20	6	76	20	4	71	15	15	77	15	8	85	10	5	61	39	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	74	23	3	71	24	5	72	24	5	73	23	4	78	18	4	80	18	3	75	21	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	68	26	5	67	27	5	67	28	5	66	32	3	76	20	4	74	23	3	67	25	8
\$7,000 to \$9,999	61	35	4	70	22	7	71	22	7	64	27	9	73	18	9	60	33	7	65	27	7
\$5,000 to \$6,999	54	40	6	65	28	7	60	34	7	58	30	12	64	24	12	63	29	8	62	28	10
\$3,000 to \$4,999	59	36	5	56	37	7	58	32	10	53	36	10	61	31	8	54	39	7	56	39	5
Under \$3,000	51	43	6	58	35	7	43	50	7	46	36	18	60	31	9	56	34	10	50	40	10
Age																					
18 to 20 years	55	42	3	69	30	2	63	33	3	70	27	4	68	26	6	64	29	7	68	27	4
21 to 29 years	58	38	4	62	31	6	64	31	5	66	31	4	74	20	6	74	22	4	76	19	5
30 to 49 years	69	27	4	67	27	7	67	28	5	69	26	5	74	21	5	76	19	5	70	24	5
50 years and older	68	26	6	70	23	7	68	25	7	66	25	9	74	20	6	71	25	5	67	26	7
Region																					
Northeast	70	26	4	64	31	6	67	28	5	68	26	6	74	22	4	70	25	5	74	20	6
Midwest	65	31	4	68	25	7	69	24	6	66	26	8	72	21	7	75	21	4	65	28	6
South	63	31	6	64	28	8	64	30	6	66	28	6	74	21	5	70	25	5	68	27	5
West	65	32	3	77	20	3	64	31	6	70	25	5	76	18	6	79	16	4	78	16	6
Religion																					
Protestant	65	30	5	67	26	7	67	27	6	67	26	6	73	21	6	74	22	4	70	24	6
Catholic	68	27	4	70	25	5	68	27	6	71	23	6	76	20	4	72	22	6	72	23	5
Jewish	74	26	0	66	26	9	79	21	0	75	22	3	73	19	8	67	26	7	85	4	11
None	55	41	4	64	34	2	58	38	4	54	39	7	73	16	10	72	26	2	68	26	7
Politics																					
Republican	73	23	4	74	21	6	73	23	4	77	18	5	79	16	5	85	13	2	80	16	4
Democrat	65	30	5	67	27	6	63	31	6	63	31	6	71	24	5	67	28	5	64	30	7
Independent	62	34	4	64	29	7	66	27	7	66	28	7	73	20	7	72	22	6	70	23	6

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1985			1986			1987			1988			1989		
Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
76 %	19 %	5 %	71 %	23 %	5 %	70 %	24 %	6 %	71 %	22 %	7 %	74 %	20 %	6 %
80	17	4	79	17	4	73	22	5	77	18	5	81	16	3
72	22	6	66	28	6	67	26	7	66	26	8	69	24	7
79	17	4	75	20	5	74	21	5	76	18	6	77	18	5
53	35	12	49	43	8	46	43	11	46	44	10	57	36	6
73	22	5	72	23	5	70	26	4	71	23	6	72	22	6
78	17	5	73	23	4	73	20	7	73	20	6	77	18	5
72	21	7	64	26	10	54	38	8	59	27	14	69	24	7
76	19	5	76	21	3	72	25	4	72	21	7	75	19	6
76	19	5	70	25	5	74	19	7	72	21	8	73	21	6
76	19	5	69	25	6	68	24	7	71	24	5	74	21	5
76	22	3	83	17	0	65	28	8	67	29	4	91	4	4
80	16	4	75	22	3	75	20	5	74	20	6	76	19	5
73	20	7	70	24	6	65	30	4	70	23	7	74	22	5
72	24	4	70	24	6	61	32	7	60	29	10	72	19	9
70	26	4	63	33	4	56	32	13	61	29	10	67	27	6
65	29	6	60	31	9	51	42	8	67	26	7	52	38	10
56	42	2	60	32	8	59	36	5	52	41	7	66	34	0
69	29	2	68	24	8	64	36	0	61	35	4	69	25	6
75	20	4	72	23	5	69	27	4	73	24	4	71	24	4
76	18	6	70	27	4	74	21	6	72	21	8	76	20	4
76	20	5	74	20	6	66	26	8	70	22	8	74	19	8
74	21	5	70	26	4	72	23	5	66	26	9	72	19	9
73	20	6	69	26	5	67	26	7	70	24	6	72	22	6
76	19	4	67	26	7	67	26	7	72	21	7	75	21	4
79	17	4	83	13	4	76	19	5	76	17	6	76	19	5
76	19	5	72	23	5	70	24	6	72	22	7	75	20	5
78	19	4	69	26	5	70	24	6	73	21	6	73	20	7
62	31	6	79	16	5	80	10	10	63	23	13	87	13	0
75	20	5	73	24	3	65	28	7	67	26	7	71	24	5
83	13	4	80	15	4	83	14	4	81	12	6	82	14	5
70	24	6	66	30	4	61	32	7	62	32	7	68	26	6
75	19	5	70	23	7	69	24	7	72	20	8	73	21	5

Table 2.49

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-89

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"

(Percent reporting having guns)

	1973	1974	1976	1977	1980	1982	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989
National	47 %	46 %	47 %	51 %	48 %	45 %	45 %	44 %	46 %	40 %	46 %
Sex											
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53	54	51	50	55
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40	36	43	33	39
Race											
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48	46	49	43	50
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30	29	33	28	23
Education											
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42	40	43	37	41
High school	50	48	50	54	51	51	48	49	50	43	51
Grade school	44	49	42	51	51	41	43	38	44	39	46
Occupation											
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42	40	45	39	46
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39	41	40	45	37	37
Manual	48	48	48	52	48	49	48	48	46	41	52
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77	84	78	75	82	87
Income											
\$15,000 and over	55	52	53	57	56	53	53	53	51	47	52
\$10,000 to \$14,999	58	51	54	56	46	49	39	37	40	39	43
\$7,000 to \$9,999	44	48	42	50	45	43	39	37	36	31	35
\$5,000 to \$6,999	43	40	44	38	38	28	27	31	35	27	19
\$3,000 to \$4,999	35	38	35	39	26	26	31	26	30	23	23
Under \$3,000	30	34	30	35	24	25	26	12	28	14	25
Age											
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44	39	43	33	35
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37	40	35	34	33
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48	48	51	42	48
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49	44	47	42	50
Region											
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32	28	31	25	32
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44	48	46	41	46
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52	53	55	47	53
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49	40	47	42	48
Religion											
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52	50	52	46	53
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34	35	36	31	36
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22	9	25	0	18
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36	44	39	41	36
Politics											
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56	47	51	46	50
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42	47	44	39	43
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40	39	44	36	46

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

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 2.50

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?" If yes, "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?"

(Percent of respondents reporting having guns)

	Guns in the home			
	All types	Type of firearm		
		Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	46 %	25 %	28 %	28 %
Sex				
Male	55	34	36	34
Female	39	19	21	22
Race				
White	50	28	30	31
Black/other	23	12	12	8
Education				
College	40	26	24	23
High school	51	26	32	33
Grade school	46	20	23	23
Occupation				
Professional/business	46	26	26	27
Clerical	37	18	24	22
Manual	52	29	32	32
Farmer	87	53	73	73
Income				
\$15,000 and over	52	30	32	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999	43	20	26	24
\$7,000 to \$9,999	35	18	20	24
\$5,000 to \$6,999	19	8	11	8
\$3,000 to \$4,999	23	10	7	13
Under \$3,000	25	8	12	8
Age				
18 to 20 years	35	19	19	22
21 to 29 years	33	18	25	19
30 to 49 years	48	29	29	31
50 years and older	50	26	29	28
Region				
Northeast	32	15	20	22
Midwest	46	21	28	27
South	53	34	33	29
West	48	27	26	31
Religion				
Protestant	53	29	34	32
Catholic	36	19	20	22
Jewish	18	12	0	0
None	36	22	17	15
Politics				
Republican	50	27	30	32
Democrat	43	24	25	24
Independent	46	26	30	27

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

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

Table 2.51

Attitudes toward Federal laws banning the manufacture, sale, and possession of firearms

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "Would you favor or oppose Federal legislation banning the manufacture, sale, and possession of the following types of weapons: (a) Cheap handguns known as Saturday night specials? (b) Plastic guns invisible to metal detectors? (c) Semi-automatic assault guns, such as the AK-47?"

	Ban cheap handguns		Ban plastic guns		Ban assault guns	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	71 %	25 %	75 %	20 %	72 %	23 %
Sex						
Male	68	30	74	22	70	27
Female	73	21	75	18	74	19
Age						
18 to 29 years	69	29	72	26	66	29
30 to 49 years	74	24	80	17	77	20
50 years and older	66	26	71	20	71	21
Region						
East	77	21	75	21	73	21
Midwest	70	27	76	20	72	24
South	67	29	71	24	68	25
West	68	24	80	13	77	18
Race						
White	71	25	76	19	73	22
Nonwhite	66	26	66	28	68	24
Black	68	26	68	26	69	22
Education						
College graduate	75	19	84	12	79	17
College incomplete	73	26	74	23	71	25
High school graduate	70	26	73	21	71	24
Less than high school graduate	63	30	68	24	67	23
Politics						
Republican	71	26	76	19	73	22
Democrat	71	23	75	19	73	20
Independent	70	27	75	22	72	25
Income						
\$40,000 and over	71	27	77	19	76	22
\$25,000 to \$39,999	72	24	76	20	73	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999	74	24	76	21	72	23
Under \$15,000	69	25	73	17	66	23
Religion						
Protestant	70	26	75	19	71	22
Catholic	72	24	72	24	74	23
Gun ownership						
Gun owner	66	31	74	21	68	27
Nonowner	75	21	75	19	76	18

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

^a"No opinion" category was omitted by Source.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 282-283 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March/April 1989), p. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52

Attitudes toward Federal laws regulating the sale and registration of all guns

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

	"Do you favor or oppose federal laws which control the sale of guns, such as making all persons register all gun purchases, no matter where the purchases are made?"			"Do you favor or oppose a federal law requiring that all handguns people own be registered by federal authorities?"		
	Favor	Oppose	Not sure	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
National	79 %	18 %	3 %	78 %	20 %	2 %
Sex						
Male	74	23	3	71	27	2
Female	84	14	3	84	14	2
Age						
18 to 24 years	87	12	(b)	85	14	(b)
25 to 29 years	85	14	1	86	12	1
30 to 39 years	80	20	1	79	19	2
40 to 49 years	74	21	5	72	25	3
50 to 64 years	72	22	6	70	26	4
65 years and older	78	18	3	77	20	3
Region						
East	81	15	4	82	15	3
Midwest	77	21	2	79	20	1
South	78	19	3	75	21	4
West	82	17	1	75	24	1
Area						
Central city	81	16	3	80	17	2
Rest of metropolitan area	82	16	2	80	18	2
Outside metropolitan area	71	25	4	72	26	2
Race, ethnicity						
White	79	19	3	78	20	2
Black	83	12	4	79	16	5
Hispanic	74	24	2	71	27	2
Education						
Post graduate	83	15	3	81	17	3
College graduate	81	17	2	82	16	2
Some college	83	15	2	76	21	2
High school graduate	77	21	2	80	18	2
Less than high school graduate	77	17	5	73	24	3
Politics						
Republican	77	21	2	78	20	2
Democrat	81	15	4	81	17	2
Independent	79	20	1	75	23	1
Income						
\$50,001 and over	89	10	1	83	16	1
\$35,001 to \$50,000	78	19	3	79	20	1
\$25,001 to \$35,000	78	20	1	76	23	2
\$15,001 to \$25,000	78	18	4	79	19	2
\$7,501 to \$15,000	75	23	2	77	20	3
\$7,500 or less	75	23	3	73	24	3

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bLess than one-half of 1 percent.Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. from the Apr. 9, 1989 *Harris Poll*. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53

Attitudes toward the severity of laws covering the sale of firearms

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

 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?"

	More strict	Less strict	Kept the same	No opinion
National	70 %	6 %	22 %	2 %
Sex				
Male	59	8	31	2
Female	79	4	14	3
Age				
18 to 29 years	70	11	18	1
30 to 49 years	70	5	23	2
50 years and older	69	3	23	5
Region				
East	71	8	19	2
Midwest	72	6	19	3
South	66	5	27	2
West	71	5	22	2
Race				
White	69	5	24	2
Nonwhite	73	11	12	4
Black	72	11	11	6
Education				
College graduate	76	3	19	2
College incomplete	66	7	25	2
High school graduate	69	7	22	2
Less than high school graduate	69	4	23	4
Politics				
Republican	65	5	27	3
Democrat	73	8	17	2
Independent	72	5	21	2
Income				
\$40,000 and over	72	4	23	1
\$25,000 to \$39,999	69	6	22	3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	72	5	22	1
Under \$15,000	64	8	24	4
Religion				
Protestant	68	5	25	2
Catholic	69	9	20	2
Gun ownership				
Gun owner	58	7	33	2
Nonowner	80	5	12	3

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

 Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 282-203 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March/April 1989), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.54

Attitudes toward legislation on handgun/firearm sales and possession

United States, selected years 1975-89

	"In general, do you feel the laws covering the sale of firearms should be made more strict, less strict, or kept as they are?" ^a				"Do you think there should or should not be a law that would ban the possession of handguns except by police and other authorized persons?"		
	More strict	Less strict	Kept the same	No opinion	Should	Should not	No opinion
1975	69 %	3 %	24 %	4 %	NA	NA	NA
1979	NA	NA	NA	NA	31 %	65 %	4 %
1980	59	6	29	6	38	51	11
1981	65	3	30	2	41	54	5
1983	59	4	31	6	NA	NA	NA
1986	60	8	30	2	NA	NA	NA
1987	60	5	28	7	42	50	8
1988	64	6	27	3	37	59	4
1989	70	6	22	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

^aPrior to 1989, the question was asked about "handgun" sales.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 275, pp. 3, 4; Report Nos. 282-283, p. 3 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55

Attitudes toward banning the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law that would ban the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons?"

	Should	Should not	No opinion
National	37 %	59 %	4 %
Sex			
Male	28	70	2
Female	45	49	6
Age			
18 to 29 years	37	60	3
30 to 49 years	34	64	2
50 years and older	40	54	6
Region			
East	44	52	4
Midwest	35	61	4
South	34	60	6
West	34	63	3
Race			
White	36	61	3
Nonwhite	46	46	8
Education			
College graduate	50	47	3
College incomplete	33	62	5
High school graduate	31	66	3
Less than high school graduate	38	56	6
Politics			
Republican	31	66	3
Democrat	41	53	6
Independent	38	59	3
Income			
\$40,000 and over	36	60	4
\$25,000 to \$39,999	32	65	3
\$15,000 to \$24,999	39	58	3
Under \$15,000	39	56	5
Religion			
Protestant	32	63	5
Catholic	46	52	2

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 275 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1988), p. 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.56

Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-89^a

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

	1973			1974			1975			1976			1977			1980			1982		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	74 %	25 %	2 %	75 %	24 %	1 %	74 %	24 %	3 %	72 %	27 %	1 %	72 %	26 %	2 %	69 %	29 %	2 %	72 %	26 %	2 %
Sex																					
Male	67	32	2	66	33	(b)	66	32	2	64	35	1	64	35	1	63	36	1	68	31	1
Female	79	19	2	83	15	2	80	17	3	78	20	2	78	19	2	74	23	3	75	23	2
Race																					
White	73	25	2	75	24	1	73	25	2	71	27	1	70	28	2	68	30	2	71	27	2
Black/other	24	2	77	22	1	81	15	4	74	24	3	81	17	2	81	15	4	78	19	3	
Education																					
College	76	23	1	77	22	1	76	22	2	71	27	2	74	25	2	70	29	2	76	23	1
High school	73	25	2	75	23	2	74	24	2	72	27	1	70	28	2	69	29	2	71	27	1
Grade school	70	27	3	71	27	2	68	26	6	71	28	1	72	25	3	70	27	2	64	30	6
Occupation																					
Professional/business	71	27	2	74	25	1	73	24	3	74	25	(b)	76	23	1	70	28	2	75	23	1
Clerical	78	21	(b)	84	16	1	81	18	2	78	20	2	75	22	3	77	21	2	77	23	(b)
Manual	74	24	2	74	24	1	70	27	2	68	30	2	68	30	2	67	32	2	69	29	2
Farmer	56	42	3	52	48	0	60	33	7	56	44	0	66	31	3	53	47	0	36	60	4
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	74	25	1	77	22	1	76	23	1	72	27	(b)	71	28	1	68	31	1	73	26	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	72	26	1	74	25	1	70	27	2	71	27	2	71	28	1	73	26	1	71	29	(b)
\$7,000 to \$9,999	72	26	2	76	23	1	74	23	3	68	29	3	71	27	2	76	21	2	75	24	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999	74	26	1	68	32	0	76	22	2	73	26	1	71	25	4	62	30	8	71	24	6
\$3,000 to \$4,999	71	27	2	79	19	2	71	26	3	72	28	1	76	21	2	74	24	2	68	30	3
Under \$3,000	78	18	4	76	22	2	76	21	3	74	24	2	71	28	1	79	19	2	76	21	3
Age																					
18 to 20 years	73	27	0	75	23	2	74	26	0	78	22	0	69	31	0	71	29	0	77	23	0
21 to 29 years	76	23	1	77	23	(b)	79	19	1	71	27	2	72	26	2	73	27	1	76	24	(b)
30 to 49 years	72	26	2	76	24	1	70	27	3	73	25	1	70	29	1	70	29	1	72	26	2
50 years and older	74	24	2	74	24	2	73	24	3	70	29	1	74	24	2	67	29	3	69	29	2
Region																					
Northeast	88	10	2	88	12	0	85	12	3	86	13	1	85	14	1	86	13	1	85	13	2
Midwest	72	28	(b)	77	22	1	76	22	2	72	27	1	67	31	2	71	27	2	73	24	2
South	67	31	2	70	28	2	66	30	3	63	35	2	69	28	3	64	34	2	62	36	2
West	69	29	2	66	32	2	70	29	1	68	30	1	68	31	2	60	38	2	69	30	2
Religion																					
Protestant	68	31	2	71	28	2	70	27	3	67	31	2	67	30	2	64	34	2	68	30	2
Catholic	83	15	2	85	14	(b)	83	15	2	82	18	0	80	20	1	83	16	1	81	17	2
Jewish	98	2	0	98	2	0	96	4	0	89	11	0	89	9	3	88	12	0	89	5	5
None	81	18	1	70	29	1	71	28	1	68	28	4	73	26	1	71	28	1	72	28	0
Politics																					
Republican	70	28	1	74	25	1	74	23	3	71	27	2	71	26	3	64	35	1	66	33	1
Democrat	76	22	2	78	22	1	77	20	2	74	25	1	73	26	2	74	25	2	75	24	2
Independent	73	26	2	73	25	2	70	28	2	69	29	2	71	28	2	68	29	2	72	26	2

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1972 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1984			1985			1987			1988			1989		
Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
70 %	27 %	2 %	72 %	26 %	1 %	70 %	28 %	2 %	74 %	24 %	3 %	78 %	21 %	2 %
62	37	1	65	34	1	62	36	2	66	33	2	69	30	1
76	20	3	78	20	2	76	22	2	79	17	3	85	13	2
69	29	2	72	27	1	69	29	2	74	24	3	77	21	2
79	18	4	76	22	2	74	23	2	75	23	2	81	18	1
74	25	1	75	24	(b)	74	25	2	76	22	2	80	19	(b)
68	30	3	71	28	1	67	31	2	74	24	2	75	23	3
72	23	5	69	26	5	70	27	4	66	27	6	82	17	1
71	27	2	75	24	1	74	24	2	77	21	2	82	17	(b)
76	23	1	79	21	1	77	22	1	78	19	3	80	16	4
68	29	3	68	31	2	64	33	3	71	26	2	72	26	2
48	48	3	43	57	0	48	50	2	24	65	12	73	27	0
70	28	2	70	29	1	70	29	1	76	23	2	77	22	1
74	24	2	78	21	1	74	24	2	70	26	4	85	13	2
73	27	0	69	30	1	71	28	1	66	32	2	78	16	6
82	14	4	81	18	1	75	22	3	73	21	6	72	28	0
72	27	1	70	28	2	71	23	6	77	19	5	83	17	0
54	42	4	73	27	0	65	30	5	67	30	4	79	21	0
71	24	4	71	29	0	69	29	2	73	24	3	66	34	0
73	25	2	74	25	1	76	23	1	73	26	(b)	81	17	2
70	29	1	71	28	(b)	68	30	2	72	26	2	74	25	1
70	26	4	72	26	2	69	29	2	75	20	5	81	17	2
80	18	2	82	17	2	83	15	2	84	13	3	90	10	(b)
70	25	5	73	25	2	68	31	1	76	22	2	80	19	2
66	31	2	67	32	1	66	31	3	69	28	3	72	26	1
67	32	1	71	29	0	67	31	2	68	28	3	74	24	2
66	31	3	68	30	1	67	31	2	72	26	3	75	23	2
79	20	1	79	20	1	74	24	2	77	20	3	84	16	1
93	7	0	94	6	0	85	10	5	100	0	0	100	0	0
78	22	0	74	26	0	77	20	3	73	25	2	70	26	4
66	32	3	70	28	2	71	27	2	68	29	3	76	22	2
75	23	2	74	25	1	70	29	2	79	19	2	84	15	1
70	28	2	72	27	1	70	28	3	73	24	3	71	26	2

Table 2.57

Attitudes toward the registration of all gun purchases

United States, selected years 1967-89

Question: "Do you favor or oppose federal laws which control the sale of guns, such as making all persons register all gun purchases, no matter where the purchases are made?"

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
August 1967	66 %	28 %	6 %
April 1968	71	23	6
June 1968	75	14	11
October 1975	73	24	3
July 1978	73	25	2
June 1979	72	26	2
March 1989	79	18	3

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

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 9, 1989), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58

Attitudes toward the registration of all handguns

United States, 1975, 1978, 1979, and 1989

Question: "Do you favor or oppose a federal law requiring that all handguns people own be registered by federal authorities?"

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
1975	77 %	19 %	4 %
1978	80	18	2
1979	78	20	2
1989	78	20	2

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

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 9, 1989), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.59

Attitudes toward public policies on firearm registration

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988^a

Question: "Would you favor or oppose: a) The registration of all firearms? b) A law requiring that any person who carries a gun outside his home must have a license to do so? c) A national law requiring a 7-day waiting period before a handgun could be purchased, in order to determine whether the prospective buyer has been convicted of a felony or is mentally ill?"

	Registration		Licensing		Waiting period	
	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose	Favor	Oppose
National	67 %	30 %	84 %	15 %	91 %	8 %
Sex						
Male	60	37	77	22	87	12
Female	73	22	89	9	94	5
Age						
18 to 29 years	70	27	86	12	90	10
30 to 49 years	63	34	83	16	93	7
50 years and older	68	27	83	15	88	8
Region						
East	77	22	93	6	92	7
Midwest	65	29	83	15	92	7
South	64	31	80	18	88	9
West	60	38	78	20	90	9
Race						
White	68	28	83	15	91	7
Nonwhite	59	38	86	11	86	13
Black	59	37	86	13	86	13
Education						
College graduate	71	28	85	14	89	9
College incomplete	66	30	79	19	95	4
High school graduate	66	30	86	12	90	9
Less than high school graduate	66	30	85	14	90	7
Politics						
Republican	66	30	79	18	93	6
Democrat	69	28	86	12	91	8
Independent	68	30	86	14	91	8
Income						
\$40,000 and over	71	27	82	18	92	8
\$25,000 to \$39,999	63	33	81	17	95	4
\$15,000 to \$24,999	65	31	85	13	91	8
Under \$15,000	68	28	88	11	86	12
Religion						
Protestant	64	32	80	18	89	10
Catholic	74	23	90	8	94	5
Gun ownership						
Gun owner	58	38	84	15	90	9
Nonowner	75	21	94	5	92	7

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

^aResponses of "no opinion" were omitted by the Source.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 280 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1989), p. 26. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.60

High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems

United States, 1978-89

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about each of the following?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,770)	Class of 1979 (N=3,308)	Class of 1980 (N=3,286)	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)
Chance of nuclear war	50.2 %	59.4 %	67.4 %	64.3 %	71.6 %	66.6 %	69.4 %	64.5 %	69.1 %	58.3 %	57.3 %	52.4 %
Population growth	50.4	43.3	36.1	39.8	34.1	31.5	25.3	25.7	24.1	26.6	27.5	29.6
Crime and violence	86.6	84.6	81.2	87.8	86.3	85.4	83.9	82.3	79.4	81.9	83.9	86.3
Pollution	72.8	68.0	62.4	62.0	54.8	53.0	49.1	46.9	44.2	45.2	45.5	55.9
Energy shortages	73.5	80.9	83.9	75.1	60.3	49.9	40.4	33.7	28.7	28.1	25.1	27.9
Race relations	49.6	45.0	39.7	47.0	44.0	45.5	43.1	43.4	43.4	44.2	53.3	53.6
Hunger and poverty	57.4	52.2	52.8	57.2	55.6	59.1	58.3	69.7	65.9	62.2	64.2	64.1
Using open land for housing or industry	40.2	36.9	34.4	35.2	33.8	31.9	30.0	30.4	26.8	30.5	29.4	30.8
Urban decay	26.6	22.3	22.8	21.6	21.4	19.5	18.0	17.9	17.0	18.5	19.9	19.8
Economic problems	61.0	66.0	74.9	73.4	73.7	73.5	66.2	60.4	60.6	55.6	56.2	57.6
Drug abuse	65.5	66.1	63.3	68.5	70.2	68.7	68.4	69.1	69.2	75.4	78.6	79.5

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted by the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research from 1975 through 1989. 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.

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 170, 171; *1980*, pp. 172, 173; *1982*, pp. 174, 175; *1984*, pp. 174, 175; *1986*, pp. 176, 177 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 171, 172; *1981*, pp. 172, 173; *1983*, pp. 174, 175; *1985*, pp. 174, 175 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center. Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.61

High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-89

Question: "Of all the problems facing the nation today, how often do you worry about . . . crime and violence?"

(Percent responding "often" or "sometimes")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,770)	Class of 1979 (N=3,308)	Class of 1980 (N=3,286)	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)
Total	86.6 %	84.6 %	81.2 %	87.8 %	86.3 %	85.4 %	83.9 %	82.3 %	79.4 %	81.9 %	83.9 %	86.3 %
Sex												
Male	80.9	77.1	73.8	81.7	79.5	78.6	77.5	76.6	70.8	73.7	76.0	80.9
Female	93.0	91.6	88.5	94.7	92.8	92.4	90.4	88.0	87.4	90.3	91.8	92.2
Race												
White	86.2	83.8	80.7	87.3	85.1	84.5	83.3	80.9	78.4	80.8	82.8	84.6
Black	88.8	89.1	83.3	91.0	91.2	91.6	90.4	88.9	81.9	94.2	88.2	91.8
Region												
Northeast	85.9	84.1	80.5	88.2	86.2	89.0	82.7	80.0	77.0	77.9	81.9	83.0
North Central	86.8	85.7	83.3	86.9	82.9	79.9	83.6	81.7	78.9	81.6	81.7	83.0
South	87.4	85.3	81.1	89.3	89.0	86.5	86.0	83.6	82.3	85.3	86.1	89.4
West	84.7	81.8	79.1	86.6	87.4	87.6	81.9	84.0	78.4	81.3	85.4	88.2
College plans												
Yes	86.7	86.3	82.4	90.1	87.4	85.9	85.6	83.3	80.9	82.8	85.4	88.0
No	86.7	82.7	79.5	84.8	84.9	84.4	82.0	81.4	77.2	79.4	80.8	82.8
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	88.4	86.6	82.4	90.5	87.9	86.2	87.5	84.5	80.3	83.2	85.8	88.8
Marihuana only	85.8	83.7	82.0	87.7	84.0	86.2	84.0	80.5	79.2	81.7	83.9	86.6
Few pills	85.1	87.3	81.1	86.4	88.6	84.3	86.6	81.9	80.0	80.8	83.7	85.2
More pills	86.1	82.1	79.2	86.4	85.2	84.9	78.4	81.6	77.8	81.2	81.2	81.7

Note: See Note, table 2.60. Data are given for those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise less than 3 percent of the sample in any given year (Source, 1982, p. 9). "College plans" distinguishes those seniors who expect to graduate from a 4-year college from those who expect to receive some college training or none. The four drug use categories are based on an index of seriousness of involvement. The "pills" category indicates use of any of a number of drugs including some that usually are not taken in pill form. Respondents indicating the use of one or more of a number of illicit drugs but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions fall into the "few pills" category. Respondents indicating such use on three or more occasions fall into the "more pills" category. Respondents reporting heroin use were included in a separate category that is not presented here due to the small number of respondents indicating such use. (Source, 1982, pp. 8, 9, 14.)

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 170, 171; *1980*, pp. 172, 173; *1982*, p. 174; *1984*, p. 174; *1986*, p. 176 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 171, 172; *1981*, pp. 172, 173; *1983*, pp. 174, 175; *1985*, p. 174, (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.62

High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of selected institutions

United States, 1978-89

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of . . .?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)
Large corporations	35.6 %	37.6 %	36.1 %	35.2 %	30.0 %	31.1 %	25.5 %	27.4 %	25.7 %	27.9 %	29.2 %	28.7 %
Major labor unions	35.1	36.6	31.3	29.9	28.5	29.4	25.7	26.2	24.1	26.8	26.0	25.8
The Nation's colleges and universities	19.5	20.5	20.8	18.6	21.1	18.4	24.7	25.2	25.4	25.3	24.6	25.7
The Nation's public schools	26.2	22.7	25.3	23.6	25.4	23.3	26.2	27.0	25.8	26.9	25.8	27.9
Churches and religious organizations	20.7	20.0	21.1	19.2	21.3	20.7	28.2	27.7	28.4	29.4	33.2	31.2
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	35.6	34.3	33.1	37.2	36.2	37.0	34.7	34.0	34.4	32.9	34.5	36.1
The Presidency and the administration Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	33.9	36.6	32.5	27.3	30.5	31.0	27.2	27.8	25.4	31.3	31.1	32.6
The U.S. Supreme Court	35.3	37.9	36.5	31.4	31.5	31.5	26.8	27.7	25.0	27.5	27.2	29.5
All the courts and the justice system in general	22.1	24.3	22.8	20.0	20.7	19.1	22.7	22.5	23.2	23.1	21.9	24.4
The police and other law enforcement agencies	23.9	24.1	24.5	22.2	22.8	21.7	23.3	22.8	22.8	22.9	23.1	24.1
The U.S. military	32.8	32.5	31.5	29.9	30.6	30.3	29.3	27.2	28.4	27.8	30.3	30.1
	20.3	21.8	21.9	20.8	23.3	20.7	24.6	24.1	23.8	24.5	24.6	25.6

Note: See Note, table 2.60. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 105-107; *1980*, pp. 106-108; *1982*, pp. 106-108; *1984*, pp. 105-107; *1986*, pp. 108-110 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 105-107; *1981*, pp. 106-108; *1983*, pp. 106-108; *1985*, pp. 105-107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.63

High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of the police and other law enforcement agencies

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-89

Question: "Now we'd like to ask you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of . . . the police and other law enforcement agencies?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)
Total	32.8 %	32.5 %	31.5 %	29.9 %	30.6 %	30.3 %	29.3 %	27.2 %	28.4 %	27.8 %	30.3 %	30.1 %
Sex												
Male	32.3	34.6	31.8	31.5	32.5	32.0	30.0	29.1	29.3	27.6	32.7	31.6
Female	32.5	30.9	31.2	28.0	29.0	28.7	28.9	25.4	27.8	28.2	28.2	28.6
Race												
White	31.6	32.2	30.4	28.4	29.6	28.7	28.7	26.7	27.1	26.5	28.2	28.4
Black	36.4	35.1	37.9	40.1	33.6	39.0	32.4	29.7	32.6	37.3	37.7	35.0
Region												
Northeast	33.9	36.1	35.8	33.6	29.1	29.4	34.3	29.7	25.3	27.7	31.8	32.2
North Central	30.4	28.5	32.5	27.8	33.1	28.7	27.4	26.2	28.0	26.1	30.4	29.2
South	34.9	36.5	30.2	31.6	31.9	32.6	28.8	27.6	29.2	29.6	31.0	30.6
West	30.2	27.3	26.5	25.9	25.4	30.0	28.0	25.5	32.0	27.7	27.5	28.5
College plans												
Yes	33.2	31.1	31.5	30.9	29.6	30.5	28.3	27.4	28.8	27.8	31.2	30.9
No	32.3	34.0	31.7	28.3	32.4	29.9	31.0	26.3	27.4	27.6	29.4	26.8
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	29.4	27.6	26.5	26.6	27.6	26.3	27.8	23.0	25.2	25.2	29.3	29.0
Marihuana only	32.1	29.7	31.4	26.5	28.5	28.9	29.3	27.4	29.5	29.2	31.8	31.3
Few pills	34.2	34.2	34.1	29.8	31.5	30.9	27.5	28.0	27.1	26.8	26.7	31.7
More pills	39.0	42.5	37.5	36.8	36.1	37.0	33.3	32.0	33.7	32.3	33.2	29.7

Note: See Notes, tables 2.60 and 2.61. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 107; *1980*, p. 108; *1982*, p. 108; *1984*, p. 107; *1986*, p. 110; (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 108; *1981*, p. 108; *1983*, p. 108; *1985*, p. 107 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.64

High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of the U.S. Supreme Court

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-89

Question: "Now we'd like to ask you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of . . .the U.S. Supreme Court?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)
Total	22.1 %	24.3 %	22.8 %	20.0 %	20.7 %	19.1 %	22.7 %	22.5 %	23.2 %	23.1 %	21.9 %	24.4 %
Sex												
Male	22.5	24.0	22.3	19.3	20.4	19.9	22.7	23.4	24.2	22.8	23.5	27.1
Female	21.7	24.8	23.2	20.4	21.3	18.6	22.9	21.3	21.9	23.2	20.5	21.6
Race												
White	21.0	23.3	21.8	18.9	19.9	17.0	21.1	21.6	22.5	21.7	21.1	23.4
Black	27.4	32.0	30.7	27.7	23.9	28.3	29.0	27.6	29.7	31.0	25.7	30.6
Region												
Northeast	23.2	27.2	23.2	20.3	20.8	18.5	22.6	22.1	22.2	22.2	21.7	25.3
North Central	19.9	24.6	23.5	19.9	21.4	16.9	23.2	22.6	22.3	22.6	22.1	23.9
South	23.6	23.8	23.9	22.0	20.5	20.5	23.1	24.1	25.6	24.3	22.6	24.5
West	21.1	21.1	18.6	15.6	19.7	21.5	21.5	19.9	21.7	22.7	20.8	24.1
College plans												
Yes	18.5	23.6	20.4	19.2	17.5	18.6	22.5	21.0	21.9	22.4	20.7	24.2
No	26.0	25.2	25.9	20.9	24.7	20.0	22.7	23.9	25.3	24.3	24.2	23.8
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	19.3	23.5	19.4	18.6	19.5	19.3	22.4	21.1	22.8	22.7	21.3	24.2
Marihuana only	24.0	23.6	23.2	18.7	19.8	18.1	26.6	20.6	24.8	26.0	23.5	22.7
Few pills	19.8	24.5	24.3	21.2	20.8	19.4	21.6	23.7	22.0	18.9	19.9	25.9
More pills	24.7	26.6	27.1	21.8	21.9	19.4	20.1	24.8	23.6	23.8	22.6	25.8

Note: See Notes, tables 2.60 and 2.61. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 106; *1980*, p. 107; *1982*, p. 107; *1984*, p. 106; *1986*, p. 109 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 107; *1981*, p. 107; *1983*, p. 107; *1985*, p. 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.65

High school seniors' beliefs that problems of dishonesty and immorality exist in the leadership of the courts and the justice system in general

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-89

Question: "Now we'd like to ask you to make some ratings of how honest and moral the people are who run the following organizations. To what extent are there problems of dishonesty and immorality in the leadership of . . . all the courts and the justice system in general?"

(Percent responding "considerable" or "great")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)
Total	23.9 %	24.1 %	24.5 %	22.2 %	22.8 %	21.7 %	23.3 %	22.8 %	22.8 %	22.9 %	23.1 %	24.1 %
Sex												
Male	24.5	24.8	24.5	22.1	24.4	23.0	22.6	22.9	24.3	21.6	24.4	27.2
Female	23.3	23.7	24.5	22.1	21.3	20.4	23.6	22.6	21.6	24.0	21.9	21.0
Race												
White	23.2	23.7	24.0	21.8	22.1	20.6	22.1	22.1	22.5	21.4	22.5	23.9
Black	26.4	26.4	29.4	29.2	25.6	28.3	29.2	26.8	28.9	32.1	24.1	25.7
Region												
Northeast	26.6	26.2	27.6	25.9	21.2	19.4	22.7	21.9	20.9	22.4	21.9	24.1
North Central	22.2	22.7	23.8	21.0	23.7	20.3	23.7	20.7	23.6	22.6	25.2	22.0
South	23.6	25.3	25.5	23.5	24.0	23.9	23.5	25.8	24.9	24.5	22.7	25.4
West	23.3	21.5	20.1	17.1	21.0	23.3	22.8	22.3	20.5	20.7	22.0	24.5
College plans												
Yes	23.1	24.0	23.1	22.9	21.2	22.1	22.9	22.2	22.3	22.0	22.3	24.3
No	24.8	24.2	26.6	21.3	24.8	21.4	23.4	23.3	23.7	24.4	25.0	22.3
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	22.4	23.7	22.1	19.9	22.1	20.2	23.8	22.1	22.0	22.3	21.7	23.5
Marihuana only	25.5	21.5	24.1	21.5	21.7	21.2	24.5	19.1	25.0	25.2	22.4	24.6
Few pills	22.3	25.8	24.1	24.1	20.4	24.1	21.8	24.8	20.2	19.1	22.2	25.1
More pills	25.8	27.8	29.0	24.9	25.4	23.2	21.5	25.9	23.8	24.3	27.6	24.0

Note: See Notes, tables 2.60 and 2.61. Response categories were "not at all," "slight," "moderate," "considerable," "great," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 106; *1980*, p. 107; *1982*, p. 107; *1984*, p. 106; *1986*, p. 109, 177 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 107; *1981*, p. 107; *1983*, p. 107; *1985*, p. 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.66

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions

United States, 1978-89

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . .?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,788)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)
Large corporations	37.1 %	32.8 %	29.1 %	34.9 %	33.6 %	38.7 %	45.4 %	44.9 %	47.6 %	46.9 %	47.4 %	45.1 %
Major labor unions	30.7	30.8	32.8	36.8	30.8	30.0	31.6	32.6	32.6	31.8	32.7	35.5
The Nation's colleges and universities	74.2	76.8	78.5	76.7	73.0	74.8	79.1	76.1	78.6	78.8	76.8	73.7
The Nation's public schools	39.7	41.7	40.2	41.2	41.2	44.3	43.8	43.3	46.8	46.2	44.2	37.9
Churches and religious organizations	56.4	57.8	61.1	59.6	57.3	56.6	56.3	55.1	54.8	48.4	47.4	47.3
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	61.0	59.8	59.3	57.6	58.8	58.2	56.6	58.8	65.5	58.8	58.3	55.3
The President and his administration	26.2	21.1	19.2	42.8	28.6	31.1	43.9	45.9	54.4	35.2	35.3	36.4
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	24.7	19.2	15.1	28.7	23.7	23.2	31.6	35.1	42.3	36.9	33.4	31.6
The U.S. Supreme Court	34.9	32.3	30.0	37.2	37.5	36.4	43.1	42.1	46.3	45.7	42.1	42.7
All the courts and the justice system in general	24.9	24.4	24.2	26.9	25.7	25.7	28.7	28.7	34.4	33.7	31.6	31.7
The police and other law enforcement agencies	37.0	37.6	37.2	35.0	37.2	37.4	36.9	37.3	40.5	39.5	37.4	33.6
The U.S. military	53.2	45.6	40.3	43.1	50.8	56.3	61.0	60.2	66.4	62.2	60.9	60.1

Note: See Note, table 2.60. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 123-125; *1980*, pp. 126-128; *1982*, pp. 126-128; *1984*, pp. 126-128; *1986*, pp. 129-131 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 125-127; *1981*, pp. 126-128; *1983*, pp. 126-128; *1985*, pp. 126-128 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.67

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the police and other law enforcement agencies

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-89

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . . the police and other law enforcement agencies?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,788)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	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)
Total	37.0 %	37.6 %	37.2 %	35.0 %	37.2 %	37.4 %	36.9 %	37.3 %	40.5 %	39.5 %	37.4 %	33.6 %
Sex												
Male	37.4	37.4	37.8	34.6	37.8	36.9	38.3	36.1	39.9	40.4	37.3	33.5
Female	37.4	38.2	36.8	35.3	36.6	37.8	35.6	36.5	40.9	38.5	37.5	34.2
Race												
White	39.3	39.5	39.7	36.9	38.6	38.7	37.6	38.9	42.4	41.9	40.5	35.5
Black	24.2	28.9	23.1	24.7	30.3	29.8	31.7	29.4	30.3	24.8	22.6	28.3
Region												
Northeast	36.7	32.5	35.2	32.8	34.5	33.6	32.0	32.7	32.5	37.4	34.0	33.4
North Central	37.4	38.8	35.7	36.6	36.2	35.9	37.1	36.9	41.4	39.4	38.5	33.8
South	34.6	35.8	35.6	32.4	37.8	39.0	37.5	36.5	42.7	39.5	38.5	35.2
West	42.9	46.3	45.7	40.4	42.8	42.7	41.1	44.7	46.2	41.9	37.3	30.7
College plans												
Yes	37.3	40.4	39.1	35.6	37.5	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.9	40.7	38.7	34.2
No	37.7	36.1	34.9	34.5	36.8	36.1	34.5	34.9	42.6	38.3	35.4	34.0
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	43.6	44.2	42.1	37.5	38.4	42.4	37.3	41.4	43.4	43.0	39.7	35.1
Marihuana only	35.8	37.7	38.1	36.6	40.6	38.0	37.0	39.3	39.6	39.8	35.1	33.1
Few pills	35.8	32.7	35.8	39.4	37.4	32.7	38.3	33.8	40.3	38.2	35.9	28.0
More pills	30.1	31.3	29.8	29.3	33.3	34.4	34.6	30.3	36.9	32.6	35.7	32.8

Note: See Notes, tables 2.60 and 2.61. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 128; *1980*, p. 128; *1982*, p. 128; *1984*, p. 128; *1986*, p. 131 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 127; *1981*, p. 128; *1983*, p. 128; *1985*, p. 128 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.68

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the U.S. Supreme Court

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-89

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by . . . the U.S. Supreme Court?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,788)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)
Total	34.9 %	32.3 %	30.0 %	37.2 %	37.5 %	36.4 %	43.1 %	42.1 %	46.3 %	45.7 %	42.1 %	42.7 %
Sex												
Male	38.0	35.6	32.9	40.9	39.4	40.8	46.2	43.9	48.8	50.0	44.6	45.8
Female	32.2	29.5	27.4	34.0	35.9	32.7	40.0	40.6	44.0	41.9	40.5	39.5
Race												
White	35.2	33.0	29.9	37.8	38.8	37.8	45.2	43.8	48.1	47.9	45.0	43.7
Black	34.5	31.2	30.6	35.6	37.9	30.8	35.5	37.8	42.3	38.5	32.0	37.0
Region												
Northeast	33.8	28.9	28.8	37.4	36.3	32.7	40.0	40.1	41.1	44.1	39.4	38.9
North Central	34.3	32.1	27.9	39.5	37.5	36.9	41.7	41.3	47.1	47.9	42.1	41.1
South	35.6	34.4	32.0	34.3	39.1	36.8	44.9	43.3	48.5	44.9	46.5	46.7
West	36.4	34.3	31.9	38.3	36.4	40.2	45.0	43.8	48.3	45.9	37.4	40.9
College plans												
Yes	39.1	36.0	33.3	41.1	41.0	39.6	48.5	45.5	47.8	49.2	45.8	44.5
No	30.7	29.1	26.2	31.1	34.4	32.3	35.5	36.4	44.0	39.7	35.9	39.7
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	35.4	32.6	30.6	38.3	38.4	35.7	46.0	44.1	47.4	49.7	43.5	44.2
Marihuana only	34.9	32.1	32.2	39.1	36.1	40.2	41.8	43.0	48.7	44.7	41.5	41.6
Few pills	36.6	33.1	28.3	36.4	40.4	35.0	46.6	42.5	43.5	44.1	38.1	35.5
More pills	33.1	33.0	28.1	35.1	36.6	35.6	37.8	37.5	43.6	40.3	41.8	45.7

Note: See Notes, tables 2.60 and 2.61. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 125; *1980*, p. 128; *1982*, p. 127; *1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 127; *1981*, p. 128; *1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.69

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of the courts and the justice system in general

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1978-89

Question: "Now we'd like you to make some ratings of how good or bad a job you feel each of the following organizations is doing for the country as a whole. . . How good or bad a job is being done for the country as a whole by. . . all the courts and the justice system in general?"

(Percent responding "good" or "very good")

	Class of 1978 (N=3,788)	Class of 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)
Total	24.9 %	24.4 %	24.2 %	26.9 %	25.7 %	25.7 %	28.7 %	28.7 %	34.4 %	33.7 %	31.6 %	31.7 %
Sex												
Male	24.7	23.7	25.1	27.0	24.3	25.4	29.4	30.0	33.0	36.1	31.7	33.2
Female	25.1	25.3	23.2	26.8	27.1	26.4	28.2	27.2	35.2	31.3	32.1	30.1
Race												
White	24.1	23.9	24.4	27.3	25.7	26.3	29.0	28.8	34.7	33.8	34.0	32.2
Black	28.3	24.5	22.1	25.7	28.0	23.5	26.4	28.9	35.4	30.9	21.6	26.8
Region												
Northeast	21.5	18.6	21.9	25.4	24.7	20.1	28.6	29.2	29.2	32.3	31.2	27.2
North Central	25.9	25.7	24.2	28.7	26.3	28.1	27.6	28.3	34.8	33.3	31.7	33.7
South	26.1	26.2	25.4	25.7	26.0	26.5	26.6	27.2	36.8	34.4	34.1	33.4
West	25.3	26.8	25.5	27.7	25.8	28.9	35.0	31.2	36.3	34.6	27.4	29.9
College plans												
Yes	24.6	25.5	25.0	27.1	25.8	26.7	29.8	28.9	34.2	34.7	32.7	32.3
No	25.3	23.7	23.4	26.1	25.9	25.2	27.2	27.7	34.6	31.8	30.2	31.2
Lifetime illicit drug use												
None	26.6	27.1	25.5	29.1	25.6	25.7	29.3	28.6	33.9	35.0	32.7	31.6
Marihuana only	23.1	24.2	25.6	27.3	23.8	26.6	29.8	31.4	36.4	33.8	31.5	33.2
Few pills	26.3	23.5	21.8	27.6	28.5	25.4	28.5	27.7	36.1	35.8	30.8	28.2
More pills	22.6	21.4	22.6	24.3	25.7	25.8	26.6	26.4	33.1	28.9	29.2	33.6

Note: See Notes, tables 2.60 and 2.61. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 125; *1980*, p. 128; *1982*, p. 127; *1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 127; *1981*, p. 128; *1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.70

High school seniors' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1978-89

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they...?"

(Percent saying "great risk"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1978 (N=3,770)	Class of 1979 (N=3,250)	Class of 1980 (N=3,234)	Class of 1981 (N=3,604)	Class of 1982 (N=3,557)	Class of 1983 (N=3,305)	Class of 1984 (N=3,262)	Class of 1985 (N=3,250)	Class of 1986 (N=3,020)	Class of 1987 (N=3,315)	Class of 1988 (N=3,276)	Class of 1989 (N=2,796)
Try marihuana once or twice	8.1 %	9.4 %	10.0 %	13.0 %	11.5 %	12.7 %	14.7 %	14.8 %	15.1 %	18.4 %	19.0 %	23.6 %
Smoke marihuana occasionally	12.4	13.5	14.7	19.1	18.3	20.6	22.6	24.5	25.0	30.4	31.7	36.5
Smoke marihuana regularly	34.9	42.0	50.4	57.6	60.4	62.8	66.9	70.4	71.3	73.5	77.0	77.5
Try LSD once or twice	42.7	41.6	43.9	45.5	44.9	44.7	45.4	43.5	42.0	44.9	45.7	46.0
Take LSD regularly	81.1	82.4	83.0	83.5	83.5	83.2	83.8	82.9	82.6	83.8	84.2	84.3
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.6	58.8	56.6
Try cocaine once or twice	33.2	31.5	31.3	32.1	32.8	33.0	35.7	34.0	33.5	47.9	51.2	54.9
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.2	66.8	69.2	71.8
Take cocaine regularly	68.2	69.5	69.2	71.2	73.0	74.3	78.8	79.0	82.2	88.5	89.2	90.2
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.0	62.1	62.9
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.4	73.2	75.3
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84.6	84.8	85.6
Try cocaine powder once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.3	51.7	53.8
Take cocaine powder occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.8	61.9	65.8
Take cocaine powder regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.4	82.9	83.9
Try heroin once or twice	52.9	50.4	52.1	52.9	51.1	50.8	49.8	47.3	45.8	53.6	54.0	53.8
Take heroin occasionally	71.4	70.9	70.9	72.2	69.8	71.8	70.7	69.8	68.2	74.6	73.8	75.5
Take heroin regularly	86.6	87.5	86.2	87.5	86.0	86.1	87.2	86.0	87.1	88.7	88.8	89.5
Try amphetamines once or twice	29.9	29.7	29.7	26.4	25.3	24.7	25.4	25.2	25.1	29.1	29.6	32.8
Take amphetamines regularly	67.1	69.9	69.1	66.1	64.7	64.8	67.1	67.2	67.3	69.4	69.8	71.2
Try barbiturates once or twice	31.3	30.7	30.9	28.4	27.5	27.0	27.4	26.1	25.4	30.9	29.7	32.2
Take barbiturates regularly	68.4	71.6	72.2	69.9	67.6	67.7	68.5	68.3	67.2	69.4	69.6	70.5
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.4	4.1	3.8	4.6	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	6.2	6.0	6.0
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	19.6	22.6	20.3	21.6	21.6	21.6	23.0	24.4	25.1	26.2	27.3	28.5
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	63.1	66.2	65.7	64.5	65.5	66.8	68.4	69.8	66.5	69.7	68.5	69.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	34.5	34.9	35.9	36.3	36.0	38.6	41.7	43.0	39.1	41.9	42.6	44.0
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	59.0	63.0	63.7	63.3	60.5	61.2	63.8	66.5	66.0	68.6	68.0	67.2

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 1989. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 84 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the number of unweighted cases. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. Alcohol and cigarette use are included in selected tables. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^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, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results From High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 129; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.71

Young adults' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug, frequency of use, and age group, United States, 1980-88

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they...?"

(Percent saying "great risk"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Age groups													
	19 to 22 years old							23 to 26 years old						
	1980 (N=590)	1981 (N=585)	1982 (N=583)	1983 (N=585)	1984 (N=579)	1985 (N=547)	1986 (N=581)	1987 (N=570)	1988 (N=551)	1984 (N=540)	1985 (N=512)	1986 (N=545)	1987 (N=531)	1988 (N=527)
Try marihuana once or twice	8.3%	7.8%	9.7%	9.7%	12.8%	11.2%	13.0%	12.9%	16.8%	9.6%	10.0%	12.4%	14.5%	16.0%
Smoke marihuana occasionally	14.0	14.2	16.9	16.7	21.6	20.6	22.5	23.0	28.7	15.8	16.3	20.9	20.7	26.8
Smoke marihuana regularly	43.9	47.8	52.4	58.4	62.2	66.8	67.6	69.4	72.4	52.8	57.5	59.3	65.3	68.3
Try LSD once or twice	44.8	44.4	45.0	44.7	46.0	44.3	47.6	49.4	49.2	48.3	46.9	47.9	51.5	53.7
Take LSD regularly	83.4	85.3	86.2	85.9	84.5	86.4	87.1	85.6	85.4	89.0	86.5	88.7	90.0	89.2
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.6	63.8	NA	NA	NA	64.8	63.2
Try cocaine once or twice	31.5	30.5	33.4	28.7	33.2	33.2	35.5	45.9	51.9	31.4	31.2	36.0	48.0	47.1
Smoke cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	53.9	61.3	67.1	NA	NA	50.9	62.5	63.2
Take cocaine regularly	65.3	69.4	71.6	75.3	75.2	83.0	82.1	88.0	90.3	75.6	76.9	83.0	88.9	90.9
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.4	67.3	NA	NA	NA	59.1	63.5
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75.0	77.3	NA	NA	NA	70.3	74.0
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.6	91.1	NA	NA	NA	88.0	89.2
Try heroin once or twice	57.8	56.8	54.4	52.5	58.7	51.0	55.5	57.9	58.9	58.2	59.2	60.8	66.5	65.4
Take heroin occasionally	77.5	77.8	73.6	74.5	74.9	73.6	77.2	77.6	77.5	81.2	80.7	78.9	84.5	82.4
Take heroin regularly	87.2	89.9	87.5	88.6	86.9	90.2	90.7	90.2	89.6	92.0	90.0	90.6	92.8	91.5
Try amphetamines once or twice	24.5	24.6	27.8	24.8	26.9	23.9	27.1	27.4	31.7	29.6	29.4	29.4	34.1	33.2
Take amphetamines regularly	71.9	69.9	68.3	69.9	68.4	68.4	72.3	72.0	79.3	75.8	77.2	75.6	78.1	77.4
Try barbiturates once or twice	27.6	26.4	30.5	25.4	29.9	25.0	30.7	29.7	32.7	32.2	29.9	30.2	35.5	35.8
Take barbiturates regularly	74.0	73.3	72.7	71.3	71.6	71.7	74.6	73.0	74.0	77.4	77.0	74.9	79.9	79.8
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.3	4.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	3.9	5.5	3.0	6.4	6.6	4.2
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	22.7	22.9	23.2	23.2	25.0	26.3	27.3	26.1	26.5	27.8	27.4	26.9	30.2	29.1
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	71.2	72.7	73.3	72.7	76.2	74.1	74.0	76.5	72.8	76.7	77.9	80.1	77.2	81.8
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	34.2	30.1	33.5	36.6	37.9	40.2	34.6	36.7	36.9	38.4	39.8	39.1	39.8	35.8
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	66.5	61.7	64.0	62.1	69.1	71.4	70.4	70.6	71.0	71.1	70.1	75.7	73.6	75.5

Note: See Note, table 2.70. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results From High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 240, 241. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.72

High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1978-89

Question: "How difficult do you think it would be for you to get each of the following types of drugs, if you wanted some?"

(Percent saying drug would be "fairly easy" or "very easy" for them to get^a)

Type of drug	Class of 1978 (N=3,598)	Class of 1979 (N=3,172)	Class of 1980 (N=3,240)	Class of 1981 (N=3,578)	Class of 1982 (N=3,602)	Class of 1983 (N=3,385)	Class of 1984 (N=3,269)	Class of 1985 (N=3,274)	Class of 1986 (N=3,077)	Class of 1987 (N=3,271)	Class of 1988 (N=3,231)	Class of 1989 (N=2,806)
Marihuana	87.8 %	90.1 %	89.0 %	89.2 %	88.5 %	86.2 %	84.6 %	85.5 %	85.2 %	84.8 %	85.0 %	84.3 %
Amyl and butyl nitrates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.9	25.9	26.8
LSD	32.2	34.2	35.3	35.0	34.2	30.9	30.6	30.5	28.5	31.4	33.3	38.3
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.8	24.9	28.9
Some other psychedelic	33.8	34.6	35.0	32.7	30.6	26.6	26.6	26.1	24.9	25.0	26.2	28.2
Cocaine powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52.9	50.3	53.7
"Crack"	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.1	42.1	47.0
Cocaine	37.8	45.5	47.9	47.5	47.4	43.1	45.0	48.9	51.5	54.2	55.0	58.7
Heroin	16.4	18.9	21.2	19.2	20.8	19.3	19.9	21.0	22.0	23.7	28.0	31.4
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	26.1	28.7	29.4	29.6	30.4	30.0	32.1	33.1	32.2	33.0	35.8	38.3
Amphetamines	58.5	59.9	61.3	69.5	70.8	68.5	68.2	66.4	64.3	64.5	63.9	64.3
Barbiturates	50.6	49.8	49.1	54.9	55.2	52.5	51.9	51.3	48.3	48.2	47.8	48.4
Tranquilizers	64.3	61.4	59.1	60.8	58.9	55.3	54.5	54.7	51.2	48.6	49.1	45.3

Note: See Note, table 2.70. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results From High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 166; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. 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 2.73

High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and place of use, United States, 1978-88

Question: "Do you think that people (who are 18 or older) should be prohibited by law from doing each of the following?"

(Percent saying "yes"^a)

Type of drug and place of use	Class of 1978 (N=3,783)	Class of 1979 (N=3,288)	Class of 1980 (N=3,224)	Class of 1981 (N=3,611)	Class of 1982 (N=3,627)	Class of 1983 (N=3,315)	Class of 1984 (N=3,236)	Class of 1985 (N=3,254)	Class of 1986 (N=3,074)	Class of 1987 (N=3,322)	Class of 1988 (N=3,288)
Smoke marihuana in private	25.4 %	28.0 %	28.9 %	35.4 %	36.6 %	37.8 %	41.6 %	44.7 %	43.8 %	47.6 %	51.8 %
Smoke marihuana in public places	59.5	61.8	66.1	67.4	72.8	73.6	75.2	78.2	78.9	79.7	81.3
Take LSD in private	62.7	62.4	65.8	62.6	67.1	66.7	67.9	70.6	69.0	70.8	71.5
Take LSD in public places	80.7	81.5	82.8	80.7	82.1	82.8	82.4	84.8	84.9	85.2	86.0
Take heroin in private	68.8	68.5	70.3	68.8	69.3	69.7	69.8	73.3	71.7	75.0	74.2
Take heroin in public places	82.5	84.0	83.8	82.4	82.5	83.7	83.4	85.8	85.0	86.2	86.6
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	52.2	53.4	54.1	52.0	53.5	52.8	54.4	56.3	56.8	59.1	60.2
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	75.8	77.3	76.1	74.2	75.5	76.7	76.8	78.3	79.1	79.8	80.2
Get drunk in private	17.4	16.8	16.7	19.6	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.8	18.5	18.6	19.2
Get drunk in public places	50.3	50.4	48.3	49.1	50.7	52.2	51.1	53.1	52.2	53.2	53.8
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	42.2	43.1	42.8	43.0	42.0	40.5	39.2	42.8	45.1	44.4	48.4

Note: See Note, table 2.70. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results From High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 141. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.

Table 2.74

High school seniors disapproving of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1978-89

Question: "Do you disapprove of people (who are 18 or older) doing each of the following?"

(Percent "disapproving"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1978 (N=3,686)	Class of 1979 (N=3,221)	Class of 1980 (N=3,261)	Class of 1981 (N=3,610)	Class of 1982 (N=3,651)	Class of 1983 (N=3,341)	Class of 1984 (N=3,254)	Class of 1985 (N=3,265)	Class of 1986 (N=3,113)	Class of 1987 (N=3,302)	Class of 1988 (N=3,311)	Class of 1989 (N=2,799)
Try marijuana once or twice	33.4 %	34.2 %	39.0 %	40.0 %	45.5 %	46.3 %	49.3 %	51.4 %	54.6 %	56.6 %	60.8 %	64.6 %
Smoke marijuana occasionally	43.5	45.3	49.7	52.6	59.1	60.7	63.5	65.8	69.0	71.6	74.0	77.2
Smoke marijuana regularly	67.5	69.2	74.6	77.4	80.6	82.5	84.7	85.5	86.6	89.2	89.3	89.8
Try LSD once or twice	85.4	86.6	87.3	86.4	88.8	89.1	88.9	89.5	89.2	91.6	89.8	89.7
Take LSD regularly	96.4	96.9	96.7	96.8	96.7	97.0	96.8	97.0	96.6	97.8	96.4	96.4
Try cocaine once or twice	77.0	74.7	76.3	74.6	76.6	77.0	79.7	79.3	80.2	87.3	89.1	90.5
Take cocaine regularly	91.9	90.8	91.1	90.7	91.5	93.2	94.5	93.8	94.3	96.7	96.2	96.4
Try heroin once or twice	92.0	93.4	93.5	93.5	94.6	94.3	94.0	94.0	93.3	96.2	95.0	95.4
Take heroin occasionally	96.4	96.8	96.7	97.2	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	96.9	97.2
Take heroin regularly	97.8	97.9	97.6	97.8	97.5	97.7	98.0	97.6	97.6	98.1	97.2	97.4
Try amphetamines once or twice	74.8	75.1	75.4	71.1	72.6	72.3	72.8	74.9	76.5	80.7	82.5	83.3
Take amphetamines regularly	93.5	94.4	93.0	91.7	92.0	92.6	93.6	93.3	93.5	95.4	94.2	94.2
Try barbiturates once or twice	82.4	84.0	83.9	82.4	84.4	83.1	84.1	84.9	86.8	89.6	89.4	89.3
Take barbiturates regularly	94.3	95.2	95.4	94.2	94.4	95.1	95.1	95.5	94.9	96.4	95.3	95.3
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	15.6	15.8	16.0	17.2	18.2	18.4	17.4	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.6	27.3
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	67.7	68.3	69.0	69.1	69.9	68.9	72.9	70.9	72.8	74.2	75.0	76.5
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	90.2	91.7	90.8	91.8	90.9	90.0	91.0	92.0	91.4	92.2	92.8	91.6
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	56.2	56.7	55.6	55.5	58.8	56.6	59.6	60.4	62.4	62.0	65.3	66.5
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	67.0	70.3	70.8	69.9	69.4	70.8	73.0	72.3	75.4	74.3	73.1	72.4

Note: See Note, table 2.70. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) don't disapprove, (2) disapprove, and (3) strongly disapprove. Percentages are shown for categories (2) and (3) combined.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results From High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 138; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.75

High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marijuana use

United States, 1978-88

Question: "There has been a great deal of public debate about whether marijuana use should be legal. Which of the following policies would you favor?"

(Percent favoring policy)

Policy	Class of 1978 (N=3,710)	Class of 1979 (N=3,280)	Class of 1980 (N=3,210)	Class of 1981 (N=3,600)	Class of 1982 (N=3,620)	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)
Using marijuana should be entirely legal	32.9 %	32.1 %	26.3 %	23.1 %	20.0 %	18.9 %	18.6 %	16.6 %	14.9 %	15.4 %	15.1 %
It should be a minor violation like a parking ticket but not a crime	30.2	30.1	30.9	29.3	28.2	26.3	23.6	25.7	25.9	24.6	21.9
It should be a crime	22.2	24.0	26.4	32.1	34.7	36.7	40.6	40.8	42.5	45.3	49.2
Don't know	14.6	13.8	16.4	15.4	17.1	18.1	17.2	16.9	16.7	14.8	13.9

Note: See Note, table 2.70. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results From High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 144. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.76

High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marijuana if the use of marijuana were legal

United States, 1978-88

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

	Class of 1978 (N=3,710)	Class of 1979 (N=3,280)	Class of 1980 (N=3,210)	Class of 1981 (N=3,600)	Class of 1982 (N=3,620)	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)
No	21.8 %	22.9 %	25.0 %	27.7 %	29.3 %	27.4 %	30.9 %	32.6 %	33.0 %	36.0 %	36.8 %
Yes, but only to adults	53.6	53.2	51.8	48.6	46.2	47.6	45.8	43.2	42.2	41.2	39.9
Yes, to anyone	12.0	11.3	9.5	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.4	9.2	10.5
Don't know	12.6	12.6	13.6	13.2	13.8	14.6	12.8	13.1	14.4	13.6	12.8

Note: See Note, table 2.70. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results From High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 144. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.77

College freshmen reporting that marijuana should be legalized

By sex, United States, 1968-89

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Marijuana should be legalized		
	Total	Male	Female
1968	19.4 %	21.4 %	16.9 %
1969	25.6	28.1	22.4
1970	38.4	41.0	35.2
1971	38.7	41.7	35.0
1972	46.6	49.6	43.0
1973	48.2	50.9	45.2
1974	46.7	49.7	43.4
1975	47.2	50.7	43.3
1976	48.9	51.6	46.1
1977	52.9	56.6	49.2
1978	49.5	52.1	47.1
1979	46.0	48.6	43.6
1980	39.3	42.1	36.6
1981	34.0	36.3	31.9
1982	29.4	32.5	26.4
1983	25.7	28.4	23.1
1984	22.9	25.8	20.3
1985	21.8	24.8	18.9
1986	21.3	25.0	18.0
1987	19.3	23.1	15.9
1988	19.3	22.8	16.4
1989	16.7	20.1	13.7

Note: The American Freshman Survey is conducted annually by the Cooperative Institution Research Program (CIRP) of the Higher Education Research Institute at the University of California, Los Angeles. Each fall, the CIRP surveys approximately 200,000 full-time students entering the freshman classes at a nationally-representative sample of two-year and four-year colleges and universities in the United States. From 1968 to 1970, approximately 15 percent of the Nation's institutions of higher education were selected by sampling procedures to participate in the program. Beginning in 1971, a stratified sample was selected from all institutions that have entering freshman classes and that respond to the U.S. Department of Education's Higher Education General Information Survey. An institution is considered eligible if it was operating at the time of the survey and if it had a freshman class of at least 25 students. The data presented above are weighted estimates of all first-time, full-time students entering higher education institutions in the fall of each year. Response categories were "agree strongly," "agree somewhat," "disagree somewhat," and "disagree strongly." The text or format of the questions or responses may differ slightly in different years.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 50, 74, 98; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Elyne R. Berz, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1989), pp. 25, 41, 57; and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.78

College freshmen reporting that abortion should be legalized

By sex, United States, 1977-89

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Abortion should be legal		
	Total	Male	Female
1977	55.7 %	55.8 %	55.6 %
1978	56.7	56.5	56.9
1979	53.3	53.0	53.6
1980	53.6	53.3	53.8
1981	53.9	53.0	54.7
1982	54.8	53.7	55.9
1983	54.8	54.7	54.8
1984	53.8	53.3	54.2
1985	54.9	54.5	55.3
1986	58.6	58.3	59.0
1987	58.7	58.7	58.7
1988	57.0	56.8	57.2
1989	64.7	63.6	65.5

Note: See Note, table 2.77.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 50, 74, 98; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Berz, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1989), pp. 25, 41, 57; and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.79

College freshmen reporting there is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals

By sex, United States, 1969-83 and 1987-89

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	54.3 %	60.0 %	46.8 %
1970	51.6	57.5	44.5
1971	48.1	53.9	41.1
1972	50.3	56.4	43.0
1973	50.1	55.7	43.7
1974	51.5	56.9	45.6
1975	53.5	59.1	47.1
1976	59.7	64.8	54.3
1977	64.3	69.2	59.2
1978	65.4	70.3	60.6
1979	62.4	68.1	57.0
1980	65.9	70.5	61.6
1981	69.1	74.2	64.2
1982	69.8	74.3	65.5
1983	68.8	72.5	65.2
1987	68.3	71.4	65.5
1988	69.1	72.7	66.0
1989	68.5	71.9	65.5

Note: See Note, table 2.77.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 50, 74, 98; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Berz, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1989), pp. 25, 41, 57; and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.80

College freshmen reporting that capital punishment should be abolished

By sex, United States, 1969-71 and 1978-89

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Capital punishment should be abolished		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	53.9 %	50.0 %	59.0 %
1970	56.3	53.4	59.8
1971	57.6	53.2	62.8
1978	32.6	26.8	38.2
1979	34.5	28.0	40.7
1980	34.5	28.0	40.5
1981	30.1	24.7	35.2
1982	28.4	23.1	33.5
1983	28.9	23.9	33.7
1984	26.0	22.2	29.6
1985	26.6	22.6	30.2
1986	25.4	21.4	29.1
1987	23.8	20.4	27.0
1988	23.0	19.6	26.0
1989	21.3	18.4	23.8

Note: See Note, table 2.77.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 50, 51, 74, 75, 98, 99; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Berz, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1989), pp. 25, 41, 57; and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.81

College freshmen reporting that homosexual relationships should be legally prohibited

By sex, United States, 1976-89

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships		
	Total	Male	Female
1976	47.0 %	55.0 %	38.6 %
1977	48.6	56.7	40.3
1978	46.3	54.4	38.5
1979	47.3	56.2	39.0
1980	48.9	58.1	40.3
1981	48.6	57.8	39.9
1982	47.2	57.0	37.6
1983	49.0	58.3	39.9
1984	47.8	57.9	38.4
1985	47.9	58.3	38.3
1986	52.2	62.5	42.8
1987	53.1	62.5	44.6
1988	49.0	59.7	39.9
1989	45.4	57.3	35.1

Note: See Note, table 2.77.

Source: Alexander W. Astin, Kenneth C. Green, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty Year Trends*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 51, 75, 99; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1987*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1987), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1988*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988), pp. 29, 45, 61; Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Berz, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1989), pp. 25, 41, 57; and data provided by the Higher Education Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.82

Attitudes of college freshmen toward testing for AIDS and drug testing by employers

By sex, United States, 1988 and 1989

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	The best way to control AIDS ^a is through widespread, mandatory testing			Employers should be allowed to require drug testing of employees or job applicants		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1988	67.7 %	67.7 %	67.7 %	71.0 %	69.8 %	72.0 %
1989	67.2	66.9	67.5	77.8	76.5	78.9

Note: See Note, table 2.77.

^aAcquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

Source: Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National For Fall 1988*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1988) pp. 29, 45, 61; and Alexander W. Astin, William S. Korn, and Ellyne R. Berz, *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1989), pp. 25, 41, 57. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.83

Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marihuana

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-89^a

Question: "Do you think the use of marihuana should be made legal or not?"

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			
	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	
National	18 %	80 %	2 %	20 %	75 %	5 %	28 %	69 %	3 %	30 %	67 %	3 %	25 %	72 %	3 %	20 %	76 %	3 %	
Sex																			
Male	22	75	3	25	69	6	32	64	4	34	63	3	30	67	3	25	71	3	
Female	15	83	2	16	80	4	24	73	2	26	71	3	21	76	3	16	80	3	
Race																			
White	18	80	2	20	75	4	27	70	3	29	68	3	25	72	3	19	77	3	
Black/other	18	79	4	22	71	7	33	60	6	38	59	2	27	71	2	28	69	3	
Education																			
College	32	66	3	35	59	6	40	56	4	42	55	3	35	61	4	23	74	3	
High school	15	83	2	16	79	4	26	70	3	27	70	3	23	75	2	21	76	3	
Grade school	6	94	1	5	89	6	11	86	3	13	84	3	8	88	4	9	87	4	
Occupation																			
Professional/business	23	74	3	29	65	6	36	60	4	37	60	3	30	66	4	22	75	4	
Clerical	15	83	2	20	76	5	26	72	2	27	71	2	23	75	2	18	79	3	
Manual	17	82	1	17	79	4	25	71	4	28	69	3	23	74	3	22	75	3	
Farmer	6	89	6	3	93	3	8	92	0	16	80	4	12	79	9	8	82	10	
Income																			
\$15,000 and over	25	72	2	25	71	5	33	64	3	30	67	2	27	70	3	22	75	3	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	14	84	1	19	76	5	26	71	3	33	63	4	25	73	1	20	77	3	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	21	78	1	25	71	4	30	65	5	28	69	3	27	72	2	20	76	4	
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	89	2	20	78	2	24	73	3	30	67	3	19	76	5	18	77	5	
\$3,000 to \$4,999	16	82	2	13	82	5	28	70	3	26	71	3	15	80	5	17	79	4	
Under \$3,000	17	80	3	15	80	5	22	77	2	32	67	1	25	69	6	18	82	0	
Age																			
18 to 20 years	42	56	2	34	56	10	57	39	4	51	48	2	45	52	4	33	67	0	
21 to 29 years	38	60	2	40	54	6	49	48	4	49	49	2	42	56	3	29	68	3	
30 to 49 years	14	84	2	18	79	3	25	72	3	29	69	2	27	71	2	21	76	3	
50 years and older	9	89	2	9	86	5	16	81	4	16	80	4	13	84	4	13	83	4	
Region																			
Northeast	22	74	4	26	70	4	32	64	4	33	62	5	27	70	3	20	76	4	
Midwest	20	78	2	20	75	5	25	72	3	26	72	2	20	77	3	18	79	3	
South	11	89	(b)	12	84	5	22	74	4	27	72	2	20	78	2	17	80	2	
West	24	73	3	32	63	6	37	61	2	38	59	4	38	57	6	30	66	4	
Religion																			
Protestant	14	84	2	15	81	4	22	74	3	24	74	2	20	77	3	17	80	2	
Catholic	18	81	1	21	73	6	32	64	3	31	64	6	26	71	3	17	78	5	
Jewish	33	67	0	48	48	4	37	63	0	62	38	0	28	62	9	33	54	14	
None	52	43	5	53	43	4	54	39	7	64	33	2	60	36	4	54	44	2	
Politics																			
Republican	11	87	2	12	86	2	20	78	2	19	80	2	18	80	2	15	82	3	
Democrat	17	82	1	19	77	4	26	71	3	29	67	4	24	73	3	20	77	2	
Independent	25	72	3	26	67	7	34	62	4	37	60	3	30	66	4	24	72	4	

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

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

^aPercentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

	1984			1986			1987			1988			1989		
	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know
	23 %	73 %	4 %	18 %	80 %	2 %	16 %	81 %	3 %	17 %	79 %	4 %	16 %	81 %	3 %
28	68	4	23	75	2	19	78	3	21	74	4	20	76	4	
19	77	4	14	84	2	14	83	3	14	82	3	14	84	2	
23	73	4	18	81	1	17	80	3	17	80	3	18	80	3	
22	75	3	19	77	4	12	84	4	18	75	8	10	85	5	
29	66	5	22	75	2	21	75	4	20	75	5	20	77	3	
21	75	4	17	82	2	13	84	2	15	80	4	15	82	3	
7	91	2	8	91	2	10	88	1	12	88	0	9	88	3	
27	68	5	20	79	1	20	77	3	16	80	4	20	77	3	
22	72	6	16	82	2	11	83	6	14	82	3	10	88	2	
20	77	3	19	79	2	16	81	2	20	75	4	17	80	4	
3	94	3	9	91	0	2	95	2	6	94	0	25	75	0	
25	72	3	19	80	1	17	80	3	16	81	3	18	80	3	
23	71	6	19	79	2	17	81	2	22	76	2	14	82	4	
14	85	1	18	81	1	10	88	2	23	73	4	20	76	4	
23	70	6	14	86	0	8	90	2	11	85	4	20	76	4	
24	72	4	15	82	3	14	82	4	24	73	3	11	89	0	
19	77	4	30	68	3	22	78	0	13	64	23	10	90	0	
36	62	2	16	82	3	21	74	5	16	74	10	19	75	6	
34	62	4	27	71	2	25	70	5	24	70	6	21	76	3	
27	68	4	20	79	2	19	79	2	19	78	3	19	78	3	
9	87	4	12	87	2	8	90	2	12	66	2	11	86	3	
24	74	2	20	80	(b)	18	78	4	19	76	5	14	80	6	
23	72	6	16	82	2	14	83	3	18	78	4	14	84	2	
20	76	4	14	84	2	13	85	2	12	86	2	14	83	3	
26	70	4	25	73	2	23	72	5	23	72	5	26	72	2	
20	76	4	15	83	2	13	85	2	13	84	3	13	86	2	
20	76	4	18	80	2	16	81	2	16	80	4	16	80	4	
48	48	4	40	60	0	40	55	5	52	44	4	35	65	0	
44	50	6	37	60	3	42	51	7	38	55	7	40	49	11	
17	80	4	13	86	(b)	13	84	2	14	84	2	14	85	1	
21	75	4	18	80	2	15	82	2	18	78	4	16	81	3	
28	68	4	21	76	2	19	76	4	20	75	5	19	76	5	

Table 2.84

Attitudes toward the effects of drug legalization

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Now I'd like you to think about what might happen if drugs were legalized. First, do you think (item) would increase, decrease or stay the same?"

	Percent saying "increase"			
	Drug use in the public schools	The number of addicts	Drug overdoses	The amount of drug-related crime
National	65 %	67 %	63 %	52 %
Sex				
Male	62	68	64	50
Female	67	67	62	55
Age				
18 to 29 years	72	71	69	51
30 to 49 years	68	69	64	53
50 years and older	57	64	57	53
Region				
East	65	66	62	52
Midwest	64	66	64	54
South	68	70	64	57
West	60	66	62	45
Race				
White	65	67	64	52
Nonwhite	62	68	57	55
Education				
College graduate	62	68	60	41
College incomplete	64	68	62	45
High school graduate	69	71	67	60
Less than high school graduate	57	66	58	59
Politics				
Republican	67	69	67	51
Democrat	62	68	59	56
Independent	65	65	63	50
Income				
\$50,000 and over	63	61	59	40
\$30,000 to \$49,999	61	64	59	43
\$20,000 to \$29,999	68	73	63	60
Under \$20,000	66	70	67	60

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 292 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1990), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.85

Attitudes toward drug use in respondent's neighborhood

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "In your opinion, how much of a problem is illegal drug use in your neighborhood—very serious, somewhat serious, not too serious, or not at all serious?"

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not at all serious	Don't know/no answer
National	14 %	26 %	31 %	25 %	5 %
Sex					
Male	14	26	32	24	4
Female	14	25	29	26	6
Age					
18 to 29 years	14	29	30	24	4
30 to 44 years	14	25	34	23	4
45 to 64 years	15	25	29	28	5
65 years and older	12	24	28	26	9
Region					
Northeast	16	27	27	24	6
North Central	11	24	32	29	5
South	15	25	32	22	5
West	12	26	31	27	4
Race, ethnicity					
White	12	25	31	26	5
Black	24	31	25	19	1
Hispanic	29	19	26	20	6
Other	19	27	34	21	0
Education					
Less than high school graduate	21	22	25	24	6
High school graduate	15	24	31	24	6
College incomplete	13	30	26	27	5
College graduate	10	25	40	22	4
Post graduate	11	26	32	28	3
Politics					
Republican	12	26	28	27	7
Democrat	16	25	30	26	3
Independent	14	25	33	23	5
Other	12	23	45	13	8
Income					
Under \$7,500	20	28	26	12	14
\$7,500 to \$14,999	12	34	27	22	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	18	26	28	23	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	15	27	31	24	3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12	21	35	29	4
\$50,000 and over	14	24	31	29	3
Religion					
Protestant	13	26	31	26	5
Catholic	17	22	31	25	5
Jewish	4	38	25	19	13
Other	19	33	30	17	2
No preference	3	27	34	33	2

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.86

 Respondents reporting knowledge of others' drug use

United States, 1978, 1982, and 1989

 Question: "Do you know anyone who uses... or not?"

	1978			1982			1989		
	Know	Don't know	Not sure	Know	Don't know	Not sure	Know	Don't know	Not sure
Marihuana (pot)	35 %	63 %	2 %	36 %	63 %	1 %	20 %	80 %	0 %
Tranquilizers	45	53	2	26	74	(a)	12	87	1
Cocaine (coke)	14	84	2	15	85	(a)	11	89	(a)
Sleeping pills	27	71	2	NA	NA	NA	9	91	(a)
Steroids ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	94	1
Amphetamines ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	94	2
Crack ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	95	1
Heroin	7	91	2	NA	NA	NA	3	97	0

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

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Aug. 27, 1989). Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.87

Attitudes toward seriousness of the drug problem and funding for the anti-drug effort

United States, 1989

Questions

A. "How serious do you feel the drug problem is here in the United States -- very serious, somewhat serious, not very serious, or not serious at all?"

Very serious	87 %
Somewhat serious	10
Not very serious	1
Not serious at all	1
Not sure	1

B. "Would you favor or oppose spending more money on, and raising your own taxes to pay for . . .?"

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
An education campaign to convince young people and others not to use drugs	79 %	19 %	2 %
A sharp increase in the prisons available for locking up convicted drug pushers	71	26	3
The expansion of drug rehabilitation centers so that any addict can be immediately admitted for treatment	67	28	5
An increase in aid to Bolivia, Peru, and Columbia to combat cocaine traffic from those countries to the U.S.	50	45	5

C. "If you had to choose, would you prefer to see sharp cuts in . . . in order to pay for the federal government's anti-drug programs, or not?"

	Prefer cuts	Don't prefer cuts	Not sure
Defense spending	61 %	34 %	5 %
Federal health and nutrition programs	19	78	3
Federal aid to education	13	84	3
Federal aid to the homeless	13	84	3
Medicaid benefits	10	89	1
Veterans' health benefits	10	87	3
Medicare benefits	7	91	2
Social Security benefits	7	93	(a)

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

^aLess than 0.5 percent.Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Aug. 27, 1989). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.88

Attitudes toward the Federal government's effort to reduce drug use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "Do you think the federal government can or can not significantly reduce the use of illegal drugs in this country?"

	Can	Cannot	Don't know/ no answer
National	65 %	29 %	6 %
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	65	31	4
Female	66	26	8
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	66	32	2
30 to 44 years	64	31	5
45 to 64 years	70	25	5
65 years and older	62	22	16
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	68	27	5
North Central	64	27	9
South	68	27	6
West	61	36	3
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			
White	66	27	7
Black	64	35	1
Hispanic	51	49	0
Other	63	37	0
<u>Education</u>			
Less than high school graduate	60	30	10
High school graduate	64	27	9
College incomplete	68	30	2
College graduate	67	27	5
Post graduate	66	30	4
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	69	24	7
Democrat	67	28	6
Independent	61	35	4
Other	65	27	8
<u>Income</u>			
Under \$7,500	54	33	13
\$7,500 to \$14,999	65	27	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	62	30	8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	66	32	2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	63	32	6
\$50,000 and over	72	23	5
<u>Religion</u>			
Protestant	68	25	7
Catholic	61	35	4
Jewish	63	28	9
Other	59	33	8
No preference	67	27	6

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.89

Attitudes toward President Bush's drug program

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

	"Do you approve or disapprove of the job President Bush is doing in dealing with the drug problem?"			"Do you think President Bush's plan in the long run, will significantly reduce drug use or not?"		
	Approve	Dis-approve	No opinion	Yes	No	No opinion
National	72 %	18 %	10 %	43 %	45 %	12 %
Sex						
Male	75	17	8	44	47	9
Female	70	18	12	43	43	14
Age						
18 to 29 years	70	19	11	43	49	8
30 to 49 years	74	18	8	41	46	13
50 years and older	73	17	10	47	41	12
Region						
East	67	21	12	39	44	17
Midwest	75	13	12	46	45	9
South	78	14	8	49	42	9
West	67	25	8	37	51	12
Race						
White	73	17	10	42	46	12
Nonwhite	64	25	11	48	42	10
Education						
College graduate	69	23	8	34	55	11
College incomplete	70	23	7	38	52	10
High school graduate	75	13	12	48	39	13
Less than high school graduate	72	17	11	50	38	12
Politics						
Republican	85	9	6	52	36	12
Democrat	65	27	8	40	49	11
Independent	66	19	15	37	50	13
Income						
\$50,000 and over	68	22	10	35	54	11
\$30,000 to \$49,999	78	15	7	40	49	11
\$20,000 to \$29,999	72	19	9	48	43	9
Under \$20,000	76	17	7	49	39	12

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1989), p.11. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.90

Attitudes toward proposals to reduce illegal drug use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "Which of these do you think will do more to reduce the use of illegal drugs - punishing drug users, or putting them into drug treatment programs?"

	Punishing	Putting into treatment programs	Don't know/ no answer
National	28 %	60 %	12 %
Sex			
Male	33	54	13
Female	24	64	12
Age			
18 to 29 years	31	62	8
30 to 44 years	29	61	11
45 to 64 years	29	52	19
65 years and older	23	65	12
Region			
Northeast	26	62	12
North Central	30	57	13
South	29	58	12
West	25	64	12
Race, ethnicity			
White	28	60	13
Black	32	59	10
Hispanic	35	53	12
Other	36	58	6
Education			
Less than high school graduate	31	53	16
High school graduate	32	57	11
College incomplete	28	60	12
College graduate	22	67	11
Post graduate	24	61	15
Politics			
Republican	33	54	13
Democrat	25	66	10
Independent	28	59	13
Other	20	52	28
Income			
Under \$7,500	24	60	16
\$7,500 to \$14,999	27	60	14
\$15,000 to \$24,999	30	60	10
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25	61	14
\$35,000 to \$49,999	30	55	15
\$50,000 and over	29	60	11
Religion			
Protestant	28	59	13
Catholic	29	60	11
Jewish	24	69	8
Other	27	61	12
No preference	28	61	11

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

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

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.91

Attitudes toward proposals to reduce illegal drug use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "Please tell me whether you think each of these items will or will not reduce illegal drug use in this country?"

	Building more Federal prison cells for drug offenders			Spending more Federal money on drug treatment programs			Spending more Federal money on education in schools			Spending more Federal money on military and law enforcement aid to the main exporting countries of Columbia, Bolivia and Peru		
	Will	Will not	Don't know/ no answer	Will	Will not	Don't know/ no answer	Will	Will not	Don't know/ no answer	Will	Will not	Don't know/ no answer
	39 %	57 %	4 %	80 %	17 %	3 %	91 %	7 %	2 %	65 %	26 %	9 %
National												
Sex												
Male	39	59	2	77	21	2	92	6	2	68	27	5
Female	39	55	6	83	14	3	91	7	2	62	25	13
Age												
18 to 29 years	41	56	3	83	16	1	91	7	1	75	20	5
30 to 44 years	38	61	2	81	17	2	94	5	2	64	29	7
45 to 64 years	38	57	5	77	20	4	90	7	3	65	27	8
65 years and older	41	49	10	80	16	4	85	11	3	54	24	22
Region												
Northeast	40	57	2	78	21	1	90	8	2	67	28	6
North Central	34	61	5	78	19	3	92	6	2	62	28	9
South	42	54	5	81	17	2	90	7	3	70	20	10
West	38	58	4	85	12	3	93	6	1	58	32	9
Race, ethnicity												
White	38	58	4	81	17	3	91	7	2	66	26	8
Black	46	50	4	72	28	0	90	7	2	65	23	12
Hispanic	51	49	0	92	4	4	96	4	0	74	22	4
Other	38	58	3	79	21	0	97	3	0	51	30	20
Education												
Less than high school graduate	44	46	10	71	20	9	88	9	4	60	24	16
High school graduate	40	54	6	78	20	2	91	8	2	68	22	10
College incomplete	38	61	2	82	18	1	92	6	2	66	27	7
College graduate	39	60	1	81	16	4	92	6	2	63	30	8
Post graduate	33	65	1	91	10	0	92	5	3	62	32	6
Politics												
Republican	44	52	4	78	20	3	93	5	2	70	23	7
Democrat	41	55	4	83	15	2	90	8	2	64	28	8
Independent	33	64	4	81	17	2	89	9	2	64	27	9
Other	40	60	0	65	27	8	90	10	0	47	27	27
Income												
Under \$7,500	48	41	12	73	23	4	77	14	9	62	20	19
\$7,500 to \$14,999	33	61	6	77	17	6	87	10	2	60	27	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	39	56	5	84	14	2	92	6	2	67	23	10
\$25,000 to \$34,999	34	63	3	83	14	3	93	6	1	72	21	8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	37	60	3	78	21	1	91	7	3	60	32	8
\$50,000 and over	43	54	2	79	19	2	93	5	2	65	31	4
Religion												
Protestant	40	55	5	81	16	3	90	8	2	68	22	10
Catholic	36	62	2	80	18	2	94	5	1	61	33	6
Jewish	35	52	13	78	22	0	96	0	4	56	40	4
Other	47	50	3	80	21	0	93	6	2	63	30	7
No preference	33	64	3	79	18	3	88	6	7	58	33	9

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

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from tables provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.92

Attitudes toward allocation of government resources for the fight against drugs

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "There are many things our government is doing to fight drug use. Which one of the following activities in the government's fight against drugs do you think deserves the most money and effort: Teaching young people about the dangers of drugs; helping drug users overcome their addiction to drugs; working with foreign governments to stop the export of drugs to this country; arresting people in this country who sell drugs; or arresting the people who use drugs?"

	Teach the young	Help to overcome addiction	Work with foreign governments	Arrest sellers	Arrest users	No opinion
National	40 %	5 %	28 %	19 %	4 %	4 %
Sex						
Male	42	6	27	18	3	4
Female	39	5	28	20	5	3
Age						
18 to 29 years	47	6	25	18	3	1
30 to 49 years	43	6	27	18	4	2
50 years and older	34	3	30	20	6	7
Region						
East	38	6	26	20	6	4
Midwest	41	6	29	18	5	1
South	39	4	29	20	3	5
West	45	5	25	18	2	5
Race						
White	42	5	26	19	4	4
Nonwhite	31	7	37	18	4	3
Education						
College graduate	48	8	21	18	3	2
College incomplete	45	7	25	20	2	1
High school graduate	38	4	30	19	6	3
Less than high school graduate	31	2	33	20	5	9
Politics						
Republican	48	3	25	19	3	2
Democrat	39	5	30	17	4	5
Independent	34	8	28	21	5	4
Income						
\$50,000 and over	43	6	24	20	5	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	49	4	27	14	4	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	40	3	32	20	2	3
Under \$20,000	36	6	29	21	3	5

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 292 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1990), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.93

Attitudes toward punishments for students caught with drugs at school

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "If a pupil is caught with drugs at school, should the school...?"

	Notify the parents?			Notify the police?			Suspend the pupil from classes?			Expel the pupil from school?		
	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	99 %	1 %	0 %	78 %	15 %	8 %	60 %	31 %	9 %	26 %	61 %	13 %
Sex												
Male	99	1	0	75	18	8	56	35	9	25	63	13
Female	99	0	0	80	13	7	63	28	9	28	59	13
Age												
18 to 29 years	99	1	0	72	20	8	60	37	3	26	67	8
30 to 44 years	100	1	0	73	20	8	58	32	10	24	63	13
45 to 64 years	99	1	0	82	10	7	62	27	11	30	55	15
65 years and older	100	0	0	89	4	7	60	29	11	26	56	19
Region												
Northeast	99	1	0	75	16	10	62	32	6	28	61	12
North Central	99	1	0	80	13	7	56	34	10	25	63	12
South	100	0	0	78	14	8	67	24	9	31	55	15
West	99	1	1	75	19	6	49	42	10	19	69	12
Race, ethnicity												
White	99	1	0	78	15	7	59	31	10	26	61	13
Black	100	0	0	74	16	10	71	25	5	40	52	8
Hispanic	100	0	0	68	32	0	62	38	0	17	79	4
Other	100	0	0	80	12	8	53	39	8	24	57	19
Education												
Less than high school graduate	99	1	0	85	8	7	64	25	11	44	42	15
High school graduate	100	0	0	83	11	7	62	28	10	31	54	15
College incomplete	99	1	0	73	19	9	56	36	8	21	68	11
College graduate	99	1	1	75	19	7	64	28	8	22	68	10
Post graduate	99	1	0	70	21	9	53	38	9	14	73	13
Politics												
Republican	100	0	0	79	13	8	60	30	10	26	61	13
Democrat	99	1	0	75	18	7	60	32	8	26	61	13
Independent	98	1	1	77	16	7	60	32	9	26	61	13
Other	100	0	0	86	0	14	53	33	14	28	58	14
Income												
Under \$7,500	98	0	2	87	7	5	54	40	5	34	53	13
\$7,500 to \$14,999	100	0	0	81	13	7	62	28	11	30	56	15
\$15,000 to \$24,999	100	0	0	82	11	7	57	34	9	29	55	16
\$25,000 to \$34,999	100	1	0	74	18	8	60	32	9	26	63	11
\$35,000 to \$49,999	99	1	0	76	18	6	59	31	11	23	64	14
\$50,000 and over	100	1	0	76	16	8	64	28	8	21	68	10
Religion												
Protestant	99	0	0	81	12	7	63	28	9	28	58	14
Catholic	99	1	0	72	19	8	57	35	8	21	69	10
Jewish	100	0	0	75	20	5	58	33	9	26	59	15
Other	98	2	0	77	15	8	53	38	10	29	57	14
No preference	100	0	0	71	24	6	45	47	8	21	64	15

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

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2.94

Attitudes toward penalties for possession of drugs in an automobile

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "If an occasional drug user is caught with illegal drugs in his or her car. . ."

	Should the car be taken away as part of the penalty?			Should his or her driver's license be suspended as part of the penalty?		
	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	63 %	29 %	8 %	82 %	14 %	5 %
Sex						
Male	61	32	7	78	17	5
Female	65	26	9	85	11	4
Age						
18 to 29 years	59	35	7	78	17	5
30 to 44 years	57	35	8	77	17	5
45 to 64 years	68	23	9	85	11	4
65 years and older	78	13	9	93	4	2
Region						
Northeast	64	29	7	81	15	4
North Central	66	28	6	85	12	4
South	64	27	10	82	14	5
West	58	34	7	79	15	6
Race, ethnicity						
White	64	28	8	83	13	5
Black	65	30	5	75	19	7
Hispanic	60	34	6	74	22	4
Other	57	36	7	79	21	0
Education						
Less than high school graduate	74	15	11	87	10	3
High school graduate	65	27	9	84	11	5
College incomplete	63	31	6	82	14	4
College graduate	58	35	7	79	16	5
Post graduate	57	34	10	74	22	5
Politics						
Republican	69	22	9	86	12	2
Democrat	60	33	7	81	14	5
Independent	61	31	8	79	16	6
Other	69	21	10	82	6	13
Income						
Under \$7,500	73	22	5	83	10	7
\$7,500 to \$14,999	67	22	11	87	8	5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	69	22	10	86	12	2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	59	34	7	79	16	5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	57	36	7	80	13	7
\$50,000 and over	62	30	8	77	18	5
Religion						
Protestant	67	25	8	83	13	5
Catholic	58	35	8	81	15	4
Jewish	54	42	4	72	22	5
Other	69	23	9	82	13	5
No preference	41	51	8	73	19	8

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the Media General/Associated Press Poll. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.95

Reported frequency of selecting a designated driver

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989^a

Question: "Some U.S. communities are promoting a "designated driver" concept as a way to prevent highway deaths. At places or in situations where alcohol is served, a person is selected, on a voluntary basis, to be the designated driver. This person refrains from drinking any alcoholic beverages and takes responsibility for driving his or her companions home safely. At social occasions like this, do you and your friends select a "designated driver" all of the time, most of the time, not very often, or never?"

	All of the time	Most of the time	Not very often	Never	No opinion
National	40 %	26 %	15 %	18 %	1 %
Sex					
Male	31	27	19	21	2
Female	49	24	10	15	2
Age					
18 to 34 years	40	30	18	12	(b)
35 to 54 years	37	27	15	21	(b)
55 years and older	43	16	10	25	6
Region					
East	43	24	18	13	2
Midwest	38	24	16	21	1
South	39	27	13	19	2
West	39	30	12	19	(b)
Race					
White	41	26	15	17	1
Nonwhite	35	26	12	25	2
Black	37	26	10	24	3
Education					
College graduate	30	35	18	15	2
College incomplete	49	28	9	14	(b)
High school graduate	44	23	13	16	2
Less than high school graduate	30	16	23	28	3
Politics					
Republican	41	27	14	16	2
Democrat	41	26	13	19	1
Independent	37	25	19	18	1
Income					
\$40,000 and over	36	29	16	19	(b)
\$25,000 to \$39,999	42	33	8	16	1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	40	19	23	16	2
Under \$15,000	41	23	15	19	2

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

^aExcludes people who say they do not attend parties when alcoholic beverages are served; one-third of the respondents.

^bLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 284 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1989), p. 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.96

Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-89^a

Question: "Which of these statements comes closest to your feelings about pornography laws: There should be laws against the distribution of pornography whatever the age; there should be laws against the distribution of pornography to persons under 18; or there should be no laws forbidding the distribution of pornography?"

	1976				1978				1980				1983			
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding	
	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know
National	40 %	50 %	8 %	2 %	43 %	48 %	7 %	1 %	40 %	51 %	6 %	2 %	41 %	53 %	4 %	1 %
Sex																
Male	31	57	10	2	34	55	10	1	31	60	8	2	31	63	5	1
Female	47	44	6	2	50	44	5	1	47	45	5	3	49	46	4	1
Race																
White	42	49	7	2	45	47	7	1	41	52	6	2	42	52	4	1
Black/other	25	56	16	4	28	62	9	1	35	51	10	4	32	62	5	2
Education																
College	30	60	10	1	34	56	10	1	31	59	8	2	35	60	5	(b)
High school	42	49	7	2	44	49	7	(b)	42	52	5	1	42	53	4	1
Grade school	53	34	8	5	60	34	4	2	57	34	4	6	59	31	5	5
Occupation																
Professional/business	36	52	12	1	38	54	7	1	37	54	6	2	38	55	5	1
Clerical	45	47	6	1	51	42	7	1	49	45	6	(b)	46	50	4	(b)
Manual	39	51	7	2	41	50	8	1	37	54	6	3	38	56	5	1
Farmer	42	46	6	6	40	52	8	0	41	47	9	3	38	51	5	5
Income																
\$15,000 and over	34	56	8	2	42	50	8	(b)	35	58	6	1	37	58	5	(b)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41	54	5	1	39	56	5	0	38	54	7	(b)	44	52	3	(b)
\$7,000 to \$9,999	41	49	9	1	40	50	9	1	46	51	3	1	39	51	6	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999	46	44	8	3	46	43	9	2	57	34	6	4	50	43	7	0
\$3,000 to \$4,999	42	47	8	2	41	42	9	2	51	35	8	6	52	39	1	8
Under \$3,000	49	32	14	5	47	48	4	1	46	43	6	6	44	52	2	2
Age																
18 to 20 years	14	65	20	1	32	60	8	0	12	79	9	0	24	73	2	0
21 to 29 years	18	71	10	1	22	71	7	1	23	69	7	1	25	71	3	1
30 to 49 years	36	56	7	1	41	53	6	(b)	32	60	7	1	35	60	4	1
50 years and older	33	57	9	2	40	53	7	0	40	50	8	2	38	56	4	1
Region																
Northeast	58	32	7	4	60	29	9	2	60	32	4	4	59	33	6	2
Midwest	45	46	8	2	44	49	6	1	38	55	5	3	38	56	4	2
South	42	46	8	3	47	45	7	1	45	50	4	1	46	48	4	2
West	37	54	7	1	38	49	11	2	36	51	10	3	40	54	6	(b)
Religion																
Protestant	44	47	6	3	48	45	6	1	45	48	5	2	46	48	4	2
Catholic	40	52	7	(b)	41	52	7	1	40	52	6	2	36	59	5	1
Jewish	26	59	11	4	34	38	24	3	25	59	9	6	19	72	7	2
None	17	59	22	3	15	67	18	1	8	74	15	3	27	65	6	2
Politics																
Republican	45	46	7	2	52	41	6	(b)	48	44	6	2	45	49	5	1
Democrat	44	48	7	2	43	51	6	1	42	50	6	2	41	54	5	(b)
Independent	33	54	10	2	38	51	10	1	33	58	6	2	39	55	4	2

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

1984				1986				1987				1988				1989			
Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding	
Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know
41 %	54 %	4 %	1 %	43 %	53 %	4 %	1 %	40 %	55 %	4 %	1 %	43 %	50 %	5 %	2 %	40 %	54 %	5 %	1 %
30	63	7	(b)	30	64	4	1	26	67	5	2	33	59	6	2	29	63	7	1
48	48	2	2	52	44	4	1	50	46	3	1	51	43	4	2	49	46	3	1
41	54	4	1	43	53	3	1	41	54	4	1	45	49	5	2	41	54	4	1
37	54	5	4	38	53	6	3	33	61	3	3	35	58	6	1	38	52	7	3
33	62	5	(b)	38	58	4	(b)	32	63	4	1	37	58	4	1	34	59	5	2
44	52	3	1	42	54	4	(b)	43	53	3	1	46	47	5	2	43	53	4	1
54	36	5	5	61	31	2	5	56	34	7	3	55	30	6	9	59	29	7	4
35	60	4	(b)	40	55	4	(b)	35	59	4	1	40	54	4	2	37	58	4	1
43	54	2	0	50	48	2	0	51	46	3	(b)	53	44	2	2	48	48	3	1
43	51	4	2	40	55	4	2	39	55	4	2	41	51	6	2	39	53	6	2
55	39	6	0	60	40	0	0	38	58	5	0	56	31	12	0	44	38	12	6
38	57	4	(b)	39	58	3	(b)	35	60	4	1	42	52	4	1	38	58	4	(b)
40	56	3	2	41	54	3	2	42	51	5	2	41	50	6	3	50	45	4	1
48	50	4	0	46	47	6	1	53	41	4	2	51	44	4	1	39	53	4	4
46	48	5	1	50	44	4	1	56	43	2	0	58	36	6	0	41	57	0	2
33	56	7	4	58	34	7	1	46	51	3	0	46	52	3	0	39	44	17	0
45	49	6	0	30	57	8	5	45	42	8	5	26	64	10	0	45	45	0	10
20	69	9	2	21	74	5	0	26	74	0	0	23	71	6	0	36	56	8	0
22	73	5	(b)	26	71	2	1	25	70	5	0	28	67	4	1	27	68	3	2
34	62	4	(b)	35	60	4	(b)	32	63	4	1	38	57	4	(b)	30	65	4	1
36	60	4	1	40	55	4	(b)	36	60	4	(b)	32	61	7	1	59	33	6	2
62	32	4	2	60	34	4	2	57	37	4	2	58	32	5	4	36	56	5	3
40	54	4	2	42	54	3	1	39	55	5	1	45	48	3	4	39	56	4	1
43	51	4	2	47	48	4	1	43	52	4	2	48	45	5	2	44	49	6	1
42	53	5	0	38	58	4	1	39	55	4	2	44	52	4	0	40	56	4	1
44	50	4	2	47	49	3	1	43	53	3	1	48	46	4	2	46	50	4	1
40	58	2	(b)	40	56	3	1	40	56	3	1	40	55	3	2	34	61	2	3
19	77	4	0	18	71	10	0	20	65	15	0	13	65	17	4	24	71	6	0
21	70	9	0	24	66	8	2	16	71	11	2	21	64	12	3	22	59	16	2
44	52	3	1	47	49	3	(b)	44	51	4	1	46	48	3	3	42	53	4	1
44	51	4	1	44	50	4	1	41	54	4	1	44	49	6	1	44	51	5	1
35	58	6	1	37	59	3	1	34	61	4	2	39	54	5	2	34	58	5	2

Table 2.97

Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-89^a

Question: "The next questions are about pornography--books, movies, magazines, and photographs that show or describe sex activities. I'm going to read some opinions about the effects of looking at or reading such sexual materials. As I read each one, please tell me if you think sexual materials do or do not have that effect: Sexual materials lead people to commit rape."

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	
National	50 %	43 %	7 %	52 %	38 %	10 %	53 %	38 %	9 %	57 %	36 %	7 %	54 %	37 %	9 %	55 %	38 %	7 %	55 %	37 %	8 %	
Sex																						
Male	43	51	6	46	46	7	46	46	8	50	45	5	47	45	8	48	46	6	46	48	6	
Female	56	36	8	57	31	12	58	32	10	61	30	9	59	30	10	61	31	8	61	30	9	
Race																						
White	50	43	7	53	38	10	54	38	9	57	36	7	54	38	9	56	38	6	55	38	8	
Black/other	52	43	5	47	41	12	44	44	12	55	38	8	59	31	11	53	35	12	56	34	9	
Education																						
College	34	60	6	37	54	9	40	53	7	40	51	9	35	56	8	45	49	6	44	47	8	
High school	53	40	7	55	35	10	56	36	8	61	33	6	62	30	8	61	33	6	59	34	7	
Grade school	69	23	8	70	18	12	67	19	14	76	15	9	68	17	15	65	21	14	74	16	9	
Occupation																						
Professional/business	41	50	8	46	45	9	43	51	6	46	46	8	43	48	10	48	44	8	48	44	8	
Clerical	47	44	9	50	37	13	55	35	10	62	30	8	62	30	8	60	33	7	54	37	8	
Manual	56	38	6	56	36	8	58	34	9	58	35	6	58	33	8	58	36	6	60	34	6	
Farmer	64	31	6	60	23	17	46	26	28	64	28	8	50	32	18	60	26	13	64	29	6	
Income																						
\$15,000 and over	38	56	6	45	44	11	42	51	7	50	42	7	48	46	6	54	41	5	52	42	6	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50	42	8	51	41	8	56	35	8	57	37	6	63	33	5	60	35	5	53	38	10	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	51	44	5	52	41	7	53	36	10	58	31	11	60	32	8	57	36	7	71	23	6	
\$5,000 to \$6,999	57	36	7	55	40	5	58	32	10	58	35	7	68	18	15	66	26	8	62	31	6	
\$3,000 to \$4,999	63	33	4	61	25	14	67	26	8	72	23	6	56	23	21	63	26	11	65	27	8	
Under \$3,000	59	34	7	63	26	12	60	28	12	68	27	6	62	26	12	47	41	12	63	26	12	
Age																						
18 to 20 years	41	56	3	44	51	5	39	54	7	53	45	2	50	43	7	46	50	4	40	49	11	
21 to 29 years	36	60	5	37	55	8	38	54	8	47	46	7	45	50	5	51	42	7	46	47	7	
30 to 49 years	47	47	6	47	42	11	49	44	7	50	42	8	48	44	7	49	45	6	50	43	7	
50 years and older	62	28	10	66	23	11	65	23	12	69	23	8	65	22	13	65	26	9	69	23	8	
Region																						
Northeast	42	49	9	54	38	8	49	47	4	48	42	10	51	38	12	55	37	7	48	43	8	
Midwest	53	39	7	51	41	8	56	34	10	57	35	8	53	38	8	53	40	7	53	38	9	
South	53	41	6	57	30	13	53	34	13	65	29	7	61	32	7	60	33	7	63	30	8	
West	50	45	6	40	50	10	51	41	8	52	43	5	46	42	12	52	41	7	52	42	6	
Religion																						
Protestant	54	39	7	56	33	11	56	34	10	62	32	6	59	33	8	59	34	7	61	33	6	
Catholic	50	41	8	54	38	8	54	39	6	56	35	9	48	42	10	55	37	8	50	40	10	
Jewish	24	67	10	26	56	17	38	58	4	41	48	10	39	45	16	23	74	2	27	50	23	
None	21	75	4	20	73	7	26	65	9	26	66	8	36	55	9	38	53	8	37	52	10	
Politics																						
Republican	54	39	7	58	30	12	56	31	13	63	29	8	57	34	9	59	36	5	61	31	7	
Democrat	52	40	7	54	36	10	56	35	8	57	38	6	57	34	9	56	37	7	56	37	7	
Independent	44	50	7	46	44	9	47	45	8	53	39	8	50	40	10	52	39	8	50	41	9	

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

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1986			1987			1988			1989		
Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
57 %	36 %	7 %	54 %	37 %	9 %	56 %	36 %	8 %	60 %	33 %	7 %
50	43	6	45	45	9	47	45	8	49	45	7
62	31	7	61	30	9	64	28	8	68	24	8
57	37	6	55	37	8	57	35	8	59	34	7
56	33	11	49	37	13	52	38	10	66	24	10
48	45	7	41	50	9	44	46	10	48	45	7
58	35	6	61	30	8	66	29	6	68	25	7
80	12	8	73	14	12	65	23	12	76	16	8
49	43	8	43	48	8	50	41	9	51	41	8
58	36	6	65	29	6	63	29	7	70	25	5
61	33	6	58	32	10	57	35	8	64	29	6
74	17	9	75	18	8	62	38	0	56	25	19
53	41	6	49	43	8	53	40	7	57	36	7
67	32	7	62	29	9	66	24	9	71	25	4
56	38	6	62	28	9	64	28	8	63	31	6
65	26	9	70	22	8	64	34	2	59	29	12
65	28	7	65	25	11	70	27	3	72	25	3
68	30	3	60	22	18	39	45	16	65	25	10
53	42	5	43	38	19	36	58	6	64	33	3
44	50	6	50	45	5	49	44	8	50	42	9
50	45	5	45	46	9	52	42	6	53	40	7
71	19	10	68	22	10	67	23	10	72	21	7
54	39	7	50	41	9	50	42	9	55	35	10
58	37	5	57	36	6	56	36	8	59	36	6
59	32	9	58	32	10	65	27	8	66	27	7
54	40	6	48	41	11	50	42	8	55	37	8
61	31	7	58	34	8	60	32	8	65	28	7
54	41	5	54	37	9	57	36	7	56	36	8
30	62	8	40	40	20	48	44	9	65	35	0
33	60	7	29	62	9	33	52	15	38	59	4
60	34	6	59	34	7	56	35	9	59	35	6
59	34	6	54	37	8	58	34	8	66	27	7
51	41	8	50	39	11	54	38	8	54	38	8

Table 2.98

Respondents' knowledge of child abuse

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Do you personally know any children you suspect have been physically or sexually abused?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	15 %	84 %	1 %
Sex			
Male	11	88	1
Female	18	81	1
Age			
18 to 29 years	21	79	(a)
30 to 49 years	16	83	1
50 years and older	9	90	1
Region			
East	14	85	1
Midwest	15	84	1
South	12	87	1
West	19	81	(a)
Race			
White	16	83	1
Nonwhite	6	93	1
Black	3	97	(a)
Education			
College graduate	18	82	(a)
College incomplete	13	86	1
High school graduate	15	85	(a)
Less than high school graduate	14	85	1
Politics			
Republican	13	86	1
Democrat	12	88	(a)
Independent	21	79	(a)
Income			
\$40,000 and over	18	81	1
\$25,000 to \$39,999	18	82	(a)
\$15,000 to \$24,999	12	88	(a)
Under \$15,000	12	87	1
Religion			
Protestant	14	85	1
Catholic	13	86	1

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

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 284 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1989), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.99

Respondents reporting personal child abuse victimization

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Here is a very important personal question. We are only asking this question to get an accurate estimate of the size of the problem. Your answer is strictly confidential. Were you, yourself, ever a victim of child abuse?"

	Yes	No	Refused	No opinion
National	8 %	91 %	1 %	(a)
Sex				
Male	5	94	1	(a)
Female	10	89	1	(a)
Age				
18 to 29 years	6	93	1	(a)
30 to 49 years	12	87	1	(a)
50 years and older	3	97	(a)	(a)
Region				
East	6	92	2	(a)
Midwest	9	91	(a)	(a)
South	6	93	1	(a)
West	11	89	(a)	(a)
Race				
White	8	92	(a)	(a)
Nonwhite	8	91	1	(a)
Black	6	92	2	(a)
Education				
College graduate	7	92	1	(a)
College incomplete	8	92	(a)	(a)
High school graduate	9	90	1	(a)
Less than high school graduate	7	92	1	(a)
Politics				
Republican	7	92	1	(a)
Democrat	7	93	(a)	(a)
Independent	10	90	(a)	(a)
Income				
\$40,000 and over	7	92	1	(a)
\$25,000 to \$39,999	7	93	(a)	(a)
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11	89	(a)	(a)
Under \$15,000	8	91	1	(a)
Religion				
Protestant	8	92	(a)	(a)
Catholic	4	96	(a)	(a)

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

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 284 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1989), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.100

Reported gambling activities for the past 12 months

By type of gambling, United States, 1938, 1950, 1982, 1984, and 1989^a

Question: "Have you done any of the following things in the past 12 months?"

	1938	1950	1982	1984	1989
Bought a State lottery ticket	NA	NA	18 %	NA	54 %
Bet on a professional sports event such as baseball, basketball or football	NA	NA	15	17 %	22
Visited a casino	NA	NA	12	18	20
Bet on a boxing match	NA	NA	NA	NA	8
Bet on a college sports event such as football or basketball	NA	NA	NA	NA	14
Played bingo for money	NA	NA	9	NA	13
Bet on a dog race	NA	NA	NA	2	6
Bet on jai-alai	NA	NA	2	NA	3
Played cards for money	21 %	11 %	NA	NA	23
Played a slot machine	23	9	NA	NA	19
Played the numbers game	9	3	NA	NA	18
Bet on a horse race	10	4	NA	NA	14

Note: All trends are from the Gallup Poll except for the 1982 results, which are by the Gallup Organization for *Gaming Business Magazine*. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercent responding affirmatively.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), pp. 35, 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.101

Reported frequency of gambling

By type of gambling, United States, 1989

Question: "How often do you (do each of the following) - once a week or more often, two to three times a month, once a month, once every few months, or less often?"

	Weekly	Monthly	Less often	Not sure
Buy a State lottery ticket	23 %	16 %	14 %	1 %
Play cards for money	4	7	12	(a)
Bet on pro football during season ^b	6	5	11	(a)
Bet on pro basketball during season ^b	2	3	16	1
Bet on major league baseball during season ^b	1	2	18	1
Visit a casino	1	1	18	(a)
Play a slot machine	(a)	1	18	(a)
Play a numbers game	5	5	7	1
Bet on college football during season ^b	3	4	6	1
Bet on college basketball during season ^b	2	3	8	1
Bet on a horse race	1	3	10	(a)
Play bingo for money	3	2	8	(a)
Bet on boxing matches	(a)	1	6	1
Bet on a dog race	(a)	1	5	(a)
Bet on jai-alai	(a)	1	2	(a)

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

^aLess than 1 percent.

^bTotals reflect all who bet on any sports in the category. For example, all pro sports bettors are counted in the total for major league baseball although some may limit their betting to pro football.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 36. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.102

Respondents' beliefs about the number of games that are fixed

United States, 1989

Question: "For each of the following events, please tell me how many games, if any, you think are fixed as a result of gambling. Would you say almost all of the games are fixed, most of them, some of them, very few or none of the games are fixed as a result of gambling?"

	Almost all	Most	Some	Very few	None	Don't know
Pro basketball	3 %	4 %	19 %	24 %	32 %	18 %
Major league baseball	3	3	17	25	35	17
Pro football	3	6	20	25	31	15
Boxing	9	12	32	18	11	18
College sports such as basketball or football	2	3	18	28	35	14
Horse racing	6	9	32	20	14	19

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 37. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.103

Attitudes toward legalizing betting to help raise revenues

By type of betting, United States, 1989

Question: "Some states legalize betting so that the state can raise revenues. Would you approve or disapprove of legalizing each of the following types of betting in your state to help raise revenues?"

	Approve	Disapprove	Don't know
Lotteries for cash prizes	78 %	21 %	1 %
Bingo for cash prizes	75	23	2
Casino gambling at resort areas	54	42	4
Off-track betting on horse races	54	42	4
Betting on professional sports such as baseball, basketball or football	42	55	3
Jai-alai games at which people can bet	41	41	18

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 35. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.104

Attitudes toward States legalizing betting

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Some states legalize betting so that the states can raise revenues. Would you approve or disapprove of legalizing each of the following types of betting in your state to help raise revenues?"

	Bingo for cash prizes			Casino gambling at resort areas			Jai-alai games at which people can bet		
	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
National	75 %	23 %	2 %	55 %	42 %	3 %	41 %	41 %	18 %
Sex									
Male	74	24	2	57	39	4	46	38	16
Female	75	22	3	52	45	3	36	43	21
Age									
18 to 29 years	83	16	1	65	33	2	50	36	14
30 to 49 years	76	23	1	57	41	2	45	41	14
50 years and older	68	27	5	44	50	6	29	44	27
Region									
East	78	19	3	58	39	3	44	38	18
Midwest	73	24	3	54	43	3	34	45	21
South	73	26	1	52	44	4	44	40	16
West	75	23	2	56	42	2	41	40	19
Race									
White	75	23	2	54	43	3	41	41	18
Nonwhite	74	24	2	56	37	7	44	36	20
Education									
College graduate	71	27	2	47	51	2	45	41	14
College incomplete	80	19	1	65	34	1	45	38	17
High school graduate	78	21	1	59	38	3	40	42	18
Less than high school graduate	68	26	6	44	48	8	35	40	25
Income									
\$50,000 and over	82	17	1	58	40	2	53	36	11
\$30,000 to \$49,999	75	24	1	58	40	2	42	44	14
\$15,000 to \$29,999	76	22	2	57	41	2	43	38	19
Under \$15,000	72	24	4	46	47	7	33	41	26
Religion									
Protestant	70	28	2	48	48	4	36	43	21
Catholic	83	15	2	63	34	3	47	38	15

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), pp. 38, 39. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Lotteries for cash prizes			Off-track betting on horse races			Betting on professional sports, such as baseball, basketball or football		
Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion	Approve	Disapprove	No opinion
78 %	20 %	2 %	54 %	42 %	4 %	41 %	55 %	4 %
80	18	2	60	37	3	46	51	3
76	23	1	48	46	6	38	58	4
83	17	(a)	61	37	2	52	45	3
81	18	1	57	40	3	43	54	3
69	28	3	45	48	7	32	63	5
81	16	3	56	39	5	44	50	6
78	21	1	49	45	6	34	62	4
72	27	1	55	43	2	42	55	3
82	18	(a)	57	38	5	47	51	2
77	21	2	53	43	4	40	57	3
79	19	2	60	36	4	52	41	7
75	23	2	54	42	4	33	64	3
84	15	1	58	38	4	44	54	2
79	20	1	54	42	4	44	52	4
73	24	3	48	45	7	45	49	6
86	13	1	61	37	2	44	54	2
80	19	1	53	43	4	41	57	2
77	22	1	57	40	3	42	56	2
73	24	3	49	43	8	42	51	7
73	26	1	49	47	4	37	59	4
71	27	2	62	32	6	45	52	3

Table 2.105

Attitudes toward prosecution of insider trading

United States, 1989

Question: "As you probably know, the government has prosecuted a number of people who work on Wall Street for insider trading over the past few years. How effective do you feel these efforts have been in cleaning up the stock market--very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective, or not effective at all?"

Very effective	6 %
Somewhat effective	48
Not very effective	29
Not effective at all	12
Not sure	5

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

Source: Louis Harris, *Business Week/Harris Poll*, *Business Week Magazine*, June 26, 1989, p. 110. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.106

Attitudes toward the legality of homosexual relations

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal?"

	Legal	Not legal	No opinion
National ¹	47 %	30 %	17 %
Sex			
Male	49	38	13
Female	45	34	21
Age			
18 to 29 years	61	31	8
30 to 49 years	53	33	14
50 years and older	32	43	25
Region			
East	55	27	18
Midwest	41	40	19
South	40	44	16
West	56	30	14
Race			
White	48	36	16
Nonwhite	45	36	19
Education			
College graduate	61	28	11
College incomplete	55	32	13
High school graduate	42	39	19
Less than high school graduate	32	45	23
Income			
\$50,000 and over	62	27	11
\$30,000 to \$49,999	48	38	14
\$20,000 to \$29,999	52	35	13
Under \$20,000	41	41	18
Religion			
Protestant	42	42	16
Catholic	54	28	18
Other	48	39	13

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 289 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1989), p. 13. Reprinted by permission.

Section 3

Nature and distribution of known offenses

The data presented in this section describe the nature and extent of criminal activity. There are essentially three ways in which the level of crime is measured--through officially recorded data, victimization surveys, and through self-reports. Because it is well-known that many crimes are not reported to the police, surveys of the population and selected subgroups have been utilized to provide an additional perspective on the extent of criminal activity. Two methods have been most commonly used: (1) surveys of households and businesses to determine the rate and characteristics of victims of criminal acts and (2) surveys of the general population to determine the proportion and characteristics of persons who have committed criminal offenses. The former are known as victimization surveys, while the latter involve self-reported delinquent involvement.

This section begins with information presented from the National Crime Survey (NCS), which is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The NCS is a national probability survey of households in the United States. Detailed information is provided on the extent and nature of completed and attempted crimes, frequency of occurrence, characteristics of victims and offenders, the circumstances surrounding criminal incidents and their impact, associated economic costs, and reasons for reporting and not reporting crimes to the police.

In addition to the presentation of general NCS findings, this section presents specific data on black, white, Hispanic, and non-Hispanic victims, based on all victimizations reported to the NCS. Presented are all victimization rates for various crimes, selected demographic characteristics of victims, victim area of residence, presence of weapons, perceived age(s) and number of offenders, and reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Also included in this section are data from the redesigned National Crime Survey. In 1986, a new series of questions were added to the NCS. These questions provide additional information on protective actions taken by victims, the effect of these measures, and the response of the police and other criminal justice authorities to reported crime.

Information is also presented on persons injured as a result of criminal victimization. Data on the type and severity of injury, whether or not medical care was received, and the rate at which victims suffer injuries are presented.

Following the NCS tables is information derived from the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting. Data are presented on the number and rate of families and children reported in child abuse and neglect cases.

The next segment contains information from the Monitoring the Future Project. This project conducts a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors. Information on victimization experiences and involvement in delinquent activities is gathered annually. This segment also contains information derived from a survey on drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. Data are presented on most recent use of alcohol, cigarettes, and drugs. Included in the drug category are marijuana, cocaine, crack, heroin, inhalants, sedatives, stimulants, tranquilizers, and hallucinogens.

Also included in this section are data derived from the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Information is presented on drug use among the Nation's population age 12 and over. Prevalence and recency of use figures are presented for a variety of drugs and needle use.

The next portion of the section presents information from the National Youth Survey. This survey collects data on the prevalence and incidence of delinquent behavior among a cohort of youth aged 11 to 17 in 1976. Data are presented on a wide variety of behaviors ranging from misconduct at home and school to felony criminal involvement. The data are broken down by age, race, sex, social class, and place of residence of respondent.

The final part of this section presents data on officially recorded crime figures. The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects information on crimes known to the police through its Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Nationwide data on crimes are collected and tabulated by city, county, Metropolitan Statistical Area, population group, and geographic division. Offense characteristics and situational factors for violent crime, property crime, and the eight index offenses are presented. Included among the situational factors are type of target, type of weapon used, victim-offender relationship, circumstances of the offense, selected demographic characteristics of the victim (i.e. sex, race, age), offender characteristics, and place and time of occurrence.

In addition, this section also contains information on the number of law enforcement officers who were assaulted and killed in the United States. Data are presented on the circumstances at the scene of the incident, type of assignment, selected characteristics

of officers (i.e. race, sex, age, length of service), persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, and the type of weapon used.

This section concludes with information presented on bombing incidents, loss due to incendiary or suspicious fires, casualties resulting from international terrorism, criminal acts involving aviation, and Federal Crime Insurance policies.

Table 3.1

Estimated number, percent distribution, and rate of personal and household victimizations

By sector and type of victimization, United States, 1988^a

Sector and type of victimization	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and older	Sector and type of victimization	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes	Rate per 1,000 households
All crimes	35,795,840	X	100.0 %	NA	Household sector	15,829,880	100.0 %	44.2 %	169.6
Personal sector	19,965,960	100.0 %	55.8	100.1	Completed	13,554,670	85.6	37.9	145.2
Crimes of violence	5,909,570	29.6	16.5	29.6	Attempted	2,275,210	14.4	6.4	24.4
Completed	2,179,980	10.9	6.1	10.9	Burglary	5,776,780	36.5	16.1	61.9
Attempted	3,729,580	18.7	10.4	18.7	Completed	4,585,340	29.0	12.8	49.1
Rape	127,370	0.6	0.4	0.6	Forcible entry	1,986,330	12.5	5.5	21.3
Completed	65,550	0.3	0.2	0.3	Unlawful entry without force	2,599,000	16.4	7.3	27.8
Attempted	61,810	0.3	0.2	0.3	Attempted forcible entry	1,191,440	7.5	3.3	12.8
Robbery	1,048,000	5.2	2.9	5.3	Household larceny	8,419,020	53.2	23.5	90.2
Completed	684,260	3.4	1.9	3.4	Completed	7,896,440	49.9	22.1	84.6
With injury	262,870	1.3	0.7	1.3	Less than \$50	3,417,820	21.6	9.5	36.6
From serious assault	130,090	0.7	0.4	0.7	\$50 or more	4,108,710	26.0	11.5	44.0
From minor assault	132,770	0.7	0.4	0.7	Amount not available	369,900	2.3	1.0	4.0
Without injury	421,390	2.1	1.2	2.1	Attempted	522,570	3.3	1.5	5.6
Attempted	363,730	1.8	1.0	1.8	Motor vehicle theft	1,634,070	10.3	4.6	17.5
With injury	110,270	0.6	0.3	0.6	Completed	1,072,870	6.8	3.0	11.5
From serious assault	50,490	0.3	0.1	0.3	Attempted	561,190	3.5	1.6	6.0
From minor assault	59,780	0.3	0.2	0.3	Total number of households	93,362,150	X	X	X
Without injury	253,450	1.3	0.7	1.3					
Assault	4,734,190	23.7	13.2	23.7					
Aggravated	1,741,380	8.7	4.9	8.7					
Completed with injury	570,580	2.9	1.6	2.9					
Attempted with weapon	1,170,800	5.9	3.3	5.9					
Simple	2,992,800	15.0	8.4	15.0					
Completed with injury	859,580	4.3	2.4	4.3					
Attempted without weapon	2,133,220	10.7	6.0	10.7					
Crimes of theft	14,056,390	70.4	39.3	70.5					
Completed	13,241,810	66.3	37.0	66.4					
Attempted	814,570	4.1	2.3	4.1					
Personal larceny with contact	489,360	2.5	1.4	2.5					
Purse snatching	155,420	0.8	0.4	0.8					
Completed	112,470	0.6	0.3	0.6					
Attempted	42,950	0.2	0.1	0.2					
Pocket picking	333,940	1.7	0.9	1.7					
Personal larceny without contact	13,567,020	68.0	37.9	68.0					
Completed	12,795,390	64.1	35.7	64.2					
Less than \$50	5,641,650	28.3	15.8	28.3					
\$50 or more	6,681,020	33.5	18.7	33.5					
Amount not available	472,710	2.4	1.3	2.4					
Attempted	771,620	3.9	2.2	3.9					
Total population age 12 and older	199,412,460	X	X	X					

Note: The National Crime Survey (NCS) is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. Approximately 50,000 housing units, inhabited by 101,000 individuals age 12 and older, participated in the survey. For 1988, 96 percent of all eligible housing units took part in the NCS. The data for 1988 are not directly comparable to 1987 data because the NCS implemented and tested a computer assisted telephone interviewing method (CATI) in 1987. The 1987 data did not include the information obtained from CATI, but CATI interviews are included in the 1988 data.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Tables 1 and 2.

Table 3.2

Number and rate (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1974-88^a

(Number of victimizations in thousands)

Type of victimization	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Personal victimization															
(Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age and older)															
Crimes of violence:															
Number	5,510	5,573	5,599	5,902	5,941	6,159	6,130	6,582	6,459	5,903	6,021	5,823	5,515	5,796	5,910
Rate	33.0	32.8	32.6	33.9	33.7	34.5	33.3	35.3	34.3	31.0	31.4	30.0	28.1	29.3	29.6
Rape:															
Number	163	154	145	154	171	192	174	178	153	154	180	138 ^b	130 ^b	148 ^b	127 ^b
Rate	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.6 ^b
Robbery:															
Number	1,199	1,147	1,111	1,083	1,038	1,116	1,209	1,381	1,334	1,149	1,097	985	1,009	1,046	1,048
Rate	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3
Assault:															
Number	4,148	4,272	4,344	4,664	4,732	4,851	4,747	5,024	4,973	4,600	4,744	4,699	4,376	4,602	4,734
Rate	24.8	25.2	25.3	26.8	26.9	27.2	25.8	27.0	26.4	24.1	24.7	24.2	22.3	23.3	23.7
Aggravated assault:															
Number	1,735	1,631	1,695	1,738	1,708	1,769	1,707	1,796	1,754	1,517	1,727	1,605	1,543	1,587	1,741
Rate	10.4	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.3	8.0	9.0	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.7
Simple assault:															
Number	2,413	2,641	2,648	2,926	3,024	3,082	3,041	3,228	3,219	3,083	3,017	3,094	2,833	3,014	2,993
Rate	14.4	15.6	15.4	16.8	17.2	17.3	16.5	17.3	17.1	16.2	15.7	15.9	14.4	15.2	15.0
Crimes of theft:															
Number	15,889	16,294	16,519	16,933	17,050	16,382	15,300	15,863	15,553	14,657	13,789	13,474	13,235	13,575	14,056
Rate	95.1	96.0	96.1	97.3	96.8	91.9	83.0	85.1	82.5	76.9	71.8	69.4	67.5	68.7	70.5
Personal larceny with contact:															
Number	520	524	497	461	549	511	558	605	577	563	530	523	536	509	489
Rate	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5
Personal larceny without contact:															
Number	15,369	15,770	16,022	16,472	16,501	15,871	14,742	15,258	14,976	14,095	13,259	12,951	12,699	13,066	13,567
Rate	92.0	92.9	93.2	94.6	93.6	89.0	80.0	81.9	79.5	74.0	69.1	66.7	64.7	66.1	68.0
Total population age 12 and older ^c	167,058	169,671	171,901	174,093	176,215	178,284	184,324	186,336	188,497	190,504	191,962	194,097	196,160	197,727	199,412
Household victimization															
(Rate per 1,000 households)															
Household burglary:															
Number	6,721	6,744	6,663	6,765	6,704	6,685	6,973	7,394	6,663	6,063	5,643	5,594	5,557	5,705	5,777
Rate	93.1	91.7	88.9	88.5	86.0	84.1	84.3	87.9	78.2	70.0	64.1	62.7	61.5	62.1	61.9
Household larceny:															
Number	8,933	9,223	9,301	9,418	9,352	10,630	10,468	10,176	9,705	9,114	8,750	8,703	8,455	8,788	8,419
Rate	123.8	125.4	124.1	123.3	119.9	133.7	126.5	121.0	113.9	105.2	99.4	97.5	93.5	95.7	90.2
Motor vehicle theft:															
Number	1,358	1,433	1,235	1,297	1,365	1,393	1,381	1,439	1,377	1,264	1,340	1,270	1,356	1,473	1,634
Rate	18.8	19.5	16.5	17.0	17.5	17.5	16.7	17.1	16.2	14.6	15.2	14.2	15.0	16.0	17.5
Total number of households ^c	72,163	73,560	74,956	76,412	77,980	79,499	82,753	84,095	85,211	86,635	88,039	89,263	90,395	91,823	93,362

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Slight changes in the classification of the personal crimes of robbery and assault occurring in commercial establishments were made beginning in 1985. Data for 1984 have been adjusted to account for this change and will differ slightly from previous years' presentations. Data for 1987 have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from figures provided in the 1988 SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

^bThe victimization rate for female rape (the number of rapes per 1,000 women age 12 and older) was 1.3 in 1985, 1.2 in 1986, 1.3 in 1987, and 1.2 in 1988.

^cIn thousands.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: Summary Findings of 1978-79 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.*, Technical Report NCJ-87577 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1983), p. 2, Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States*, Special Report NCJ-90541 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1983), p. 2, Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-98904, p. 2; *Criminal Victimization 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-106989, p. 2; and *Criminal Victimization 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-119845, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.3

Percent change in rates (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizations between 1974 and 1988

By type of victimization, United States

Type of victimization	Percent change in victimization rates													
	1974-88	1975-88	1976-88	1977-88	1978-88	1979-88	1980-88	1981-88	1982-88	1983-88	1984-88	1985-88	1986-88	1987-88
Personal victimization	-21.8	-22.3	-22.2	-23.7	-23.2	-20.8	-13.9	-16.9	-14.3	-7.2	-3.0	0.7 ^a	4.7	2.2 ^a
Crimes of violence	-10.1	-9.7	-9.0	-12.6	-12.1	-14.2	-10.9	-16.1	-13.5	-4.4 ^a	-5.5	-1.2 ^a	5.4 ^a	1.1 ^a
Rape	-34.7	-29.7	-23.8 ^a	-28.1	-34.0	-40.7	-31.9	-32.6	-21.0 ^a	-21.0 ^a	-31.8	-10.5 ^a	-3.5 ^a	-14.9 ^a
Robbery	-26.7	-22.2	-18.6	-15.4	-10.7 ^a	-16.0	-19.8	-29.0	-25.7	-12.9	-8.0 ^a	3.6 ^a	2.1 ^a	-0.7 ^a
Assault	-4.4 ^a	-5.7	-6.1	-11.4	-11.6	-12.8	-7.8	-11.9	-10.0	-1.7 ^a	-3.9 ^a	-1.9 ^a	6.4	2.0 ^a
Aggravated assault	-16.0	-9.2	-11.5	-12.5	-9.9	-12.0	5.7 ^a	9.4	-6.2 ^a	9.6 ^a	-2.9 ^a	5.6 ^a	11.0	8.8 ^a
Simple assault	3.9 ^a	-3.5 ^a	-2.6 ^a	-10.7	-13.5	-13.2	-9.0	-13.3	-12.1	-7.3	-4.5 ^a	-5.9 ^a	3.9 ^a	-1.5 ^a
Crimes of theft	-25.9	-26.6	-26.6	-27.5	-27.1	-23.3	-15.1	-17.2	-14.6	-8.4	-1.9 ^a	1.5 ^a	4.5	2.7 ^a
Personal larceny with contact	-21.2	-20.7	-15.2	-7.5 ^a	-21.5	-14.6 ^a	-19.1	-24.6	-19.9	-16.9	-11.1 ^a	-8.9 ^a	-10.2 ^a	-4.6 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	-26.0	-26.8	-27.0	-28.1	-27.3	-23.6	-14.9	-16.9	-14.4	-8.0	-1.5 ^a	2.0 ^a	5.1	3.0 ^a
Household victimization	-28.1	-28.3	-26.1	-25.9	-24.1	-28.0	-25.5	-25.0	-18.6	-10.7	-5.1	-2.8 ^a	-0.3 ^a	-2.5 ^a
Household burglary	-33.6	-32.5	-30.4	-30.1	-28.0	-26.4	-26.6	-29.6	-20.9	-11.6	-3.5 ^a	-1.3 ^a	-0.7 ^a	-0.4 ^a
Household larceny	-27.2	-28.1	-27.3	-26.8	-24.8	-32.6	-28.7	-25.5	-20.8	-14.3	-9.3	-7.5	3.6 ^a	-5.8 ^a
Motor vehicle theft	-7.0 ^a	-10.2	6.3 ^a	3.1 ^a	-0.1 ^a	-0.1 ^a	4.9 ^a	2.3 ^a	8.3 ^a	20.0	15.0	23.0	16.7	9.1 ^a

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.2. The rates on which these percent change data were calculated are presented in table 3.2. All changes have been computed using rates that were rounded to the nearest hundredth. The resulting percent changes have been rounded to one decimal point. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThe difference is not statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-119845 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1989), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 3.4

Estimated number and average annual rate (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization and race of victim, United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)^a

(Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households)

Type of victimization	Race of victim			
	White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	5,638,350	34.5	937,960	44.3
Rape	135,420	0.8	31,460	1.5
Robbery	890,570	5.4	276,010	13.0
Aggravated assault	1,526,060	9.3	292,790	13.8
Simple assault	3,086,300	18.9	337,700	16.0
Crimes of theft	13,172,080	80.5	1,630,430	77.1
Personal larceny with contact	427,970	2.6	118,680	5.6
Personal larceny without contact	12,744,110	77.9	1,511,740	71.4
Household crimes	15,063,000	201.0	2,448,720	260.7
Burglary	5,426,690	72.4	1,017,850	108.4
Household larceny	8,518,440	113.7	1,200,880	127.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,117,880	14.9	229,980	24.5
Number of persons	163,599,680	X	21,159,700	X
Number of households	74,945,970	X	9,392,490	X

Note: These data are based on the victimizations of blacks and whites reported to the National Crime Survey (NCS) from 1979 to 1986. The NCS, conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is an ongoing survey of approximately 100,000 persons age 12 and older, interviewed twice a year in about 50,000 households. Both race categories include persons of Hispanic origin. Information about crimes experienced by other racial groups who represent about 2 percent of the population age 12 and older and experience 2 percent of the victimizations are not included. Characteristics of the victim are used for personal crimes (robbery, rape, aggravated and simple assault, and personal larceny) and characteristics of the head of the households are used for household crimes (burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft). For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Black Victims*, Special Report NCJ-122562 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1990), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 3.5

Estimated rate (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimization

By type of victimization and ethnicity, United States, 1979-86

(Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households)

Ethnicity and type of victimization	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	Hispanic							
Crimes of violence	44	45	43	45	43	39	31	29
Crimes of theft	84	78	88	88	74	66	61	66
Household crimes	299	278	291	279	253	262	240	237
Non-Hispanic								
Crimes of violence	38	36	39	38	34	34	32	31
Crimes of theft	95	85	87	84	79	74	71	69
Household crimes	242	233	231	213	194	181	177	172

Note: These data are based on all victimizations reported to the National Crime Survey (NCS) from 1979 to 1986. The NCS, conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is an ongoing survey of approximately 100,000 persons age 12 and older, interviewed twice a year in about 50,000 households. Hispanics make up approximately 8 percent of the total U.S. population. The Hispanic category includes all individuals of the following Spanish origins regardless of racial identity: Mexican-American, Chicano, Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, and any other Spanish origin. Non-Hispanics are individuals of any origin not listed above, including respondents for whom origin is not known or not ascertained.

Characteristics of the victim are used for crimes of violence and theft; characteristics of the head of household are used for household crimes. Personal crimes may have more than one victim, thus the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of the crime. With respect to household crimes, a household is the sole victim of that crime. Thus, data covering the period 1979-86 have been victim-weighted, using standard NCS weighting procedures, to obtain the national estimates presented. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Hispanic Victims*, Special Report NCJ-120507 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 3 6

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization and reporting to police, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Reported to police			Not known and not available
		Total	Yes ^b	No	
All crimes	35,795,840	100.0 %	36.4 %	62.5 %	1.1 %
All personal crimes	19,965,960	100.0	33.5	65.1	1.4
Crimes of violence	5,909,570	100.0	47.9	51.2	0.9
Completed	2,179,980	100.0	57.7	41.4	0.9
Attempted	3,729,580	100.0	42.1	56.8	1.0
Rape	127,370	100.0	44.9	53.6	1.5 ^c
Completed	65,550	100.0	64.6	35.4	0.0 ^c
Attempted	61,810	100.0	24.1 ^c	72.8	3.1 ^c
Robbery	1,048,000	100.0	57.1	42.6	0.4 ^c
Completed	684,260	100.0	64.4	35.3	0.3 ^c
With injury	262,870	100.0	75.0	24.3	0.7 ^c
From serious assault	130,090	100.0	81.1	18.9	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	132,770	100.0	69.0	29.6	1.4 ^c
Without injury	421,390	100.0	57.8	42.2	0.0 ^c
Attempted	363,730	100.0	43.2	56.3	0.5 ^c
With injury	110,270	100.0	54.0	46.0	0.0 ^c
From serious assault	50,490	100.0	66.3	33.7	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	59,780	100.0	43.5	56.5	0.0 ^c
Without injury	253,450	100.0	38.5	60.7	0.7 ^c
Assault	4,734,190	100.0	45.9	53.0	1.1
Aggravated	1,741,380	100.0	54.3	44.5	1.2
Completed with injury	570,580	100.0	58.1	40.4	1.5 ^c
Attempted with weapon	1,170,800	100.0	52.5	46.5	1.0 ^c
Simple	2,992,800	100.0	41.1	58.0	1.0
Completed with injury	859,580	100.0	51.6	47.5	0.9 ^c
Attempted without weapon	2,133,220	100.0	36.8	62.2	1.0
Crimes of theft	14,056,390	100.0	27.5	71.0	1.5
Completed	13,241,810	100.0	27.7	70.7	1.6
Attempted	814,570	100.0	23.5	75.5	1.0 ^c
Personal larceny with contact	489,360	100.0	35.2	63.2	1.6 ^c
Purse snatching	155,420	100.0	44.7	55.3	0.0 ^c
Completed	112,470	100.0	58.4	41.6	0.0 ^c
Attempted	42,950	100.0	8.9 ^c	91.1	0.0 ^c
Pocket picking	333,940	100.0	30.8	66.9	2.3 ^c
Personal larceny without contact	13,567,020	100.0	27.2	71.3	1.5
Completed	12,795,390	100.0	27.3	71.1	1.6
Less than \$50	5,641,650	100.0	11.7	86.9	1.4
\$50 or more	6,681,020	100.0	40.4	58.0	1.6
Amount not available	472,710	100.0	29.0	68.1	3.0 ^c
Attempted	771,620	100.0	24.4	74.6	1.0 ^c
All household crimes	15,829,880	100.0	40.1	59.1	0.8
Completed	13,554,670	100.0	41.3	58.0	0.7
Attempted	2,275,210	100.0	32.9	65.7	1.4
Burglary	5,776,780	100.0	50.7	48.5	0.8
Completed	4,585,340	100.0	55.7	43.7	0.6
Forcible entry	1,986,330	100.0	74.2	25.5	0.3 ^c
Unlawful entry without force	2,599,000	100.0	41.5	57.7	0.8
Attempted forcible entry	1,191,440	100.0	31.7	66.8	1.5
Household larceny	8,419,020	100.0	26.3	72.9	0.8
Completed	7,896,440	100.0	26.3	72.9	0.8
Less than \$50	3,417,820	100.0	14.9	84.5	0.6
\$50 or more	4,108,710	100.0	36.1	63.0	0.8
Amount not available	369,900	100.0	23.4	74.6	2.0 ^c
Attempted	522,570	100.0	26.2	72.8	1.1 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,634,070	100.0	73.2	26.0	0.9 ^c
Completed	1,072,870	100.0	89.6	9.9	0.5 ^c
Attempted	561,190	100.0	41.7	56.7	1.6 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bRepresents the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 92

Table 3.7

Estimated percent distribution of victimizations reported to police

By type of victimization and ethnicity or race of victim, United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)

Type of victimization	Percent of victimizations reported when victims were:		
	Hispanic	White	Black
Crimes of violence	48 %	48 %	52 %
Rape	50	51	57
Robbery	47	57	55
Aggravated assault	62	57	59
Simple assault	38	41	43
Crimes of theft	24	27	24
Personal larceny			
With contact	31	37	35
Without contact	24	27	24
Household crimes	36	38	40
Burglary	48	49	52
Household larceny	23	27	23
Motor vehicle theft	67	69	75

Note: See Note, table 3.5. When the non-Hispanic category is broken down by race, members of the resulting categories are referred to as whites and blacks rather than white non-Hispanics and black non-Hispanics. Asians, Native Americans, or members of any other races have been excluded from these breakdowns. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Hispanic Victims*, Special Report NCJ-120507 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), p. 8, Table 14.

Table 3.8

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and household victimizations to the police

By type of victimization, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Number of reasons for reporting victimizations ^b	Total	Percent of reasons for reporting to police												
			Stop or prevent this incident	Needed help due to injury	To recover properly	To collect insurance	Prevent further crime by offender against victim	Prevent crimes by offender against anyone	To punish offender	To catch or find offender	To improve police surveillance	Duty to notify police	Because it was a crime	Some other reason	Not available
All personal crimes	6,049,530	100.0 %	8.4 %	1.1 %	20.3 %	6.8 %	10.4 %	6.7 %	6.7 %	6.9 %	3.9 %	7.2 %	14.5 %	5.4 %	1.8 %
Crimes of violence	2,431,460	100.0	16.0	2.3	5.7	0.8	19.5	9.2	10.8	7.3	2.9	6.1	10.9	6.4	2.0
Completed	1,076,700	100.0	11.9	4.3	11.8	1.5	16.2	7.3	14.6	7.7	2.4	4.6	11.0	4.8	2.0
Attempted	1,354,750	100.0	19.2	0.8 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.3 ^c	22.2	10.8	7.9	6.9	3.3	7.2	10.7	7.7	2.1
Rape	44,890	100.0	12.7 ^c	8.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	16.8 ^c	9.1 ^c	22.1 ^c	8.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.7 ^c	7.9 ^c	4.4 ^c	5.0 ^c
Robbery	636,380	100.0	10.5	1.6 ^c	18.5	1.3 ^c	9.9	8.3	9.0	12.1	4.0	6.2	12.8	3.6	2.2 ^c
Completed	490,820	100.0	9.2	2.0 ^c	23.6	1.7 ^c	9.8	6.4	10.4	11.1	4.0	6.0	10.9	3.5	1.3 ^c
With injury	163,990	100.0	9.2 ^c	4.7 ^c	24.7	1.4 ^c	6.6 ^c	7.2 ^c	10.0	11.6	3.9 ^c	8.6 ^c	5.6 ^c	4.1 ^c	2.4 ^c
From serious assault	72,530	100.0	8.0 ^c	8.0 ^c	30.5	0.6 ^c	6.3 ^c	8.4 ^c	2.6 ^c	13.3 ^c	6.3 ^c	10.9 ^c	5.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	91,460	100.0	10.1 ^c	2.1 ^c	20.1	2.5 ^c	6.9 ^c	6.2 ^c	15.9 ^c	16.3 ^c	2.1 ^c	6.7 ^c	5.5 ^c	7.3 ^c	4.3 ^c
Without injury	326,820	100.0	9.2	0.7 ^c	23.1	1.9 ^c	11.4	6.0	10.6	10.9	4.1 ^c	4.8 ^c	13.5	3.2 ^c	0.7 ^c
Attempted	145,560	100.0	14.6	0.0 ^c	1.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.0 ^c	14.8	4.2 ^c	15.3	4.1 ^c	6.9 ^c	19.1	4.1 ^c	5.4 ^c
With injury	36,270	100.0	7.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	13.4 ^c	11.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	14.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.0 ^c	41.6 ^c	5.5 ^c	0.0 ^c
From serious assault	17,590	100.0	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	27.7 ^c	23.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	15.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	12.4 ^c	20.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	18,690	100.0	14.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	14.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	61.2 ^c	10.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	109,280	100.0	17.1	0.0 ^c	1.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.9 ^c	15.9	5.7 ^c	15.5	5.4 ^c	7.1 ^c	11.6 ^c	3.7 ^c	7.2 ^c
Assault	1,750,180	100.0	18.1	2.5	1.2	0.7 ^c	23.1	9.5	11.2	5.5	2.5	6.0	10.3	7.4	1.9
Aggravated	687,510	100.0	16.1	3.2	1.8 ^c	0.6 ^c	20.6	10.4	11.0	7.6	1.4 ^c	6.7	11.1	7.5	2.1 ^c
Simple	1,062,670	100.0	19.4	2.0	0.8 ^c	0.8 ^c	24.8	9.0	11.4	4.2	3.2	5.6	9.7	7.4	1.7
Crimes of theft	3,618,070	100.0	3.4	0.2 ^c	30.1	10.8	4.2	5.0	3.9	6.6	4.6	8.0	16.9	4.7	1.7
Completed	3,497,090	100.0	3.3	0.2 ^c	31.0	10.7	4.2	4.8	3.9	6.5	4.4	7.9	16.8	4.8	1.7
Attempted	120,970	100.0	7.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.4 ^c	15.1	6.2 ^c	10.0 ^c	5.2 ^c	7.3 ^c	12.2 ^c	11.9 ^c	18.2	1.7 ^c	1.6 ^c
Personal larceny with contact	209,750	100.0	6.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	36.6	1.0 ^c	3.5 ^c	3.6 ^c	6.8 ^c	11.9	0.0 ^c	7.3 ^c	13.2	6.8 ^c	2.9 ^c
Personal larceny without contact	3,408,310	100.0	3.2	0.2 ^c	29.7	11.4	4.3	5.1	3.7	6.2	4.9	8.0	17.1	4.5	1.6
All household crimes	6,842,110	100.0	5.6	0.2 ^c	26.9	7.2	9.4	5.3	4.5	7.5	6.9	7.0	14.0	3.4	1.4
Completed	6,117,460	100.0	4.9	0.2 ^c	29.9	7.9	8.7	5.3	4.7	7.4	5.8	6.7	13.4	3.4	1.5
Attempted	724,640	100.0	11.4	0.2 ^c	1.6 ^c	7.3	15.1	5.2	3.0	8.0	15.9	9.4	18.7	3.3	0.8 ^c
Burglary	3,484,310	100.0	6.7	0.2 ^c	23.0	6.6	11.9	5.8	4.8	8.8	7.4	6.5	13.3	3.8	1.0
Completed	3,123,110	100.0	5.6	0.2 ^c	25.5	7.5	11.1	6.0	5.1	8.8	6.4	6.3	12.8	3.8	1.0
Forcible entry	1,919,920	100.0	5.8	0.0 ^c	24.8	7.6	10.9	5.5	5.7	9.4	7.1	6.7	12.0	3.5	0.8 ^c
Unlawful entry without force	1,203,180	100.0	5.3	0.5 ^c	26.6	7.2	11.5	6.6	4.1	7.8	5.1	5.7	14.1	4.3	1.1 ^c
Attempted forcible entry	361,200	100.0	15.8	0.5 ^c	1.6 ^c	1.0 ^c	18.2	4.2 ^c	2.3 ^c	9.2	16.6	7.9	17.8	4.0 ^c	1.0 ^c
Household larceny	2,193,880	100.0	5.2	0.1 ^c	27.3	7.4	8.3	5.7	3.8	6.0	7.4	7.8	15.8	3.7	1.6
Completed	2,056,180	100.0	4.9	0.1 ^c	29.0	7.5	8.1	5.4	3.9	6.0	6.8	7.7	15.3	3.6	1.7
Attempted	137,690	100.0	9.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.4 ^c	5.2 ^c	11.7	9.0 ^c	2.9 ^c	5.4 ^c	17.1	9.5 ^c	23.0	5.2 ^c	0.0 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,163,910	100.0	3.4	0.2 ^c	38.1	11.6	4.1	3.4	5.0	6.3	4.2	7.2	12.6	1.5	2.4
Completed	938,170	100.0	2.9	0.2 ^c	46.9	9.9	2.2	3.0	5.2	5.9	1.8	6.1	11.4	1.7 ^c	2.8
Attempted	225,740	100.0	5.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.7 ^c	18.6	12.3	4.6 ^c	4.2 ^c	7.8	14.0	11.8	17.5	0.9 ^c	0.9 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7. ^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bMore than one reason may have been cited by a respondent for reporting victimizations to the police.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 102.

Table 3.9

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and household victimizations to police

By type of victimization, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Number of reasons for not reporting ^b	Total	Reasons for not reporting to police									
			Object re-covered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to another official	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Insurance would not cover	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or biased
All personal crimes	15,946,370	100.0 %	25.8 %	2.8 %	7.3 %	15.5 %	4.3 %	6.9 %	10.7 %	6.5 %	2.1 %	2.7 %
Crimes of violence	3,506,930	100.0	20.4	4.6	21.7	9.4	0.3 ^c	0.3 ^c	6.5	6.8	0.1 ^c	4.6
Completed	1,064,970	100.0	13.2	2.8	19.3	9.6	0.2 ^c	1.0 ^c	5.4	7.1	0.2 ^c	6.3
Attempted	2,441,960	100.0	23.6	5.4	22.7	9.3	0.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.9	6.7	0.1 ^c	3.8
Rape	82,180	100.0	8.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	14.6 ^c	11.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.1 ^c	7.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.8 ^c
Robbery	519,300	100.0	22.9	1.9 ^c	13.2	5.9	0.2 ^c	2.0 ^c	10.5	6.1	0.4 ^c	7.5
Completed	274,840	100.0	14.7	3.5 ^c	12.3	5.9	0.7 ^c	3.7 ^c	7.4	5.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.9
With injury	76,170	100.0	21.8	2.5 ^c	7.5 ^c	4.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.1 ^c	7.0 ^c	5.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.3 ^c
From serious assault	31,460	100.0	0.0 ^c	5.9 ^c	27.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.9 ^c	11.3 ^c	5.4 ^c	22.5 ^c
From minor assault	44,710	100.0	8.3 ^c	8.5 ^c	18.1 ^c	4.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.5 ^c	4.0 ^c	4.8 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	198,660	100.0	11.9	3.9 ^c	14.2	6.4 ^c	1.0 ^c	3.2 ^c	7.6 ^c	5.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.9 ^c
Attempted	244,450	100.0	32.1	0.0 ^c	14.3	5.9 ^c	1.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	14.0	7.0	0.9 ^c	8.2
With injury	58,720	100.0	29.2	0.0 ^c	24.9 ^c	11.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.7 ^c	7.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	7.1 ^c
From serious assault	20,760	100.0	0.0 ^c	19.2 ^c	53.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	18.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	37,960	100.0	17.3 ^c	28.0 ^c	15.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.0 ^c	12.1 ^c	11.0 ^c
Without injury	185,720	100.0	33.0	0.0 ^c	10.9	4.2 ^c	2.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	15.4	6.7 ^c	1.1 ^c	8.5 ^c
Assault	2,905,440	100.0	20.4	5.3	23.4	10.0	0.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.8	6.9	0.1 ^c	4.0
Aggravated	919,670	100.0	16.8	3.7	22.3	5.5	0.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.3	7.1	0.3 ^c	6.9
Simple	1,985,760	100.0	22.0	6.0	23.9	12.0	0.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.7	6.8	0.0 ^c	2.7
Crimes of theft	12,439,430	100.0	27.3	2.3	3.2	17.3	5.4	8.8	11.9	6.4	2.6	2.2
Completed	11,730,200	100.0	25.8	2.3	3.3	17.9	5.5	9.3	11.9	6.5	2.7	2.2
Attempted	709,230	100.0	51.3	3.2	2.2 ^c	5.8	4.1	0.6 ^c	11.9	4.4	2.2 ^c	2.0 ^c
Personal larceny with contact	403,010	100.0	18.7	3.5 ^c	5.7	15.0	7.6	6.5	15.9	6.6	0.5 ^c	1.7 ^c
Purse snatching	104,650	100.0	32.2	0.0 ^c	3.7 ^c	16.1	1.7 ^c	2.6 ^c	12.3 ^c	5.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.8 ^c
Pocket picking	298,360	100.0	13.9	4.7 ^c	6.4	14.7	9.6	7.9	17.1	6.9	0.7 ^c	1.7 ^c
Personal larceny without contact	12,036,410	100.0	27.6	2.3	3.1	17.3	5.3	8.9	11.8	6.4	2.7	2.2
Completed	11,379,490	100.0	26.2	2.2	3.2	18.0	5.4	9.4	11.7	6.5	2.7	2.3
Less than \$50	5,908,560	100.0	37.7	2.6	3.1	21.9	4.3	6.3	7.7	5.2	1.6	0.8
\$50 or more	5,060,950	100.0	12.3	1.7	3.3	14.0	6.5	13.1	16.3	7.9	4.1	4.0
Amount not available	409,970	100.0	32.8	2.4 ^c	2.9 ^c	11.5	7.0	7.8	13.4	7.2	2.3 ^c	1.3 ^c
Attempted	656,910	100.0	51.1	3.5	2.4 ^c	5.4	4.4	0.6 ^c	12.0	4.4	2.4 ^c	1.9 ^c
All household crimes	11,630,290	100.0	32.2	4.1	5.3	3.9	7.1	7.7	11.4	9.0	1.9	4.0
Completed	9,795,730	100.0	29.5	3.7	5.9	3.9	7.4	9.1	11.7	9.0	2.1	3.8
Attempted	1,834,560	100.0	46.5	6.6	2.3	3.7	5.5	0.3 ^c	9.7	9.1	0.9 ^c	4.9
Burglary	3,478,550	100.0	27.5	5.8	6.2	6.4	8.5	5.5	11.9	8.5	1.5	4.6
Completed	2,531,480	100.0	20.4	4.2	7.5	6.9	9.5	7.5	13.3	8.8	2.0	4.9
Forcible entry	639,550	100.0	18.7	2.9	9.1	3.4	8.5	9.4	14.9	8.6	2.3 ^c	7.1
Unlawful entry without force	1,891,930	100.0	20.9	4.7	7.0	8.1	9.9	6.9	12.8	8.8	1.9	4.1
Attempted forcible entry	947,060	100.0	46.5	10.0	2.8	5.2	5.8	0.0 ^c	8.3	7.8	0.2 ^c	3.9
Household larceny	7,624,820	100.0	34.1	3.5	5.0	2.7	6.4	9.3	11.1	9.3	2.1	3.6
Completed	7,136,730	100.0	32.9	3.5	5.1	2.8	6.6	9.8	11.3	9.1	2.2	3.5
Less than \$50	3,481,830	100.0	49.6	4.1	4.2	3.1	4.8	6.7	8.2	7.9	0.7	1.6
\$50 or more	3,337,810	100.0	15.9	2.5	6.2	2.4	8.7	13.0	14.7	10.0	3.7	5.5
Amount not available	317,090	100.0	27.7	6.1	4.3 ^c	4.1 ^c	4.8 ^c	10.8	8.4	13.7	3.4 ^c	2.4 ^c
Attempted larceny	488,080	100.0	51.7	3.4	2.7 ^c	0.8 ^c	2.5 ^c	1.1 ^c	8.8	11.6	0.8 ^c	6.3
Motor vehicle theft	526,910	100.0	35.5	2.4 ^c	5.0	3.7	8.4	0.6 ^c	12.0	8.6	2.5 ^c	5.1
Completed	127,500	100.0	20.6	2.8 ^c	18.4	3.4 ^c	8.4 ^c	2.3 ^c	5.6 ^c	5.9 ^c	2.8 ^c	2.9 ^c
Attempted	399,400	100.0	40.3	2.2 ^c	0.7 ^c	3.8 ^c	8.4	0.0 ^c	14.1	9.5	2.4 ^c	5.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7. ^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bMore than one reason may have been cited by a respondent for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 103.

Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other reasons
1.3 %	3.4 %	10.7 %
5.0	3.3	17.0
8.8	4.9	21.1
3.4	2.6	15.1
10.2 ^c	2.4 ^c	37.6
6.8	5.2	16.5
12.2	5.9	21.4
10.7 ^c	2.5 ^c	23.7
0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	21.8 ^c
18.3 ^c	4.3 ^c	25.1 ^c
12.8	7.3 ^c	20.5
0.8 ^c	4.3 ^c	10.9
0.0 ^c	3.7 ^c	6.3 ^c
0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.0 ^c
0.0 ^c	5.8 ^c	4.8 ^c
1.0 ^c	4.5 ^c	12.4
4.5	3.0	16.5
5.2	3.5	20.2
4.3	2.8	14.7
0.2	3.5	8.9
0.2	3.5	8.9
0.0 ^c	3.1	9.1
0.4 ^c	1.9 ^c	15.9
0.0 ^c	1.8 ^c	22.0
0.6 ^c	2.0 ^c	13.8
0.2	3.5	8.7
0.2	3.5	8.7
0.1 ^c	2.3	6.6
0.4	5.0	11.3
0.0 ^c	4.2	7.1
0.0 ^c	3.4	8.5
0.4	2.4	10.5
0.5	2.3	11.1
0.2 ^c	2.9	7.4
1.0	2.3	10.2
1.3	2.1	11.7
1.7 ^c	1.5 ^c	12.0
1.1	2.3	11.5
0.4 ^c	2.7	6.3
0.2 ^c	2.3	10.5
0.2 ^c	2.3	10.7
0.1 ^c	1.6	7.4
0.3 ^c	3.2	14.0
0.0 ^c	1.1 ^c	13.2
0.0 ^c	3.1 ^c	7.3
0.3 ^c	2.9 ^c	13.0
1.4 ^c	2.8 ^c	22.6
0.0 ^c	2.9 ^c	9.9

Table 3.10

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to police

By type of victimization and ethnicity or race of victim, United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)^a

Type of victimization and ethnicity or race of victim	Private matter	Not important enough to respondent	Lack of proof	Not important enough to police	Police would not do anything ^b	Fear of reprisal	Reported crime to someone else	Other and not known
Crimes of violence^c								
Hispanic	22 %	20 %	12 %	11 %	8 %	7 %	10 %	29 %
White	31	23	8	7	5	5	13	24
Black	26	20	11	10	8	4	11	26
Robbery								
Hispanic	9	12	21	12	14	8	6	42
White	20	17	18	9	9	6	9	36
Black	15	13	20	13	14	5	7	38
Aggravated assault								
Hispanic	29	18	9	12	9	9	8	27
White	33	19	9	7	5	6	10	27
Black	30	20	9	9	8	5	10	23
Simple assault								
Hispanic	26	26	8	10	5	5	14	22
White	33	26	5	7	3	5	14	21
Black	30	25	7	8	4	3	14	20
Crimes of theft								
Hispanic	3	27	20	10	4	1	20	37
White	4	32	21	7	3	(d)	21	35
Black	5	24	22	9	4	(d)	21	34
Household crimes								
Hispanic	6	28	19	12	8	1	4	42
White	8	33	22	10	5	1	4	39
Black	9	25	22	12	7	1	5	42

Note: See Notes, tables 3.5 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^cIncludes data on rape not shown as a separate category.
^dLess than 0.5 percent.

^aSome respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police. Therefore, detail will not total 100 percent.

^bIncludes reasons given by respondents such as: the police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Hispanic Victims*, Special Report NCJ-120507 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), p. 8, Table 15.

Table 3.11

Initial personal contact by police with victims of reported crimes

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987^{a,b}

Type of victimization	Estimated percent of reported incidents where at the initial contact:				
	Total	Police came to victim	Victim went to police	Police made no face-to-face contact ^c	Not known if police came
Personal crimes					
Crimes of violence	100 %	76 %	8 %	14 %	2 %
Rape	100	75	18 ^d	4 ^d	4 ^d
Robbery	100	79	7	12	2 ^d
Aggravated assault	100	79	7	12	2 ^d
Simple assault	100	72	8	17	3
Crimes of theft					
Personal larceny	100	54	8	33	4
With contact	100	54	11 ^d	31	4 ^d
Without contact	100	54	8	33	4
Household crimes					
Burglary	100	71	3	23	3
Household larceny	100	83	2	14	2
Motor vehicle theft	100	58	4	35	3
Motor vehicle theft	100	68	6	21	5

Note: These data are from the first phase of a redesign of the National Crime Survey. The National Crime Survey (NCS) is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data are derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. Approximately 49,000 housing units, inhabited by 100,000 individuals age 12 and over, participated in the survey. In July 1986, BJS introduced a new series of questions to the NCS incorporating information on victims' perceptions of drug and alcohol use by violent offenders, protective actions taken by victims and bystanders, and the response of police and other criminal justice authorities to reported crimes. The data presented from this source are based on interviews conducted from July 1986 through July 1987, reflecting victimizations that occurred from January 1986 through June 1987. These victimizations include only a proportion of incidents that occurred from January through May 1986 and January through May 1987. However, all victimizations recorded by the NCS from June through December 1986 are included.

Data on police activities are incident-weighted and based on national estimates obtained from the usual National Crime Survey weighting procedures. Incidents included are those reported by the victim, another household member, or an official. Cases where police were at the scene when the crime occurred are excluded.

For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aThese data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

^bPercents may not total to 100 because of rounding.

^cPolice may have communicated with victim by telephone or mail.

^dEstimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Redesignated National Crime Survey: Selected New Data*, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 3.12

Police response time for reported victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987^a

Type of victimization	Cumulative estimated percent of reported incidents in which the police came to see the victim:			
	Within 5 minutes	Within 10 minutes	Within an hour	Within a day
Personal crimes				
Crimes of violence	28 %	56 %	95 %	99 %
Rape	15	31	96	100
Robbery	26	51	95	99
Aggravated assault	30	58	96	99
Simple assault	29	59	94	99
Crimes of theft	14	38	84	98
Personal larceny	25	46	93	95
With contact	13	37	84	98
Without contact	13	35	85	99
Household crimes	13	35	85	99
Burglary	14	36	85	99
Household larceny	11	32	82	98
Motor vehicle theft	14	35	90	100

Note: See Note, table 3.11. Data excludes incidents in which the police did not come to see the victim or the victim either did not report the incident to the police or did not know the police response time. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aThese data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Redesignated National Crime Survey: Selected New Data*, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 5, Table 9.

Table 3.13

Police activity during initial contact with crime victims

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987^{a,b}

Type of victimization	Estimated percent of face-to-face contacts between police and victims where the police:								Actions not known/not ascertained
	Took report	Questioned witnesses/suspects	Searched, looked around	Made arrest	Took evidence	Promised to investigate	Promised surveillance	Took other actions	
Personal crimes									
Crimes of violence ^c	71 %	31 %	19 %	13 %	6 %	13 %	5 %	19 %	3 %
Robbery	79	25	26	6	8	20	4	12	2 ^d
Aggravated assault	72	34	23	17	7	11	4	16	3
Simple assault	64	33	11	15	3	11	5	25	4
Crimes of theft	88	12	28	2	10	11	2	7	4
Personal larceny									
With contact	84	18	26	1 ^d	2 ^d	2 ^d	(d,e)	9 ^d	5 ^d
Without contact	88	12	28	2	10	11	2	7	4
Household crimes	87	11	42	3	18	13	5	6	3
Burglary	86	12	54	3	27	14	6	5	3
Household larceny	89	11	33	2	8	11	5	5	2
Motor vehicle theft	86	7	19	5	7	15	2	6	4

Note: See Note, table 3.11. Data are based on the number of incidents where police were on the scene, came to see the victim after being notified, or where the victim went to the police to report the crime. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^b Percents may not add to 100 because more than one police action can occur during the initial contact with the victim.

^c Includes data on rape, not shown as a separate category.

^d Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^e Less than 0.5 percent.

^a These data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data*, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 6, Table 10.

Table 3.14

Type of later contact with police for reported victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987^{a,b}

Type of victimization	Estimated percent of reported victimizations with later police contact:					
	No contact	Any contact	Police contacted victim	Victim contacted police	Both types of contact	Other contacts ^c
Personal crimes						
Crimes of violence	62 %	37 %	17 %	15 %	4 %	2 %
Rape	38	62	49	9 ^d	4 ^d	(d,e)
Robbery	59	41	20	16	4	1 ^d
Aggravated assault	60	40	18	16	4	2 ^d
Simple assault	67	31	12	14	3	3
Crimes of theft	74	25	11	12	1	1
Personal larceny						
With contact	65	35	18	14	1 ^d	1 ^d
Without contact	74	25	11	12	1	1
Household crimes	63	35	17	15	2	1
Burglary	62	36	17	16	3	1
Household larceny	75	23	9	12	1	1 ^d
Motor vehicle theft	40	58	33	19	5	1 ^d

Note: See Note, table 3.11. "Later contact with police" includes telephone conversations and correspondence. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^a These data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

^b Percents do not total to 100 because of rounding and the exclusion of victimizations where later police contact was not ascertained.

^c Includes later contacts where type of contact was not known.

^d Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^e Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data*, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 6, Table 11.

Table 3 15

Type of followup activities where victims had later contact with police

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987^{a,b}

Type of victimization	Estimated percent of later contacts between victims and police where the police								
	Took report	Questioned witnesses or suspects	Made an arrest	Recovered property	Did or promised surveillance	Stayed in touch with victim? household	Did other followup activities	Did nothing to victim's knowledge	Actions not known/not ascertained
Crimes of violence ^c	24 %	13 %	19 %	2 %	12 %	18 %	23 %	22 %	5 %
Robbery	18	13	10	9 ^d	14	23	14	24	8 ^d
Aggravated assault	24	14	30	(d,e)	12	14	21	19	4 ^d
Simple assault	26	12	15	(d,e)	8	17	31	23	4 ^d
Crimes of theft	25	8	7	12	8	9	10	35	11
Household crimes	20	10	7	21	11	14	12	26	10
Burglary	17	13	8	8	13	17	13	29	11
Household larceny	24	12 ^d	6	10	13	16	12	30	8
Motor vehicle theft	19	3 ^d	7	54	4	6	10	16	9

Note: See Note, table 3 11. Data are based on the number of incidents where victims had later contact with police. Followup actions included those made over the phone or by mail. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aThese data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

^bPercents may total to more than 100 because police may have taken more than one followup action.

^cIncludes data on rape, not shown as a separate category.

^dEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^eLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Redesignated National Crime Survey: Selected New Data*, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 7, Table 12.

Table 3 16

Contact between the victim and authorities other than police for reported victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987^a

Type of victimization	Of victimizations with no arrest, percent where victims had contact with any authority	Of victimizations with an arrest, estimated percent where victims had contact with ^b			
		Prosecutor: Any authority	District attorney	Court	Other authorities
Personal crimes					
Crimes of violence ^c	9 %	47 %	24 %	20 %	17 %
Robbery	6 ^d	43	25	13 ^d	11 ^d
Aggravated assault	10	46	24	19	19
Simple assault	9	48	23	24	17
Crimes of theft	1	21	10 ^d	11 ^d	6 ^d
Household crimes	1	26	10	11	10

Note: See Note, table 3 11. "Other authorities" includes magistrates, juvenile probation and parole officers, and persons specified by victims. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aThese data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations from the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

^bDetail may not add to "any authority" because victims could have had contact with more than one type of authority.

^cIncludes data on rape, not shown as a separate category.

^dEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Redesignated National Crime Survey: Selected New Data*, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 7, Table 14.

Table 3 17

Reported victimizations where victim assistance authorities helped or advised

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987^a

Type of victimization	Estimated percent of incidents where victims received help or advice
Personal crimes	
Crimes of violence ^b	11 %
Robbery	13
Aggravated assault	11
Simple assault	10
Crimes of theft	2
Personal larceny	
With contact	7 ^c
Without contact	2
Household crimes	
Burglary	3
Household larceny	2
Motor vehicle theft	3

Note: See Note, table 3 11. Some victims may reside in areas without victim assistance organizations. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aThese data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations from the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents from June through December 1986.

^bIncludes data on rape, not shown as a separate category.

^cEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Redesignated National Crime Survey: Selected New Data*, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 7, Table 15.

Table 3.18

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations resulting in economic loss

By type of victimization, race of victim, and value of loss, United States, 1988^a

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Value of economic loss						
			No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$99	\$100 to \$249	\$250 to \$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
All races^b									
All personal crimes	14,941,990	100.0 %	1.8 %	38.9 %	15.1 %	17.4 %	9.4 %	10.6 %	6.7 %
Crimes of violence ^c	1,323,570	100.0	6.5	26.4	11.2	20.4	9.0	13.4	13.0
Completed	996,940	100.0	4.7	27.1	11.1	20.1	9.6	15.7	11.9
Attempted	326,630	100.0	12.2	24.6	11.6	21.3	7.3	6.5	16.6
Robbery	749,520	100.0	2.8	20.6	12.8	24.5	10.6	19.7	9.1
Completed	684,260	100.0	2.0	20.7	12.8	23.4	11.0	20.6	9.3
With injury	262,870	100.0	3.8	20.7	9.1	24.2	11.1	21.9	9.2
Without injury	421,390	100.0	1.0	20.8	15.2	22.9	11.0	19.8	9.4
Attempted	65,250	100.0	10.4	18.8	12.1	36.6	6.2	9.6	6.3
With injury	38,200	100.0 ^d	12.1	15.6	15.0	30.9	10.5	5.2	10.8
Without injury	27,050	100.0	8.0	23.3	8.2	44.7	0.0	15.8	0.0
Assault	544,670	100.0	11.7	33.8	9.3	15.0	6.5	5.6	18.1
Aggravated	249,920	100.0	9.2	31.9	11.2	15.6	6.7	6.9	18.6
Simple	294,740	100.0	13.9	35.4	7.7	14.6	6.4	4.4	17.7
Crimes of theft	13,618,420	100.0	1.4	40.1	15.5	17.1	9.4	10.4	6.1
Completed	13,241,810	100.0	1.3	40.8	15.5	16.8	9.5	10.5	5.6
Attempted	376,600	100.0	5.9	14.7	15.4	27.7	5.8	5.8	24.7
Personal larceny with contact	452,100	100.0	0.9 ^d	34.8	17.3	25.2	8.5	7.7	5.6
Personal larceny without contact	13,166,320	100.0	1.4	40.3	15.4	16.9	9.5	10.4	6.1
All household crimes	14,420,400	100.0	3.0	28.7	12.5	16.1	9.6	20.9	9.3
Completed	13,056,480	100.0	1.8	29.2	12.6	16.5	9.9	22.5	7.5
Attempted	1,363,920	100.0	14.3	23.7	11.4	12.2	6.5	5.1	26.8
Burglary	4,906,640	100.0	5.0	18.4	8.2	14.5	12.3	27.9	13.6
Completed	4,087,150	100.0	2.1	15.9	8.3	16.2	14.3	33.1	10.2
Forcible entry	1,853,610	100.0	2.8	8.4	4.8	11.1	10.6	47.3	14.9
Unlawful entry without force	2,233,530	100.0	1.6	22.1	11.2	20.4	17.3	21.2	6.2
Attempted forcible entry	819,490	100.0	19.5	31.0	7.5	6.1	2.6	2.3	30.8
Household larceny	8,084,330	100.0	2.0	39.5	16.6	18.7	8.6	7.8	6.8
Completed	7,896,440	100.0	1.9	40.0	16.5	18.7	8.7	7.9	6.4
Attempted	187,880	100.0	10.1	18.8	19.9	17.4	7.5	3.9	22.3
Motor vehicle theft	1,429,420	100.0	1.3	2.8	4.0	6.9	5.7	70.6	8.7
Completed	1,072,870	100.0	0.2 ^d	0.6 ^d	0.2 ^d	1.5 ^d	2.7	90.0	5.0
Attempted	356,540	100.0	4.5	9.5	15.7	23.4	14.7	12.1	20.1
White									
All personal crimes	12,732,500	100.0	1.9	39.3	15.0	17.1	9.3	10.8	6.6
Crimes of violence ^c	1,019,450	100.0	7.4	26.1	10.4	20.5	8.5	13.5	13.7
Completed	758,190	100.0	5.0	27.7	10.3	19.2	8.8	16.0	13.1
Attempted	261,250	100.0	14.4	21.4	10.7	24.4	7.4	6.3	15.4
Robbery	549,770	100.0	3.0	20.4	12.0	23.9	10.1	20.7	9.8
Completed	486,720	100.0	2.0 ^d	20.5	12.4	22.1	10.6	22.1	10.3
With injury	184,290	100.0	3.0 ^d	21.6	9.5	21.2	10.8	22.2	11.7
Without injury	320,430	100.0	1.3 ^d	19.9	14.2	22.6	10.6	22.1	9.4
Attempted	63,050	100.0	10.8 ^d	19.4 ^d	9.1 ^d	37.9	6.4 ^d	9.9 ^d	6.5 ^d
With injury	38,200	100.0 ^d	12.1 ^d	15.6 ^d	15.0 ^d	30.9 ^d	10.5 ^d	5.2 ^d	10.8 ^d
Without injury	24,840	100.0	8.7 ^d	25.4 ^d	0.0 ^d	48.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	17.2 ^d	0.0 ^d
Assault	444,490	100.0	12.9	32.3	8.6	16.6	6.4	5.3	17.9
Aggravated	195,570	100.0	10.6	30.4	10.4	16.9	4.9 ^d	8.8	18.0
Simple	248,920	100.0	14.7	33.9	7.2	16.4	7.6	2.5 ^d	17.8
Crimes of theft	11,713,050	100.0	1.4	40.4	15.4	16.8	9.4	10.6	6.0
Completed	11,395,810	100.0	1.3	41.1	15.4	16.5	9.5	10.7	5.5
Attempted	317,240	100.0	6.4	15.7	15.8	26.1	6.8	6.8	22.3
Personal larceny with contact	335,830	100.0	0.6 ^d	33.6	19.2	24.6	9.6	9.2	3.3 ^d
Personal larceny without contact	11,377,220	100.0	1.4	40.6	15.3	16.6	9.4	10.6	6.1

See notes at end of table

Table 3.18

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations resulting in economic loss

By type of victimization, race of victim, and value of loss. United States, 1988^a—Continued

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Value of economic loss						
			No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$99	\$100 to \$249	\$250 to \$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
White (continued)									
All household crimes	11,752,840	100.0 %	3.0 %	29.7 %	12.4 %	16.6 %	9.7 %	20.2 %	8.4 %
Completed	10,727,420	100.0	1.8	30.5	12.4	16.9	10.0	21.7	6.7
Attempted	1,025,410	100.0	15.1	22.3	12.1	13.1	6.7	4.7	26.1
Burglary	3,005,860	100.0	5.3	18.4	8.3	15.0	12.3	28.1	12.5
Completed	3,271,590	100.0	2.3	16.5	8.3	16.7	14.1	33.2	9.0
Forcible entry	1,396,050	100.0	3.3	9.1	4.8	10.5	10.5	48.8	13.1
Unlawful entry without force	1,875,540	100.0	1.6	22.0	10.9	21.3	16.7	21.5	5.9
Attempted forcible entry	634,270	100.0	20.8	28.0	8.4	6.4	3.4	2.1 ^d	30.9
Household larceny	6,810,260	100.0	2.0	40.3	16.0	18.8	8.8	7.8	6.3
Completed	6,656,990	100.0	1.8	40.9	15.9	18.8	8.9	7.9	5.9
Attempted	153,270	100.0	11.1	17.8	17.9	19.1	6.7 ^d	4.8 ^d	22.6
Motor vehicle theft	1,036,700	100.0	0.7 ^d	2.9	4.3	7.8	5.9	72.0	6.4
Completed	798,830	100.0	0.2 ^d	0.7 ^d	0.2 ^d	2.0 ^d	3.2	90.0	3.7
Attempted	237,860	100.0	2.4 ^d	10.0	18.2	27.2	15.3	11.6	15.4
Black									
All personal crimes	1,803,770	100.0	1.8 ^d	36.1	16.2	18.8	10.2	9.4	7.5
Crimes of violence ^c	259,390	100.0	3.4 ^d	27.0	14.8	19.2	11.8	14.0	9.9
Completed	204,360	100.0	3.1 ^d	24.4	13.9	22.5	12.8	15.5	7.8 ^d
Attempted	55,020	100.0	4.2 ^d	36.5	18.0 ^d	7.0 ^d	8.2 ^d	8.4 ^d	17.6 ^d
Robbery	173,290	100.0	1.2 ^d	19.5	14.9	25.3	13.7	18.3	7.1 ^d
Completed	171,080	100.0	1.3 ^d	19.8	13.8	25.6	13.9	18.5	7.2 ^d
With injury	68,370	100.0	3.1 ^d	18.5 ^d	9.6 ^d	29.4	13.8 ^d	21.9 ^d	3.7 ^d
Without injury	102,710	100.0	0.0 ^d	20.6	16.6	23.1	13.9 ^d	16.2	9.5 ^d
Attempted	2,200	100.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	100.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d
With injury	0	100.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d
Without injury	2,200	100.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	100.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d
Assault	81,890	100.0	8.0 ^d	41.8	15.2 ^d	7.3 ^d	5.7 ^d	5.6 ^d	16.2 ^d
Aggravated	43,420	100.0	5.2 ^d	37.2	17.8 ^d	8.9 ^d	10.8 ^d	0.0 ^d	20.2 ^d
Simple	38,460	100.0	11.2 ^d	47.1	12.3 ^d	5.5 ^d	6.0 ^d	12.0 ^d	11.8 ^d
Crimes of theft	1,544,380	100.0	1.5	37.7	16.4	18.8	9.9	8.6	7.1
Completed	1,498,420	100.0	1.4	38.7	16.7	18.1	10.2	8.9	6.0
Attempted	45,950	100.0	4.4 ^d	4.5 ^d	8.7 ^d	41.8	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	40.5
Personal larceny with contact	89,030	100.0	2.3 ^d	33.5	15.7 ^d	23.1	4.9 ^d	4.5 ^d	16.0 ^d
Personal larceny without contact	1,455,340	100.0	1.5	37.9	16.5	18.5	10.2	8.9	6.5
All household crimes	2,320,580	100.0	3.0	22.8	12.8	14.5	9.5	23.6	13.7
Completed	2,037,400	100.0	1.9	22.4	13.5	15.2	9.9	26.0	11.2
Attempted	283,170	100.0	11.1	26.1	8.5	10.0	6.4	6.3	31.6
Burglary	880,220	100.0	4.2 ^d	16.8	7.5	13.5	13.6	26.5	18.0
Completed	713,200	100.0	1.5 ^d	11.5	8.2	15.3	16.8	32.1	14.5
Forcible entry	410,280	100.0	1.6 ^d	5.1	5.4	14.2	11.8	42.7	19.1
Unlawful entry without force	302,920	100.0	1.3 ^d	20.2	12.0	16.8	23.6	17.8	8.3
Attempted forcible entry	167,010	100.0	15.7	39.2	4.2 ^d	5.9 ^d	0.0 ^d	2.4 ^d	32.6
Household larceny	1,102,740	100.0	2.5	33.9	20.1	18.5	7.3	8.0	9.8
Completed	1,086,000	100.0	2.5	34.4	19.8	18.4	7.2	8.1	9.5
Attempted	16,730	100.0	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	34.2 ^d	21.0 ^d	12.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	32.1 ^d
Motor vehicle theft	337,610	100.0	1.6 ^d	2.5 ^d	3.3 ^d	4.5 ^d	5.7	67.1	15.3
Completed	238,190	100.0	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	1.4 ^d	89.3	9.3
Attempted	99,420	100.0	5.4 ^d	8.4 ^d	11.3	15.1	16.0 ^d	13.9 ^d	29.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Economic loss includes both theft and damage losses. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^d Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b Includes "other" races, not shown separately.

^c Includes rape, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 82.

Table 3.19

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and age of victim, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15 (N=13,109,920)	16 to 19 (N=14,542,850)	20 to 24 (N=18,506,030)	25 to 34 (N=43,177,160)	35 to 49 (N=48,482,580)	50 to 64 (N=32,740,920)	65 and older (N=28,852,940)
Crimes of violence	56.9	72.0	58.9	35.2	21.8	10.2	4.1
Completed	18.7	28.9	20.4	13.4	8.1	3.5	1.9
Attempted	38.2	43.1	38.5	21.7	13.8	6.7	2.3
Rape	0.3 ^b	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	7.2	11.3	8.9	6.3	4.2	2.9	1.7
Completed	4.9	7.0	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.4	1.1
With injury	1.3	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.5 ^b
From serious assault	0.3 ^b	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b
From minor assault	1.0 ^b	1.1	0.8 ^b	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3 ^b
Without injury	3.6	4.8	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.2	0.7
Attempted	2.3	4.3	4.2	2.2	1.4	0.5	0.5 ^b
With injury	1.1 ^b	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b
From serious assault	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.4	0.2 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
From minor assault	0.8 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
Without injury	1.2 ^b	3.0	3.0	1.5	1.1	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b
Assault	49.4	58.8	48.4	27.8	17.3	7.0	2.4
Aggravated	14.9	22.1	20.0	10.2	6.1	2.9	6.1
Completed with injury	4.7	8.9	6.9	3.4	1.7	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b
Attempted with weapon	10.2	13.2	13.1	6.8	4.4	2.5	0.5 ^b
Simple	34.4	36.7	28.4	17.6	11.2	4.1	1.6
Completed with injury	9.1	11.7	8.4	5.3	3.3	0.5	0.4 ^b
Attempted without weapon	25.4	25.0	20.0	12.4	7.9	3.6	1.2
Crimes of theft	112.3	120.9	123.3	82.3	65.4	39.4	18.3
Completed	109.4	115.1	115.7	76.7	61.3	37.2	17.0
Attempted	2.9	5.8	7.6	5.6	4.1	2.2	1.3
Personal larceny with contact	3.4	2.8	3.9	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.6
Purse snatching	0.3 ^b	0.6 ^b	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0
Pocket picking	3.1	2.3	2.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	108.8	118.1	119.4	79.9	63.6	37.6	15.6
Completed	106.1	112.5	112.1	74.5	59.7	35.6	14.5
Less than \$50	78.2	56.6	42.4	29.8	22.4	13.6	6.7
\$50 or more	24.5	53.6	66.3	41.9	34.6	20.3	7.0
Amount not available	3.4	2.3	3.4	2.9	2.8	1.6	0.8
Attempted	2.7	5.6	7.3	5.4	3.8	2.0	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 4.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.20

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and sex of victim, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Both sexes (N=199,412,460)	Male (N=95,806,160)	Female (N=103,606,290)
Crimes of violence	29.6	35.9	23.8
Completed	10.9	11.7	10.2
Attempted	18.7	24.2	13.6
Rape	0.6	0.1^b	1.2
Completed	0.3	0.0 ^b	0.6
Attempted	0.3	0.1 ^b	0.5
Robbery	5.3	6.5	4.1
Completed	3.4	3.9	3.0
With injury	1.3	1.6	1.1
From serious assault	0.7	0.9	0.4
From minor assault	0.7	0.7	0.7
Without injury	2.1	2.3	1.9
Attempted	1.8	2.6	1.1
With injury	0.6	0.8	0.4 ^b
From serious assault	0.3	0.4	0.1 ^b
From minor assault	0.3	0.4	0.2
Without injury	1.3	1.9	0.7
Assault	23.7	29.3	18.6
Aggravated	8.7	12.0	5.7
Completed with injury	2.9	3.6	2.2
Attempted with weapon	5.9	8.4	3.5
Simple	15.0	17.3	12.9
Completed with injury	4.3	4.2	4.4
Attempted without weapon	10.7	13.1	8.5
Crimes of theft	70.5	73.3	67.9
Completed	66.4	69.1	63.9
Attempted	4.1	4.2	4.0
Personal larceny with contact	2.5	2.0^b	2.9
Purse snatching	0.8	0.0 ^b	1.5
Pocket picking	1.7	1.9	1.4
Personal larceny without contact	68.0	71.3	65.0
Completed	64.2	67.2	61.4
Less than \$50	28.3	27.3	29.2
\$50 or more	33.5	37.8	29.5
Amount not available	2.4	2.1	2.6
Attempted	3.9	4.2	3.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 3.

Table 3.21

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and race of victim, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	White (N=170,875,300)	Black (N=23,028,850)	Other (N=5,510,300)
Crimes of violence	28.2	40.4	30.0
Completed	9.9	18.1	13.5
Attempted	18.3	22.3	16.5
Rape	0.5	1.4	0.7^b
Robbery	4.7	9.4	5.5
Completed	2.8	7.4	4.8 ^b
With injury	1.1	3.0	1.9 ^b
From serious assault	0.5	1.7	0.7 ^b
From minor assault	0.6	1.3	1.1 ^b
Without injury	1.8	4.5	2.9 ^b
Attempted	1.8	1.9	0.7 ^b
With injury	0.6	0.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
From serious assault	0.3	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	0.3	0.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	1.3	1.5	0.7 ^b
Assault	23.0	29.6	23.8
Aggravated	7.9	14.7	9.9
Completed with injury	2.5	5.3	3.3
Attempted with weapon	5.4	9.4	6.6
Simple	15.1	14.9	13.8
Completed with injury	4.2	4.7	5.4
Attempted without weapon	10.8	10.2	8.4
Crimes of theft	70.7	69.4	67.4
Completed	66.7	65.1	63.1
Attempted	4.0	4.3	4.3
Personal larceny with contact	2.2	4.1	4.9^b
Purse snatching	0.7	1.3	1.1 ^b
Pocket picking	1.5	2.8	3.8
Personal larceny without contact	68.6	65.3	62.5
Completed	64.7	61.3	58.1
Less than \$50	28.7	25.6	25.4
\$50 or more	33.7	33.1	30.5 ^b
Amount not available	2.3	2.6	2.2 ^b
Attempted	3.8	4.0	4.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. The racial category "other" includes minority groups such as Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, etc. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 6.

Table 3.22

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and age of victim, United States, 1988^a

Race and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence										Crimes of theft				
		Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Total	Completed	Attempted	Personal larceny	
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
White																
12 to 15 years	10,532,950	55.5	17.1	38.4	0.0 ^b	6.4	2.1	4.3	49.1	13.2	35.9	111.5	109.3	2.2	2.7	108.8
16 to 19 years	11,883,650	68.9	25.8	43.1	1.3 ^b	9.9	3.1	6.8	57.7	18.8	38.9	128.0	122.8	5.1	2.6	125.4
20 to 24 years	15,473,940	57.2	20.5	36.7	1.4	8.6	3.1	5.5	47.2	19.1	28.1	127.2	118.8	8.5	4.1	123.1
25 to 34 years	36,384,140	34.2	12.5	21.7	0.9	6.0	2.1	3.9	27.4	9.3	18.1	82.8	77.5	5.3	2.1	80.7
35 to 49 years	41,722,930	21.9	7.6	14.3	0.3 ^b	3.9	1.4	2.5	17.6	6.1	11.5	66.4	62.2	4.3	1.5	64.9
50 to 64 years	28,837,980	9.4	2.7	6.7	0.3 ^b	2.4	1.0	1.3	6.7	2.6	4.1	39.9	37.5	2.4	1.5	38.4
65 years and older	26,039,690	3.7	1.4	2.4	0.0 ^b	1.3	0.5 ^b	0.8	2.4	0.9	1.5	18.7	17.4	1.4	2.4	16.3
Black																
12 to 15 years	2,060,160	64.5	24.5	40.0	0.9 ^b	9.5	3.3 ^b	6.2 ^b	54.2	25.0	29.1	117.2	112.1	5.1 ^b	6.5 ^b	110.8
16 to 19 years	2,216,830	92.9	45.7	47.2	5.8 ^b	19.1	6.6 ^b	12.6	68.0	38.9	29.2	86.1	78.1	7.9	2.8 ^b	83.3
20 to 24 years	2,514,230	69.5	20.1	49.4	2.7 ^b	11.3	3.0 ^b	8.3	55.5	24.6	30.8	99.0	96.6	2.4 ^b	3.4 ^b	95.6
25 to 34 years	5,350,530	44.8	21.5	23.3	2.0 ^b	10.5	2.6 ^b	8.0	32.2	16.5	15.7	79.3	70.8	8.5	3.3	76.0
35 to 49 years	5,172,810	21.2	11.2	10.0	0.0 ^b	7.1	2.7 ^b	4.3	14.1	6.2	7.9	64.7	61.6	3.1 ^b	4.2	60.5
50 to 64 years	3,281,810	15.0	8.7	6.3	0.0 ^b	6.4	3.8 ^b	2.6 ^b	8.6	4.9	3.7 ^b	37.4	36.6	0.7 ^b	4.6 ^b	32.7
65 years and older	2,430,450	7.3	5.6 ^b	1.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	4.7 ^b	3.4 ^b	1.3 ^b	2.5 ^b	0.7 ^b	1.8 ^b	14.5	13.9	0.7 ^b	4.6 ^b	10.0

Note. See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7. Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 9.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.23

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Male		Female	
	White (N=82,599,220)	Black (N=10,514,160)	White (N=88,276,070)	Black (N=12,512,680)
Crimes of violence	34.4	47.3	22.4	34.6
Completed	10.7	18.6	9.1	17.7
Attempted	23.7	28.7	13.3	16.8
Rape	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.9	2.6
Robbery	5.9	11.4	3.6	7.7
Completed	3.1	9.1	2.6	6.0
With injury	1.3	3.8	0.9	2.3
Without injury	1.8	5.3	1.7	3.7
Attempted	2.8	2.3	1.0	1.7
With injury	0.8	0.5 ^b	0.4	0.3 ^b
Without injury	1.9	1.7	0.6	1.4
Assault	28.4	35.9	17.8	24.3
Aggravated	11.3	16.8	4.7	12.9
Completed with injury	3.4	5.1	1.7	5.4
Attempted without weapon	7.9	11.7	3.0	7.5
Simple	17.1	19.1	13.1	11.4
Completed with injury	4.2	4.4	4.2	5.0
Attempted without weapon	12.9	14.8	8.9	6.3
Crimes of theft	73.2	73.1	68.4	66.3
Completed	69.0	68.6	64.5	62.1
Attempted	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.2
Personal larceny with contact	1.6	4.2	2.7	3.9
Personal larceny without contact	71.6	68.9	65.8	62.4
Completed	67.4	64.3	62.3	58.7
Attempted	4.2	4.5	3.5	3.6

Note. See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.
^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 7.

Table 3 24

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and age of victim, United States, 1988^a

Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence										Crimes of theft				
		Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Total	Completed	Attempted	Personal larceny	
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
Male																
12 to 15 years	6,708,590	71.7	24.9	46.7	0.0 ^b	11.1	3.8	7.3	60.6	20.0	40.6	102.2	95.1	3.1	4.5	97.7
16 to 19 years	7,337,660	89.0	32.4	56.6	0.5 ^b	15.2	5.3	9.9	73.3	29.2	44.1	123.2	117.8	5.4	3.5	119.8
20 to 24 years	9,043,400	78.8	24.5	54.3	0.0 ^b	10.3	3.8	6.6	68.5	31.2	37.3	136.2	125.2	11.0	3.1	133.1
25 to 34 years	21,404,300	37.6	11.9	25.6	0.0 ^b	6.7	2.2	4.5	30.8	12.5	18.4	87.0	81.8	5.1	1.8	85.2
35 to 49 years	23,780,000	22.5	7.2	15.3	0.1 ^b	5.0	1.8	3.3	17.3	7.8	9.5	61.2	57.6	3.7	1.0	60.2
50 to 64 years	15,557,320	11.6	2.7	8.9	0.1 ^b	2.7	1.4	1.3	8.8	3.9	4.9	42.1	39.8	2.3	1.2	40.9
65 years and older	11,974,860	6.2	2.2	4.0	0.0 ^b	3.1	1.2 ^b	2.0	3.0	0.8 ^b	2.2	19.1	18.6	0.6 ^b	2.0	17.1
Female																
12 to 15 years	6,401,330	41.5	12.2	29.3	0.7	3.2	0.9 ^b	2.2 ^b	37.7	9.7	28.0	122.8	120.3	2.6	2.3 ^b	120.5
16 to 19 years	7,205,190	54.7	25.3	29.4	3.4	7.3	1.7 ^b	5.6	44.0	14.8	29.1	118.6	112.4	6.2	2.2 ^b	116.4
20 to 24 years	9,462,620	39.8	16.4	23.4	3.0	7.6	2.5	5.1	29.2	9.4	19.8	111.0	106.7	4.4	4.7	108.4
25 to 34 years	21,772,870	32.8	14.9	17.8	2.0	6.0	1.9	4.1	24.8	7.9	16.9	77.7	71.6	6.0	2.9	74.7
35 to 49 years	24,702,580	21.2	8.9	12.3	0.5 ^b	3.5	1.4	2.0	17.2	4.4	12.8	69.5	64.9	4.5	2.7	66.7
50 to 64 years	17,183,600	8.8	4.2	4.7	0.3 ^b	3.2	1.4	1.7	5.4	2.0	3.3	37.0	34.9	2.1	2.5	34.5
65 years and older	16,878,070	2.7	1.6	1.1	0.0 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.2 ^b	2.0	0.9 ^b	1.2	17.7	15.8	1.8	3.1	14.6

Note. See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 5.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.25

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, age, and race of victim, United States, 1988

Sex, age, and race of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White			
Male			
12 to 15 years	5,383,160	70.1	96.4
16 to 19 years	5,999,440	84.7	129.2
20 to 24 years	7,667,050	77.3	142.0
25 to 34 years	18,268,210	36.9	86.1
35 to 49 years	20,683,440	22.8	62.5
50 to 64 years	13,783,060	11.3	42.4
65 years and older	10,814,820	5.7	19.9
Female			
12 to 15 years	5,149,780	40.3	127.3
16 to 19 years	5,884,210	52.7	126.8
20 to 24 years	7,806,880	37.4	112.8
25 to 34 years	18,115,920	31.5	79.5
35 to 49 years	21,039,490	21.1	70.3
50 to 64 years	15,054,910	7.6	37.6
65 years and older	15,224,870	2.4	17.9
Black			
Male			
12 to 15 years	1,042,320	82.6	120.2
16 to 19 years	1,111,690	113.3	92.6
20 to 24 years	1,138,960	82.5	92.0
25 to 34 years	2,448,740	45.5	91.0
35 to 49 years	2,324,440	21.7	60.3
50 to 64 years	1,465,630	13.0 ^a	41.4
65 years and older	982,340	10.5 ^a	11.9
Female			
12 to 15 years	1,017,840	46.1	114.2
16 to 19 years	1,105,130	72.5	79.5
20 to 24 years	1,375,260	58.7	104.8
25 to 34 years	2,901,780	44.2	65.5
35 to 49 years	2,848,370	20.8	68.2
50 to 64 years	1,816,170	16.6	34.1
65 years and older	1,448,100	5.1 ^a	16.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^a Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 10.

Table 3 26

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Family income						
	Less than \$7,500 (N=21,507,000) ^b	\$7,500 to \$9,999 (N=8,699,120) ^b	\$10,000 to \$14,999 (N=20,855,470) ^b	\$15,000 to \$24,999 (N=36,451,630) ^b	\$25,000 to \$29,999 (N=15,787,310) ^b	\$30,000 to \$49,999 (N=44,383,820) ^b	\$50,000 or more (N=26,220,140) ^b
Crimes of violence	50.1	44.8	31.4	29.1	27.1	21.7	21.1
Completed	23.2	18.5	11.7	10.4	8.7	7.2	6.1
Attempted	26.9	26.3	19.6	18.7	18.4	14.6	14.9
Rape	1.8	2.6	0.7 ^c	0.5	0.5 ^c	0.1 ^c	0.1 ^c
Robbery	10.0	6.4	6.4	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.0
Completed	7.3	4.6	4.4	2.8	2.3	2.0	1.9
With injury	3.1	1.5 ^c	1.4	1.6	0.8 ^c	0.7	0.9
From serious assault	2.1	0.4 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.7	0.2 ^c	0.4	0.5 ^c
From minor assault	1.0	1.1 ^c	0.9	0.9	0.6 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.4 ^c
Without injury	4.2	3.1	3.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.9
Attempted	2.6	1.8 ^c	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.2
With injury	0.6 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.5	0.8 ^c	0.5	0.2 ^c
From serious assault	0.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.1 ^c
From minor assault	0.3 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.1 ^c
Without injury	2.0	1.0 ^c	1.4	1.0	0.9 ^c	1.1	1.0
Assault	38.3	35.9	24.3	24.3	22.6	18.1	18.0
Aggravated	14.9	13.4	9.9	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.0
Completed with injury	6.8	6.0	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.7
Attempted with weapon	8.1	7.4	7.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.3
Simple	23.4	22.5	14.4	16.3	15.1	11.1	12.0
Completed with injury	8.1	6.8	4.2	4.7	4.0	3.6	2.5
Attempted without weapon	15.3	15.7	10.2	11.6	11.1	7.5	9.5
Crimes of theft	73.6	65.0	58.8	64.3	72.7	72.4	83.0
Completed	69.6	60.1	55.1	60.3	69.2	68.0	79.1
Attempted	3.9	4.9	3.7	3.9	3.5	4.4	3.9
Personal larceny with contact	4.2	3.8	1.8	2.1	3.0	1.9	1.9
Purse snatching	1.7	1.3 ^c	0.6 ^c	0.6	0.8 ^c	0.4	1.0
Pocket picking	2.6	2.5	1.1	1.5	2.1	1.5	0.9
Personal larceny without contact	69.3	61.2	57.0	62.1	69.8	70.5	81.1
Completed	65.8	56.5	53.4	58.4	66.3	66.4	77.6
Less than \$50	31.0	26.3	26.6	27.0	31.1	29.0	30.5
\$50 or more	32.0	28.0	24.4	29.0	33.5	35.2	44.7
Amount not available	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.4
Attempted	3.5	4.7	3.6	3.8	3.5	4.1	3.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes persons whose family income level was not ascertained.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 14.

Table 3.27

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and family income of victim, United States, 1988^a

Race and family income of victim	Total population ^b	Crimes of violence										Crimes of theft				
		Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Robbery			Assault			Total	Completed	Attempted	Personal larceny	
						Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
White																
Less than \$7,500	15,436,180	49.0	22.0	26.9	1.9	9.8	3.5	6.3	37.3	12.8	24.5	78.5	74.0	4.5	3.1	75.4
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6,817,000	42.7	15.3	27.4	1.8 ^c	6.3	2.0 ^c	4.3	34.6	10.5	24.1	60.9	55.7	5.2	2.8	58.0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17,239,910	29.9	11.5	18.4	0.7 ^c	6.0	2.0	4.0	23.2	8.7	14.6	58.4	55.2	3.1	1.9	56.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	31,643,880	28.5	9.4	19.1	0.5	3.7	1.8	1.9	24.4	7.6	16.7	64.0	60.0	4.1	2.1	61.9
\$25,000 to \$29,999	14,124,540	26.7	8.2	18.4	0.4 ^c	3.4	1.1	2.3	22.8	7.4	15.4	72.5	69.2	3.3	2.8	69.7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	40,059,950	21.8	7.0	14.8	0.1 ^c	3.4	1.2	2.2	18.3	7.0	11.3	72.7	68.8	4.0	1.7	71.1
\$50,000 or more	24,153,730	21.0	6.3	14.7	0.1 ^c	3.1	1.1	2.0	17.8	5.8	12.1	83.1	79.0	4.1	1.9	81.2
Black																
Less than \$7,500	5,345,920	54.1	25.9	28.2	2.0 ^c	10.9	4.4	6.5	41.2	20.6	20.6	57.0	55.4	1.6 ^c	7.8	49.2
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1,655,800	54.9	32.3	22.6	5.1 ^c	7.6 ^c	3.8 ^c	3.5 ^c	42.2	24.3	18.0	70.6	66.4	4.2 ^c	6.0 ^c	64.5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3,079,320	41.1	13.8	27.3	0.0 ^c	9.1	1.8 ^c	7.3	32.1	17.0	15.1	64.7	57.9	6.8	1.4 ^c	63.2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,969,370	31.5	15.5	16.1	0.9 ^c	8.4	4.3	4.1	22.3	9.8	12.5	67.7	63.8	3.9 ^c	1.5 ^c	66.2
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,288,360	29.6	12.9	16.7	1.6 ^c	9.3 ^c	5.6 ^c	3.7 ^c	18.7	9.2 ^c	9.5 ^c	79.7	76.0	3.6 ^c	6.0 ^c	73.6
\$30,000 to \$49,999	3,152,140	22.9	9.5	13.5	0.0 ^c	7.1	2.2 ^c	4.9 ^c	15.8	6.5	9.4	74.3	64.6	9.8	3.2 ^c	71.1
\$50,000 or more	1,198,540	19.3	5.5 ^c	13.9	0.0 ^c	2.5 ^c	2.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	16.8	6.3 ^c	10.5 ^c	87.1	87.1	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	87.1

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7. Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 15.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bExcludes persons whose family income level was not ascertained.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.28

Estimated average annual rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)

Characteristics of victim	Robbery		Aggravated assault		Simple assault		Crimes of theft (personal larceny)	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Sex								
Male	7.2	18.5	13.7	19.6	23.7	16.5	86.1	86.6
Female	3.8	8.5	5.2	9.1	14.4	15.5	75.3	69.1
Age								
12 to 15 years	9.0	16.5	11.7	16.1	35.9	28.4	132.4	106.0
16 to 19 years	9.5	18.3	21.8	25.2	39.5	25.6	135.7	89.7
20 to 24 years	10.5	19.9	22.2	24.2	38.5	26.0	131.2	111.5
25 to 34 years	6.4	14.8	12.2	17.6	24.7	18.2	93.5	94.4
35 to 49 years	3.8	9.1	6.0	9.2	12.8	10.2	72.7	66.7
50 to 64 years	2.8	8.3	2.6	4.3	5.1	5.4	46.5	43.2
65 years and older	2.1	6.3	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.8	21.6	23.8
Marital status^a								
Never married	9.9	18.5	16.8	20.1	34.9	24.1	129.3	92.8
Divorced or separated	12.3	16.9	19.2	15.1	38.6	20.3	113.5	80.4
Widowed	3.1	6.2	1.8	2.7	3.6	5.2	29.5	30.2
Married	2.7	6.9	5.3	8.6	10.3	7.3	58.6	67.7
Location of residence								
Metropolitan area								
Central city	10.1	18.7	12.4	15.9	22.9	18.7	99.1	83.5
Suburb	5.0	7.9	8.9	12.4	19.3	14.6	85.3	89.4
Nonmetropolitan area	2.6	3.8	7.5	10.0	15.3	10.4	60.1	47.4
Family income^b								
Less than \$7,500	9.5	17.1	14.7	17.6	27.0	19.2	76.4	63.6
\$7,500 to \$14,999	6.3	13.0	10.6	14.5	20.9	14.8	75.2	78.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4.6	10.4	9.1	11.0	17.7	14.3	80.4	85.5
\$25,000 to \$49,999	4.1	9.1	7.7	8.6	17.2	14.2	87.3	100.9
\$50,000 or more	4.1	6.5	5.7	8.5	15.7	11.9	102.6	115.2

Note: See Note, table 3.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aThe category "marital status not ascertained" is not displayed.

^bThe category "family income not ascertained" is not displayed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Black Victims*, Special Report NCJ-122562 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1990), p. 4, Table 3; p. 5, Table 5; and p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.29

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of robbery and assault victimization

By race and household structure of victim, United States, 1985-87 (aggregate)

Household structure	Robbery		Aggravated assault	
	White	Black	White	Black
Household headed by				
Married couple	3.0	6.2	5.8	7.7
Couple only	1.9	3.8	2.9	4.0
With children	3.3	6.5	7.1	10.2
With children and others	4.0	7.3	8.3	8.0
With others	3.9	7.1	6.3	4.6
Single parent				
Father with children	12.2	15.5 ^a	20.0	20.0
Father with children and others	10.1	10.5 ^a	20.1	9.8 ^a
Mother with children	18.9	15.0	18.5	17.8
Mother with children and others	10.9	16.1 ^a	22.4	19.5
Mother with children and others	11.6	15.3	17.3	21.6
Single person without children				
Man living alone	7.7	14.5	11.4	11.4
Man living with others	9.5	18.7	15.2	14.5
Woman living alone	12.1	25.8	19.4	21.0
Woman living with others	4.1	9.8	4.3	5.4
Woman living with others	7.1	9.5	10.8	8.8

Note: See Note, table 3.4. Household composition is determined by the relationships of all persons in the sample unit to the head of household. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^a Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Black Victims*, Special Report NCJ-122562 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1990), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 3.30

Estimated average annual rate (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of robbery, aggravated assault, and burglary victimization

By race, age, and place of residence of victim, United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)

(Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households)

Location of residence and age of victim	Type of crime and race of victim					
	Robbery		Aggravated assault		Burglary	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Metropolitan area						
Central city						
12 to 15 years	18.5	25.9	16.5	21.0	X	X
16 to 19 years	15.8	26.8	28.4	32.0	221.6	238.8
20 to 24 years	14.4	27.0	27.9	27.8	156.1	172.0
25 to 34 years	11.2	20.9	16.3	18.2	111.8	150.0
35 to 49 years	8.7	13.5	7.5	10.5	105.3	126.8
50 to 64 years	6.6	12.5	4.0	5.5	71.1	97.1
65 years and older	4.9	8.6	1.7	1.5 ^a	55.0	75.6
Suburb						
12 to 15 years	8.5	10.3	10.7	11.2	X	X
16 to 19 years	9.6	10.8	22.2	21.8	202.4	302.6
20 to 24 years	10.1	16.8	20.9	21.4	119.4	131.5
25 to 34 years	5.8	7.8	11.3	16.9	75.6	125.4
35 to 49 years	3.0	4.4	5.8	7.4	78.1	99.8
50 to 64 years	2.2	4.0	2.3	3.0 ^a	54.8	68.8
65 years and older	1.7	3.4 ^a	0.7	1.9 ^a	34.3	61.7
Nonmetropolitan area						
12 to 15 years	4.3	0.9 ^a	10.4	9.7	X	X
16 to 19 years	5.4	6.5	17.0	13.2	206.4	190.8
20 to 24 years	7.3	5.5	18.6	18.1	119.5	153.3
25 to 34 years	2.9	6.1	10.1	16.9	69.6	86.0
35 to 49 years	1.5	2.3 ^a	5.4	7.8	66.0	49.9
50 to 64 years	0.8	1.5 ^a	1.9	2.4	45.5	67.1
65 years and older	0.5	3.3 ^a	0.7	1.2 ^a	36.5	54.3

Note: See Note, table 3.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^a Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Black Victims*, Special Report NCJ-122562 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1990), p. 6, Table 8.

Table 3.31

Estimated average annual rate (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of Hispanic and non-Hispanic victimization

By type of victimization, United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)

(Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households)

Type of victimization	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence	39.6	35.3
Rape	1.0	1.0
Robbery	10.5	6.1
Aggravated assault	12.0	9.7
Simple assault	16.3	18.6
Crimes of theft	74.9	80.3
Personal larceny with contact	5.1	2.9
Personal larceny without contact	69.8	77.4
Household crimes	265.6	204.5
Burglary	95.4	75.3
Household larceny	143.9	113.8
Motor vehicle theft	26.2	15.4

Note: See Note, table 3.5. Characteristics of the victim are used for crimes of violence and theft; characteristics of the head of household are used for household crimes. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Hispanic Victims*, Special Report NCJ-120507 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), p. 3, Table 2

Table 3.32

Estimated average annual rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of Hispanic and non-Hispanic victimization

By type of victimization and educational attainment of victim, United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)

Type of victimization and ethnicity of victim	Elementary school		College		
	0 to 8 years	9 to 11 years	12 years	1 to 3 years	4 or more years
Crimes of violence^a					
Hispanic	31.7	53.6	37.1	53.8	30.5
Non-Hispanic	32.7	45.1	31.7	43.6	27.7
Robbery					
Hispanic	11.0	12.4	8.9	12.1	5.6
Non-Hispanic	6.8	8.0	5.4	6.4	4.5
Aggravated assault					
Hispanic	7.8	18.1	12.7	15.6	9.4
Non-Hispanic	7.5	13.6	9.4	12.0	6.4
Simple assault					
Hispanic	12.3	21.9	15.0	24.7	15.3
Non-Hispanic	17.6	22.2	16.1	23.9	16.3
Crimes of theft					
Hispanic	52.6	81.6	81.2	111.1	104.7
Non-Hispanic	63.9	80.4	70.0	103.0	99.1
Personal larceny with contact					
Hispanic	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.5	4.1
Non-Hispanic	2.8	2.8	2.5	3.2	3.4
Personal larceny without contact					
Hispanic	47.3	76.8	76.3	105.6	100.7
Non-Hispanic	61.1	77.6	67.5	99.8	95.8

Note: See Note, table 3.5. Levels of educational attainment refer to the highest grade completed. The category "educational attainment not ascertained" is not displayed. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aIncludes data on rape not shown as a separate category.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Hispanic Victims*, Special Report NCJ-120507 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), p. 4, Table 5

Table 3.33

Estimated average annual rate (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of Hispanic and non-Hispanic victimization

By type of victimization, and form of tenure and place of residence of victim, United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)

(Rates per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households)

Type of victimization and ethnicity of victim	Average annual crime rate of persons or households in:				
	Household		Central city	Suburbs	Nonmetropolitan area
	Owned	Rented			
Crimes of violence^a					
Hispanic	28.4	50.5	45.7	34.1	32.3
Non-Hispanic	23.8	63.2	48.5	33.9	26.0
Robbery					
Hispanic	5.6	15.4	14.8	7.5	3.4
Non-Hispanic	3.5	12.4	11.7	5.0	2.7
Aggravated assault					
Hispanic	9.2	14.7	12.9	10.6	12.2
Non-Hispanic	6.5	17.6	13.1	9.1	7.7
Simple assault					
Hispanic	13.3	19.2	17.0	15.5	16.0
Non-Hispanic	13.4	31.2	22.2	19.0	14.9
Crimes of theft					
Hispanic	69.6	80.0	78.1	75.6	62.1
Non-Hispanic	67.1	112.3	96.7	85.9	59.2
Personal larceny with contact					
Hispanic	3.2	7.0	7.5	3.3	1.0
Non-Hispanic	1.8	5.4	6.1	2.2	1.1
Personal larceny without contact					
Hispanic	66.5	73.0	70.5	72.3	61.1
Non-Hispanic	65.3	106.9	90.6	83.7	58.2
Household crimes					
Hispanic	243.4	282.1	277.0	259.1	269.8
Non-Hispanic	171.0	266.9	263.7	196.3	160.5
Burglary					
Hispanic	78.9	107.8	104.1	87.2	84.4
Non-Hispanic	60.7	102.6	99.3	68.8	61.6
Household larceny					
Hispanic	140.1	146.7	143.7	144.3	143.7
Non-Hispanic	98.4	142.4	140.8	112.0	91.2
Motor vehicle theft					
Hispanic	24.3	27.7	29.3	27.7	11.7
Non-Hispanic	12.0	21.9	23.6	15.6	7.7

Note: See Note, table 3.5. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aIncludes data on rape not shown as a separate category.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Hispanic Victims*, Special Report NCJ-120507 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), p. 5, Tables 7 and 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.34

Estimated percent distribution of perceived age(s) of offender(s) in violent victimizations

By age and ethnicity or race of victim, United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)^a

Age and ethnicity or race of victim	Perceived age(s) of offender(s)						Number of offenders unknown
	Total	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 years and older	Mixed ages	Not known or not ascertained	
Crimes of violence							
Age under 21 years							
Hispanic victim	100 %	62 %	16 %	8 %	9 %	3 %	1 %
White victim	100	61	19	10	6	3	1
Black victim	100	60	18	10	7	5	1
Age 21 to 29 years							
Hispanic victim	100	21	38	21	14	4	1 ^b
White victim	100	17	45	25	9	3	1
Black victim	100	13	48	23	10	5	1
Age 30 years or older							
Hispanic victim	100	21	27	30	11	9	2
White victim	100	18	28	40	7	5	3
Black victim	100	17	22	40	10	9	2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.5 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not total 100 percent because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on 10 or fewer cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Hispanic Victims*, Special Report NCJ-120507 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), p. 9, Table 18.

Table 3.35

Estimated percent distribution of perceived age(s) of offender(s) in violent victimizations

By type of victimization, number of offenders, and ethnicity or race of victim, United States, 1979-85 (aggregate)^a

Type of victimization, number of offenders, and ethnicity or race of victim	Perceived age(s) of offender(s)					Not known or not ascertained
	Total	Under 21 years	21 to 29 years	30 years and older	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence^b						
<u>Single offender</u>						
Hispanic victim	100 %	32 %	36 %	29 %	X	3 %
White victim	100	29	36	32	X	2
Black victim	100	28	36	32	X	3
<u>Two or more offenders</u>						
Hispanic victim	100	43	15	6	28 %	9
White victim	100	41	17	6	28	8
Black victim	100	39	15	7	28	11
Robbery						
<u>Single offender</u>						
Hispanic victim	100	44	33	17	X	6
White victim	100	33	42	21	X	3
Black victim	100	33	39	20	X	8
<u>Two or more offenders</u>						
Hispanic victim	100	43	18	4	25	9
White victim	100	40	19	6	25	10
Black victim	100	40	15	7	25	12
Aggravated assault						
<u>Single offender</u>						
Hispanic victim ^c	100	26	41	32	X	1
White victim	100	26	37	35	X	3
Black victim	100	25	35	39	X	2
<u>Two or more offenders</u>						
Hispanic victim	100	39	11	6	33	11
White victim	100	36	17	7	33	7
Black victim	100	29	14	8	34	14
Simple assault						
<u>Single offender</u>						
Hispanic victim	100	32	34	31	X	3
White victim	100	30	35	33	X	2
Black victim	100	30	36	32	X	3
<u>Two or more offenders</u>						
Hispanic victim	100	48	15	7	24	5
White victim	100	46	16	6	26	6
Black victim	100	46	16	4	26	8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.5 and 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not total 100 percent because of rounding.

^bIncludes data on rape not shown as a separate category.

^cThe estimate for "not known or not ascertained" is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Hispanic Victims*, Special Report NCJ-120507 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), p. 9, Table 17.

Table 3 36

Estimated percent distribution of victim-offender relationship in violent crimes

By type of victimization and race of victim, United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)^a

Victim-offender relationship	Type of crime and race of victim							
	Crimes of violence ^b		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Simple assault	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Stranger	58	54	75	75	60	46	52	42
Non-stranger	38	42	21	20	34	48	44	54
Don't know/not ascertained	4	5	4	5	6	6	3	3

Note: See Note, table 3.4. Multiple offender victimizations are classified by the most intimate relationship between the victim and one of the offenders. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aPercents may not total to 100 due to rounding.

^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Black Victims*, Special Report NCJ-122562 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1990), p. 9, Table 17.

Table 3.37

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,482,810	17.5	2,426,750	12.2
Completed	1,172,640	5.9	1,007,340	5.1
Attempted	2,310,170	11.6	1,419,400	7.1
Rape	53,310	0.3	74,050	0.4
Completed	25,640	0.1	39,900	0.2
Attempted	27,660	0.1	34,150	0.2
Robbery	830,700	4.2	217,290	1.1
Completed	516,560	2.6	167,690	0.8
With injury	193,860	1.0	69,010	0.3
From serious assault	102,190	0.5	27,900	0.1
From minor assault	91,660	0.5	41,100	0.2
Without injury	322,700	1.6	98,680	0.5
Attempted	314,130	1.6	49,590	0.2
With injury	89,960	0.5	20,300	0.1
From serious assault	44,520	0.2	5,960	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	45,440	0.2	14,330	0.1 ^b
Without injury	224,170	1.1	29,280	0.1
Assault	2,598,790	13.0	2,135,390	10.7
Aggravated	1,106,210	5.5	635,160	3.2
Completed with injury	289,880	1.5	280,690	1.4
Attempted with weapon	816,330	4.1	354,470	1.8
Simple	1,492,570	7.5	1,500,230	7.5
Completed with injury	340,540	1.7	519,040	2.6
Attempted without weapon	1,152,030	5.8	981,180	4.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 34.

Table 3.38

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, victim-offender relationship, and selected victim characteristics, United States, 1988

Characteristics of victim	Total population	Type of victimization and victim-offender relationship											
		Crimes of violence ^a				Assault				Aggravated assault			
		Rela- tives	Well known offenders	Casual acquain- tances	Strangers	Rela- tives	Well known offenders	Casual acquain- tances	Strangers	Rela- tives	Well known offenders	Casual acquain- tances	Strangers
Sex of victim													
Male	95,806,160	1.0	5.6	4.6	22.6	1.0	5.0	4.2	17.4	0.5	1.7	1.2	7.7
Female	103,606,290	3.7	6.3	2.8	10.0	3.3	5.2	2.5	6.8	0.8	1.5	0.7	2.4
Race of victim													
White	170,875,300	2.4	5.1	3.5	15.8	2.2	4.4	3.2	12.1	0.7 ^b	1.1	0.7	4.9
Black	23,026,850	2.6	11.4	5.3	17.6	2.1	9.4	4.7	10.9	0.5 ^b	5.0	2.5	5.3
Other	5,510,300	1.4 ^b	8.3	2.9	16.2	1.0 ^b	8.0	2.6 ^b	11.4	0.0 ^b	2.5 ^b	0.7 ^b	5.9
Age of victim													
12 to 15 years	13,109,920	1.2 ^b	15.6	11.2	26.4	1.0 ^b	13.5	10.6	21.7	0.3 ^b	3.6	2.4	7.4
16 to 19 years	14,542,850	2.6	14.8	9.7	40.5	2.3	12.5	8.3	32.4	0.9 ^b	4.4	1.9	12.7
20 to 24 years	18,516,030	3.1	11.9	6.4	34.9	2.8	10.2	5.6	28.0	0.7 ^b	3.5	1.8	13.0
25 to 34 years	43,177,180	4.1	7.3	4.3	17.9	3.5	6.3	3.9	12.8	1.2	1.8	1.1	5.4
35 to 49 years	48,482,580	3.3	3.6	2.4	11.4	3.2	3.1	2.2	7.8	0.5	0.9	0.8	3.5
50 to 64 years	32,740,920	0.8	1.3	0.7	6.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	4.4	0.4 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b	1.8
65 years and older	28,852,940	0.2 ^b	0.6	0.1 ^b	2.4	0.2 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.1 ^b	1.1	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.3 ^b
Marital status of victim													
Married	109,249,870	1.4	1.7	1.6	8.0	1.3	1.6	1.4	5.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	2.6
Widowed	13,237,000	0.4 ^b	1.7	0.3 ^b	4.3	0.3 ^b	1.4	0.3 ^b	2.3	0.0 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.7 ^b
Divorced or separated	18,151,980	12.8	11.5	5.8	21.0	11.5	9.7	5.0	14.8	3.5	2.9	1.4	6.6
Never married	58,311,400	1.5	13.1	7.8	32.3	1.3	11.1	7.0	24.5	0.4	3.6	1.9	9.9
Family income of victim													
Less than \$7,500	21,507,000	5.1	13.1	5.8	23.2	4.5	10.8	4.9	15.9	1.2	4.1	1.7	6.5
\$7,500 to \$9,999	8,699,120	4.2	12.5	4.7	21.1	2.8	10.8	4.4	16.3	0.7 ^b	4.9	1.7 ^b	5.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20,855,470	2.6	7.5	4.6	15.4	2.2	6.5	4.2	10.3	0.7 ^b	1.7	1.5	5.1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	36,451,630	3.6	5.1	4.1	14.8	3.4	4.4	3.9	11.4	0.9	1.2	0.5	4.9
\$25,000 to \$29,999	15,787,310	1.7	5.6	3.1	15.5	1.6	4.9	2.6	12.6	0.5 ^b	1.1	0.2 ^b	5.1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	44,383,820	1.4	3.3	2.4	13.4	1.4	3.2	2.1	10.4	0.2 ^b	0.8	0.7	4.8
\$50,000 or more	26,220,140	0.5 ^b	3.2	2.8	13.8	0.5 ^b	2.6	2.7	11.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	3.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. This table combines victimizations committed by single and multiple offenders. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.^aIncludes data on rape and robbery not shown separately.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table V.

Relatives	Simple assault		
	Well known offenders	Casual acquaintances	Strangers
0.5	3.3	3.1	9.7
2.5	3.7	1.8	4.4
1.6	3.3	2.5	7.2
1.7	4.5	2.2	5.6
1.0 ^b	5.5	1.9 ^b	5.5
0.7 ^b	10.0	8.2	14.4
1.4	8.1	6.4	19.7
2.1	6.6	3.8	15.1
2.3	4.5	2.8	7.4
2.6	2.3	1.4	4.3
0.4 ^b	0.6	0.4 ^b	2.6
0.1 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.8
1.0	1.2	1.0	3.4
0.3 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.2 ^b	1.6
8.0	6.8	3.5	8.2
0.9	7.5	5.2	14.6
3.3	6.7	3.2	9.3
2.1	6.0	2.7	10.9
1.4	4.8	2.7	5.1
2.4	3.3	3.4	6.5
1.1	3.8	2.4	7.6
1.2	2.4	1.5	5.6
0.1 ^b	2.0	2.0	7.6

Table 3.39

Estimated percent of personal victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1988

Type of victimization	Percent using self-protective measures		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	73.9 %	71.8 %	76.8 %
Completed	70.7	61.6	81.2
Attempted	75.7	76.9	73.8
Rape	86.7	81.7	90.2
Robbery	66.9	63.6	79.2
Completed	55.6	49.2	75.4
With injury	68.3	62.2	85.5
From serious assault	63.3	59.1	78.8
From minor assault	73.2	65.6	90.1
Without injury	47.7	41.4	68.2
Attempted	88.0	87.4	92.2
With injury	91.1	89.0	100.0
From serious assault	88.2	86.6	100.0 ^a
From minor assault	93.5	91.4	100.0 ^a
Without injury	86.7	86.7	86.7
Assault	75.1	74.2	76.1
Aggravated	75.0	73.7	77.3
Completed with injury	74.5	67.0	82.2
Attempted with weapon	75.3	76.0	73.4
Simple	75.1	74.5	75.6
Completed with injury	79.7	75.9	82.2
Attempted without weapon	73.2	74.1	72.2

Note: See Note, table 3.1. This table reflects the proportion of victims who responded affirmatively when asked whether they used any self-protective measures. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 67.

Table 3.40

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and age of head of household, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Age of head of household (in years)				
	12 to 19 (N=969,320)	20 to 34 (N=26,581,710)	35 to 49 (N=27,242,000)	50 to 64 (N=18,909,480)	65 years and older (N=19,658,750)
Household crimes	403.1	233.9	191.3	131.2	77.7
Completed	353.5	199.6	164.7	113.6	64.6
Attempted	49.6	34.3	26.5	17.6	13.1
Burglary	156.6	85.7	66.0	47.5	33.1
Completed	135.4	66.5	52.3	40.0	25.7
Forcible entry	48.9	31.3	21.3	17.1	10.4
Unlawful entry without force	86.5	35.3	30.9	22.9	15.3
Attempted forcible entry	21.2	19.2	13.7	7.5	7.4
Household larceny	217.0	123.4	105.6	69.0	38.1
Completed	206.6	115.8	99.0	65.4	34.8
Less than \$50	87.9	51.2	38.0	29.1	19.7
\$50 or more	107.2	60.1	57.0	32.2	12.5
Amount not available	11.4 ^b	4.5	4.1	4.1	2.6
Attempted	10.5 ^b	7.6	6.5	3.6	3.2
Motor vehicle theft	29.5 ^b	24.9	19.7	14.6	6.6
Completed	11.6 ^b	17.3	13.4	8.2	4.1
Attempted	17.9	7.5	6.3	6.5	2.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 23.

Table 3.41

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization, and race of head of household, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	All races (N=93,362,150)	White (N=80,746,840)	Black (N=10,433,920)	Other (N=2,181,390)
Household crimes	169.6	159.7	244.3	178.3
Completed	145.2	138.1	200.6	142.7
Attempted	24.4	21.6	43.7	35.6
Burglary	61.9	57.4	95.6	66.0
Completed	49.1	45.8	73.7	55.9
Forcible entry	21.3	18.7	40.9	24.4
Unlawful entry without force	27.8	27.1	32.8	31.6
Attempted forcible entry	12.8	11.7	21.9	10.1
Household larceny	90.2	87.5	112.7	82.8
Completed	84.6	82.4	104.1	70.3
Less than \$50	36.6	35.2	40.7	31.9
\$50 or more	44.0	43.6	56.7	36.4
Amount not available	4.0	3.7	6.7	2.0 ^b
Attempted	5.6	5.0	8.6	12.4
Motor vehicle theft	17.5	14.8	36.0	29.5
Completed	11.5	9.9	22.8	16.4
Attempted	6.0	4.9	13.2	13.1

Note: See Notes, table 3.1 and 3.21. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 20.

Table 3 42

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Family Income						
	Less than \$7,500 (N=13,044,130) ^b	\$7,500 to \$9,999 (N=4,767,040) ^b	\$10,000 to \$14,999 (N=10,562,130) ^b	\$15,000 to \$24,999 (N=17,304,670) ^b	\$25,000 to \$29,999 (N=6,956,020) ^b	\$30,000 to \$49,999 (N=18,208,800) ^b	\$50,000 or more (N=10,137,920) ^b
Household crimes	190.0	190.1	169.1	163.6	166.1	161.5	166.7
Completed	164.1	161.4	144.3	139.0	143.9	138.0	143.1
Attempted	25.8	28.7	24.8	24.6	22.2	23.5	23.5
Burglary	85.1	74.9	68.5	57.3	48.2	52.4	55.1
Completed	67.1	59.5	53.1	45.0	38.2	41.7	44.2
Forcible entry	28.0	28.0	25.4	19.8	15.3	18.2	14.7
Unlawful entry without force	39.1	31.5	27.7	25.2	22.9	23.5	29.5
Attempted forcible entry	18.0	15.5	15.4	12.2	10.0	10.7	10.8
Household larceny	94.1	99.3	85.4	89.3	96.0	91.1	90.7
Completed	89.6	90.4	81.3	83.3	89.8	85.3	84.4
Less than \$50	43.0	44.8	36.7	35.7	36.4	37.0	32.2
\$50 or more	41.2	39.8	40.3	44.5	49.9	45.2	48.6
Amount not available	5.4	5.8	4.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.6
Attempted	4.5	8.9	4.1	6.0	6.2	5.8	6.3
Motor vehicle theft	10.8	15.9	15.2	17.0	21.9	17.9	20.9
Completed	7.5	11.5	9.9	10.7	15.9	11.0	14.5
Attempted	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.4	6.1	7.0	6.4

Note: See Note, table 3 1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 24.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes families whose family income level was not ascertained.

Table 3 43

Estimated annual rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1979-86
(aggregate)

Characteristics of head of household	Burglary		Household larceny		Motor vehicle theft	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Sex						
Male	68.2	103.2	116.1	135.1	15.9	28.9
Female	82.5	114.1	107.8	119.8	12.6	19.5
Age						
16 to 19 years	209.7	235.1	242.6	199.4	33.5	24.5
20 to 24 years	131.0	158.8	196.0	172.7	29.9	30.7
25 to 34 years	84.0	133.1	146.7	151.0	19.4	29.1
35 to 49 years	80.6	107.0	129.7	134.6	17.4	27.5
50 to 64 years	55.8	85.6	89.4	112.6	11.7	24.9
65 years and older	40.8	67.4	50.6	72.3	4.5	8.5
Marital status^a						
Never married	103.9	140.0	135.0	126.3	22.0	24.2
Divorced or separated	118.2	127.0	148.3	132.6	19.3	25.5
Widowed	50.9	89.8	57.6	86.5	5.4	10.2
Married	61.0	87.8	113.5	140.6	14.4	29.3
Location of residence						
Metropolitan area						
Central city	94.1	122.8	142.3	139.8	22.4	30.5
Suburb	67.6	101.9	112.4	129.9	15.6	25.8
Nonmetropolitan area	61.0	73.4	92.1	90.9	8.0	5.4
Family income^b						
Less than \$7,500	95.9	122.6	115.0	109.7	11.1	12.8
\$7,500 to \$14,999	74.0	106.8	122.0	138.9	14.6	25.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	66.7	90.2	121.9	141.8	15.6	33.7
\$25,000 to \$49,999	64.4	108.8	111.2	152.5	15.7	44.3
\$50,000 or more	72.1	117.7	104.8	165.2	19.7	51.3

Note: See Note, table 3 4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aThe category "marital status not ascertained" is not displayed.

^bThe category "family income not ascertained" is not displayed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Black Victims*, Special Report NCJ-122562 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1990), p. 5, Table 6; and p. 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.44

Respondents reporting whether anyone illegally entered their home during the past year

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-89^a

Question: "During the last year—that is, between March and now—did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home)?"

	1974			1976			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
National	8 %	92 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	(b)	8 %	92 %	(b)	8 %	92 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	(b)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Sex																						Male	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	8	92	0 %	8	92	0 %	5	94	(b)	6	94	0 %	Female	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	93	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	Race																						White	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	Black/other	16	84	1 %	9	91	0 %	8	92	0 %	15	85	0	14	86	(b)	12	87	(b)	9	90	1	Education																						College	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	9	90	(b)	9	91	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	0 %	7	93	(b)	High school	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	Grade school	8	92	0	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	4	95	1	Occupation																						Professional/business	9	91	0	8	92	0	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	8	92	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	Clerical	5	94	1	5	95	0	9	91	0	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	(b)	Manual	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	Farmer	7	93	0	2	98	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	Income																						\$15,000 and over	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	0	\$10,000 to \$14,999	6	94	0	5	95	0	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	0	10	90	0	9	91	0	\$7,000 to \$9,999	9	90	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	14	86	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	\$5,000 to \$6,999	9	91	0	5	94	1	6	94	0	10	90	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	90	3	\$3,000 to \$4,999	6	94	0	12	88	0	9	91	0	8	91	1	15	85	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	Under \$3,000	12	88	0	10	90	0	4	96	0	15	85	0	5	95	0	8	90	2	5	95	0	Age																						18 to 20 years	11	89	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	18	82	0	8	92	0	13	87	0	8	92	0	21 to 29 years	8	91	1	10	90	(b)	8	92	(b)	12	88	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	11	89	0	30 to 49 years	8	92	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	50 years and older	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	95	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	4	96	(b)	Region																						Northeast	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	9	91	0	Midwest	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	94	0	4	96	0	South	8	92	(b)	5	95	0	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	1	West	10	90	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	12	88	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	Religion																						Protestant	9	91	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	5	94	(b)	Catholic	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	7	93	0	7	93	0	Jewish	2	98	0	11	89	0	3	97	0	3	97	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	6	94	0	None	8	92	0	14	85	1	6	94	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	12	88	0	16	84	0	Politics																						Republican	8	92	0	6	94	0	5	95	(b)	7	93	1	6	94	0	5	94	(b)	6	94	0	Democrat	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	5	94	(b)	Independent	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	10	89	(b)	7	93	0	9	91	(b)
Male	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	8	92	0 %	8	92	0 %	5	94	(b)	6	94	0 %																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Female	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	93	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Race																						White	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	Black/other	16	84	1 %	9	91	0 %	8	92	0 %	15	85	0	14	86	(b)	12	87	(b)	9	90	1	Education																						College	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	9	90	(b)	9	91	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	0 %	7	93	(b)	High school	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	Grade school	8	92	0	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	4	95	1	Occupation																						Professional/business	9	91	0	8	92	0	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	8	92	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	Clerical	5	94	1	5	95	0	9	91	0	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	(b)	Manual	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	Farmer	7	93	0	2	98	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	Income																						\$15,000 and over	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	0	\$10,000 to \$14,999	6	94	0	5	95	0	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	0	10	90	0	9	91	0	\$7,000 to \$9,999	9	90	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	14	86	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	\$5,000 to \$6,999	9	91	0	5	94	1	6	94	0	10	90	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	90	3	\$3,000 to \$4,999	6	94	0	12	88	0	9	91	0	8	91	1	15	85	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	Under \$3,000	12	88	0	10	90	0	4	96	0	15	85	0	5	95	0	8	90	2	5	95	0	Age																						18 to 20 years	11	89	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	18	82	0	8	92	0	13	87	0	8	92	0	21 to 29 years	8	91	1	10	90	(b)	8	92	(b)	12	88	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	11	89	0	30 to 49 years	8	92	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	50 years and older	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	95	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	4	96	(b)	Region																						Northeast	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	9	91	0	Midwest	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	94	0	4	96	0	South	8	92	(b)	5	95	0	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	1	West	10	90	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	12	88	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	Religion																						Protestant	9	91	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	5	94	(b)	Catholic	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	7	93	0	7	93	0	Jewish	2	98	0	11	89	0	3	97	0	3	97	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	6	94	0	None	8	92	0	14	85	1	6	94	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	12	88	0	16	84	0	Politics																						Republican	8	92	0	6	94	0	5	95	(b)	7	93	1	6	94	0	5	94	(b)	6	94	0	Democrat	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	5	94	(b)	Independent	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	10	89	(b)	7	93	0	9	91	(b)																																																																		
White	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Black/other	16	84	1 %	9	91	0 %	8	92	0 %	15	85	0	14	86	(b)	12	87	(b)	9	90	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Education																						College	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	9	90	(b)	9	91	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	0 %	7	93	(b)	High school	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	Grade school	8	92	0	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	4	95	1	Occupation																						Professional/business	9	91	0	8	92	0	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	8	92	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	Clerical	5	94	1	5	95	0	9	91	0	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	(b)	Manual	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	Farmer	7	93	0	2	98	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	Income																						\$15,000 and over	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	0	\$10,000 to \$14,999	6	94	0	5	95	0	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	0	10	90	0	9	91	0	\$7,000 to \$9,999	9	90	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	14	86	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	\$5,000 to \$6,999	9	91	0	5	94	1	6	94	0	10	90	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	90	3	\$3,000 to \$4,999	6	94	0	12	88	0	9	91	0	8	91	1	15	85	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	Under \$3,000	12	88	0	10	90	0	4	96	0	15	85	0	5	95	0	8	90	2	5	95	0	Age																						18 to 20 years	11	89	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	18	82	0	8	92	0	13	87	0	8	92	0	21 to 29 years	8	91	1	10	90	(b)	8	92	(b)	12	88	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	11	89	0	30 to 49 years	8	92	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	50 years and older	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	95	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	4	96	(b)	Region																						Northeast	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	9	91	0	Midwest	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	94	0	4	96	0	South	8	92	(b)	5	95	0	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	1	West	10	90	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	12	88	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	Religion																						Protestant	9	91	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	5	94	(b)	Catholic	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	7	93	0	7	93	0	Jewish	2	98	0	11	89	0	3	97	0	3	97	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	6	94	0	None	8	92	0	14	85	1	6	94	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	12	88	0	16	84	0	Politics																						Republican	8	92	0	6	94	0	5	95	(b)	7	93	1	6	94	0	5	94	(b)	6	94	0	Democrat	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	5	94	(b)	Independent	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	10	89	(b)	7	93	0	9	91	(b)																																																																																																																																				
College	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	9	90	(b)	9	91	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	0 %	7	93	(b)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
High school	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Grade school	8	92	0	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	4	95	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Occupation																						Professional/business	9	91	0	8	92	0	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	8	92	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	Clerical	5	94	1	5	95	0	9	91	0	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	(b)	Manual	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	Farmer	7	93	0	2	98	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	Income																						\$15,000 and over	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	0	\$10,000 to \$14,999	6	94	0	5	95	0	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	0	10	90	0	9	91	0	\$7,000 to \$9,999	9	90	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	14	86	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	\$5,000 to \$6,999	9	91	0	5	94	1	6	94	0	10	90	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	90	3	\$3,000 to \$4,999	6	94	0	12	88	0	9	91	0	8	91	1	15	85	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	Under \$3,000	12	88	0	10	90	0	4	96	0	15	85	0	5	95	0	8	90	2	5	95	0	Age																						18 to 20 years	11	89	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	18	82	0	8	92	0	13	87	0	8	92	0	21 to 29 years	8	91	1	10	90	(b)	8	92	(b)	12	88	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	11	89	0	30 to 49 years	8	92	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	50 years and older	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	95	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	4	96	(b)	Region																						Northeast	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	9	91	0	Midwest	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	94	0	4	96	0	South	8	92	(b)	5	95	0	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	1	West	10	90	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	12	88	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	Religion																						Protestant	9	91	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	5	94	(b)	Catholic	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	7	93	0	7	93	0	Jewish	2	98	0	11	89	0	3	97	0	3	97	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	6	94	0	None	8	92	0	14	85	1	6	94	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	12	88	0	16	84	0	Politics																						Republican	8	92	0	6	94	0	5	95	(b)	7	93	1	6	94	0	5	94	(b)	6	94	0	Democrat	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	5	94	(b)	Independent	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	10	89	(b)	7	93	0	9	91	(b)																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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None	8	92	0	14	85	1	6	94	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	12	88	0	16	84	0																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

1987			1988			1989		
Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
6 %	93 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	0 %	6 %	94 %	0 %
5	94	(b)	7	93	0	7	93	0
8	92	(b)	7	93	0	5	95	0
6	94	(b)	6	94	0	5	95	0
8	91	(b)	9	91	0	10	90	0
6	93	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0
7	93	0 %	7	93	0	4	96	0
5	94	1	8	92	0	11	89	0
4	96	(b)	6	94	0	6	94	0
9	91	0	9	91	0	6	94	0
8	92	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	0
0	100	0	6	94	0	7	93	0
5	95	(b)	6	94	0	4	96	0
6	94	0	10	90	0	8	92	0
10	90	0	8	92	0	8	92	0
8	92	0	8	92	0	19	81	0
15	85	0	7	93	0	3	97	0
12	85	2	14	86	0	12	88	0
12	88	0	11	89	0	10	90	0
10	90	0	5	95	0	9	91	0
6	94	(b)	10	90	0	5	95	0
5	95	(b)	4	96	0	6	94	0
4	95	1	5	95	0	5	95	0
4	96	0	7	93	0	4	96	0
8	91	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	0
9	91	0	8	92	0	9	91	0
8	92	(b)	7	93	0	5	95	0
3	96	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0
5	95	0	0	100	0	12	88	0
6	94	0	9	91	0	8	92	0
6	94	0	5	95	0	6	94	0
7	92	(b)	7	93	0	5	95	0
6	93	(b)	9	91	0	8	92	0

Table 3 45

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 households and per 1,000 vehicles owned) of motor vehicle theft

By age, race of head of household, and form of tenure, United States, 1988

	Household			Vehicles owned		
	Number	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000	Number	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000
Race of head of household						
All races	93,362,150	1,634,070	17.5	169,555,130	1,695,500	10.0
White	80,746,840	1,193,850	14.8	152,795,950	1,245,150	8.1
Black	10,433,920	375,810	36.0	13,143,510	382,050	29.1
Other	2,181,390	64,410	29.5	3,615,660	68,290	18.9
Age of head of household						
12 to 19 years	969,320	28,560	29.5	1,148,020	30,420	26.5
20 to 34 years	26,581,710	660,850	24.9	46,920,750	685,680	14.6
35 to 49 years	27,242,000	537,490	19.7	57,987,090	555,640	9.6
50 to 64 years	18,909,480	276,450	14.6	39,124,890	287,710	7.4
65 years and older	19,659,630	130,680	6.6	24,374,350	136,030	5.6
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	60,161,360	796,680	13.2	125,656,180	831,010	6.6
Rented	33,200,790	837,380	25.2	43,898,950	864,480	19.7

Note: See Notes, tables 3 1 and 3 21. The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is equal to or higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event; personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 22.

Table 3 46

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived age of offender, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)							
			Under 12	12 to 20			21 to 29	30 and older	Not known and not available	
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17				18 to 20
Crimes of violence	4,326,370	100.0 %	0.7 %	27.8 %	5.6 %	10.0 %	12.2 %	34.6 %	33.2 %	3.6 %
Completed	1,514,110	100.0	1.0 ^b	27.1	4.9	10.7	11.5	34.3	33.6	4.0
Attempted	2,812,260	100.0	0.6 ^b	28.2	6.0	9.7	12.6	34.8	33.0	3.3
Rape	115,820	100.0	0.0 ^b	8.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.3 ^b	5.2 ^b	38.1	50.2	3.3 ^b
Robbery	568,510	100.0	0.4 ^b	32.4	5.3	11.8	15.3	36.6	25.7	4.9
Completed	350,680	100.0	0.6 ^b	30.0	5.6	10.7	13.7	33.9	28.8	6.8
With injury	135,280	100.0	0.0 ^b	40.4	4.5 ^b	15.2	20.7	29.2	22.4	8.0 ^b
Without injury	215,390	100.0	1.0 ^b	23.5	6.4 ^b	7.8	9.3	36.8	32.7	6.0 ^b
Attempted	217,820	100.0	0.0 ^b	36.2	4.7 ^b	13.7	17.8	41.1	20.8	1.8 ^b
With injury	67,850	100.0	0.0 ^b	41.4	0.0 ^b	18.7 ^b	22.7 ^b	46.8	8.6 ^b	3.1 ^b
Without injury	149,970	100.0	0.0 ^b	33.9	6.9 ^b	11.4	15.6	38.5	26.4	1.2 ^b
Assault	3,642,040	100.0	0.8	27.8	5.8	10.0	11.9	34.2	33.9	3.4
Aggravated	1,238,200	100.0	1.4	24.7	4.4	7.7	12.6	33.8	35.1	4.9
Simple	2,403,840	100.0	0.5 ^b	29.3	6.6	11.1	11.6	34.4	33.2	2.6

Note: See Note, table 3 1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 40.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.47

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived sex of offender, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived sex of lone offender		
			Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	4,326,370	100.0 %	85.6 %	13.7 %	0.7 %
Completed	1,514,110	100.0	85.6	13.3	1.1
Attempted	2,812,260	100.0	85.6	13.9	0.5 ^b
Rape	115,820	100.0	95.0	1.7 ^b	3.3 ^b
Robbery	568,510	100.0	87.0	11.1	1.9 ^b
Completed	350,680	100.0	85.8	11.8	2.4 ^b
With injury	135,280	100.0	88.3	9.7 ^b	1.9 ^b
Without injury	215,390	100.0	84.2	13.1	2.7 ^b
Attempted	217,820	100.0	89.0	10.0	1.0 ^b
With injury	67,850	100.0	85.4	11.5 ^b	3.2 ^b
Without injury	149,970	100.0	90.7	9.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault	3,642,040	100.0	85.1	14.5	0.5
Aggravated	1,238,200	100.0	87.2	12.1	0.6 ^b
Simple	2,403,840	100.0	83.9	15.7	0.4 ^b

Note. See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 39.

Table 3.48

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived race of offender, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived race of lone offender			
			White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	4,326,370	100.0 %	65.3 %	27.7 %	5.1 %	1.9 %
Completed	1,514,110	100.0	62.8	30.9	4.4	2.0
Attempted	2,812,260	100.0	66.7	26.0	5.5	1.8
Rape	115,820	100.0	58.6	29.2	12.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	568,510	100.0	38.7	49.0	7.5	4.7
Completed	350,680	100.0	37.1	53.3	4.7	4.9
With injury	135,280	100.0	36.9	53.2	1.7 ^b	8.2 ^b
Without injury	215,390	100.0	37.3	53.3	6.7 ^b	2.8 ^b
Attempted	217,820	100.0	41.3	42.2	12.0	4.5 ^b
With injury	67,850	100.0	60.3	27.7	12.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	149,970	100.0	32.8	48.7	12.0	6.5 ^b
Assault	3,642,040	100.0	69.7	24.3	4.5	1.5
Aggravated	1,238,200	100.0	60.1	32.3	5.1	2.4
Simple	2,403,840	100.0	74.7	20.2	4.1	1.0

Note. See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.21. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 41.

Table 3 49

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived race of offender, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization and race of victim	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived race of lone offender			
			White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence						
White	3,527,840	100.0 %	77.0 %	16.6 %	4.8 % ^b	1.6 %
Black	681,180	100.0	9.2	86.5	2.0 ^b	2.4
Completed						
White	1,170,960	100.0	77.2	17.5	4.0 ^b	1.3 ^b
Black	294,980	100.0	8.3	85.8	1.5 ^b	4.5 ^b
Attempted						
White	2,356,880	100.0	76.9	16.2	5.1 ^b	1.7
Black	386,190	100.0	9.9	87.0	2.4 ^b	0.8 ^b
Rape						
White	83,240	100.0	81.5 ^b	11.3 ^b	7.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Black	28,570	100.0	0.0 ^b	85.3	14.7 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery						
White	418,140	100.0	49.4 ^b	38.4	8.4 ^b	3.8 ^b
Black	132,190	100.0	8.7 ^b	82.7	1.5 ^b	7.0 ^b
Completed						
White	232,710	100.0	52.0 ^b	40.8	4.6 ^b	2.6 ^b
Black	103,890	100.0	6.9 ^b	82.3	1.9 ^b	8.9 ^b
With injury						
White	76,050	100.0	59.7 ^b	34.9	3.0 ^b	2.4 ^b
Black	22,960	100.0	8.6 ^b	73.9	0.0 ^b	17.5 ^b
Without injury						
White	156,660	100.0	48.3 ^b	43.7	5.3 ^b	2.7 ^b
Black	50,930	100.0	5.1 ^b	91.0	3.9 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted						
White	185,420	100.0	46.2 ^b	35.5	13.1 ^b	5.3 ^b
Black	28,300	100.0	15.6 ^b	84.4	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
With injury						
White	61,280	100.0	62.4 ^b	24.3 ^b	13.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
Black	5,570	100.0 ^b	40.7 ^b	59.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury						
White	124,140	100.0	38.2 ^b	40.9	13.0 ^b	7.9 ^b
Black	21,730	100.0	8.0 ^b	92.0	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault						
White	3,026,450	100.0	80.7	13.0	4.2	1.3
Black	520,410	100.0	9.8	87.5	1.5 ^b	1.3 ^b
Aggravated						
White	959,710	100.0	73.5	18.6	5.2	2.7
Black	240,750	100.0	7.5	91.5	1.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Simple						
White	2,066,740	100.0	84.1	11.5	3.7	0.7 ^b
Black	279,650	100.0	11.8	84.0	1.8 ^b	2.5 ^b

Note: See Notes, tables 3 1 and 3 21. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 43.

Table 3.50

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Offender's relationship to victim							Well-known, not related ^b	Casual acquaintance
			Total related	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Brother or sister	Other relative		
Crimes of violence	209,130	100.0 %	21.4 %	8.5 %	4.0 %	1.4 %	1.8 %	1.7 %	3.9 %	44.4 %	34.2 %
Completed	880,290	100.0	30.6	15.3	4.4	1.8 ^c	1.9	2.3	5.0	42.5	26.8
Attempted	1,216,830	100.0	14.6	3.6	3.7	1.2 ^c	1.8	1.4	3.0	45.7	39.6
Rape	70,360	100.0	19.6 ^c	11.0 ^c	2.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.0 ^c	45.1	35.3
Robbery	165,310	100.0	16.2	6.4 ^c	4.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.2 ^c	1.3 ^c	2.9 ^c	58.5	25.3
Completed	123,230	100.0	18.5	8.6 ^c	4.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.8 ^c	57.0	24.5
Attempted	42,080	100.0	9.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	62.8	27.8 ^c
Assault	1,861,460	100.0	21.9	8.6	4.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	3.9	43.1	35.0
Aggravated	546,390	100.0	22.0	8.2	4.2	2.9 ^c	1.0 ^c	2.3 ^c	3.4	45.4	32.5
Simple	1,315,060	100.0	21.8	8.8	3.0	1.1 ^c	2.3	1.7	4.1	42.1	36.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 45.

Table 3.51

Estimated percent distribution of lone and multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived race(s) of offender(s), United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)^a

Number of offenders and victim/offender race	Crimes of violence				
	Crimes of violence	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Simple assault
Single offender victimizations	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
White victim					
White offender	69	63	44	67	76
Black offender	15	15	31	13	12
Other race offender	3	5	4	3	3
Black victim					
White offender	2	2 ^b	2	2	1
Black offender	11	16	19	15	8
Other race offender	(c)	(b,c)	1	(c)	(c)
Multiple offender victimizations	100	100	100	100	100
White victim					
White offenders	53	39	28	61	66
Black offenders	21	22	34	14	14
Other race offenders	4	5 ^b	4	4	3
Mixed racial groups	6	12	7	6	6
Black victim					
White offenders	2	4 ^b	2	2	2
Black offenders	13	16 ^b	22	11	8
Other race offenders	1	1 ^b	1	(c)	(b,c)
Mixed racial groups	1	1 ^b	2	1	1

Note: See Note, table 3.4. Excludes crimes where the number of offenders was not known or not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aPercents may not total to 100 due to rounding.

^bEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Black Victims*, Special Report NCJ-122562 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1990), p. 9, Table 16.

Table 3.52

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived ages of offenders, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived ages of multiple offenders (in years)					Not known and not available
			All under 12	All 12 to 20	All 21 to 29	All 30 and older	Mixed ages	
Crimes of violence	1,444,540	100.0 %	0.4 % ^b	38.9 %	17.3 %	6.0 %	29.4 %	7.9 %
Completed	628,730	100.0	0.6 ^b	37.3	18.9	6.8	27.7	8.7
Attempted	815,810	100.0	0.2 ^b	40.2	16.0	5.4	30.8	7.4
Rape	9,630	100.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	57.8 ^b	42.2 ^b
Robbery	454,710	100.0	0.4 ^b	39.8	20.1	7.9	24.7	7.1
Completed	313,030	100.0	0.6 ^b	34.8	20.3	9.3	27.0	8.1
With injury	120,340	100.0	0.0 ^b	29.2	15.3	12.1 ^b	33.3	10.1 ^b
Without injury	192,690	100.0	0.9 ^b	38.2	23.4	7.6 ^b	23.1	6.9 ^b
Attempted	141,680	100.0	0.0 ^b	51.1	19.7	4.8 ^b	19.5	4.9 ^b
With injury	38,190	100.0	0.0 ^b	46.8	17.1 ^b	5.0 ^b	18.3 ^b	12.9 ^b
Without injury	103,480	100.0	0.0 ^b	52.7	20.7	4.7 ^b	20.0	1.9 ^b
Assault	980,190	100.0	0.4 ^b	38.9	16.1	5.2	31.4	8.0
Aggravated	441,750	100.0	0.5 ^b	38.4	16.5	4.8	29.9	10.0
Simple	538,440	100.0	0.3 ^b	39.4	15.8	5.6	32.6	6.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 47.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.53

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived sex of offenders, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived sex of multiple offenders				Not known and not available
			All male	All female	Male and female		
Crimes of violence	1,444,540	100.0 %	80.2 %	6.6 %	12.0 %	1.2 %	
Completed	628,730	100.0	84.2	4.9	10.2	0.7 ^b	
Attempted	815,810	100.0	77.0	7.9	13.4	1.7 ^b	
Rape	9,630	100.0 ^b	81.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	18.9 ^b	
Robbery	454,710	100.0	89.4	2.6 ^b	7.9	0.0 ^b	
Completed	313,030	100.0	88.9	2.6 ^b	8.5	0.0 ^b	
With injury	120,340	100.0	91.9	3.3 ^b	4.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Without injury	192,690	100.0	87.1	2.1 ^b	10.8	0.0 ^b	
Attempted	141,680	100.0	90.5	2.9 ^b	6.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	
With injury	38,190	100.0	95.2	4.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Without injury	103,480	100.0	88.7	2.1 ^b	9.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Assault	980,190	100.0	75.9	8.5	14.0	1.6 ^b	
Aggravated	441,750	100.0	90.7	5.2	11.5	2.6 ^b	
Simple	538,440	100.0	71.9	11.2	16.0	0.8 ^b	

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 46.

Table 3 54

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived races of multiple offenders				
			All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,444,540	100.0 %	47.8 %	33.1 %	7.0 %	10.3 %	1.8 %
Completed	628,730	100.0	41.5	37.5	7.1	11.6	2.3 ^b
Attempted	815,810	100.0	52.6	29.8	6.9	9.3	1.4 ^b
Rape	9,630	100.0 ^b	20.4 ^b	37.4 ^b	0.0 ^b	42.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	454,710	100.0	31.7	49.4	7.2	9.6	2.0 ^b
Completed	313,030	100.0	32.6	49.1	7.2	8.9	2.2 ^b
With injury	120,340	100.0	38.7	49.9	3.2 ^b	6.7 ^b	1.4 ^b
Without injury	192,690	100.0	28.7	48.7	9.6	10.3	2.7 ^b
Attempted	141,680	100.0	29.7	50.0	7.4 ^b	11.3 ^b	1.6 ^b
With injury	38,190	100.0	30.7 ^b	51.9	6.0 ^b	11.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	103,480	100.0	29.3	49.3	7.9 ^b	11.2 ^b	2.2 ^b
Assault	980,190	100.0	55.5	25.6	6.9	10.2	1.7
Aggravated	441,750	100.0	48.0	32.2	6.7	10.2	2.9 ^b
Simple	538,440	100.0	61.8	20.1	7.2	10.3	0.7 ^b

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.21. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 48.

Table 3 55

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization and race of victim	Number of victimizations	Total	Perceived races of multiple offenders				
			All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence^b							
White	1,189,660	100.0 %	55.4 %	25.4 %	7.3 %	10.2 %	1.7 %
Black	209,050	100.0	9.4	76.9	1.1 ^c	10.1	2.5 ^c
Robbery							
White	366,310	100.0	38.6	43.3	7.2	9.3	1.6 ^c
Black	76,010	100.0	3.4 ^c	78.7	3.0 ^c	10.5 ^c	4.4 ^c
Assault							
White	815,590	100.0	63.2	17.4	7.3	10.2	1.8 ^c
Black	131,160	100.0	13.0	75.5	0.0 ^c	10.0 ^c	1.5 ^c

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.21. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 50.

Table 3.56

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1988^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Offenders' relationship to victim						Some or all well-known, not related ^b	Some or all casual acquaintances
			Total related	Spouses, ex-spouses	Parents	Children	Brothers, sisters	Other relatives		
Crimes of violence	318,910	100.0 %	10.7 %	2.5 % ^c	2.4 % ^c	1.2 % ^c	1.2 % ^c	3.3 % ^c	34.4 %	54.9 %
Completed	119,920	100.0	13.9	1.6 ^c	3.4 ^c	3.2 ^c	3.3 ^c	2.4 ^c	31.8	54.3
Attempted	198,990	100.0	8.7	3.0 ^c	1.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.9 ^c	36.0	55.3
Rape	1,870	100.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	100.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	50,320	100.0	7.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	7.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	39.5	52.7
Completed	44,700	100.0	9.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	35.8 ^c	55.4
Attempted	5,610	100.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	68.7 ^c	31.3 ^c
Assault	266,720	100.0	11.3	3.0 ^c	2.9 ^c	1.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.0 ^c	33.0	55.7
Aggravated	79,610	100.0	3.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.6 ^c	37.8	58.6
Simple	187,100	100.0	14.6	4.2 ^c	4.1 ^c	2.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.2 ^c	31.0	54.5

Note See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 51.

Table 3.57

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidents

By type of incident and time of occurrence, United States, 1988^a

Type of incident	Number of incidents	Total	Daytime		Nighttime			Not known and not available
			6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Total	6 p.m. to midnight	Midnight to 6 a.m.	Not known	
Crimes of violence	5,280,630	100.0 %	47.2 %	52.6 %	39.2 %	13.0 %	0.4 %	0.2 % ^b
Completed	1,968,900	100.0	43.5	56.4	40.7	15.0	0.7 ^b	0.1 ^b
Attempted	3,311,730	100.0	49.4	50.3	38.3	11.8	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b
Rape	123,850	100.0	41.3	58.7	37.4	19.7	1.6 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	965,070	100.0	43.6	56.2	41.1	14.6	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b
Completed	623,470	100.0	44.3	55.4	42.6	12.5	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b
With injury	248,870	100.0	42.9	56.3	44.5	10.8	0.9 ^b	0.8 ^b
From serious assault	121,740	100.0	35.3	63.1	51.3	9.9	1.9 ^b	1.6 ^b
From minor assault	127,120	100.0	50.3	49.7	39.0	11.7	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	374,600	100.0	45.2	54.8	41.3	13.5	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted	341,590	100.0	42.5	57.5	38.3	18.5	0.7 ^b	0.0 ^b
With injury	104,320	100.0	30.9	69.1	51.0	18.2	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From serious assault	46,470	100.0	26.9 ^b	73.1	44.8	28.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	57,840	100.0	34.1	65.9	55.9	10.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	237,270	100.0	47.6	52.4	32.7	18.7	1.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault	4,191,700	100.0	48.2	51.6	38.8	12.4	0.4 ^b	0.2 ^b
Aggravated	1,478,600	100.0	42.8	57.0	40.9	15.7	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b
Completed with injury	508,390	100.0	40.0	60.0	42.0	17.2	0.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted with weapon	970,200	100.0	44.2	55.4	40.4	15.0	0.0 ^b	4.0 ^b
Simple	2,713,090	100.0	51.1	48.7	37.7	10.6	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b
Completed with injury	773,110	100.0	45.7	54.3	39.0	14.5	0.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted without weapon	1,939,980	100.0	53.3	46.4	37.1	9.0	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b
Crimes of theft	14,049,830	100.0	46.2	35.8	18.8	9.5	7.5	18.0
Completed	13,238,140	100.0	46.8	35.2	18.5	9.4	7.3	18.0
Attempted	811,680	100.0	37.3	45.8	22.8	11.5	11.5	16.8
Personal larceny with contact	489,360	100.0	64.2	34.6	29.2	5.0	0.4 ^b	1.2 ^b
Purse snatching	155,420	100.0	66.5	33.5	28.1	4.0 ^b	1.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
Pocket picking	333,940	100.0	63.1	35.1	29.6	5.5	0.0 ^b	1.8 ^b
Personal larceny without contact	13,560,460	100.0	45.6	35.9	18.4	9.7	7.8	18.6
Completed	12,791,730	100.0	46.2	35.2	18.1	9.6	7.5	18.6
Less than \$50	5,640,170	100.0	53.1	27.6	14.6	5.6	7.4	19.3
\$50 or more	6,678,840	100.0	40.5	41.9	21.1	13.0	7.9	17.6
Amount not available	472,710	100.0	44.5	30.6	16.3	8.2	6.1	24.9
Attempted	768,730	100.0	34.9	47.3	23.5	11.9	11.9	17.8
Household crimes	15,829,880	100.0	27.0	44.7	14.0	18.8	11.9	28.3
Completed	13,554,670	100.0	27.8	43.0	13.5	17.7	11.8	29.1
Attempted	2,275,210	100.0	21.9	54.4	17.2	25.1	12.1	23.7
Burglary	5,776,780	100.0	34.4	33.5	15.4	12.6	5.5	32.1
Completed	4,585,340	100.0	36.3	32.6	15.3	12.2	5.1	31.2
Forcible entry	1,986,330	100.0	38.3	36.6	17.8	13.5	5.3	25.2
Unlawful entry without force	2,599,000	100.0	34.7	29.5	13.4	11.2	4.9	35.7
Attempted forcible entry	1,191,440	100.0	27.4	37.0	15.7	14.1	7.3	35.5
Household larceny	8,419,020	100.0	22.4	47.9	11.1	20.7	16.1	29.7
Completed	7,896,440	100.0	23.0	46.4	11.0	19.6	15.8	30.7
Less than \$50	3,417,820	100.0	23.4	41.4	9.9	15.2	16.3	35.2
\$50 or more	4,108,710	100.0	22.2	51.1	11.7	23.7	15.7	26.8
Amount not available	369,900	100.0	27.5	40.4	12.9	14.3	13.2	32.1
Attempted	522,570	100.0	13.3	71.6	13.9	38.0	19.8	15.1
Motor vehicle theft	1,634,070	100.0	24.2	67.5	24.1	30.7	12.7	8.2
Completed	1,072,870	100.0	27.5	63.5	24.4	27.7	11.4	9.1
Attempted	561,190	100.0	18.1	75.3	23.7	36.4	15.1	6.7

Note: See Note, table 3.1. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. The number of incidents of personal crime is lower than that of victimizations, because some crimes are simultaneously committed against more than one individual. (Source, p. 14.) For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 55.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Table 3 58

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidents

By type of incident and place of occurrence, United States, 1988^a

Type of incident	Number of incidents	Total	Place of occurrence							
			At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	On street near friend's, or neighbor's home	Inside restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial buildings	Parking lot or garage
Crimes of violence	5,280,630	100.0 %	15.1 %	7.7 %	3.6 %	6.9 %	1.5 %	6.0 %	7.6 %	9.3 %
Completed	1,968,900	100.0	21.6	6.1	3.3	8.0	1.7	5.2	3.6	10.3
Attempted	3,311,730	100.0	11.3	8.7	3.7	6.2	1.3	6.5	10.0	8.7
Rape	123,850	100.0	25.0	3.1 ^b	0.0 ^b	14.9	1.5 ^b	1.3 ^b	6.2 ^b	7.9 ^b
Robbery	965,070	100.0	14.1	6.5	4.0	3.4	0.4 ^b	2.4	4.3	11.6
Completed	623,470	100.0	16.1	7.4	4.2	3.9	0.5 ^b	2.3 ^b	4.3	11.8
With injury	248,870	100.0	15.7	5.6 ^b	3.9 ^b	3.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.3 ^b	2.4 ^b	13.0
Without injury	374,600	100.0	19.7	8.6	4.4	4.1 ^b	0.9 ^b	2.9 ^b	5.5	11.0
Attempted	341,590	100.0	6.8	4.8	3.5 ^b	2.5 ^b	0.2 ^b	2.5 ^b	4.2 ^b	11.2
With injury	104,320	100.0	9.4 ^b	5.6 ^b	0.0	4.3 ^b	0.6 ^b	1.8 ^b	1.9 ^b	5.5 ^b
Without injury	237,270	100.0	5.7 ^b	4.4 ^b	5.0 ^b	1.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	2.8 ^b	5.2 ^b	13.7
Assault	4,191,700	100.0	15.1	8.1	3.6	7.4	1.7	7.0	8.5	8.8
Aggravated	1,478,600	100.0	13.9	6.9	3.6	8.0	2.3	6.4	6.2	10.8
Simple	2,713,090	100.0	15.7	8.8	3.6	7.1	1.4	7.3	9.7	7.7
Personal larceny with contact	489,360	100.0	4.0	1.2 ^b	1.3 ^b	2.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.7	25.2	5.8
Motor vehicle theft	1,634,070	100.0	0.7 ^b	22.9	18.3	3.8	4.6	X	1.1	34.4
Completed	1,072,870	100.0	0.7 ^b	21.6	16.9	5.3	4.7	X	1.2 ^b	34.3
Attempted	561,190	100.0	0.9 ^b	25.5	20.8	1.0 ^b	4.4	X	0.9 ^b	34.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3 1 and 3 57. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 58.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Inside school building	On school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street not near own, friend's home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
4.9 %	4.1 %	3.5 %	22.3 %	1.0 %	6.4 %
4.7	3.8	3.3	22.1	1.1	5.2
5.1	4.4	3.7	22.5	0.9	7.1
1.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.6 ^b	20.2	3.5 ^b	8.1 ^b
3.5	2.7	3.0	37.8	2.4	4.1
3.7	3.3	1.5 ^b	33.9	1.8 ^b	3.3
2.7 ^b	2.5 ^b	1.6 ^b	44.8	1.6 ^b	1.0 ^b
4.4	3.8 ^b	1.4 ^b	26.6	1.9 ^b	4.7
3.0 ^b	1.7 ^b	5.8 ^b	45.0	3.4 ^b	5.6 ^b
4.4 ^b	4.4 ^b	5.8 ^b	51.7	0.0 ^b	4.6 ^b
2.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	5.7 ^b	42.1	4.9 ^b	6.0 ^b
5.4	4.6	3.6	18.8	0.6 ^b	6.9
2.0	2.5	5.1	23.8	0.2 ^b	8.4
7.2	5.7	2.7	16.2	0.9	6.0
5.3	2.1 ^b	0.8 ^b	29.8	9.3	6.0
X	1.1 ^b	0.6 ^b	10.9	0.2 ^b	1.4
X	1.0 ^b	0.3 ^b	11.9	0.3 ^b	1.9
X	1.4 ^b	1.1 ^b	9.1	0.0 ^b	0.3 ^b

Table 3.59

Estimated percent distribution of presence of weapons in violent victimizations

By type of victimization, ethnicity or race of victim, and type of weapon, United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)^a

Type of victimization and presence and type of weapon	Hispanic	White	Black
Crimes of violence ^b	100 %	100 %	100 %
No weapon	48	61	42
Weapon	45	32	49
Gun	15	10	20
Knife	15	8	14
Other	13	12	13
Weapon type unknown	2	2	2
Not known or not ascertained if armed	7	7	10
Robbery	100	100	100
No weapon	33	44	30
Weapon	57	43	57
Gun	19	16	29
Knife	25	15	16
Other	11	10	10
Weapon type unknown	2	2	2
Not known or not ascertained if armed	9	11	12
Aggravated assault ^c	100	100	100
No weapon	3	6	3
Weapon	97	94	97
Gun	32	29	36
Knife	27	22	27
Other	24	39	30
Weapon type unknown	4	4	3
Not known or not ascertained if armed ^d	(e)	(e)	1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.5 and 3.7. Although some respondents may have reported more than one weapon present, victimizations have been classified according to hierarchy of weapons use: any gun present, any knife present, other weapon present but type not ascertained, no weapon, not known or not ascertained if weapon present. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not total 100 percent because of rounding.

^bIncludes data on rape and simple assault not shown as separate categories.

^cAggravated assault involves attack with a weapon or attack without a weapon which results in serious injury.

^dEstimates for Hispanics and blacks are based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^eLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Hispanic Victims*, Special Report NCJ-120507 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), p. 7, Table 11.

Table 3.60

Estimated percent distribution of type of weapon used in personal incidents by armed offenders

By type of incident, victim-offender relationship, and type of weapon, United States, 1988^a

Relationship and type of incident	Number of weapons used ^b	Total	Firearm								Type unknown
			Total	Hand-gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown	Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other	
All incidents											
Crimes of violence	1,964,860	100.0 %	29.7 %	23.4 %	6.1 %	0.2 % ^c	27.6 %	3.5 %	19.0 %	16.6 %	3.6 %
Completed	771,990	100.0	22.4	18.6	3.8	0.0 ^c	28.7	4.5	20.8	19.5	4.0
Attempted	1,192,860	100.0	34.4	28.5	7.5	0.4 ^c	26.8	2.9	17.9	14.6	3.3
Rape	37,700	100.0	28.9 ^c	26.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.3 ^c	37.1 ^c	5.3 ^c	10.3 ^c	11.8 ^c	6.5 ^c
Robbery	469,120	100.0	30.0	25.4	4.6	0.0 ^c	36.9	4.6	14.4	10.5	3.6
Completed	304,440	100.0	33.1	26.0	7.1	0.0 ^c	36.1	3.9 ^c	12.1	10.0	4.9 ^c
With injury	104,290	100.0	18.6	13.0 ^c	5.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	33.3	1.9 ^c	18.3	19.4	8.5 ^c
Without injury	200,140	100.0	40.6	32.7	7.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	37.6	4.9 ^c	8.9	5.1 ^c	3.0 ^c
Attempted	164,680	100.0	24.3	24.3	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	38.5	6.1 ^c	18.5	11.4	1.3 ^c
With injury	45,050	100.0	19.6 ^c	19.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	34.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	25.7 ^c	20.4 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	119,630	100.0	26.0	26.0	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	40.0	8.3 ^c	15.9	8.0 ^c	1.7 ^c
Aggravated assault	1,458,030	100.0	29.7	22.7	6.7	0.3 ^c	24.3	3.1	20.7	18.6	3.5
Completed with injury	447,980	100.0	15.2	13.4	1.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	22.8	5.2	27.2	26.0	3.6
Attempted with weapon	1,010,040	100.0	36.1	26.8	8.9	0.4 ^c	25.0	2.2	17.9	15.4	3.5
Involving strangers											
Crimes of violence	1,331,770	100.0	32.0	25.9	5.7	0.3 ^c	25.8	3.7	18.3	16.9	3.3
Rape	13,380	100.0	66.4 ^c	59.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.5 ^c	27.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.5 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	398,590	100.0	30.9	26.8	4.1	0.0 ^c	36.3	4.9	14.1	10.8	3.1 ^c
Aggravated assault	919,790	100.0	31.9	25.0	6.5	0.4 ^c	21.2	3.3	20.4	19.7	3.5
Involving nonstrangers											
Crimes of violence	633,080	100.0	25.0	18.2	6.8	0.0 ^c	31.3	3.1	20.4	15.9	4.2
Rape	24,310	100.0	8.3 ^c	8.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	42.7 ^c	8.3 ^c	16.0 ^c	14.7 ^c	10.2 ^c
Robbery	70,530	100.0	25.0	17.3 ^c	7.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	40.7	3.0 ^c	15.8 ^c	8.9 ^c	6.6 ^c
Aggravated assault	538,230	100.0	25.8	18.8	7.0	0.0 ^c	29.6	2.9 ^c	21.2	16.9	3.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.57. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^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, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Table 66.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bSome respondents may have cited more than one weapon present.

Table 3.61

Self-protective measures used by violent crime victims

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987^{a,b}

Type of victimization	When self-protective measures were used, the estimated percent of victims who:											
	Attacked offender		Threatened offender		Resist- ed or captured offender	Scared or warned offender	Persuaded		Ran away or hid	Got help or gave alarm	Screamed from pain or fear	Took other measures
	With weapon	Without weapon	With weapon	Without weapon			or appeased offender	or hid				
Violent crimes	3 %	20 %	4 %	5 %	32 %	15 %	26 %	26 %	18 %	4 %	12 %	
Rape	(c,d)	23	(c,d)	7 ^d	43	35	54	37	26	23	7 ^d	
Robbery	3 ^d	24	3 ^d	4	36	18	19	24	20	5	11	
Aggravated assault	4	19	7	5	29	13	23	32	18	2	14	
Simple assault	2	19	2	5	32	14	28	24	17	4	12	

Note: For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

^dEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aThese data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

^bPercents total to more than 100 because victims may have taken more than one self-protective measure.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Re-designed National Crime Survey: Selected New Data*, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 3.62

Perceived outcomes of self-protective measures used by violent crime victims

By type of victimization, United States, 1986 and 1987^a

Type of victimization	Total ^b	Estimated percent of victims taking self-protective measures who perceived that their actions:				
		Helped	Hurt	Both helped and hurt	Neither helped nor hurt	Outcome not known
Crimes of violence	100 %	63 %	7 %	6 %	13 %	11 %
Rape	100	55	5 ^c	10 ^c	13 ^c	16 ^c
Robbery	100	54	9	7	16	14
Aggravated assault	100	70	6	4	11	10
Simple assault	100	63	8	6	12	10

Note: See Note, table 3.11. The data above exclude cases where the victim did not report the outcome of self-protective measures. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aThese data reflect a proportion of reported victimizations for the 6-month periods from January through May 1986 and 1987, and all incidents reported from June through December 1986.

^bSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^cEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *The Redesignated National Crime Survey: Selected New Data*, Special Report NCJ-114746 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 3.63

Physical Injuries resulting from rape, robbery, or assault

By type and severity of injury, and medical care, United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)

	Average annual		Percent of criminal victimization injuries ^d
	Number	Rate ^a	
Total	2,210,760	11.7	100 %
Severity of injury^c			
Serious	357,830	1.9	16
Minor	1,826,600	9.7	83
Type of injury^d			
Gunshot wounds	22,870	0.1	1
Knife wounds	76,930	0.4	3
Broken bones, teeth	141,460	0.7	6
Internal injuries	63,680	0.3	3
Loss of consciousness	83,780	0.4	4
Bruises, cuts, scratches, etc.	1,871,710	9.9	85
Other	353,250	1.9	16
Injury and medical care^e			
No medical care received	1,155,500	6.1	52
Medical care received	1,054,020	5.6	48
Outside an emergency room or hospital	516,920	2.7	23
In an emergency room or hospital	537,100	2.8	24
Did not stay overnight	449,450	2.4	20
Stayed overnight	87,650	0.5	4

Note: These data include all physical injuries resulting from rape, robbery, or assault reported to the National Crime Survey (NCS) for the years 1979 through 1986. The NCS, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, is based on findings from a continuous survey of a representative sample of approximately 46,000 housing units in the United States, inhabited by about 93,000 individuals age 12 and older. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aNumber of victimizations with injury per 1,000 persons age 12 or older.

^bPercents may not add to total because of rounding and omission of "don't know" and "not ascertained" categories.

^cSerious injuries include gunshot or knife wounds, broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Minor injuries include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, and undetermined injuries requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

^dTypes of injury add to more than total because victims may have sustained more than one type of injury.

^eMedical care is any care or treatment given for physical injuries by a trained medical provider, by a nonmedical person, or by the victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Injuries from Crime*, Special Report NCJ-116811 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1989), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 3.64

Level of medical care received by injured victims of crime

By type of crime, United States, 1979-86 (aggregate)

Type of crime	Total	Percent of injured victims who received:			
		No medical care	Medical care outside an emergency room or hospital	Emergency room or hospital care	
				Did not stay overnight	Stayed overnight
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Rape	3	3	3	5	4
Robbery	19	18	19	20	26
Aggravated assault	31	22	31	45	65
Simple assault	47	57	47	30	5
Average annual number of injured victims	2,210,760	1,155,500	516,920	449,450	87,650

Note: See Note, table 3.63. Medical care is any care or treatment given for physical injuries by a trained medical provider, by a nonmedical person, or by the victim. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Injuries from Crime*, Special Report NCJ-116811 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1989), p. 4, Table 5.

Table 3.65

Respondents reporting whether they have been hit by another person

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1975-89^a

Question: "Have you ever been punched or beaten by another person?"

	1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984			1986		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	32 %	68 %	0 %	28 %	72 %	0 %	35 %	65 %	(b)	33 %	67 %	0 %	46 %	54 %	(b)	40 %	60 %	(b)	36 %	64 %	0 %
Sex																					
Male	51	49	0	46	54	0	55	45	0 %	51	49	0	68	32	0 %	60	40	0 %	55	45	0
Female	16	84	0	14	86	0	21	79	(b)	20	80	0	28	71	(b)	26	74	(b)	23	77	0
Race																					
White	32	68	0	28	72	0	34	66	(b)	33	67	0	45	55	(b)	40	60	(b)	37	63	0
Black/other	31	69	0	31	69	0	40	60	0	35	65	0	48	52	0	38	62	0	32	68	0
Education																					
College	39	61	0	35	65	0	38	62	0	39	61	0	47	53	(b)	42	58	(b)	39	61	0
High school	30	70	0	27	73	0	36	64	(b)	33	67	0	47	53	0	40	60	0	37	63	0
Grade school	25	75	0	22	78	0	27	72	(b)	23	77	0	35	65	0	28	72	0	24	76	0
Occupation																					
Professional/business	36	64	0	33	67	0	37	63	0	34	66	0	48	52	0	39	61	0	38	62	0
Clerical	23	77	0	14	86	0	22	78	0	21	79	0	33	67	0	35	64	(b)	26	74	0
Manual	36	64	0	35	65	0	41	59	(b)	39	61	0	53	47	0	44	56	0	41	59	0
Farmer	33	67	0	30	70	0	32	68	0	24	76	0	49	51	0	29	71	0	31	69	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	34	66	0	31	69	0	36	64	(b)	35	65	0	49	51	0	40	60	(b)	38	62	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	32	68	0	27	73	0	39	61	0	35	65	0	45	55	0	36	64	0	32	68	0
\$7,000 to \$9,999	35	65	0	26	74	0	33	67	0	37	63	0	38	62	0	38	62	0	32	68	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	32	68	0	26	74	0	34	66	1	30	70	0	46	54	0	49	51	0	31	69	0
\$3,000 to \$4,999	28	72	0	31	69	0	28	72	0	31	69	0	39	61	0	51	49	0	41	59	0
Under \$3,000	26	74	0	27	73	0	32	68	0	34	66	0	46	52	2	43	57	0	38	62	0
Age																					
18 to 20 years	31	69	0	47	53	0	47	53	0	41	59	0	58	42	0	64	36	0	45	55	0
21 to 29 years	41	59	0	42	58	0	48	52	0	45	55	0	54	46	0	49	51	0	45	55	0
30 to 49 years	39	61	0	30	70	0	38	62	(b)	40	60	0	52	48	(b)	45	55	(b)	43	57	0
50 years and older	20	80	0	18	82	0	23	77	(b)	21	79	0	34	66	0	26	74	0	24	76	0
Region																					
Northeast	33	67	0	26	74	0	39	61	(b)	32	68	0	44	56	(b)	41	59	0	36	64	0
Midwest	32	68	0	28	72	0	32	68	0	36	64	0	46	54	0	40	60	0	37	63	0
South	27	73	0	25	75	0	32	68	(b)	27	73	0	42	58	0	36	64	0	30	70	0
West	39	61	0	39	61	0	42	58	0	43	57	0	54	46	0	44	55	(b)	47	53	0
Religion																					
Protestant	28	72	0	26	74	0	32	67	(b)	31	69	0	44	56	0	38	62	(b)	34	66	0
Catholic	36	64	0	26	74	0	34	66	(b)	32	68	0	45	55	(b)	40	60	0	38	62	0
Jewish	13	87	0	22	78	0	45	55	0	41	59	0	42	58	0	48	52	0	47	53	0
None	51	49	0	50	50	0	56	44	0	47	53	0	62	38	0	57	43	0	51	49	0
Politics																					
Republican	22	78	0	22	78	0	28	72	0	23	77	0	38	62	0	37	63	0	30	70	0
Democrat	31	69	0	26	74	0	35	65	(b)	31	69	0	44	56	(b)	36	64	0	31	69	0
Independent	39	61	0	34	66	0	40	60	(b)	42	58	0	53	47	0	45	55	(b)	48	52	0

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for previous years should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

1987			1988			1989		
Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
36 %	64 %	0 %	35 %	64 %	(b)	36 %	64 %	0 %
54	46	0	52	48	(b)	54	46	0
21	79	0	22	77	(b)	23	77	0
36	64	0	35	64	(b)	38	62	0
37	63	0	36	64	0 %	30	70	0
38	62	0	38	62	(b)	39	61	0
35	65	0	36	64	(b)	37	63	0
29	71	0	22	78	0	23	77	0
36	64	0	36	64	(b)	41	59	0
19	81	0	27	73	0	28	72	0
44	56	0	39	61	(b)	40	60	0
32	68	0	25	75	0	25	75	0
36	64	0	36	64	(b)	38	62	0
35	65	0	35	64	1	42	58	0
38	62	0	30	70	0	29	71	0
33	67	0	33	67	0	37	63	0
38	62	0	36	64	0	19	81	0
42	58	0	42	58	0	30	70	0
50	50	0	61	39	0	36	64	0
47	53	0	46	54	0	53	47	0
43	57	0	43	57	(b)	4?	57	0
21	79	0	20	80	(b)	21	79	0
36	64	0	37	62	(b)	36	64	0
35	65	0	35	65	(b)	38	62	0
34	66	0	33	67	0	33	67	0
40	60	0	38	62	0	42	58	0
33	67	0	33	67	0	33	67	0
37	63	0	36	64	(b)	38	62	0
55	45	0	30	65	4	53	47	0
52	48	0	53	47	(b)	51	49	0
33	67	0	30	70	0	35	65	0
32	68	0	34	66	0	31	69	0
44	56	0	41	58	1	43	57	0

Table 3.66

Respondents reporting whether something was taken from them by force during the last year

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-89^a

Question: "During the last year, did anyone take something directly from you by using force--such as a stickup, mugging, or threat?"

	1974			1976			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985		
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
National	4 %	96 %	1 %	2 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	(b)
Sex																					
Male	3	96	1	1	98	1 %	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0 %
Female	4	95	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
Race																					
White	3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
Black/other	9	88	3	1	99	1	3	97	0 %	4	96	0 %	3	97	0 %	2	98	(b)	5	94	1
Education																					
College	3	96	(b)	1	98	(b)	1	98	(b)	3	97	(b)	3	97	(b)	2	98	0 %	3	97	(b)
High school	3	96	1	2	97	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	1	98	(b)
Grade school	5	94	(b)	2	98	(b)	3	97	0	1	99	0	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	2	97	1
Occupation																					
Professional/business	2	98	(b)	2	98	1	1	99	(b)	2	97	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	3	97	0
Clerical	4	95	1	1	99	0	3	96	1	1	99	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	98	(b)
Manual	4	95	1	2	98	(b)	2	97	(b)	3	97	0	3	97	0	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
Farmer	7	93	0	0	98	2	0	100	0	0	100	0	4	96	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	2	97	1	1	98	(b)	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2	98	0	1	98	1	2	98	0	1	98	(b)	2	98	0	(b)	100	0	2	98	0
\$7,000 to \$9,999	4	96	0	2	98	(b)	2	97	1	4	96	0	5	95	0	2	98	0	2	98	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	2	96	2	1	99	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	1	99	0	3	97	0	2	95	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	6	94	0	5	95	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	3	97	0
Under \$3,000	6	94	0	2	98	1	4	96	0	4	96	0	2	98	0	6	92	2	10	90	0
Age																					
18 to 20 years	4	96	0	3	97	0	6	94	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	4	96	0	2	98	0
21 to 29 years	4	95	1	3	97	0	4	96	(b)	3	97	0	3	97	0	2	98	0	4	96	0
30 to 49 years	4	95	1	1	98	1	(b)	100	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0
50 years and older	3	96	(b)	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	(b)	2	98	(b)	(b)	100	0	2	98	(b)
Region																					
Northeast	5	95	1	2	96	1	2	98	(b)	3	97	(b)	3	97	(b)	2	97	(b)	5	95	0
Midwest	3	97	0	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	1	99	0	1	99	0
South	4	94	2	1	98	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	3	97	(b)	1	99	(b)	1	98	1
West	3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	0
Religion																					
Protestant	4	96	1	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
Catholic	4	96	0	2	97	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	3	97	0
Jewish	4	93	2	0	96	4	0	100	0	0	100	0	8	92	0	0	100	0	9	91	0
None	5	95	0	4	95	1	0	100	0	0	100	0	3	97	0	2	98	0	1	99	0
Politics																					
Republican	5	95	(b)	1	98	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	99	(b)	2	98	0
Democrat	3	97	1	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	97	(b)
Independent	4	95	1	2	97	1	2	98	0	3	97	(b)	3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Opinion Research Center; data were made available through the Roper Public Opinion Research Center.

1987			1988			1989		
Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
2 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	(b)	1 %	98 %	1 %
2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	(b)
2	98	(b)	1	99	0 %	1	98	1
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	98	1
4	96	1 %	1	98	1	2	98	0
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	97	1
2	98	0	1	99	(b)	(b)	99	(b)
3	96	1	4	96	0	2	98	0
1	99	0	1	99	0	1	98	1
1	98	1	2	98	0	2	97	1
2	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
5	95	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
1	99	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	98	1
2	98	0	0	100	0	1	99	0
3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	0
3	97	0	2	98	0	0	100	0
6	94	0	0	100	0	3	97	0
5	95	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
5	95	0	3	97	0	3	97	0
3	96	(b)	0	100	0	2	97	1
1	99	(b)	3	97	(b)	1	98	1
2	98	(b)	1	99	0	1	98	1
2	98	(b)	3	97	0	1	98	(b)
2	98	(b)	1	99	(b)	1	98	1
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0
2	98	0	2	98	0	(b)	98	2
2	98	(b)	(b)	99	(b)	1	98	1
2	98	(b)	3	97	0	1	99	(b)
0	100	0	12	88	0	0	100	0
1	99	0	0	100	0	1	99	0
1	99	0	1	99	0	1	98	1
3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	98	1

Table 3.67

Number and percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-88

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Households, total (in thousands)	73,123	74,528	75,904	77,578	78,964	80,622	82,797	85,178	86,146	87,791	88,852	90,014	91,391	92,892
Households touched by crime (in thousands)	23,377	23,504	23,741	24,277	24,730	24,222	24,863	24,989	23,621	22,806	22,191	22,201	22,404	22,844
Percent of households touched by^a														
Any NCS crime	32.0 %	31.5 %	31.3 %	31.3 %	31.3 %	30.0 %	30.0 %	29.3 %	27.4 %	26.0 %	25.0 %	24.7 %	24.5 %	24.6 %
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Robbery	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Assault	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0
Personal theft	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.2	15.4	14.2	13.9	13.9	13.0	12.3	11.5	11.2	11.1	11.2
Burglary	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.4	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4
Household theft	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.8	10.4	10.2	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.7
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. The data presented for the years 1975-80 are weighted estimates based on 1970 population figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data for 1981 are weighted estimates based on a composite figure developed from 1970 and 1980 population figures. Data for 1982-88 are weighted estimates based on 1980 population figures. "Households touched by crime" includes households experiencing burglary or theft, or those in which a household member was a victim of personal crimes of violence or theft. In 1986, the National Crime Survey (NCS) changed its classification of crimes occurring during commercial robberies. Prior to 1986, persons injured during a commercial robbery but who lost no property themselves were considered to have been victimized by robbery. Such incidents are now counted as assaults. Additionally, persons threatened in commercial robberies are also now counted as victims of attempted assault. Previously these incidents were excluded. Estimates for 1985 have been adjusted to be equivalent to the 1986 estimates. (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-105289 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1987), p. 5.) Begin-

ning in 1987, about 5 percent of the NCS sample has been interviewed through computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). In CATI an interviewer enters responses directly into a computer rather than on a printed form. Previous NCS reports excluded data from CATI households, pending study of the effects of the new procedures. This report incorporates CATI data for both 1987 and 1988. For this reason, estimates for 1987 differ slightly from those published in 1987. (Source, p. 6.) For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

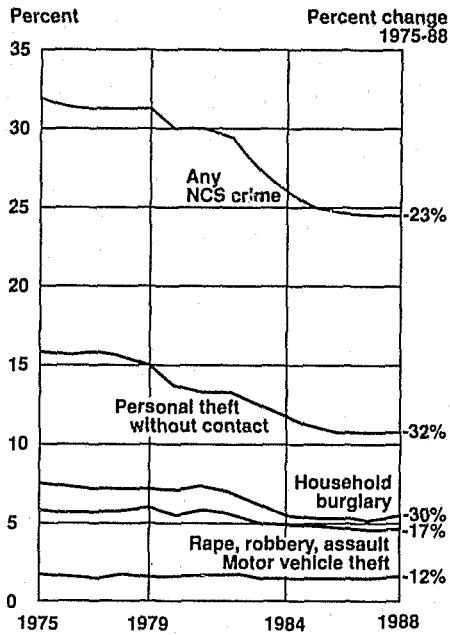
^aDetail does not add to total because of overlap in households touched by different crimes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-117434 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1989), p. 3, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.1

Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-88



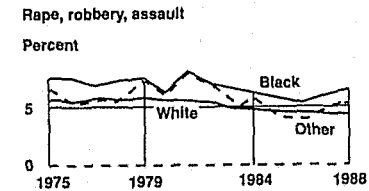
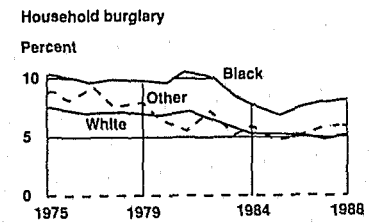
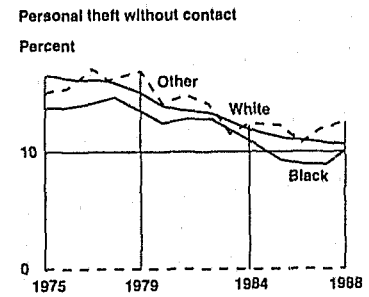
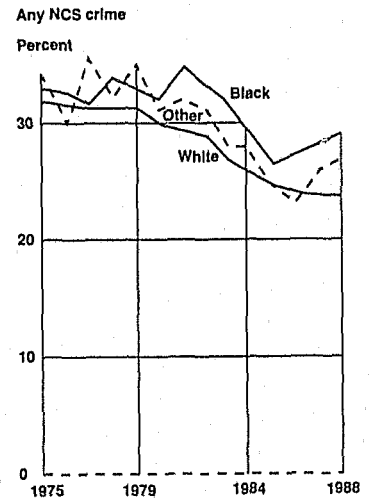
Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.67. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-117434 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1989), p. 1.

Figure 3.2

Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months

By type of victimization and race of head of household, United States, 1975-88



Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.67. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-117434 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1989), p. 2.

Table 3.68

Percent of "households touched by crime" during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, race of head of household, family income, and place of residence, United States, 1988^a

	Race of head of household			Annual family income				Place of residence ^b		
	White	Black	Other	Under \$7,500	\$7,500	\$15,000	\$25,000 and over	Urban	Suburban	Rural
					to \$14,999	to \$24,999				
Any crime	23.9 %	29.0 %	27.4 %	23.2 %	22.8 %	23.9 %	27.1 %	30.3 %	23.8 %	18.0 %
Violent crime	4.6	6.6	5.6	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.3	6.4	4.4	3.5
Rape	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
Robbery	0.8	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.3
Assault	3.9	4.6	4.5	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.7	3.8	3.1
Aggravated	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.2
Simple	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.1
Total theft	17.3	18.2	18.5	14.7	14.9	16.8	20.6	21.0	17.3	12.4
Personal	11.2	10.6	12.8	8.1	8.6	10.5	14.1	12.8	11.8	7.7
Household	7.5	9.2	7.5	8.0	7.5	7.8	8.1	10.2	7.0	5.6
Burglary	5.1	8.1	6.0	7.2	6.1	5.1	4.8	7.0	4.7	4.6
Motor vehicle theft	1.3	2.9	2.5	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.6	0.5
Serious violent crime ^c	2.2	4.5	3.1	3.7	2.9	2.4	2.0	3.8	2.1	1.6
Crimes of high concern ^d	7.3	10.8	8.1	9.7	8.2	7.4	7.2	10.3	6.9	5.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.67. The entries for white "households touched by crime" are computed as a percent of the total number of white households, the entries for black "households touched by crime" are computed as a percent of the total number of black households, and the entries for other "households touched by crime" are computed as a percent of the total number of other households. "Other" households refer to those headed by an individual whose racial identification is other than white or black. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail does not add to total because of overlap in households touched by different crimes.

^bEstimates of households in urban, suburban, and rural areas for 1986-88 are not comparable to those of previous years. Geographic codes for 1986 through 1988 estimates are based upon 1980 U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions, and estimates for earlier years are based upon 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

^cRape, robbery, or aggravated assault.

^dRape, robbery, assault by stranger, or burglary.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Households Touched by Crime, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-117434 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1989), p. 3, Table 3, and p. 4, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.69

Families and children reported in child abuse and neglect cases

By jurisdiction, 1987

Jurisdiction	Number of families reported	Number of children reported	Jurisdiction	Number of families reported	Number of children reported
Total	1,404,242	2,178,384	Montana	6,083	9,756 ^a
Alabama	19,829 ^a	30,908 ^b	Nebraska	7,658	12,283 ^a
Alaska	5,502 ^{a,c}	8,576 ^c	Nevada	7,533	14,405
Arizona	25,094	40,652	New Hampshire	4,239 ^b	6,799 ^a
Arkansas	14,351	29,827	New Jersey	32,239 ^d	50,250
California	282,595 ^b	370,633 ^e	New Mexico	5,090 ^a	7,934
Colorado	33,343 ^d	42,521 ^e	New York	104,572	171,952
Connecticut	13,074	20,354	North Carolina	24,418	32,874
Delaware	3,665	5,878 ^a	North Dakota	2,910	4,416
District of Columbia	3,416 ^f	5,990 ^f	Ohio	72,280 ^b	115,929 ^a
Florida	70,263 ^a	109,521	Oklahoma	14,170 ^a	22,087 ^f
Georgia	39,100 ^{c,d}	62,712 ^{a,c}	Oregon	20,526	32,921 ^a
Hawaii	3,258	4,636	Pennsylvania	12,998 ^a	20,260
Idaho	8,092 ^d	12,979 ^a	Rhode Island	5,732	8,798
Illinois	53,861	92,265	South Carolina	17,069 ^d	20,970 ^e
Indiana	21,658	29,344	South Dakota	8,472 ^e	10,686
Iowa	16,485	25,656	Tennessee	28,535 ^{a,c}	44,478 ^{c,f}
Kansas	11,880	26,604 ^c	Texas	63,204	99,932
Kentucky	25,820 ^c	42,160 ^a	Utah	11,319	18,154 ^a
Louisiana	23,040 ^b	36,953 ^a	Vermont	2,349	3,183
Maine	4,843	10,837	Virginia	32,224 ^a	50,228
Maryland	13,786 ^a	21,489	Washington	28,201	39,349
Massachusetts	34,361	52,391	West Virginia	8,626 ^{a,c}	13,446 ^{b,c}
Michigan	49,392	110,841	Wisconsin	20,451 ^e	29,871
Minnesota	19,041 ^f	27,306 ^f	Wyoming	2,727	4,168
Mississippi	9,948	15,955 ^a	Guam	746 ^{b,c}	1,196 ^{a,c}
Missouri	43,691	78,273	Puerto Rico	10,036 ^{b,c}	16,097 ^{a,c}
			Virgin Islands	449 ^a	700

Note: These data were collected through a survey conducted by the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting. Child protective service agencies in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands were surveyed regarding both the number of families and number of children reported in neglect and abuse cases. Data include cases that have been substantiated upon further investigation as well as cases that were determined to be unfounded. A particular family or child may be reported more than once in a given year and unless otherwise noted the totals presented here reflect that duplication.

The National Study defines an abuse report as a report of intentional, nonaccidental injury, harm or sexual abuse inflicted on a child. A neglect report is a report of the responsible caretaker's improvisation of care essential to a child, such as food, clothing, shelter, medical attention, education, or supervision. It should be noted, however, that definitions of abuse and neglect, and reporting procedures vary from State to State.

^a Estimate computed on a nationally derived ratio of children to families or families to children. The conversion factor from families to children is 1.60 and from children to families is 0.64.
^b Number based on a hand count of reports at the State level.
^c Figure excludes duplicate reports.
^d Number based on counts of reports made by local jurisdictions, e.g. counties.
^e Estimate computed based on the ratio of children to families or families to children from case reports available to the national study.
^f Estimate is based on 1986 data.

Source: American Humane Association, American Association for Protecting Children, Inc., *Highlights of Official Aggregate Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1987* (Denver, CO: American Humane Association, 1989), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.70

Abused and neglected children named in substantiated reports in 27 jurisdictions

1987

Jurisdiction	Number of children associated with substantiated reports	Percent of all children reported associated with substantiated reports
Total	353,665	37 %
Arkansas	7,967	27
Florida	39,195	36
Hawaii	2,485	54
Illinois	40,385	44
Indiana	8,021	27
Kansas	3,914	15
Kentucky	19,196	46
Louisiana	9,949	40
Massachusetts	17,356	33
Minnesota	11,617	43
Missouri	27,267	35
Montana	4,099	42
Nevada	6,255	43
New Jersey	19,288	38
New Mexico	3,022	38
North Carolina	12,132	37
North Dakota	2,055	47
Oklahoma	7,522	34
Oregon	15,291	47
Pennsylvania	7,192	35
Rhode Island	4,126	47
South Dakota	4,579	43
Texas	52,473	53
Utah	4,976	27
Vermont	1,624	51
Virginia	11,342	23
Wisconsin	10,337	34

Note: See Note, table 3.69. Data on substantiated reports are available from the above States accounting for 52 percent of the U.S. child population in 1987. Although definitions vary from State to State, substantiated cases generally imply a degree of certainty that the involved child is at risk of abuse or neglect. All States in this table except Minnesota derive their data from a State computer system and represent duplicate reports. Minnesota data represent an estimate based on last year's data, but also includes duplicate reports. A duplicate report exists when a family or child previously reported is counted again when a subsequent report is made. Total reports for the calendar year reflect these duplicate reports. (Source, p. 10.)

Source: American Humane Association, American Association for Protecting Children, Inc., *Highlights of Official Aggregate Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1987* (Denver, CO: American Humane Association, 1989), p. 11. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.71

Rate (per 1,000 children)^a of child abuse and neglect reports

By jurisdiction, 1982-87

Jurisdiction	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Total	20.1	23.6	27.3	30.6	32.8	34.0
Alabama	21.2	21.0	25.6	28.1	26.6	27.7
Alaska	22.6	32.4	43.5	47.3	53.6	49.9
Arizona	NA	NA	23.1	45.4	42.7	44.2
Arkansas	23.3	25.9	32.2	31.1	34.5	46.0
California	33.7	35.2	37.6	43.2	48.1	50.8
Colorado	NA	NA	15.7	15.5	15.5	48.7
Connecticut	15.5	18.6	22.8	22.2	24.5	26.9
Delaware	NA	52.7	50.9	39.0	30.8	36.3
District of Columbia	39.7	49.3	28.9	45.4	43.7	44.0
Florida	33.2	39.3	34.8	55.2	50.0	40.5
Georgia	18.6	21.7	22.2	25.7	29.1	36.8
Hawaii	10.8	11.2	13.8	14.0	16.6	16.2
Idaho	20.0	NA	35.3	39.2	41.5	42.4
Illinois	19.6	20.6	21.7	22.5	26.4	30.4
Indiana	15.5	18.2	19.2	22.5	22.9	20.0
Iowa	28.1	29.5	32.0	33.0	34.9	35.0
Kansas	29.6	32.7	35.0	35.5	37.4	40.9
Kentucky	29.2	31.5	31.8	34.3	39.1	42.3
Louisiana	28.1	24.6	25.6	35.8	32.0	28.1
Maine	28.1	38.5	44.2	31.0	41.0	35.8
Maryland	NA	13.3	7.4	17.4	16.8	19.1
Massachusetts	20.4	26.3	34.0	34.5	38.6	39.2
Michigan	32.1	34.3	36.4	38.3	38.5	45.1
Minnesota	12.6	14.4	21.1	19.4	24.6	24.6
Mississippi	NA	NA	8.7	16.4	19.8	20.2
Missouri	42.3	49.1	55.1	57.2	58.6	59.8
Montana	18.8	18.6	21.7	43.8	35.0	43.6
Nebraska	13.3	12.3	18.6	28.6	29.7	29.0
Nevada	36.1	32.0	37.6	55.9	58.0	56.9
New Hampshire	NA	NA	26.6	24.0	15.0	25.6
New Jersey	10.1	14.1	23.9	25.3	27.5	27.4
New Mexico	NA	NA	32.2	25.5	18.4	17.8
New York	NA	21.7	30.7	31.8	35.9	39.4
North Carolina	16.8	17.0	16.4	17.4	21.5	20.2
North Dakota	19.4	19.3	22.4	24.0	24.8	23.6
Ohio	NA	NA	32.9	23.0	43.3	40.9
Oklahoma	16.7	16.5	19.7	21.9	24.6	24.7
Oregon	NA	NA	23.3	41.7	46.3	48.0
Pennsylvania	5.2	5.4	6.9	7.3	7.2	7.1
Rhode Island	NA	NA	37.6	46.3	29.0	38.4
South Carolina	25.4	16.8	25.8	24.2	17.2	22.3
South Dakota	25.2	27.3	49.2	45.8	51.0	54.5
Tennessee	25.8	29.7	33.0	38.2	35.6	35.6
Texas	20.2	21.4	22.4	22.6	23.7	20.0
Utah	NA	NA	24.0	27.5	29.4	28.9
Vermont	NA	18.9	22.1	27.0	27.2	22.6
Virginia	28.2	30.1	30.0	34.5	33.3	34.4
Washington	36.4	32.0	36.5	33.9	37.0	33.7
West Virginia	NA	NA	32.7	33.6	25.6	27.4
Wisconsin	6.9	7.5	13.5	19.0	22.7	23.5
Wyoming	16.3	20.3	21.9	14.5	24.0	28.2

Note: See Note, table 3.69. Although the number of States participating in the National Study varies from year to year, the Source has determined that participating States do not differ from nonparticipating States in terms of overall reporting rates (American Humane Association, American Association for Protecting Children, Inc., *Highlights of Official Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1986* (Denver, CO: American Humane Association, 1988), p. 3).

^aBased on provisional child population estimates (ages 0 to 17) from the U.S. Bureau of the Census for each year.

Source: American Humane Association, American Association for Protecting Children, Inc., *Highlights of Official Aggregate Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1987* (Denver, CO: American Humane Association, 1989), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.72

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1978-89

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often..."

Type of victimization	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	57.1 %	55.6 %	56.1 %	56.3 %	54.8 %	52.4 %	56.0 %	55.6 %	52.7 %	52.2 %	52.5 %	56.3 %
Once	24.4	24.8	24.4	24.9	27.4	27.2	25.8	26.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	26.2
Twice	11.4	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.2	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.5	10.6
3 or 4 times	5.2	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7
5 or more times	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	86.7	84.8	84.7	83.3	83.8	83.7	83.6	85.1	82.5	79.7	78.0	79.4
Once	10.5	11.6	12.0	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.0	10.7	13.5	15.2	15.9	15.6
Twice	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.0
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3
5 or more times	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	67.9	65.1	64.7	65.8	66.4	66.9	69.1	68.9	67.9	66.2	65.7	66.7
Once	19.1	21.4	20.9	21.2	21.1	19.9	18.7	19.4	21.7	21.5	21.1	21.3
Twice	8.3	8.6	9.6	8.7	7.8	8.8	6.8	7.6	7.0	8.4	8.6	7.8
3 or 4 times	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.9
5 or more times	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.4	95.1	95.4	95.1	95.2	94.8	94.8	95.2	95.3	95.0	95.5	94.7
Once	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.9
Twice	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	83.7	83.7	83.4	82.1	83.7	82.7	83.4	83.8	84.2	83.2	82.8	81.3
Once	10.0	11.1	10.6	12.1	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.2
Twice	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7
5 or more times	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	84.6	86.2	84.8	85.7	84.9	83.6	83.4	83.6	84.4	82.8	84.1	84.2
Once	9.5	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.2	9.6
Twice	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8
5 or more times	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.4
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	72.9	71.9	72.3	72.4	71.7	70.8	72.4	71.8	71.7	70.3	69.3	69.6
Once	12.5	14.3	12.7	13.0	14.5	14.5	13.3	13.3	15.2	14.1	14.7	14.2
Twice	5.8	5.4	6.5	6.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.2
3 or 4 times	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.4
5 or more times	4.3	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.1	5.5

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1989 by the Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 101, 102; *1980*, pp. 102, 103; *1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 102, 103; *1981*, pp. 102, 103; *1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.73

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1979-89

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often..."

Type of victimization	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	Male (N=1,621)	Female (N=1,596)	Male (N=1,600)	Female (N=1,605)	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)	Male (N=1,671)	Female (N=1,641)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	51.4 %	60.0 %	49.6 %	62.6 %	50.4 %	62.0 %	50.8 %	59.1 %	47.9 %	56.8 %
Once	24.9	24.7	26.7	21.7	26.8	23.3	28.3	26.3	27.3	27.1
Twice	13.4	9.4	13.5	10.5	13.3	9.5	13.4	9.0	14.4	10.1
3 or 4 times	6.9	4.6	6.5	4.1	6.4	3.9	4.8	4.1	8.1	4.6
5 or more times	3.3	1.2	3.5	1.3	3.0	1.3	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.4
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	79.9	90.5	80.6	89.2	80.3	87.1	80.5	87.5	79.8	88.0
Once	15.3	7.3	15.2	8.9	14.0	10.3	14.8	10.4	14.9	9.5
Twice	3.7	1.2	2.9	1.5	4.2	1.5	2.8	1.3	3.5	2.0
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.3
5 or more times	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	56.4	73.6	57.3	72.3	57.9	73.5	59.3	73.5	58.1	76.1
Once	25.4	17.8	23.4	18.4	26.6	16.0	25.0	17.0	24.9	14.9
Twice	11.0	6.1	12.7	6.5	10.5	6.9	9.8	5.8	11.6	6.0
3 or 4 times	5.6	1.4	4.7	1.6	3.0	2.7	4.2	2.7	4.2	1.9
5 or more times	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.1
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	92.1	98.3	92.9	98.3	92.8	97.6	93.0	97.8	92.2	97.8
Once	5.9	1.5	5.5	1.3	5.5	1.8	5.1	1.6	4.8	1.2
Twice	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2
5 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	77.5	90.3	76.8	90.5	74.8	89.9	78.5	89.1	77.1	89.4
Once	14.9	7.0	14.1	6.6	16.5	7.2	13.4	7.3	14.0	7.5
Twice	3.8	1.6	4.7	1.8	4.8	1.8	4.9	1.8	4.2	2.0
3 or 4 times	2.6	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.4	2.8	0.6
5 or more times	1.1	0.6	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.6
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	84.6	87.7	83.0	86.6	84.4	87.1	82.7	87.4	82.5	85.3
Once	9.9	6.8	10.1	7.2	9.9	7.6	10.8	7.4	10.6	8.2
Twice	3.1	3.0	4.0	2.6	3.3	2.5	3.6	2.6	3.6	3.8
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4
5 or more times	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	63.9	80.2	63.4	81.2	64.8	79.7	63.9	79.4	63.4	78.6
Once	17.3	11.2	15.6	9.8	14.9	11.2	17.3	11.5	17.1	12.0
Twice	6.6	4.2	9.1	3.7	8.8	4.2	7.3	3.8	7.5	3.4
3 or 4 times	5.8	2.3	4.8	2.5	5.3	2.7	5.1	2.3	5.1	3.1
5 or more times	6.4	2.2	7.0	2.9	5.3	2.2	6.5	2.9	7.0	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.72. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 102, 103; *1981*, pp. 102, 103; *1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 102, 103; *1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)	Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,682)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)
51.7 %	61.0 %	50.7 %	60.7 %	47.7 %	57.4 %	47.0 %	57.1 %	46.5 %	58.8 %	53.2 %	59.8 %
25.9	25.2	28.2	25.3	29.8	27.7	30.4	26.4	30.3	26.2	27.0	25.4
12.5	9.3	12.6	8.7	12.3	9.8	12.9	10.2	13.1	10.0	12.0	9.3
7.1	3.5	6.2	3.8	7.1	3.8	6.1	4.5	6.7	3.9	5.4	3.9
2.8	1.0	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.3	3.6	1.8	3.4	1.1	2.4	1.6
79.5	88.5	81.9	88.3	77.9	86.9	75.1	84.2	72.4	84.0	76.8	81.8
14.6	9.2	12.7	8.8	16.8	10.5	18.5	12.0	19.6	11.9	16.7	15.1
3.8	1.5	4.4	1.6	3.5	1.8	4.2	2.1	4.7	3.0	3.6	2.3
1.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.5
0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3
62.1	76.4	62.5	75.3	61.1	74.0	62.0	70.6	59.7	72.1	60.9	72.6
22.0	15.0	23.3	15.7	25.2	18.5	23.6	19.6	24.8	17.7	25.4	17.6
8.7	5.2	9.6	5.5	8.8	5.5	9.9	6.6	9.7	7.2	9.6	5.9
4.9	2.4	3.4	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.5	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.5	3.0
2.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.0
92.4	97.7	93.3	97.3	93.3	97.4	92.5	97.6	92.7	98.2	91.8	97.4
5.3	1.9	4.2	2.0	4.6	1.9	5.6	2.1	5.0	1.2	5.6	2.2
1.5	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	(a)	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.4
0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	(a)
0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)
77.2	90.7	78.9	89.2	79.4	89.2	76.7	89.6	76.7	88.9	74.8	87.4
13.9	6.2	12.6	7.2	12.6	8.1	14.4	6.8	14.1	7.8	16.2	8.6
4.8	1.5	4.5	2.7	4.9	1.6	4.7	1.9	5.0	1.9	4.5	1.8
2.3	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.9	2.2	1.1
1.7	0.6	1.8	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	2.3	1.1
81.8	85.7	82.9	84.9	83.8	85.4	81.2	84.5	83.4	84.9	84.6	84.2
9.9	9.0	9.5	8.8	10.4	9.5	11.9	8.7	9.5	8.8	10.0	9.1
4.0	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.6	2.9	3.0
2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8
1.7	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8
65.4	80.0	65.1	79.1	65.6	77.8	65.2	75.0	62.1	76.7	63.1	75.9
14.6	11.7	15.2	10.9	16.9	13.3	14.9	13.2	17.8	11.5	16.3	12.4
6.9	3.7	8.1	4.4	7.4	4.4	7.4	5.3	8.8	5.3	7.7	4.9
6.1	2.8	5.4	2.6	5.3	2.6	6.5	3.0	5.9	3.6	5.4	3.5
6.9	1.8	6.2	3.1	4.8	1.8	6.0	3.4	5.4	2.9	7.5	3.3

Table 3.74

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1979-89

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often..."

Type of victimization	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=439)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	56.3 %	54.2 %	55.8 %	58.7 %	56.2 %	55.4 %	55.1 %	53.9 %	52.2 %	51.9 %
Once	24.5	26.4	24.4	22.6	25.1	26.0	26.9	27.8	27.5	25.0
Twice	11.4	10.9	12.4	10.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	8.4	12.2	13.1
3 or 4 times	5.5	7.4	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.2	5.8	6.5	6.8
5 or more times	2.5	1.1	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.8	4.0	1.5	3.1
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	85.8	83.4	86.1	80.8	85.1	76.6	85.7	79.3	85.3	78.1
Once	11.3	10.0	11.2	14.8	11.2	18.6	11.4	15.7	11.1	15.0
Twice	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.4	5.2
3 or 4 times	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0
5 or more times	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.6
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	64.3	74.5	65.1	65.9	65.4	68.7	66.2	68.5	66.0	71.3
Once	21.9	16.9	21.0	18.8	21.5	17.8	21.5	19.7	20.7	16.0
Twice	8.7	5.7	9.6	7.4	8.7	8.9	7.7	7.7	9.1	7.4
3 or 4 times	3.8	2.0	3.1	4.9	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3
5 or more times	1.4	0.9	1.3	3.0	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.0
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	95.5	94.8	96.0	94.7	95.6	93.9	95.8	94.8	95.3	93.2
Once	3.4	4.3	3.2	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.0	4.1	2.8	4.4
Twice	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
5 or more times	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	84.8	80.8	83.9	82.7	83.8	75.6	85.2	76.6	84.1	76.5
Once	10.2	14.0	10.1	11.8	10.6	16.8	9.4	16.1	10.2	15.1
Twice	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	5.4	2.9	5.3	2.9	4.7
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.5
5 or more times	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.2
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	86.2	87.6	84.2	89.1	85.8	87.4	85.2	85.7	83.0	86.1
Once	8.2	9.8	8.9	6.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	10.1	9.9	8.2
Twice	3.2	1.4	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.3	3.9	3.6
3 or 4 times	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.0
5 or more times	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1
Has an unamed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	71.7	76.8	71.5	77.6	71.0	75.8	70.7	74.2	70.2	71.8
Once	14.4	13.2	12.6	11.3	13.1	13.5	14.4	14.8	14.6	17.5
Twice	5.6	3.4	6.6	6.0	7.1	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.5
3 or 4 times	4.2	3.7	4.1	1.4	4.3	3.1	4.1	0.9	4.5	1.9
5 or more times	4.1	3.2	5.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.3

Note: See Note, table 3.72. Data are given for those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise less than 3 percent of the sample in any given year (Source, 1982, p. 9). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 102, 103; *1981*, pp. 102, 103; *1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 102, 103; *1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)
57.6 %	47.5 %	56.8 %	52.6 %	53.0 %	53.8 %	52.1 %	54.8 %	53.7 %	47.8 %	57.9 %	51.1 %
24.8	30.6	26.3	29.3	28.2	27.8	28.1	31.5	27.9	29.7	24.9	29.7
10.5	13.1	10.4	8.5	11.1	10.7	12.1	8.2	11.2	11.8	11.1	11.0
5.2	7.0	4.7	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	5.3
1.8	1.9	1.8	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.2	4.6	1.8	2.8
86.2	75.6	86.2	79.5	84.2	79.8	80.8	79.2	81.3	67.1	81.5	71.1
10.3	18.2	10.3	14.0	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.5	13.7	22.6	14.6	20.3
2.0	5.1	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	6.8	2.1	5.7
1.1	1.0	0.7	2.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1
0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8
69.6	69.7	68.8	72.5	67.8	72.6	66.0	71.4	66.3	67.5	67.2	70.5
18.7	18.3	19.9	16.7	22.1	18.5	22.1	17.4	21.6	18.0	21.1	18.7
6.8	6.7	7.8	5.3	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.5	6.1
3.5	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.8	5.8	2.9	2.8
1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9
95.6	94.3	95.4	94.0	96.1	94.8	95.8	91.8	96.3	92.7	95.3	94.0
3.3	4.2	3.0	4.9	2.6	4.1	3.4	7.1	2.7	4.7	3.6	4.9
0.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.3
0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.2
84.8	77.9	85.7	74.9	85.8	78.4	84.4	75.0	84.0	78.0	82.6	73.9
9.5	14.7	8.7	16.5	9.8	12.9	9.8	16.8	10.7	12.6	11.5	16.5
3.2	4.2	3.2	5.9	2.8	4.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.7	2.7	5.8
1.5	1.8	1.2	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.7
1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	3.2	0.9	2.0	1.4	3.0
83.4	86.0	83.6	86.5	83.9	88.7	81.9	88.3	84.1	87.3	83.7	89.5
9.7	9.5	9.3	7.5	10.7	8.3	11.0	9.4	9.4	6.7	10.5	6.0
3.4	2.5	3.6	3.4	3.1	1.5	3.8	0.5	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8
2.3	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8
1.2	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0
72.4	74.1	71.1	75.5	71.3	72.4	69.4	71.9	68.9	73.3	68.8	70.1
13.3	13.5	13.3	12.0	15.4	15.2	14.3	14.9	14.8	14.2	14.8	14.2
5.1	6.2	6.6	3.9	5.9	5.1	6.6	5.0	7.4	5.4	6.1	5.5
4.7	3.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.8	2.8	5.0	3.8
4.4	3.0	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.4	6.4

Table 3.75

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1978-89

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often. . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	64.2 %	68.2 %	67.8 %	64.1 %	64.6 %	63.7 %	64.8 %	64.0 %	63.0 %	60.5 %	61.7 %	63.7 %
Once	23.3	21.8	21.6	24.5	24.1	25.5	25.9	23.1	24.3	26.8	24.5	24.5
Twice	8.9	6.5	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.1	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0	7.9
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8
5 or more times	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?												
Not at all	91.9	92.0	90.9	87.4	89.0	88.0	88.2	87.9	85.9	86.2	84.7	84.3
Once	6.5	6.1	6.6	10.2	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.7
Twice	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.7
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?												
Not at all	74.8	75.8	74.9	69.5	74.3	74.5	75.8	73.1	74.1	73.4	72.5	73.4
Once	16.6	16.0	17.1	20.7	17.0	17.9	16.3	18.2	18.5	18.1	19.0	17.7
Twice	6.0	5.5	4.6	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.5	6.3
3 or 4 times	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8
5 or more times	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?												
Not at all	95.4	95.2	95.6	93.4	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.3	94.4
Once	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.9
Twice	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	88.4	88.1	89.1	85.2	88.1	87.0	88.1	86.5	86.8	87.6	87.5	86.4
Once	6.8	7.7	6.8	9.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.7	8.4
Twice	2.8	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.5
3 or 4 times	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6
5 or more times	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?												
Not at all	87.8	87.9	88.9	85.4	87.9	86.0	87.5	85.8	86.2	84.5	86.5	86.0
Once	7.5	7.7	6.8	8.9	8.0	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.5	10.3	8.4	8.3
Twice	2.8	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8
3 or 4 times	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4
5 or more times	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	80.0	79.8	80.7	76.3	78.9	75.7	77.1	75.4	75.2	75.2	76.3	76.0
Once	10.4	11.4	11.1	12.0	12.0	13.1	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.8
Twice	4.2	3.3	3.8	5.0	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.8
3 or 4 times	2.4	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3
5 or more times	3.0	2.8	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.1

Note: See Note, table 3.72. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 137, 138; *1980*, pp. 198, 199; *1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 194, 195; *1981*, pp. 199, 200; *1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.76

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1979-89

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often..."

Type of victimization	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	Male (N=1,538)	Female (N=1,650)	Male (N=1,519)	Female (N=1,626)	Male (N=1,803)	Female (N=1,741)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,751)	Male (N=1,575)	Female (N=1,660)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	64.4 %	71.8 %	64.1 %	71.0 %	60.8 %	67.2 %	60.4 %	69.1 %	60.7 %	66.7 %
Once	22.8	21.0	22.5	20.7	26.3	22.8	26.8	21.2	27.2	23.6
Twice	7.8	5.0	8.3	5.4	8.5	7.1	9.0	6.2	7.5	7.1
3 or 4 times	3.8	1.7	3.1	2.3	3.2	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.1
5 or more times	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.6
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	88.6	95.2	88.6	93.0	83.8	90.9	86.1	92.1	86.5	90.3
Once	8.5	4.0	7.9	5.3	12.6	7.7	10.3	6.3	9.8	7.3
Twice	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.6	2.6	0.9	2.4	0.8	2.8	1.5
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	67.2	83.3	67.4	81.8	59.6	79.1	67.9	80.9	67.2	81.7
Once	21.6	11.6	21.0	13.7	27.1	14.4	20.7	13.5	23.1	13.1
Twice	7.2	3.8	7.1	2.5	8.9	4.0	8.2	4.1	6.7	3.8
3 or 4 times	2.7	1.0	3.4	1.4	3.4	1.5	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.0
5 or more times	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	92.5	97.8	92.8	97.9	90.5	96.6	93.2	97.7	92.9	97.6
Once	4.5	1.7	4.2	1.7	7.1	2.0	3.9	1.7	4.3	1.5
Twice	1.4	0.4	1.6	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.5
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
5 or more times	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	82.6	93.1	83.3	94.4	79.7	90.6	83.9	92.4	82.8	91.8
Once	10.2	5.4	10.0	4.0	12.9	6.1	10.7	5.7	11.2	5.7
Twice	3.6	0.9	3.6	0.9	3.9	2.0	3.1	1.3	3.4	1.6
3 or 4 times	2.0	0.4	1.5	0.6	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.2
5 or more times	1.5	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.7
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	84.4	91.3	85.4	91.8	81.6	89.3	84.7	91.2	83.0	89.0
Once	9.4	6.0	8.7	5.1	11.5	6.1	10.5	5.5	10.8	7.3
Twice	2.4	1.6	2.9	1.0	4.2	2.1	2.9	1.6	3.1	2.1
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8
5 or more times	1.8	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	71.6	87.1	72.3	88.1	67.7	84.8	71.7	85.8	68.6	82.3
Once	14.1	8.9	14.5	8.4	16.1	7.9	14.5	9.3	14.9	11.0
Twice	4.8	1.9	6.1	1.7	6.5	3.4	6.6	2.8	7.3	3.5
3 or 4 times	4.4	1.4	3.2	0.9	4.6	1.7	3.8	1.2	4.3	1.9
5 or more times	5.1	0.8	3.7	0.9	5.0	2.2	3.5	0.9	4.7	1.3

Note: See Note, table 3.72. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 194, 195; *1981*, pp. 199, 200; *1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 198, 199; *1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
Male (N=1,532)	Female (N=1,632)	Male (N=1,549)	Female (N=1,638)	Male (N=1,456)	Female (N=1,581)	Male (N=1,558)	Female (N=1,691)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,658)	Male (N=1,352)	Female (N=1,452)
61.4 %	68.1 %	62.8 %	65.6 %	59.9 %	65.8 %	58.0 %	63.1 %	58.8 %	64.1 %	62.4 %	64.5 %
27.0	25.2	22.4	23.6	25.7	23.4	26.9	26.8	25.2	24.0	24.4	24.9
6.9	5.0	10.0	8.1	8.4	8.3	10.4	7.6	11.0	9.2	8.2	7.7
3.2	1.2	3.3	2.0	4.4	1.9	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.3
1.5	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.6	0.7
86.3	90.5	86.1	89.9	82.1	89.5	82.8	89.9	81.2	88.3	81.7	86.9
9.8	7.5	9.7	7.8	13.1	9.4	13.6	9.0	13.3	9.4	13.2	10.1
2.2	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.3
0.9	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.6
0.7	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2
68.9	82.4	65.8	79.9	68.5	78.9	68.8	77.8	66.1	78.8	68.1	78.5
19.4	13.1	23.1	14.0	20.6	17.1	20.9	15.3	22.8	15.4	21.2	14.2
7.6	3.1	7.1	4.4	6.7	2.7	6.6	5.2	7.3	3.7	8.0	4.9
3.0	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.0	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.6
1.1	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8
93.5	98.5	91.2	97.4	91.4	97.6	92.3	98.2	92.2	98.2	92.0	96.9
4.5	1.0	5.6	1.5	4.4	1.7	5.2	1.2	5.3	1.6	5.3	2.3
0.9	0.3	2.0	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1
0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.3	0.1
0.4	(a)	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0
82.4	93.2	80.5	92.4	79.8	93.3	82.6	92.9	81.0	93.5	81.0	91.6
10.5	5.5	11.6	5.6	12.1	4.8	10.3	5.2	12.4	5.1	10.7	6.1
4.0	0.9	3.5	1.2	4.0	1.1	3.9	1.1	3.2	0.8	3.9	1.2
2.2	0.2	2.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.3	2.3	1.0
0.9	0.3	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.1
84.2	91.0	81.6	90.0	82.8	89.2	81.2	87.9	83.3	89.6	82.9	88.8
9.5	5.7	11.5	5.9	10.3	7.2	12.2	8.5	9.7	7.0	9.2	7.4
3.6	2.0	3.6	2.3	3.3	1.7	4.3	1.8	3.5	1.5	3.9	1.7
1.8	0.6	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.2
0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.8
68.8	85.0	67.5	82.8	67.0	82.3	68.5	81.9	68.1	83.5	68.8	82.5
15.6	8.9	16.4	9.7	15.7	11.5	16.7	11.0	16.4	10.1	12.5	11.1
5.8	3.0	6.6	3.6	8.0	2.6	5.9	4.1	5.1	3.4	6.3	3.3
3.9	2.3	5.4	2.3	3.9	2.0	4.1	1.8	4.0	1.5	4.8	2.0
5.9	0.7	4.1	1.6	5.4	1.5	4.8	1.2	6.4	1.5	7.6	1.1

Table 3.77

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1979-89

Question: "The next questions are about some things which may have happened to you while you were at school (inside or outside or in a schoolbus). During the last 12 months, how often..."

Type of victimization	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	White (N=2,605)	Black (N=351)	White (N=2,549)	Black (N=439)	White (N=2,820)	Black (N=459)	White (N=2,837)	Black (N=424)	White (N=2,571)	Black (N=403)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	67.1 %	74.7 %	67.4 %	70.0 %	63.7 %	64.2 %	64.9 %	60.3 %	63.1 %	64.8 %
Once	23.3	13.4	22.3	17.1	24.9	21.6	24.4	21.7	26.3	24.5
Twice	6.5	7.5	6.4	10.0	7.5	10.9	7.0	12.2	7.2	7.4
3 or 4 times	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.8	4.0	2.5	2.3
5 or more times	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.0
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?										
Not at all	92.7	89.7	92.3	83.1	88.1	84.4	90.1	84.7	89.4	81.1
Once	5.8	6.3	5.9	10.1	9.7	12.1	7.6	11.2	8.3	13.1
Twice	0.9	2.0	1.4	4.7	1.5	3.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.5
3 or 4 times	0.5	2.0	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.7
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.6
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?										
Not at all	75.5	79.4	74.7	78.3	69.6	70.3	74.4	74.6	75.0	76.9
Once	16.6	15.0	17.5	13.9	20.9	19.2	17.3	15.1	18.1	14.6
Twice	5.4	3.6	4.8	3.9	6.2	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.1	5.0
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.2	2.3	3.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	5.4	1.2	3.2
5 or more times	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?										
Not at all	96.0	91.7	96.5	89.9	94.9	86.6	95.8	95.5	95.7	94.4
Once	2.5	4.7	2.5	6.2	3.5	11.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.2
Twice	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6
3 or 4 times	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7
5 or more times	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	88.9	83.8	90.6	82.0	86.6	76.4	88.9	84.1	88.1	85.2
Once	7.3	11.1	6.4	7.8	8.5	15.8	7.7	11.7	8.0	10.2
Twice	2.2	2.8	1.9	5.1	2.7	3.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.3
3 or 4 times	1.0	1.2	0.7	3.0	1.2	2.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9
5 or more times	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.5	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?										
Not at all	88.3	90.1	89.7	85.2	86.2	81.0	88.2	88.3	86.6	86.8
Once	7.3	6.7	6.8	7.4	8.1	13.4	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.8
Twice	2.0	0.8	1.7	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.3
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.2	1.0	4.5	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7
5 or more times	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.4
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?										
Not at all	79.7	82.1	81.0	80.1	76.4	75.1	78.7	80.5	76.1	75.5
Once	11.2	11.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	14.5	12.0	11.5	12.7	13.9
Twice	3.4	1.2	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.9	4.7	4.4	5.4	4.9
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.6
5 or more times	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.4	3.8	2.1	2.2	0.8	3.0	2.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.72 and 3.74. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 194, 195; *1981*, pp. 199, 200; *1983*, pp. 140, 141; *1985*, pp. 140, 141 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 198, 199; *1982*, pp. 140, 141; *1984*, pp. 140, 141; *1986*, pp. 142, 143 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
White (N=2,482)	Black (N=442)	White (N=2,464)	Black (N=407)	White (N=2,348)	Black (N=342)	White (N=2,484)	Black (N=339)	White (N=2,445)	Black (N=424)	White (N=2,055)	Black (N=350)
64.0 %	69.9 %	63.8 %	66.5 %	61.8 %	68.3 %	60.6 %	61.2 %	62.3 %	58.0 %	64.3 %	60.5 %
26.7	19.2	23.8	19.6	25.1	21.4	27.4	26.8	24.0	28.4	24.4	26.5
6.3	6.1	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.7	8.3	9.0	10.1	8.5	7.6	7.8
2.1	2.6	2.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.9
0.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.2
89.9	80.6	89.4	83.7	86.8	84.3	87.6	80.8	86.7	78.2	86.2	72.4
7.7	13.0	8.2	8.2	10.9	11.0	10.6	14.9	10.1	14.6	10.4	19.8
1.6	4.0	1.3	4.8	1.3	3.0	1.3	3.7	2.2	4.4	2.2	4.9
0.4	2.0	0.6	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	2.7
0.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	(a)	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2
75.7	78.2	73.4	72.0	74.3	75.5	73.0	75.0	72.6	74.2	74.0	71.1
15.9	16.4	18.5	17.0	18.6	16.5	18.3	19.0	19.2	16.6	17.2	21.7
5.6	2.4	5.4	6.3	4.5	6.2	5.9	4.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	5.5
2.2	2.4	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.6
0.6	0.7	0.9	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.1
96.8	94.0	94.6	91.1	95.1	93.1	95.6	94.4	96.1	91.0	95.1	88.7
2.4	3.7	3.2	5.6	2.6	4.8	2.8	4.5	2.7	6.8	3.2	8.6
0.4	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.7
0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1
89.1	83.3	88.4	77.4	87.4	84.3	88.8	82.5	88.7	77.8	88.0	75.9
7.3	10.6	7.0	14.0	7.9	9.6	6.9	12.0	8.1	13.6	7.4	15.4
2.3	2.4	2.2	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.9	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.5
0.9	2.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.2	4.1
0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.6	1.0	2.1
87.9	86.7	86.4	81.8	85.5	87.2	84.6	84.6	86.5	83.4	86.3	82.2
7.6	7.0	7.7	12.5	8.8	9.1	10.3	12.5	8.3	11.2	8.0	11.0
2.6	3.2	3.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.6
1.6	1.2	1.4	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
0.6	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8
77.0	75.6	75.5	74.8	74.3	77.3	74.6	79.8	75.7	72.3	75.5	79.0
12.3	12.1	12.0	14.9	13.5	11.8	14.1	10.2	12.9	16.6	11.7	9.2
4.4	5.8	5.3	4.2	5.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	4.8	3.7	5.1	2.4
2.8	4.7	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	1.1	3.6	3.6
3.5	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	4.8	2.8	3.2	3.9	6.2	4.1	5.8

Table 3.78

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1978-89

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you..."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	12.9 %	13.1 %	13.8 %	13.7 %	12.5 %	11.3 %	12.5 %	11.1 %	11.1 %	8.8 %	9.7 %	9.6 %
Once	10.5	9.2	10.5	10.0	9.4	11.0	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.7
Twice	13.1	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.8	11.6	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.2
3 or 4 times	23.8	25.0	23.6	22.7	24.6	24.4	24.3	23.6	24.2	23.1	23.7	23.6
5 or more times	39.7	41.2	40.6	41.8	40.7	41.8	41.7	43.8	44.3	47.5	47.5	47.9
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	96.9	96.9	96.8	97.0	97.3	96.6	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.6	97.3	96.7
Once	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.0
Twice	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Got into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	85.9	84.8	84.2	84.6	82.7	82.4	82.6	81.8	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.3
Once	8.8	9.0	9.3	9.5	11.2	10.7	10.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.6	11.6
Twice	2.8	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.9
3 or 4 times	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9
5 or more times	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	85.0	82.8	82.4	83.2	81.9	82.1	82.1	79.4	80.5	80.4	80.5	79.7
Once	9.2	10.3	10.5	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.1	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	12.1
Twice	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4
5 or more times	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	90.3	90.3	88.3	90.4	88.6	88.9	89.4	88.5	88.9	88.3	89.6	87.7
Once	6.1	6.2	7.6	6.0	7.5	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.2	8.0
Twice	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8
3 or 4 times	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5
5 or more times	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	97.2	97.4	97.1	97.5	97.7	97.0	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.2	96.3
Once	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7
Twice	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
5 or more times	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	69.2	66.6	66.9	69.0	68.7	69.3	69.7	69.9	68.0	66.1	66.6	68.4
Once	13.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	13.9	14.8	13.3	14.2	16.2	15.9	15.1	13.7
Twice	7.0	8.0	7.4	6.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9
3 or 4 times	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7
5 or more times	5.2	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.4
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	94.4	93.1	93.4	92.9	93.1	93.6	93.3	93.0	93.4	91.5	91.5	91.9
Once	2.6	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.7
Twice	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3
5 or more times	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6

See note at end of table.

Table 3.78

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1978-89--Continued

Delinquency activity	Class of 1978 (N=3,785)	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,676)	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)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	69.9 %	68.2 %	69.2 %	71.4 %	71.2 %	73.9 %	73.2 %	73.5 %	72.1 %	70.3 %	69.6 %	70.8 %
Once	12.0	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.4	11.7	12.8	13.5	12.9	12.8
Twice	6.6	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.4
3 or 4 times	6.1	6.0	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.1
5 or more times	5.4	5.7	6.4	5.1	5.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.1	6.9
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	95.7	95.7	95.2	96.1	95.9	94.5	94.2	94.4	94.9	94.4	94.4	94.6
Once	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.0
Twice	0.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
5 or more times	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.0	93.2	92.9	94.7	94.3	94.3	93.6	93.3	94.4	93.3	94.1	93.2
Once	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8
Twice	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9
5 or more times	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	75.9	75.9	74.9	77.1	75.5	76.6	74.8	73.8	75.5	73.0	72.7	74.4
Once	11.8	11.8	12.1	11.4	12.6	11.5	12.3	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	11.9
Twice	5.9	6.7	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.9	7.1
3 or 4 times	3.2	3.0	4.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.0	3.4
5 or more times	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.2
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.3	98.8	98.5	98.3	98.8	98.7	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.4	98.3	97.5
Once	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5
Twice	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	87.7	85.8	86.8	86.7	87.6	85.9	85.9	86.2	86.8	84.9	85.8	86.8
Once	6.9	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.8	8.2	7.8	6.3
Twice	2.4	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7
5 or more times	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	93.8	91.9	93.0	93.5	94.2	94.5	95.0	94.5	94.8	94.7	94.0	93.6
Once	2.9	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.9
Twice	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7
3 or 4 times	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0
5 or more times	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9
Got into trouble with police because of something you did?												
Not at all	80.7	79.2	77.6	78.2	78.2	78.7	79.5	77.7	78.6	75.9	77.5	76.6
Once	11.0	12.3	13.4	12.9	13.7	13.8	13.2	14.1	13.2	15.3	12.8	13.7
Twice	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.5	6.2	5.5
3 or 4 times	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.6
5 or more times	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.6

Note: See Note, table 3.72. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 99-101; *1980*, pp. 100-102; *1982*, pp. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1985*, pp. 102-104 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 100-102; *1981*, pp. 100-102; *1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.79

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1978-89

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you..."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982	
	Male (N=1,737)	Female (N=1,867)	Male (N=1,621)	Female (N=1,596)	Male (N=1,600)	Female (N=1,605)	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?										
Not at all	14.9%	10.1%	15.5%	10.0%	14.3%	12.4%	16.6%	10.4%	14.5%	10.2%
Once	11.6	9.1	9.9	8.4	11.9	8.9	10.3	9.2	11.3	7.7
Twice	13.5	13.0	12.0	10.6	12.0	11.0	13.0	10.7	14.4	11.2
3 or 4 times	24.6	23.4	26.0	24.6	24.5	23.1	23.0	22.1	24.9	23.8
5 or more times	35.5	44.4	36.5	46.4	37.2	44.7	37.1	47.5	34.9	47.1
Hit an instructor or supervisor?										
Not at all	94.6	99.1	95.5	98.6	94.5	99.0	95.1	99.0	95.6	99.1
Once	3.5	0.5	2.6	1.1	3.4	0.6	3.3	0.6	2.8	0.5
Twice	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?										
Not at all	80.6	91.3	80.6	89.1	78.9	89.5	79.1	90.1	79.2	87.0
Once	11.6	5.7	10.8	7.1	11.0	7.6	12.6	6.5	13.0	8.9
Twice	3.9	1.7	4.1	2.7	6.1	1.8	4.2	2.2	3.6	2.2
3 or 4 times	2.7	1.0	3.3	0.9	2.4	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.2	1.3
5 or more times	1.2	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.5	0.3	2.0	0.6
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?										
Not at all	82.0	88.1	78.1	87.4	75.8	89.4	77.9	88.7	77.6	86.5
Once	10.3	8.0	11.3	9.5	13.4	7.4	11.6	7.3	12.0	8.2
Twice	3.7	2.1	5.6	2.1	5.4	1.8	4.8	2.5	4.9	3.2
3 or 4 times	2.2	1.7	3.2	0.5	3.0	0.9	3.3	1.1	3.1	1.6
5 or more times	1.8	0.2	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.5	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.5
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?										
Not at all	83.3	97.6	83.8	97.3	79.4	97.2	83.6	97.4	82.1	95.8
Once	10.4	1.6	10.3	1.6	13.3	2.1	10.0	2.0	11.0	3.4
Twice	3.1	0.7	3.3	0.6	4.1	0.6	3.9	0.5	3.9	0.4
3 or 4 times	1.7	0.1	1.8	0.3	2.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.7	(a)
5 or more times	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.4
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?										
Not at all	95.7	99.1	95.6	99.2	94.8	99.1	96.2	99.1	96.8	98.7
Once	2.1	0.4	2.8	0.6	2.8	0.8	2.1	0.7	2.0	1.1
Twice	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	(a)
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0
5 or more times	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?										
Not at all	60.6	77.7	58.1	74.9	57.5	75.6	60.2	77.7	60.4	77.0
Once	16.2	10.9	17.3	11.5	17.8	11.8	17.0	11.7	15.7	12.1
Twice	9.3	4.8	10.3	5.9	9.4	5.3	7.3	4.8	9.2	4.5
3 or 4 times	6.6	3.5	6.4	4.6	6.7	4.3	7.1	3.5	6.7	4.1
5 or more times	7.2	3.1	7.8	3.0	8.5	2.9	8.3	2.2	8.1	2.3
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?										
Not at all	90.4	98.5	89.2	97.3	88.3	98.3	88.8	97.2	89.3	97.2
Once	4.4	0.7	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.2	6.0	1.7	5.4	1.9
Twice	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.1	2.5	0.6	2.0	0.1
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.2
5 or more times	1.9	0.4	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.6

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
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)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)
13.3%	8.8%	14.9%	9.7%	14.0%	8.2%	13.0%	8.9%	11.7%	5.5%	10.8%	8.0%	12.8%	6.8%
11.2	10.4	11.1	8.5	11.2	7.4	10.4	7.1	9.5	7.3	9.6	6.7	10.4	8
10.7	12.5	12.6	10.6	12.6	11.9	12.8	10.4	14.0	10.3	12.6	9.2	10.0	10.5
26.2	22.9	23.4	25.7	23.5	23.5	24.5	24.0	23.0	23.3	23.8	23.9	23.5	24.0
38.6	45.3	38.1	45.5	38.7	49.1	39.2	49.6	41.9	53.5	43.2	52.2	43.3	51.9
94.6	98.7	94.7	98.8	94.9	99.0	95.5	98.3	96.1	98.9	95.8	99.0	94.3	99.1
2.9	0.7	3.5	1.1	3.1	0.8	2.7	1.3	2.5	0.6	2.2	0.6	3.4	0.6
1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	(a)	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1
0.9	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0
0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2
75.3	89.6	78.3	88.0	76.3	87.3	79.5	86.6	78.2	86.1	77.6	86.6	76.3	84.3
14.0	7.2	11.9	8.1	13.8	8.6	12.6	9.4	12.4	8.0	12.0	9.1	12.7	10.9
5.1	1.6	4.4	2.3	4.5	2.8	4.6	2.2	5.3	4.0	5.8	2.5	6.5	3.1
4.1	1.3	3.2	1.2	3.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.3	2.9	1.2	2.3	1.3
1.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.7	2.2	0.4
78.5	86.1	76.5	88.7	73.9	85.1	76.5	84.6	76.3	84.3	75.6	85.5	72.2	87.4
11.1	9.0	12.7	7.0	13.2	10.5	12.4	10.2	12.7	9.9	12.8	9.7	15.8	8.4
5.3	3.1	4.6	3.0	6.5	3.0	6.1	2.7	5.5	3.5	5.4	3.4	5.6	2.2
3.0	1.3	3.6	1.0	3.8	1.0	3.2	1.7	3.4	1.8	3.6	1.0	3.4	1.3
2.2	0.5	2.5	0.3	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.4	3.0	0.6
81.4	96.7	82.9	96.7	81.0	96.3	81.0	97.0	79.9	96.4	82.5	96.6	79.0	96.6
11.7	2.5	9.8	2.3	11.1	2.7	11.7	2.2	12.8	2.7	10.2	2.2	13.4	2.5
2.9	0.5	3.4	0.8	3.7	0.7	4.3	0.4	4.5	0.5	3.0	0.8	3.2	0.3
2.5	(a)	2.0	0.1	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.8	0.2
1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.4
95.2	99.0	95.2	98.7	94.7	98.7	95.1	98.5	94.9	98.5	95.6	99.0	93.5	99.0
2.2	0.7	2.4	0.7	2.1	1.2	2.8	0.8	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.6	2.9	0.5
1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1
0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.9	(a)
1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.5
61.5	77.2	62.0	78.4	61.4	78.5	62.3	72.8	59.2	72.1	57.8	74.7	61.3	75.5
16.6	13.3	15.6	10.2	16.7	11.4	18.5	14.4	17.8	14.2	17.8	12.7	16.0	11.3
8.8	4.3	9.1	5.2	8.9	4.5	7.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	9.8	5.0	8.2	5.9
6.3	2.9	6.7	3.6	6.3	2.8	5.9	4.0	6.9	3.9	6.6	3.9	5.7	3.6
6.8	2.3	6.6	2.7	6.7	2.9	6.9	2.2	8.2	3.8	8.0	3.6	8.9	3.7
89.9	97.8	89.2	97.9	88.1	97.9	90.6	96.0	86.4	96.2	86.9	96.3	87.5	96.6
5.7	1.0	6.4	1.3	5.7	1.1	4.6	2.5	6.0	2.1	6.3	1.8	5.6	1.9
2.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.7	3.0	1.0	2.6	0.3
1.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.7
1.1	0.2	1.6	0.2	2.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.5

Table 3.79

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1978-89--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982	
	Male (N=1,737)	Female (N=1,867)	Male (N=1,621)	Female (N=1,596)	Male (N=1,600)	Female (N=1,605)	Male (N=1,762)	Female (N=1,762)	Male (N=1,791)	Female (N=1,767)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?										
Not at all	65.2 %	74.5 %	62.7 %	73.8 %	61.8 %	76.6 %	64.6 %	78.7 %	65.2 %	77.2 %
Once	11.9	11.9	14.3	12.3	14.6	11.1	14.7	10.5	13.4	11.5
Twice	7.3	5.9	7.8	5.4	7.6	4.9	7.0	5.1	7.1	4.5
3 or 4 times	7.3	5.0	7.7	4.6	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.7	6.2	3.1
5 or more times	8.2	2.7	7.5	3.9	8.8	3.8	8.3	2.1	8.1	3.7
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?										
Not at all	93.8	97.5	94.2	97.5	92.7	97.9	94.5	97.8	94.6	97.2
Once	3.5	1.5	3.1	1.3	3.4	1.1	3.1	1.8	3.1	1.8
Twice	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.4
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3
5 or more times	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?										
Not at all	89.4	98.2	88.6	98.0	87.3	98.6	90.3	99.0	90.6	98.2
Once	5.6	1.2	5.9	1.3	6.9	0.7	5.2	0.8	5.5	1.3
Twice	2.4	0.5	2.9	0.4	2.8	0.6	2.2	0.1	2.2	0.2
3 or 4 times	1.5	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.1
5 or more times	1.0	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.3
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?										
Not at all	68.3	83.1	69.0	82.6	66.5	83.1	69.7	84.6	69.4	81.9
Once	14.6	9.0	14.6	9.3	14.8	9.7	13.4	9.5	14.2	10.9
Twice	8.0	4.2	8.9	4.4	7.4	3.6	8.8	3.6	8.7	4.3
3 or 4 times	4.7	1.7	4.1	1.8	6.8	2.4	4.2	1.2	4.2	1.5
5 or more times	4.4	2.1	3.5	1.9	4.5	1.2	3.9	1.1	3.5	1.4
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?										
Not at all	96.9	99.6	98.1	99.6	97.3	99.7	96.9	99.7	98.3	99.3
Once	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.4
Twice	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0
5 or more times	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Damaged school property on purpose?										
Not at all	82.5	92.9	78.8	93.1	81.1	92.4	79.7	93.6	82.3	93.0
Once	9.5	4.5	11.3	4.8	9.5	5.3	10.8	3.7	9.9	3.7
Twice	3.5	1.4	5.2	1.3	4.4	1.4	5.2	1.9	4.1	2.3
3 or 4 times	2.2	0.8	2.6	0.6	2.9	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.5
5 or more times	2.4	0.4	2.1	0.3	2.2	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5
Damaged property at work on purpose?										
Not at all	89.2	98.5	86.4	97.7	87.8	98.4	89.1	97.9	90.6	98.1
Once	4.9	0.8	6.4	1.6	5.8	1.1	4.9	1.1	4.6	1.3
Twice	2.9	0.4	3.3	0.2	3.2	0.1	2.9	0.5	2.6	0.3
3 or 4 times	1.6	0.1	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.0	(a)
5 or more times	1.5	0.1	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.2
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?										
Not at all	70.7	91.0	67.8	90.7	67.2	88.7	67.7	88.5	68.4	88.1
Once	15.0	6.8	17.3	7.3	17.9	8.8	17.2	8.5	18.7	8.9
Twice	7.5	1.7	8.5	1.1	7.2	1.7	8.9	1.7	8.7	2.1
3 or 4 times	4.5	0.4	4.0	0.6	4.8	0.8	3.2	1.1	3.0	0.7
5 or more times	2.3	0.1	2.4	0.3	3.6	0.1	3.0	0.1	1.2	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.72. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, pp. 99-101; *1980*, pp. 100-102; *1982*, p. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 100-102; *1981*, pp. 100-102; *1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
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)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)
68.4 %	79.5 %	69.3 %	78.6 %	68.2 %	79.2 %	67.2 %	76.8 %	64.0 %	76.4 %	63.2 %	76.2 %	65.3 %	76.8 %
13.9	11.9	12.8	11.3	12.6	10.5	13.5	12.0	15.5	11.6	13.8	11.9	13.8	11.7
6.7	3.4	5.8	4.0	7.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	8.5	4.5	6.8	3.9
5.6	2.6	5.9	3.8	5.4	3.2	4.9	4.0	5.8	3.8	6.2	3.5	4.5	3.7
5.3	2.6	6.3	2.4	6.2	2.8	6.9	2.6	9.9	4.0	8.4	3.9	9.7	3.9
92.3	97.0	92.4	96.3	92.2	96.6	93.3	96.6	91.9	96.9	92.9	96.2	93.0	96.3
3.9	2.3	4.0	2.9	3.9	2.3	4.1	2.1	4.0	2.1	4.1	2.7	3.4	2.3
1.6	0.5	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.6
1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4
1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4
90.9	98.0	89.4	98.3	88.9	97.7	90.6	98.0	88.8	97.6	91.6	96.7	89.5	97.0
4.7	1.2	6.2	1.1	5.1	1.5	5.2	1.3	5.8	1.6	4.3	2.4	5.9	1.9
2.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.6
1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.3
1.1	(a)	1.4	0.2	1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2
69.3	84.2	68.5	81.7	65.5	82.0	70.6	80.1	66.9	78.8	67.1	78.2	69.4	79.2
13.6	9.1	13.6	10.7	17.5	9.2	12.2	11.8	13.9	10.8	15.0	10.4	12.9	11.2
9.5	4.2	8.5	3.6	8.3	4.8	8.4	4.4	9.9	6.2	8.2	5.4	9.6	4.7
4.5	1.6	5.4	2.5	3.7	2.4	4.3	1.9	5.6	2.5	5.4	2.8	4.3	2.6
3.1	0.9	4.0	1.5	4.9	1.5	4.4	1.8	3.7	1.7	4.2	3.2	3.8	2.3
97.7	99.9	96.7	99.8	97.1	99.4	96.7	99.4	97.3	99.5	97.3	99.4	95.7	99.3
1.2	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.5	0.5	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.5	2.6	0.4
0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.1	0.8	(a)
0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.0
0.4	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.5	(a)	0.7	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.4	(a)	0.5	0.2
78.5	93.3	79.9	92.4	81.1	91.5	81.3	92.4	78.6	90.8	79.8	91.8	80.7	92.5
9.9	4.2	9.8	4.6	8.5	4.8	9.0	4.8	11.2	5.4	10.6	5.3	7.9	4.6
4.8	1.6	4.3	1.8	5.2	2.0	4.6	1.6	5.0	1.6	4.6	1.6	5.3	1.2
4.1	0.5	2.7	0.8	2.5	1.1	3.2	0.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	0.8	2.7	0.7
2.7	0.5	3.2	0.4	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.5	3.4	1.0
90.1	98.9	91.4	99.0	90.1	99.0	91.0	98.3	90.7	98.3	89.6	98.4	89.7	97.1
4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	4.8	0.7	4.2	1.2	4.3	0.9	5.4	1.1	4.0	1.9
2.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.3	3.3	0.4
1.8	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.3
1.2	(a)	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.3
69.6	88.5	72.1	87.2	68.6	87.1	69.5	86.9	65.1	86.3	67.0	87.8	66.1	86.7
18.1	9.0	15.8	10.7	18.2	10.1	16.8	10.1	20.5	10.4	16.9	8.4	17.7	10.0
7.4	1.3	6.4	1.6	6.8	1.7	8.0	2.2	7.1	2.0	10.3	2.7	8.3	2.6
3.0	1.0	3.8	0.4	4.0	1.1	3.7	0.6	4.8	0.8	4.1	0.6	4.8	0.4
1.8	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.5	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.4	0.5	1.8	0.5	3.0	0.2

Table 3.80

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1979-89

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=439)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?										
Not at all	9.3 %	36.3 %	8.6 %	38.9 %	7.6 %	41.8 %	8.4 %	34.0 %	7.1 %	32.0 %
Once	8.1	14.6	9.2	15.4	8.9	13.6	7.7	15.3	8.9	19.0
Twice	11.6	11.7	11.2	11.0	12.4	9.3	13.0	12.9	12.4	7.5
3 or 4 times	26.6	16.0	26.1	14.2	24.3	16.4	25.9	15.4	25.6	16.4
5 or more times	44.4	21.1	44.8	20.5	46.8	18.8	44.9	22.4	46.0	25.1
Hit an instructor or supervisor?										
Not at all	97.3	98.0	96.8	97.9	97.5	97.0	97.5	96.9	96.9	97.2
Once	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9
Twice	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?										
Not at all	85.0	88.7	84.2	87.1	84.8	86.2	83.6	83.8	82.3	82.5
Once	9.1	6.2	9.0	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.6	10.2	10.4	12.0
Twice	3.3	2.5	4.1	2.3	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.1	3.8	1.9
3 or 4 times	2.1	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.8	3.1
5 or more times	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.5
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?										
Not at all	82.7	89.8	82.3	87.5	83.0	87.1	82.4	82.0	82.2	85.9
Once	10.4	7.6	10.8	7.2	9.6	7.1	9.9	10.2	10.0	7.0
Twice	4.0	1.4	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	4.4	2.5	4.0	4.1
3 or 4 times	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.6	1.5
5 or more times	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.5
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?										
Not at all	91.3	89.8	88.2	90.5	90.7	90.3	89.8	86.8	89.1	88.3
Once	5.4	8.8	7.4	7.4	6.1	5.0	6.8	9.0	7.0	7.9
Twice	1.9	1.1	2.7	0.7	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.5
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.8
5 or more times	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?										
Not at all	97.4	97.2	97.3	97.5	98.1	95.9	98.2	97.8	97.9	94.9
Once	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.3
Twice	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?										
Not at all	65.8	76.3	64.8	76.9	67.1	80.4	67.7	77.2	67.2	80.0
Once	14.4	12.9	15.4	10.7	15.1	9.5	14.6	11.2	15.4	11.1
Twice	8.5	5.4	8.0	4.7	6.5	4.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	3.7
3 or 4 times	5.6	4.0	5.8	3.3	5.8	2.6	5.5	4.3	5.0	2.5
5 or more times	5.8	1.7	5.9	4.7	5.5	3.4	5.2	3.2	4.9	2.7
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?										
Not at all	93.4	94.2	93.4	96.0	93.0	93.9	94.1	92.7	94.3	92.7
Once	3.8	4.0	3.8	1.4	3.9	3.0	3.3	5.0	3.2	4.0
Twice	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.9
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7
5 or more times	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)
7.4 %	33.2 %	7.5 %	30.1 %	7.1 %	30.4 %	5.3 %	25.6 %	6.0 %	25.4 %	5.8 %	27.9 %
9.4	11.9	7.2	16.7	7.1	17.1	7.2	14.0	7.4	13.4	7.2	14.7
11.6	10.1	12.7	10.3	10.9	15.3	11.8	14.9	10.6	11.2	9.7	11.4
25.5	22.7	24.9	18.0	25.6	17.2	23.9	21.1	25.0	20.0	24.5	17.7
46.2	22.1	47.7	24.8	49.3	19.9	51.7	24.3	50.9	30.1	52.8	28.3
96.7	98.1	96.9	98.4	97.3	97.1	97.6	98.4	97.8	96.5	97.0	97.5
2.3	1.4	2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.1	0.4
0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2
0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7
0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
82.4	87.4	81.5	83.4	83.3	83.1	83.2	83.0	82.5	84.2	79.8	84.3
10.5	7.8	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.3	9.8	10.7	10.7	8.3	12.5	9.0
3.6	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.4
2.3	1.1	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.8
1.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6
83.1	81.9	79.5	80.8	81.3	82.1	80.8	79.2	81.6	78.6	80.3	79.1
9.8	9.8	11.9	10.7	11.3	10.4	11.7	9.2	10.8	11.4	12.6	11.6
3.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.0	5.9	3.9	5.7	3.5	5.6
2.4	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.5
1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.3
90.0	91.2	88.9	88.4	89.8	88.8	89.2	87.3	90.3	89.3	88.2	89.2
6.0	6.0	6.6	8.3	6.4	8.4	7.5	6.2	5.9	6.1	8.0	5.9
2.3	0.8	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.8	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.3
0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0
0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.6
97.3	96.1	97.1	95.4	96.9	96.5	97.5	92.1	97.9	96.0	97.0	96.3
1.2	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.6
0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1
0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8
0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.1
67.9	80.8	68.8	78.3	65.2	83.6	64.1	72.4	65.3	73.3	65.5	81.4
13.5	9.5	14.5	9.8	17.5	8.0	16.9	13.1	15.3	12.2	14.5	9.0
8.2	3.5	7.1	4.8	7.7	4.3	6.7	6.1	8.0	5.2	7.5	3.9
5.6	2.7	4.7	3.2	5.0	1.3	6.0	2.9	5.6	4.0	5.2	1.8
4.8	3.4	4.9	3.9	4.6	2.8	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.3	7.3	3.9
93.3	95.2	93.4	93.8	93.7	95.0	91.7	91.3	92.6	90.6	91.8	95.7
3.9	3.5	3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.6	5.6	4.1	1.0
0.9	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5
0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.3
0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5

Table 3.80

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1979-89--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=343)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?										
Not at all	68.8 %	69.5 %	68.4 %	74.9 %	72.1 %	74.0 %	71.5 %	74.7 %	73.7 %	75.8 %
Once	12.7	14.5	13.1	11.1	12.1	12.9	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.9
Twice	6.5	7.4	6.8	4.4	6.0	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.4	4.3
3 or 4 times	6.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.5	2.1	4.4	2.7
5 or more times	5.9	3.1	6.4	4.4	5.2	4.4	5.7	5.8	3.9	3.3
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?										
Not at all	96.0	95.5	95.5	94.9	96.3	95.9	96.3	95.2	94.8	95.6
Once	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
Twice	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?										
Not at all	93.1	96.5	92.6	94.5	94.2	97.2	94.5	94.8	94.3	94.8
Once	3.8	1.7	4.2	3.2	3.4	1.5	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.1
Twice	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
5 or more times	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?										
Not at all	75.4	84.1	73.5	81.9	76.1	84.0	75.1	80.3	75.3	83.1
Once	11.8	8.8	12.5	10.2	11.9	9.1	12.7	9.3	11.8	10.0
Twice	7.2	2.3	5.8	3.0	6.5	3.9	6.6	6.7	7.9	2.7
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.0	5.3	2.3	2.8	2.2	3.1	1.3	3.1	2.7
5 or more times	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	0.9	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?										
Not at all	98.9	98.6	98.6	98.1	98.3	98.9	99.0	98.7	99.1	98.2
Once	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2
Twice	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.0
5 or more times	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Damaged school property on purpose?										
Not at all	85.3	91.7	85.8	91.4	86.0	90.3	87.4	89.5	85.3	89.3
Once	8.4	4.0	7.8	4.4	7.3	5.4	7.1	7.1	7.4	6.6
Twice	3.6	2.3	3.1	1.6	4.0	2.4	3.4	1.7	3.5	1.5
3 or 4 times	1.7	0.6	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.5	1.3
5 or more times	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3
Damaged property at work on purpose?										
Not at all	91.5	94.9	92.8	94.4	92.8	96.1	94.0	95.9	94.5	95.6
Once	4.3	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.7
Twice	1.8	1.1	1.9	0.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.9
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8
5 or more times	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?										
Not at all	78.1	88.6	75.8	89.1	75.9	90.9	76.3	90.1	77.1	89.9
Once	12.9	8.2	14.4	7.6	14.4	6.3	15.5	6.3	15.1	5.7
Twice	5.1	2.0	5.0	1.4	5.6	2.2	5.7	2.2	4.6	2.6
3 or 4 times	2.5	0.0	3.1	1.2	2.4	0.2	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.3
5 or more times	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.72 and 3.74. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp.100-102; *1981*, pp. 100-102; *1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 100-102; *1982*, pp. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)	White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)
74.2 %	74.3 %	73.5 %	79.2 %	71.2 %	80.8 %	70.1 %	76.8 %	69.1 %	75.3 %	69.5 %	80.2 %
11.3	14.4	11.8	9.7	12.7	10.6	13.1	11.9	13.3	9.7	13.0	10.2
5.1	3.7	6.3	3.2	6.6	3.6	4.5	3.0	6.5	5.1	5.4	3.2
4.8	5.0	3.9	3.9	4.7	2.9	5.2	2.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	2.0
4.6	2.6	4.5	4.1	4.7	2.2	7.2	6.1	6.2	5.1	7.7	4.4
94.5	95.8	94.9	94.7	95.0	96.1	95.1	92.9	94.9	95.0	94.9	96.2
3.4	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.6	1.6
1.4	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1
0.3	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2
0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8
93.2	96.0	93.4	96.1	94.2	98.0	93.3	92.9	94.5	95.0	94.0	92.6
4.1	2.3	3.2	1.8	3.3	0.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.4	4.6
1.0	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.7
0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
0.8	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4
73.8	81.1	72.9	80.7	74.2	82.6	71.7	77.7	71.3	75.8	72.5	83.1
12.6	9.5	13.9	9.8	13.0	7.3	13.0	9.3	13.2	13.4	12.6	9.7
6.3	5.0	6.8	5.3	6.5	5.5	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.1	7.9	2.6
4.5	1.5	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.7	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.7	4.0	1.3
2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.9	3.8	1.9	3.0	3.3
98.4	97.8	98.3	98.6	98.4	96.2	98.7	97.9	98.8	96.9	98.0	96.8
0.8	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.7
0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8
(a)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0
0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7
85.4	89.2	86.0	91.7	86.7	90.2	85.0	86.0	84.1	93.0	86.6	88.9
7.1	7.3	6.8	5.3	6.8	5.4	8.4	6.5	9.0	3.0	6.7	5.2
3.4	2.1	3.8	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.0	3.4	0.9
2.1	0.3	1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.9
1.9	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	4.1
94.9	97.5	94.4	96.5	94.7	95.9	94.9	96.4	93.7	97.0	93.4	95.6
2.4	1.6	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.2	3.1	1.1
1.2	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.9	0.3
0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9
0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.0
77.7	89.3	76.5	86.4	77.4	89.9	74.4	84.4	75.1	88.5	74.1	89.5
14.5	7.6	14.5	10.6	13.9	7.0	16.4	10.6	13.9	8.5	15.4	6.7
4.2	1.5	4.7	2.2	5.3	1.6	5.0	2.1	7.2	1.7	6.3	1.2
2.5	0.7	3.0	0.5	2.1	1.1	2.9	1.5	2.6	1.0	2.7	2.2
1.1	0.8	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.4

Table 3.81

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

United States, 1978-89

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	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class	Class
	of 1978 (N=18,916)	of 1979 (N=16,654)	of 1980 (N=16,524)	of 1981 (N=18,267)	of 1982 (N=18,348)	of 1983 (N=16,947)	of 1984 (N=16,499)	of 1985 (N=16,502)	of 1986 (N=15,713)	of 1987 (N=16,843)	of 1988 (N=16,795)	of 1989 (N=17,142)
None	73.2 %	71.5 %	72.0 %	73.3 %	75.1 %	72.8 %	73.5 %	72.3 %	69.6 %	68.1 %	68.8 %	68.1 %
One	16.6	17.4	17.2	16.6	15.6	17.3	16.7	17.3	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.5
Two	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.0
Three	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0
Four or more	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4

Note: See Note, table 3.72. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 22; 1980, p. 22; 1982, p. 22; 1984, p. 22; 1986, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 22; 1981, p. 22; 1983, p. 22; 1985, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.82

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1979-89

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
	(N=7,775)	(N=8,228)	(N=7,744)	(N=8,078)	(N=8,725)	(N=8,865)	(N=8,828)	(N=8,788)	(N=8,074)	(N=8,227)
None	59.3 %	82.7 %	60.3 %	82.8 %	63.7 %	82.7 %	65.6 %	84.6 %	63.0 %	82.3 %
One	22.8	12.5	22.1	12.7	20.1	13.1	19.6	11.5	21.4	13.5
Two	9.5	2.9	9.4	3.1	8.6	3.0	8.0	2.7	8.7	3.0
Three	4.5	1.2	4.3	1.0	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	3.6	0.9
Four or more	3.9	0.7	3.9	0.5	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.4	3.2	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.72. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 22; 1981, p. 22; 1983, p. 22; 1985, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, p. 22; 1982, p. 22; 1984, p. 22; 1986, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.83

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1979-89

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
	(N=13,293)	(N=1,742)	(N=12,846)	(N=2,098)	(N=13,985)	(N=2,265)	(N=13,887)	(N=2,080)	(N=12,806)	(N=2,066)
None	69.9 %	85.3 %	70.1 %	84.1 %	71.4 %	83.2 %	72.5 %	88.7 %	70.0 %	87.8 %
One	18.2	10.2	18.2	11.1	17.6	12.3	17.1	8.3	19.1	8.8
Two	6.4	3.0	6.6	3.2	6.2	2.9	5.9	2.3	6.4	2.3
Three	3.0	0.6	2.8	1.0	2.8	0.9	2.6	0.5	2.5	0.9
Four or more	2.4	0.9	2.3	0.5	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.72 and 3.74. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 22; 1981, p. 22; 1983, p. 22; 1985, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, p. 22; 1982, p. 22; 1984, p. 22; 1986, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
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)	Male (N=7,861)	Female (N=8,342)	Male (N=8,156)	Female (N=8,471)
63.5 %	83.1 %	62.6 %	81.5 %	59.2 %	79.0 %	58.3 %	77.5 %	59.7 %	77.2 %	59.1 %	76.6 %
21.2	12.4	21.3	13.5	23.7	14.7	22.7	15.5	21.9	16.0	22.9	16.3
8.8	3.2	9.1	3.2	9.2	4.0	10.1	4.8	9.8	4.5	9.7	4.5
3.2	0.8	4.2	1.2	4.4	1.5	5.1	1.5	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.7
3.2	0.5	2.8	0.6	3.4	0.8	3.8	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.9	1.0

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
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)	White (N=12,051)	Black (N=2,063)	White (N=12,250)	Black (N=2,038)
70.7 %	89.2 %	69.8 %	86.7 %	66.5 %	84.6 %	64.9 %	85.3 %	65.5 %	82.3 %	64.6 %	84.7 %
18.3	7.9	19.0	9.1	20.6	10.9	20.9	9.8	20.8	12.0	21.7	10.2
6.7	2.0	6.5	2.9	7.1	3.4	8.2	3.0	7.6	4.1	7.7	2.8
2.3	0.6	2.9	1.0	3.3	0.7	3.6	0.8	3.6	1.1	3.4	1.1
2.0	0.4	1.8	0.3	2.4	0.5	2.4	1.0	2.6	0.5	2.6	1.2

Table 3.84

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation
in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1979-89

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were...?"

Type of drug	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989
Drinking alcoholic beverages?											
None	81.4 %	81.1 %	80.3 %	80.0 %	81.1 %	83.1 %	84.2 %	85.9 %	85.6 %	86.2 %	88.4 %
One	13.4	13.9	14.5	14.9	14.7	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.2	10.4	8.8
Two	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9
Three	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4
Four or more	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Smoking marihuana or hashish?											
None	89.8	90.3	91.3	91.3	93.5	94.6	94.4	95.1	95.8	96.1	95.8
One	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.1	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.8
Two	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9
Three	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Four or more	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Using other illegal drugs?											
None	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.3	98.0	98.0	97.8	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.3
One	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1
Two	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Three	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.1	0.2	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Note. See Note, table 3.72. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.81 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1981*, pp. 22, 23; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 22, 23; *1982*, p. 22, *1984*, pp. 22, 23, *1986*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.85

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation
in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug and sex, United States, 1979-89

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were...?"

Type of drug	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Drinking alcoholic beverages?										
None	79.0 %	86.5 %	78.2 %	87.6 %	76.5 %	87.3 %	77.5 %	85.3 %	79.0 %	85.8 %
One	14.9	10.3	15.7	10.2	16.6	10.7	16.2	12.1	15.9	12.5
Two	4.1	2.4	4.3	1.5	5.1	1.4	4.2	1.8	3.0	1.3
Three	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.5
Four or more	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1
Smoking marihuana or hashish?										
None	88.6	92.5	89.3	92.9	89.7	94.7	89.9	94.3	92.6	95.5
One	8.0	5.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	4.3	7.0	4.2	5.1	3.9
Two	2.3	1.1	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.6
Three	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0
Four or more	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?										
None	97.8	97.9	97.3	98.3	96.5	98.8	96.9	97.9	97.4	99.1
One	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	0.6
Two	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Three	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0

Note: See Note, table 3.72. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.82 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1981*, pp. 22, 23; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 22, 23; *1982*, p. 22; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Table 3.86

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation
in last 12 months while under the influence of drugs

By type of drug and race, United States, 1979-89

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were...?"

Type of drug	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Drinking alcoholic beverages?										
None	80.7 %	93.7 %	80.0 %	93.6 %	79.1 %	92.6 %	79.6 %	92.6 %	80.4 %	93.1 %
One	14.2	3.9	14.8	3.9	15.7	4.9	15.4	6.6	15.4	4.6
Two	3.5	1.0	3.6	1.1	4.0	1.5	3.5	0.3	2.6	1.8
Three	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.6
Four or more	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.0
Smoking marihuana or hashish?										
None	89.8	91.1	90.1	95.2	91.0	94.6	91.5	95.2	93.3	95.0
One	7.2	5.4	6.9	2.6	6.3	3.5	6.1	4.0	4.9	3.6
Two	1.9	1.0	1.5	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.4
Three	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0
Four or more	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0
Using other illegal drugs?										
None	97.9	98.5	97.6	98.9	97.3	98.1	97.5	99.2	97.9	98.0
One	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.4
Two	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
Three	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	(a)	0.6
Four or more	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.72 and 3.74. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.83 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1981*, pp. 22, 23; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 22, 23; *1982*, p. 22; *1984*, pp. 22, 23; *1986*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
80.7 %	87.9 %	82.2 %	87.7 %	84.1 %	88.8 %	83.7 %	89.1 %	83.5 %	90.7 %	86.8 %	91.4 %
14.5	9.3	13.3	10.1	12.1	9.5	12.3	9.1	11.7	8.2	9.6	7.2
3.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.8	2.4	1.1
1.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3
0.8	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
93.8	96.4	93.2	96.8	94.5	96.2	95.0	97.5	94.8	98.2	94.7	97.6
4.4	2.7	4.3	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	1.9	3.3	1.5	3.4	1.7
1.1	0.5	1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.6
0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.0
0.4	0.4	0.5	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
97.9	98.5	97.4	98.7	98.6	99.0	98.4	99.1	98.0	99.3	97.9	98.9
1.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8
0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1
0.2	(a)	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0
0.2	0.4	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2

Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
82.6 %	92.5 %	83.2 %	94.3 %	85.2 %	96.1 %	84.9 %	96.8 %	85.5 %	93.0 %	88.2 %	92.2 %
13.2	5.6	12.8	3.6	11.7	3.0	11.7	2.8	10.9	5.7	9.1	3.5
2.7	1.0	2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.2	0.4	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.1
0.9	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0
0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2
94.5	96.7	94.3	97.0	94.9	98.1	96.1	98.1	95.9	96.7	95.7	97.0
4.1	2.1	4.0	1.3	4.0	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.6	2.9	0.9
0.9	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0
0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9
98.2	99.0	98.1	98.0	98.8	99.6	98.8	100.0	98.6	97.5	98.6	97.0
1.2	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8
0.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3
0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5
0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4

Table 3.87

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months

United States, 1978-89

Question: "During the last 12 months, how many accidents have you had while you were driving (whether or not you were responsible)?"

Number of accidents	Class of 1978 (N=18,916)	Class of 1979 (N=16,654)	Class of 1980 (N=16,524)	Class of 1981 (N=18,267)	Class of 1982 (N=18,348)	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,705)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)
None	73.6 %	72.5 %	74.8 %	76.6 %	77.8 %	77.8 %	77.3 %	75.6 %	74.9 %	74.4 %	73.9 %	74.0 %
One	19.8	20.0	19.4	18.3	17.0	17.3	17.6	18.5	18.8	19.5	19.9	19.6
Two	4.9	5.5	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.8
Three	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Four or more	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.72. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or personal scratches in parking lots" (Source, 1982, p. 22). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 and 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1978*, p. 23; *1980*, p. 23; *1982*, p. 23; *1984*, p. 23; *1986*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 23; *1981*, p. 23; *1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.88

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of drugs in last 12 months

By type of drug, United States, 1979-89

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were...?"

Type of drug	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989
Drinking alcoholic beverages?											
None	86.4 %	84.6 %	84.4 %	85.3 %	86.2 %	87.8 %	89.0 %	91.2 %	90.2 %	91.6 %	91.9 %
One	11.0	13.1	13.1	12.5	12.1	10.4	9.4	7.4	8.7	7.0	6.6
Two	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Three	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Four or more	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
Smoking marihuana or hashish?											
None	91.8	91.8	93.2	93.8	94.8	96.0	95.4	96.5	97.3	96.9	97.0
One	6.5	6.7	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5
Two	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Three	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)
Four or more	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?											
None	98.3	98.1	97.9	98.0	98.5	98.5	98.5	98.8	98.9	98.7	98.8
One	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
Two	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.2	0.3
Three	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.2	0.1
Four or more	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.72 and 3.87. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.87 for the screen question. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 23, 24; *1981*, pp. 23, 24; *1983*, p. 23; *1985*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 23, 24; *1982*, p. 23; *1984*, pp. 22, 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.89

Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1987 and 1988

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?"

	1987					1988				
	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 (N=16,300)	7.8 %	92.2 %	66.4 %	19.3 %	6.5 %	8.0 %	92.0 %	63.9 %	21.4 %	6.7 %
Sex										
Male	7.6	92.4	69.9	16.4	6.1	7.9	92.1	68.0	17.7	6.4
Female	7.8	92.2	63.1	22.2	6.9	8.0	92.0	59.9	25.1	7.0
Region										
Northeast	6.0	94.0	69.1	19.7	5.2	6.1	93.9	66.7	21.3	5.9
North Central	6.4	93.6	70.7	17.8	5.1	6.2	93.8	67.9	20.2	5.7
South	10.5	89.5	60.7	19.3	9.5	10.7	89.3	58.6	22.5	8.4
West	7.2	92.8	66.7	21.1	5.0	7.5	92.5	65.0	21.5	6.0
Population density										
Large SMSA	7.9	92.1	66.3	19.6	6.2	7.8	92.2	63.8	22.3	6.1
Other SMSA	7.3	92.7	66.9	19.2	6.6	7.7	92.3	64.1	21.6	6.6
Non-SMSA	8.7	91.3	65.5	19.1	6.7	8.7	91.3	63.8	20.1	7.4
College plans										
None or under 4 years	6.8	93.2	68.6	17.9	6.7	7.8	92.2	65.0	20.5	6.7
Complete 4 years	7.9	92.1	65.7	20.0	6.4	7.8	92.2	63.6	22.1	6.5

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 1988. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 84 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to the nearest hundred) of unweighted cases. These data were derived from the questions indicated above. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 36, 38, 40; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results from High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 42, 44, 46. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.90

Reported marihuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1987 and 1988

Questions: "On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana, cocaine, heroin) in your lifetime? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 12 months? On how many occasions, if any, have you had (marihuana, cocaine, heroin) during the last 30 days?"

	Marihuana					Cocaine ^a					Heroin				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
1987															
All seniors (N=16,300)	49.8 %	50.2 %	21.0 %	15.3 %	13.9 %	84.8 %	15.2 %	4.3 %	6.0 %	4.9 %	98.8 %	1.2 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.7 %
Sex															
Male	48.0	52.0	23.1	15.5	13.4	83.5	16.5	4.9	6.4	5.2	98.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.9
Female	52.0	48.0	18.6	15.2	14.2	86.4	13.6	3.7	5.5	4.4	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5
Region															
Northeast	44.3	55.7	25.3	15.9	14.5	81.5	18.5	5.4	7.9	5.2	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.6
North Central	49.9	50.1	21.1	16.3	12.7	88.9	11.1	3.0	4.5	3.6	98.7	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
South	56.4	43.6	17.3	12.9	13.4	88.7	11.3	2.9	4.1	4.3	98.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	0.8
West	44.9	55.1	22.3	17.3	15.5	76.3	23.7	7.4	9.0	7.3	98.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.6
Population density															
Large SMSA	46.8	53.2	23.1	16.2	13.9	82.0	18.0	5.7	7.2	5.1	98.9	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.8
Other SMSA	48.0	52.0	21.3	15.6	15.1	84.3	15.7	4.1	6.0	5.6	98.7	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.7
Non-SMSA	56.5	43.5	18.2	14.0	11.3	88.7	11.3	3.4	4.7	3.2	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.7
College plans															
None or under 4 years	43.0	57.0	25.1	15.5	16.4	81.6	18.4	5.3	7.1	6.0	98.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.0
Complete 4 years	53.6	46.4	18.5	15.5	12.4	86.8	13.2	3.6	5.4	4.2	99.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.6
1988															
All seniors (N=16,300)	52.8	47.2	18.0	15.1	14.1	87.9	12.1	3.4	4.5	4.2	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
Sex															
Male	50.2	49.8	20.7	15.1	14.0	86.4	13.6	4.2	4.9	4.5	98.6	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
Female	55.5	44.5	15.2	15.1	14.2	89.6	10.4	2.6	3.9	3.9	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.6
Region															
Northeast	50.4	49.6	20.2	16.5	12.9	86.8	13.2	3.8	5.3	4.1	99.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
North Central	52.0	48.0	18.6	15.7	13.7	90.6	9.4	2.5	3.6	3.3	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5
South	57.6	42.4	15.8	12.9	13.7	90.3	9.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
West	48.0	52.0	18.9	16.7	16.4	81.0	19.0	5.2	6.9	6.9	98.3	1.7	0.3	0.4	1.0
Population density															
Large SMSA	52.2	47.8	19.4	14.9	13.5	85.7	14.3	4.2	5.1	5.0	99.0	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.6
Other SMSA	50.3	49.7	19.3	15.4	15.0	87.2	12.8	3.8	4.7	4.3	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Non-SMSA	58.1	41.9	14.3	14.7	12.9	91.4	8.6	2.1	3.2	3.3	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
College plans															
None or under 4 years	46.4	53.6	20.4	15.8	17.4	84.2	15.8	4.6	5.1	6.1	98.3	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.9
Complete 4 years	56.0	44.0	16.4	14.9	12.7	90.0	10.0	2.8	3.9	3.3	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.89. These data were derived from the questions indicated above. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aBased on five questionnaire forms.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Illicit Drug Use, Smoking, and Drinking By America's High School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1987*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 36, 38, 40; and Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results from High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 42, 44, 46.

Table 3.91

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use within last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1978-89

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used . . . during the last 12 months?"

(Percent who used in last 12 months)

Type of drug	Class of 1978 (N=17,800)	Class of 1979 (N=15,500)	Class of 1980 (N=15,900)	Class of 1981 (N=17,500)	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)
Marijuana/hashish	50.2 %	50.8 %	48.8 %	46.1 %	44.3 %	42.3 %	40.0 %	40.6 %	38.8 %	36.3 %	33.1 %	29.6 %
Inhalants ^a	4.1	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9
Adjusted	NA	8.9	7.9	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{b,c}	NA	6.5	5.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7
Hallucinogens	9.6	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6
Adjusted	NA	11.8	10.4	10.1	9.0	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2
LSD	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9
PCP ^{b,c}	NA	7.0	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4
Cocaine	9.0	12.0	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5
"Crack" ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	4.0	3.1	3.1
Other cocaine ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	7.4	5.2
Heroin	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
Other opiates ^e	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4
Stimulants ^e	17.1	18.3	20.8	26.0	26.1	24.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8
Sedatives ^e	9.9	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7
Barbiturates ^e	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3
Methaqualone ^e	4.9	5.9	7.2	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3
Tranquilizers ^e	9.9	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8
Alcohol	87.7	88.1	87.9	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.89. Data for the categories "inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. Since 1979, the survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. The results of this survey are used to adjust for underreporting in these drug categories. Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. "Other cocaine" refers to noncrack forms of this drug. In 1987 and 1988, only one-fifth of respondents were asked about cocaine use separate from crack use. These two categories approximate but do not total to the figure for cocaine because two-fifths of respondents were asked about crack and one-fifth of respondents were asked about other cocaine in 1987 and 1988. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1978-88. N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bData based on a single questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989.

^cQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^dData based on a single questionnaire form in 1986 (N is one-fifth of N indicated). Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and two-sixths of N indicated in 1989.

^eOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results From High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989) p. 55; and data provided by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.92

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use within last 30 days among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1978-89

Question: "On how many occasions, if any, have you used... during the last 30 days?"

(Percent who used in last 30 days)

Type of drug	Class of 1978 (N=17,800)	Class of 1979 (N=15,500)	Class of 1980 (N=15,900)	Class of 1981 (N=17,500)	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)
Marihuana/hashish	37.1 %	36.5 %	33.7 %	31.6 %	28.5 %	27.0 %	25.2 %	25.7 %	23.4 %	21.0 %	18.0 %	16.7 %
Inhalants ^a	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3
Adjusted	NA	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7
Amyl and butyl nitrates ^{b,c}	NA	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6
Hallucinogens	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2
Adjusted	NA	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9
LSD	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
PCP ^{b,c}	NA	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4
Cocaine	3.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8
"Crack" ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5	1.6	1.4
Other cocaine ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.2	1.9
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Other opiates ^e	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6
Stimulants ^e	8.7	9.9	12.1	15.8	13.7	12.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.7	8.9	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2
Sedatives ^e	4.2	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6
Barbiturates ^e	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4
Methaqualone ^e	1.9	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Tranquilizers ^e	3.4	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3
Alcohol	72.1	71.8	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0
Cigarettes	36.7	34.4	30.5	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.89 and 3.91. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1977 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aData based on four questionnaire forms in 1978-88. N is four-fifths of N indicated. Data based on five questionnaire forms in 1989; N is five-sixths of N indicated.

^bData based on a single questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1979-88 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989.

^cQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^dData based on two questionnaire forms. N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and two-

sixths of N indicated in 1989.

^eOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results From High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 56; and data provided by U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93

Reported recency of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-88

Type of drug	Daily within last 30 days									Most recent use								
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Marihuana	7.2 %	5.6 %	4.2 %	3.8 %	3.6 %	3.1 %	2.1 %	2.3 %	1.8 %	34.0 %	33.2 %	26.8 %	26.2 %	23.0 %	23.6 %	22.3 %	20.3 %	16.8 %
Inhalants ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	(b)	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3
Hallucinogens	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(b)	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(b)	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1
Cocaine "Crack" ^c	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	6.9	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2
	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	(b)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(b)	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other opiates ^d	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(b)	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
Stimulants ^d	0.5	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13.4	12.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted ^d	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8
Sedatives ^d	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(b)	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Barbiturates ^d	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(b)	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Methaqualone ^d	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(b)	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Tranquilizers ^d	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	(b)	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1
Alcohol	6.5	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.9	81.8	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0
Five or more drinks in a row in last two weeks	43.9	43.6	44.0	43.1	45.5	44.6	45.0	42.8	43.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cigarettes	18.3	17.1	16.2	15.3	14.7	14.2	12.7	13.9	12.4	25.8	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6
Half pack or more per day in past 30 days	12.7	11.9	10.5	9.6	10.2	9.4	8.3	8.2	7.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note. See Note, table 3.89. These data are from a follow-up survey of respondents 1 to 4 years past high school who are presently enrolled in college. Included are those registered as full-time students in March of the year in question and who report they are enrolled in a two- or four-year college. Those individuals previously in college and those who have already completed college are excluded. The number of respondents for each year is as follows: 1980, 1,040; 1981, 1,130; 1982, 1,150; 1983, 1,170; 1984, 1,110; 1985, 1,080; 1986, 1,190; 1987, 1,220; 1988, 1,310.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. "Stimulants adjusted" is based on the data obtained from these new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms. N is four-fifths of N indicated.

^bDaily use is below 0.05 percent.

^cThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986 (N is one-fifth of N indicated), and two of the five questionnaire forms thereafter (N is two-fifths of N indicated).

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results From High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 275-277. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Within last 12 months								
1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
51.2 %	51.3 %	44.7 %	45.2 %	40.7 %	41.7 %	40.9 %	37.0 %	34.6 %
3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.1
8.5	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.9	5.3
6.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.2	3.9	4.0	3.6
16.8	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.3	17.1	13.7	10.0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	2.0	1.4
0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
5.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0	3.1	3.1
22.4	22.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	21.1	17.3	15.7	11.9	10.3	7.2	6.2
8.3	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.5
2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.1
7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.5
6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.8	3.1
90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0	91.5	90.9	89.6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
36.2	37.6	34.3	36.1	33.2	35.0	35.3	38.0	36.6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.94

Reported recency of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986, 1987, and 1988

Type of drug	Most recent use								
	Daily within last 30 days			Within last 30 days			Within last 12 months		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
Marihuana	4.1 %	4.2 %	3.3 %	22.0 %	20.7 %	17.9 %	36.5 %	34.8 %	31.8 %
Inhalants ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.9	2.1	1.8
Adjusted ^a	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	3.0	2.8	2.4
Nitrites ^b	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.0	1.3	1.0
Hallucinogens	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	4.5	4.0	3.9
Adjusted	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	4.9	4.1	3.9
LSD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	3.0	2.9	2.9
PCP ^b	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	8.2	6.0	5.7	19.7	15.7	13.8
"Crack" ^c	NA	0.0	0.1	NA	1.0	1.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Other cocaine ^b	NA	0.1	0.2	NA	4.8	4.8	NA	13.6	11.9
Heroin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other opiates ^d	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	3.1	3.1	2.7
Stimulants, adjusted ^d	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.0	3.2	2.7	10.6	8.7	7.3
Sedatives ^d	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	3.0	2.5	2.1
Barbiturates ^d	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.1	1.8
Methaqualone ^d	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.9	0.5
Tranquillizers ^d	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	5.4	5.1	4.2
Alcohol	6.1	6.6	6.1	75.1	75.4	74.0	88.6	89.4	88.6
Five or more drinks in a row in last two weeks	36.1	36.2	35.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cigarettes	25.2	24.8	22.7	31.1	30.9	28.9	40.1	40.3	37.7
Half pack or more per day in past 30 days	20.2	19.8	17.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 3.89 and 3.93. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 10 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for 1986, 1987, and 1988 for young adults combined. The number of respondents for each year is as follows: 1986, 6,900; 1987, 6,800; 1988, 6,700. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms. N is four-fifths of N indicated.

^bThis drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated.

^cThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986 (N is one-fifth of N indicated), and two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987 and 1988 (N is two-fifths of N indicated).

^dOnly drug use that was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results From High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 208-210. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.95

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol and marijuana

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1988

	Alcohol					Marihuana				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
Total (N=8,814)	15.0 %	85.0 %	53.4 %	14.7 %	16.9 %	66.8 %	33.2 %	5.9 %	4.7 %	22.6 %
Sex										
Male	10.5	89.5	60.6	12.7	16.2	63.1	36.9	7.9	5.5	23.5
Female	19.2	80.8	46.7	16.6	17.5	70.3	29.7	4.0	4.1	21.6
Race, ethnicity										
White	13.2	86.8	55.1	15.2	16.5	66.3	33.7	5.6	4.7	23.4
Black	23.0	77.0	44.3	11.7	21.0	66.7	33.3	6.3	4.4	22.6
Hispanic	20.7	79.3	49.2	14.2	15.9	72.1	27.9	6.0	4.8	17.1
Age										
12 to 17 years	49.8	50.2	25.2	19.4	5.6	82.6	17.4	6.4	6.2	4.8
18 to 25 years	9.7	90.3	65.3	16.4	8.6	43.6	56.4	15.5	12.4	28.5
26 to 34 years	6.7	93.3	64.2	16.3	12.8	37.9	62.1	10.8	6.8	44.5
35 years and over	13.0	87.0	51.5	12.9	22.6	80.4	19.6	1.4	1.8	16.4
Region										
Northeast	11.8	88.2	59.2	12.1	16.9	66.6	33.4	5.5	4.2	23.7
North Central	14.1	85.9	55.7	16.3	13.9	65.8	34.2	6.7	6.0	21.5
South	18.7	81.3	45.1	15.7	20.5	70.5	29.5	4.8	3.5	21.2
West	12.7	87.3	60.3	13.6	13.4	61.4	38.6	7.3	6.4	4.9

Note: These data are from the 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the Department of Education. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the contiguous United States from September to February 1988. The 1988 Survey is the ninth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence

of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 23-27, 83-87. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.96

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of cocaine and crack

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1988

	Cocaine					Crack				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
Total (N=8,814)	89.3 %	10.7 %	1.5 %	2.6 %	6.6 %	98.7 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.8 %
Sex										
Male	86.9	13.1	2.0	3.6	7.5	98.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	1.0
Female	91.5	8.5	1.0	1.8	5.7	99.0	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.5
Race, ethnicity										
White	89.2	10.8	1.3	2.7	6.8	99.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.6
Black	90.7	9.3	2.0	2.4	4.9	97.6	2.4	0.8	0.3	1.3
Hispanic	89.0	11.0	2.6	3.1	5.3	97.8	2.2	0.5	0.6	1.1
Age										
12 to 17 years	96.6	3.4	1.1	1.8	0.5	99.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2
18 to 25 years	80.3	19.7	4.5	7.6	7.6	96.6	3.4	0.8	1.1	1.5
26 to 34 years	73.5	26.5	2.6	5.4	18.5	97.1	2.9	0.3	0.4	2.2
35 years and over	96.0	4.0	0.4	0.5	3.1	99.8	0.2	B	NA	NA
Region										
Northeast	88.2	11.8	2.1	2.1	7.6	98.4	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.9
North Central	89.1	10.9	1.5	3.4	6.0	99.5	0.5	B	NA	0.2
South	92.9	7.1	1.0	1.6	4.5	98.8	1.2	B	NA	0.8
West	83.8	16.2	1.7	4.4	10.1	98.1	1.9	0.2	0.6	1.1

Note: See Note, table 3.95. Cocaine includes crack. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 29-33, 35-39. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.97

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of inhalants, hallucinogens, and stimulants

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1988

	Inhalants					Hallucinogens					Stimulants				
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use			Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		
			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months
Total (N=8,814)	94.3 %	5.7 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	4.4 %	92.6 %	7.4 %	0.4 %	1.2 %	5.8 %	92.9 %	7.1 %	0.9 %	1.6 %	4.6 %
Sex															
Male	92.2	7.8	1.1	1.0	5.7	91.0	9.0	0.5	1.9	6.6	92.4	7.6	0.8	2.0	4.8
Female	96.2	3.8	0.2	0.5	3.1	94.1	5.9	0.3	0.5	5.1	93.4	6.6	1.0	1.2	4.4
Race, ethnicity															
White	94.0	6.0	0.7	0.8	4.5	91.9	8.1	0.5	1.2	6.4	92.0	8.0	1.0	1.6	5.4
Black	96.4	3.6	0.3	0.4	2.9	97.1	2.9	(a)	NA	2.6	97.4	2.6	0.6	0.8	1.2
Hispanic	94.2	5.8	0.4	0.4	5.0	93.9	6.1	0.3	1.3	4.5	94.8	5.2	0.8	1.6	2.8
Age															
12 to 17 years	91.2	8.8	2.0	1.9	4.9	96.5	3.5	0.8	2.0	0.7	95.8	4.2	1.2	1.6	1.4
18 to 25 years	87.5	12.5	1.7	2.4	8.4	86.2	13.8	1.9	3.7	8.2	88.7	11.3	2.4	4.0	4.9
26 to 34 years	90.2	9.8	0.6	0.6	98.6	82.3	17.7	B	NA	15.9	84.6	15.4	0.9	4.0	10.5
35 years and over	98.2	1.8	B	NA	NA	97.3	2.7	B	NA	NA	96.4	3.6	0.4	0.2	3.0
Region															
Northeast	94.1	5.9	0.6	1.0	4.3	91.9	8.1	B	NA	6.4	94.1	5.9	B	NA	4.6
North Central	93.4	6.6	0.7	1.2	4.7	90.7	9.3	0.6	2.3	6.4	92.5	7.5	1.2	1.8	4.5
South	95.6	4.4	0.5	0.5	3.4	95.7	4.3	B	NA	3.7	94.3	5.7	0.6	1.4	3.7
West	93.3	6.7	0.7	0.3	5.7	89.9	10.1	0.5	1.1	8.5	89.5	10.5	1.9	2.2	6.4

Note: See Note, table 3.95. Hallucinogens include LSD and PCP, as well as other hallucinogens. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 41-45, 47-51, 59-63. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.98

Estimated prevalence of PCP, heroin, and needle use

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1988

(Percent reporting ever used)

	PCP	Heroin	Needle use
Total (N=8,814)	3.1 %	1.0 %	1.3 %
Sex			
Male	3.7	1.3	1.9
Female	2.6	0.6	0.7
Race, ethnicity			
White	3.3	0.8	1.2
Black	1.6	2.3	2.0
Hispanic	3.0	1.1	1.3
Age			
12 to 17 years	1.2	0.6	0.4
18 to 25 years	4.4	0.4	2.2
26 to 34 years	8.3	2.1	2.9
35 years and over	1.3	0.8	0.6
Region			
Northeast	4.3	1.5	1.2
North Central	3.8	0.9	1.1
South	1.7	0.8	1.2
West	3.7	0.8	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.95. Needle use includes use of cocaine, heroin, or amphetamines with a needle. For survey methodology, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 101-103. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.99

Drug thefts

By type of drug and region, 1976-88

(In thousands of dosage units)

Type of drug and region	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 ^a	1984	1985 ^a	1986	1987	1988
Total	66,441	44,269	46,717	44,914	35,191	39,773	20,344	7,292	NA	239	15,289	15,564	8,983
Narcotics^b	10,614	10,072	11,732	12,210	10,881	10,770	8,530	4,678	NA	88	6,437	5,352	4,388
Northeast	3,891	2,572	3,222	2,587	1,463	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,731	1,251	1,258
Southeast	2,147	2,400	2,708	2,988	2,711	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,294	1,163	1,003
North Central	2,446	2,675	3,157	2,867	2,762	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,961	1,675	1,070
South Central	791	979	1,025	1,497	1,498	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	608	501	352
West	1,339	1,446	1,626	2,271	2,447	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	843	762	705
Stimulants	12,315	9,596	11,636	11,268	5,555	6,639	2,883	1,447	NA	79	2,945	1,205	1,077
Northeast	5,731	2,863	5,011	5,784	1,013	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	834	228	267
Southeast	1,697	1,826	1,567	1,343	1,198	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	331	267	222
North Central	2,942	1,980	2,592	1,814	1,489	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	583	374	309
South Central	838	960	1,191	1,028	706	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	171	158	129
West	1,107	1,967	1,275	1,299	1,149	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,026	178	121
Depressants	43,512	24,601	23,349	21,436	18,755	22,363	8,931	1,167	NA	72	5,907	9,007	3,547
Northeast	27,809	7,920	5,490	5,436	3,720	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,116	6,784	1,469
Southeast	4,454	5,293	4,747	4,967	4,746	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,361	728	900
North Central	6,515	5,658	7,537	5,635	5,368	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,513	700	594
South Central	1,965	2,500	2,398	2,359	2,276	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	476	446	246
West	2,769	3,230	3,177	3,039	2,645	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	441	349	338

Note: Registered handlers of controlled substances (pharmacies, practitioners, manufacturers, and hospitals) are required, under the Controlled Substances Act, to report the theft of all controlled drugs to the Drug Enforcement Administration. This table includes drug thefts reported by these registered handlers.

The States included in the regions are as follows: Northeast--Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont; Southeast--Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia; North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, Wisconsin; South Central--Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, Wyoming; West--Alaska, California, Hawaii,

Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Drug theft data for 1981-85 are not available by geographic area.

^aThe drug theft data for 1983 are for January through June; the data for 1985 are for April through December.

^bIncludes methadone, cocaine, and other narcotics.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1979* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), p. 39; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.100

Reported alcohol use

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-89

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 yes)

Year	National	Male	Female
1939	58 %	70 %	45 %
1945	67	75	60
1946	67	NA	NA
1947	63	72	54
1949	58	66	49
1950	60	NA	NA
1951	59	70	46
1952	60	68	53
1956	60	NA	NA
1957	58	67	50
1958	55	66	45
1960	62	NA	NA
1964	63	NA	NA
1966	65	70	61
1969	64	NA	NA
1974	68	77	61
1976	71	NA	NA
1977	71	77	65
1978	71	75	64
1979	69	74	64
1981	70	75	66
1982	65	69	61
1983	65	71	58
1984	64	73	57
1985	67	72	62
1987	65	72	57
1988	63	72	55
1989	56	64	48

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1989), p. 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.101

Reported alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Do you have an occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

	Yes	No, total abstainer
National	56 %	44 %
Sex		
Male	64	36
Female	48	52
Age		
18 to 29 years	65	34
30 to 49 years	64	36
50 years and older	41	59
Region		
East	63	37
Midwest	61	39
South	46	54
West	55	45
Race		
White	57	43
Nonwhite	51	49
Education		
College graduate	70	30
College incomplete	62	38
High school graduate	56	44
Less than high school graduate	33	67
Politics		
Republican	59	41
Democrat	54	46
Independent	54	46
Income		
\$50,000 and over	75	25
\$30,000 to \$49,999	61	39
\$20,000 to \$29,999	50	50
Under \$20,000	46	54
Living situation		
Live alone	43	57
Live with others	58	42

Note: The "no opinion" category was omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1989), p.14. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3 102

 Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

 Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	35 %	65 %	(a)
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	42	58	(a)
Female	26	74	(a)
<u>Age</u>			
18 to 29 years	45	55	(a)
30 to 49 years	39	61	(a)
50 years and older	16	84	(a)
<u>Region</u>			
East	33	66	1 %
Midwest	39	61	(a)
South	32	68	(a)
West	33	67	(a)
<u>Race</u>			
White	34	66	(a)
Nonwhite	38	62	(a)
<u>Education</u>			
College graduate	30	69	1
College incomplete	33	67	(a)
High school graduate	40	60	(a)
Less than high school graduate	30	70	(a)
<u>Politics</u>			
Republican	32	68	(a)
Democrat	34	66	(a)
Independent	37	63	(a)
<u>Income</u>			
\$50,000 and over	30	69	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	39	61	(a)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	34	66	(a)
Under \$20,000	37	63	(a)
<u>Living situation</u>			
Live alone	48	52	(a)
Live with others	33	67	(a)

Note: This question was presented to a 56 percent subsample of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" asked in September 1989. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1989), p. 15. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.103

 Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

 Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No
National	19 %	81 %
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	17	83
Female	22	78
<u>Age</u>		
18 to 29 years	23	77
30 to 49 years	22	78
50 years and older	15	85
<u>Region</u>		
East	16	83
Midwest	17	82
South	21	79
West	24	76
<u>Race</u>		
White	20	80
Nonwhite	14	85
<u>Education</u>		
College graduate	17	83
College incomplete	20	79
High school graduate	21	79
Less than high school graduate	18	82
<u>Politics</u>		
Republican	19	81
Democrat	17	82
Independent	21	78
<u>Income</u>		
\$50,000 and over	18	82
\$30,000 to \$49,999	19	81
\$20,000 to \$29,999	20	80
Under \$20,000	22	78
<u>Living situation</u>		
Live alone	21	78
Live with others	19	81

Note: The "no opinion" category was omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1989), p. 14. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.104

Estimated percent distribution of fatally-injured and surviving motor vehicle drivers

By level of blood alcohol concentration, United States, 1982-88

Blood alcohol concentration	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent change 1982-88
Fatally-injured drivers								
None (0.00%)	46.9 %	48.6 %	50.6 %	52.2 %	51.8 %	53.4 %	53.9 %	14.9 %
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	9.3	9.0	9.2	9.1	9.4	8.9	8.7	-6.4
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	43.8	42.4	40.2	38.7	38.8	37.7	37.4	-14.6
Total number	24,690	24,138	25,589	25,337	26,630	26,833	27,260	10.4
Surviving drivers								
None (0.00%)	72.4	73.5	74.8	77.2	76.7	77.2	78.2	8.0
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	8.6	8.2	8.1	7.2	7.8	7.7	7.3	-15.1
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	19.0	18.3	17.1	15.6	15.5	15.1	14.5	-23.7
Total number	31,339	30,518	31,923	32,546	33,705	34,609	34,977	11.6

Note: These data are based on information submitted by all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico to the National Center for Statistics and Analysis maintained by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration uses an estimation procedure to derive national statistics on blood alcohol levels of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal accidents, who were not tested or for whom BAC test results are unknown. The probability of alcohol involvement of each driver for whom there is no BAC data is calculated based on known test results for people in similar accidents using specific driver and crash parameters. This procedure allows national estimates of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Fatal Accident Reporting Systems 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 2-5, Table 2-2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.105

Estimated percent distribution of blood alcohol concentration levels of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes

By age, United States, 1982-88

Blood alcohol concentration	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent change 1982-88
Ages under 18								
None (0.00%)	70.0 %	72.3 %	74.4 %	77.1 %	75.4 %	77.0 %	78.4 %	12.0 %
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	11.4	10.4	10.7	9.4	11.1	10.5	9.5	-16.7
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	18.6	17.3	14.9	13.5	13.5	12.5	12.1	-34.9
Total number	3,082	3,043	3,193	3,269	3,780	3,792	3,674	19.2
Ages 18 to 20								
None (0.00%)	51.8	53.2	55.7	59.8	58.6	61.9	62.7	21.0
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	13.1	12.9	13.6	12.3	13.3	13.1	12.9	-1.5
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	35.1	33.9	30.7	27.9	28.1	25.0	24.4	-30.5
Total number	7,188	6,707	7,057	6,596	6,887	6,587	6,942	-3.4
Ages 21 to 24								
None (0.00%)	48.5	49.3	51.0	54.1	52.8	54.5	54.6	12.6
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	11.5	11.6	11.7	10.6	11.2	11.4	10.7	-6.9
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	40.0	39.1	37.3	35.3	36.0	34.1	34.7	-13.2
Total number	9,018	8,432	8,963	9,046	9,129	8,808	8,550	-5.2
Ages 25 to 34								
None (0.00%)	56.1	56.4	58.3	59.0	58.5	58.4	59.3	5.7
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.3	-5.7
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	35.1	34.8	33.0	32.4	33.0	32.9	32.2	-8.3
Total number	14,787	14,470	15,233	15,257	16,179	16,562	16,389	10.8
Ages 35 to 54								
None (0.00%)	67.3	68.7	70.4	71.9	71.8	71.8	72.0	7.0
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	6.6	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	-16.7
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	26.1	25.2	23.6	22.3	22.3	22.6	22.5	-13.8
Total number	12,964	13,060	13,647	14,041	14,317	15,248	15,832	22.1
Ages 55 to 64								
None (0.00%)	77.2	78.2	79.9	81.5	81.4	81.9	82.0	6.2
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	5.4	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.3	4.3	-20.4
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	17.4	16.8	15.3	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7	-21.3
Total number	3,941	3,862	4,059	4,112	4,019	4,223	4,319	9.6
Ages 65 and older								
None (0.00%)	86.3	88.0	87.5	89.0	89.5	90.0	89.4	3.6
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.8	0.0
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	9.9	8.6	8.8	7.6	6.8	6.6	6.8	-31.3
Total number	3,894	4,026	4,316	4,479	4,881	5,078	5,375	38.0

Note. See Note, table 3.104.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Fatal Accident Reporting Systems 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 2-6, Table 2-2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.106

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-83 and 1986

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17 (N=1,719)	1977 Ages 12 to 18 (N=1,655)	1978 Ages 13 to 19 (N=1,626)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1981 Ages 16 to 22 (N=1,495)	1982 Ages 17 to 23 (N=1,495)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=1,383)
Felony assault									
Aggravated assault	6 %	4 %	4 %	6 %	5 %	2 %	2 %	5 %	5 %
Sexual assault	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Gang fights	12	10	8	8	6	2	1	3	1
Minor assault									
Hit teacher	8	7	7	5	4	1	0	0	NA
Hit parent	6	5	5	4	3	1	1	2	1
Hit student	48	41	33	26	19	5	5	5	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16
Robbery									
Strongarmed students	3	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	NA
Strongarmed teachers	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	3	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Felony theft									
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Stole something over \$50	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Broke into building or vehicle	4	4	3	3	2	1	1	2	1
Bought stolen goods	10	8	9	7	6	3	3	6	4
Minor theft									
Stole something under \$5	18	18	15	10	10	7	7	8	8
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	6	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	3
Joyriding	5	5	5	5	6	2	1	3	2
Damaged property									
Damaged family property	24	NA	13	8	6	1	1	2	1
Damaged school property	16	NA	11	8	7	1	1	2	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Damaged other property	18	NA	14	11	10	2	2	4	3
Drug use									
Alcohol	46	NA	NA	75	81	74	78	88	90
Marihuana	17	27	36	41	44	38	38	43	37
Hallucinogens	2	3	4	6	8	6	6	6	5
Amphetamines	3	5	7	12	12	9	10	13	8
Barbiturates	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	2	1
Heroin	0	0	0	1	0	NA	NA	0	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Cocaine	1	3	5	8	10	9	11	14	15
Illegal services									
Prostitution	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
Sold marihuana	4	7	10	10	10	2	7	8	6
Sold hard drugs	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public disorder									
Hitchhiked	9	NA	9	7	7	4	3	6	3
Disorderly conduct	32	32	31	31	28	20	21	26	23
Public drunkenness	14	NA	27	33	37	30	32	41	44
Panhandled	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Obscene calls	11	NA	7	7	4	2	1	1	1
Status offenses									
Runaway	6	6	5	5	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	31	NA	42	42	42	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	27	NA	32	29	27	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	13	20	31	39	44	NA	NA	NA	NA

See note at end of table.

Table 3.106

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17 (N=1,719)	1977 Ages 12 to 18 (N=1,655)	1978 Ages 13 to 19 (N=1,626)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1981 Ages 16 to 22 (N=1,495)	1982 Ages 17 to 23 (N=1,495)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=1,383)
Other									
Cheated on school test	49 %	NA	42 %	36 %	29 %	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	7	6 %	5	4	3	2 %	1 %	2 %	NA
School suspension	10	NA	12	11	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	47	NA	35	25	19	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 %
Carried hidden weapon	7	7	6	6	7	4	5	8	9
Stole from family	16	NA	9	6	5	2	1	2	1
Liquor for minor	5	NA	13	13	15	11	12	18	15
Evaded payment	21	NA	16	17	16	8	7	9	5
Didn't return change	29	NA	24	20	18	10	10	16	18
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	2	1	2	NA	NA	NA	1
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	0	1	0
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	2
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	5	4	1	1	4	2
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0

Note: The estimates of delinquent behavior presented above were obtained from the National Youth Survey project which involved a series of annual surveys with a representative national sample of American youth aged 11 to 17 in 1976. This sample of American youth constituted a national youth panel and each member of the youth panel was interviewed in successive years during 1977-81 and in 1984 about their involvement in delinquent activity. The reader should be aware that for 1976-80 and 1983, the recall period is 1 year. For 1981 and 1982, the recall period is 3 and 2 years, respectively, as data for 1981-83 were collected during 1984. Preva-

lence rates reflect the proportion of persons in the population who reported some involvement in the particular offense during the previous year. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 163-167, 216-220; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.107

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17 (N=1,719)	1977 Ages 12 to 18 (N=1,655)	1978 Ages 13 to 19 (N=1,626)	1979 Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	1980 Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	1983 Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)	1986 Ages 21 to 27 (N=1,383)
Felony assault							
Aggravated assault	.17	.14	.09	.32	.14	.08	.09
Sexual assault	.04	.02	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02
Gang fights	.30	.66	.21	.19	.14	.06	.02
Minor assault							
Hit teacher	.50	.22	.14	.12	.07	.01	NA
Hit parent	1.04	.10	.10	.12	.09	.03	.01
Hit student	6.01	2.78	2.58	2.54	1.04	.18	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.15
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.73
Robbery							
Strongarmed students	.11	.21	.13	.04	.03	.00	NA
Strongarmed teachers	.07	.01	.01	.01	.00	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	.11	.27	.15	.12	.07	.00	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.06
Felony theft							
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.22	.02	.08	.02	.01	.01
Stole something over \$50	.06	.10	.07	.15	.11	.10	.07
Broke into building or vehicle	.13	.29	.06	.13	.08	.07	.04
Bought stolen goods	.46	.42	.40	.34	.22	.26	.15
Minor theft							
Stole something under \$5	1.28	.97	.69	.84	.53	.40	1.12
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.27	.24	.27	.31	.22	.22	.14
Joyriding	.11	.14	.14	.12	.34	.12	.04
Damaged property							
Damaged family property	.89	NA	.40	.22	.18	.07	.01
Damaged school property	.96	NA	.31	.25	.18	.03	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.04
Damaged other property	.88	NA	.39	.34	.29	.14	.09
Drug use^a							
Alcohol	2.12	NA	NA	3.59	4.04	4.69	4.79
Marihuana	1.57	1.95	2.30	2.48	2.61	2.54	2.25
Hallucinogens	1.04	1.05	1.08	1.14	1.15	1.12	1.08
Amphetamines	1.07	1.12	1.16	1.30	1.34	1.39	1.23
Barbiturates	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.05
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.02
Crack	1.02	1.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.04
Cocaine	NA	NA	1.08	1.16	1.19	1.30	1.34
Illegal services							
Prostitution	.08	.01	.02	.04	.02	.03	.04
Sold marihuana	.84	1.68	2.33	2.47	3.25	2.91	1.65
Sold hard drugs	.21	.17	.35	.61	1.22	.94	.79
Public disorder							
Hitchhiked	1.22	NA	1.32	1.29	1.31	.91	.34
Disorderly conduct	3.13	3.97	2.79	2.68	2.62	1.42	1.13
Public drunkenness	1.24	NA	3.40	5.09	6.11	5.04	4.67
Panhandled	.14	.10	.03	.06	.02	.01	.09
Obscene calls	.80	NA	.54	.34	.26	.12	.04
Status offenses							
Runaway	.09	.16	.08	.09	.06	NA	NA
Skipped classes	4.11	NA	5.56	5.75	5.97	NA	NA
Lied about age	2.80	NA	3.60	3.74	3.73	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	2.78	3.96	7.74	14.62	17.70	42.95	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.107

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type, total adolescent population, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1983	1986
	Ages 11 to 17 (N=1,719)	Ages 12 to 18 (N=1,655)	Ages 13 to 19 (N=1,626)	Ages 14 to 20 (N=1,543)	Ages 15 to 21 (N=1,494)	Ages 18 to 24 (N=1,496)	Ages 21 to 27 (N=1,383)
Other							
Cheated on school test	2.91	NA	2.64	2.09	1.53	NA	NA
Stole at school	.32	.17	.17	.11	.08	.10	NA
School suspension	.27	NA	.23	.27	.20	NA	NA
Thrown objects	10.59	NA	4.59	2.51	1.43	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.13
Carried hidden weapon	.99	2.62	3.30	3.25	4.26	5.55	8.14
Stole from family	.70	NA	.69	.38	.38	.15	.05
Liquor for minor	.64	NA	1.05	1.54	1.56	1.23	.76
Evaded payment	1.64	NA	1.68	1.00	.94	1.06	.23
Didn't return change	1.40	NA	.66	.56	.42	.33	.36
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	.05	.03	.03	.03	.02
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	.01	.02	.01	.01
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	.02	.04	.26	.05
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	.28	.59	.11	.11
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.01	.00
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.37
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.05
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00

Note: See Note, table 3.106. Incidence rates reflect the average number of offenses reported per person during the previous year. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

^aIncidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every

2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 168-172, 178-182; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.108

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and sex of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 16 to 22		Ages 17 to 23	
	Males (N=915)	Females (N=804)	Males (N=879)	Females (N=776)	Males (N=863)	Females (N=763)	Males (N=805)	Females (N=738)	Males (N=783)	Females (N=711)	Males (N=769)	Females (N=726)	Males (N=769)	Females (N=726)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	9 %	3 %	6 %	2 %	7 %	1 %	8 %	3 %	6 %	3 %	3 %	1 %	3 %	0 %
Sexual assault	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Gang fights	17	7	14	6	11	4	11	4	8	3	3	1	2	1
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	10	5	9	4	10	3	8	3	5	2	1	0	1	0
Hit parent	6	6	6	4	5	5	4	5	3	3	1	1	1	1
Hit student	63	31	58	23	46	18	36	14	28	9	8	1	8	1
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	5	1	4	1	4	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed teachers	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	4	2	3	0	3	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	1	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0
Stole something over \$50	4	1	4	0	4	1	5	1	5	1	3	1	2	1
Broke into building or vehicle	6	2	6	1	4	1	6	1	3	1	3	0	2	0
Bought stolen goods	13	6	13	3	14	3	10	3	10	3	5	2	5	1
Minor theft														
Stole something under \$5	22	13	22	13	19	10	14	6	14	6	10	4	9	3
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	7	4	9	2	8	3	8	3	6	2	5	1	4	1
Joyriding	6	3	6	3	7	2	8	3	8	3	2	1	2	1
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	30	18	NA	NA	17	8	11	5	8	4	1	1	1	0
Damaged school property	21	10	NA	NA	16	7	12	4	10	3	2	1	2	1
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	25	10	NA	NA	21	6	17	4	16	4	4	0	4	0
Drug use														
Alcohol	49	43	NA	NA	NA	NA	75	75	82	80	77	72	81	75
Marihuana	18	16	29	24	38	33	44	38	46	41	43	32	43	33
Hallucinogens	2	2	4	1	6	2	9	4	9	7	8	3	8	3
Amphetamines	3	4	6	5	9	6	13	10	14	10	12	7	12	9
Barbiturates	2	2	3	2	4	2	5	3	4	3	2	1	3	1
Heroin	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	2	1	3	2	7	2	10	6	12	7	11	7	14	8
Illegal services														
Prostitution	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Sold marihuana	6	3	10	4	15	5	15	5	16	5	11	4	11	3
Sold hard drugs	1	1	2	0	2	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	3	1
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	12	4	NA	NA	13	4	9	4	9	4	7	1	5	1
Disorderly conduct	35	29	36	27	36	26	35	25	34	22	27	13	29	13
Public drunkenness	16	11	NA	NA	32	21	37	28	41	33	36	24	39	25
Panhandled	3	2	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
Obscene calls	11	11	NA	NA	8	6	7	6	5	4	3	2	2	1
Status offenses														
Runaway	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	3	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	34	29	NA	NA	46	37	44	40	43	41	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	27	26	NA	NA	32	31	28	29	27	26	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	18	7	26	14	39	21	48	30	52	35	NA	NA	NA	NA

See note at end of table.

1983		1986	
Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27	
Males (N=770)	Females (N=726)	Males (N=700)	Females (N=683)
7%	2%	8%	1%
1	0	1	0
5	1	2	0
1	0	NA	NA
2	2	1	1
8	2	NA	NA
NA	NA	10	1
NA	NA	19	12
0	0	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
1	0	NA	NA
NA	NA	1	0
1	0	1	0
3	1	3	1
3	1	1	0
10	3	6	2
11	5	10	5
5	2	5	1
4	2	2	1
3	1	1	0
4	1	NA	NA
NA	NA	3	0
7	1	6	1
89	87	91	88
48	39	42	31
9	4	7	3
14	11	9	7
3	2	2	1
0	0	1	0
NA	NA	2	1
17	11	19	12
1	0	1	0
12	2	9	2
3	1	3	1
9	2	4	1
35	16	34	13
49	32	54	34
1	0	1	0
1	2	1	0
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3 108

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and sex of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 16 to 22		Ages 17 to 23	
	Males (N=915)	Females (N=804)	Males (N=879)	Females (N=776)	Males (N=863)	Females (N=763)	Males (N=805)	Females (N=738)	Males (N=783)	Females (N=711)	Males (N=769)	Females (N=726)	Males (N=769)	Females (N=683)
Other														
Cheated on school test	50 %	47 %	NA	NA	43 %	41 %	36 %	36 %	30 %	28 %	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	8	5	8 %	4 %	6	3	5	3	5	2	2 %	1 %	2 %	1 %
School suspension	13	7	NA	NA	16	7	14	8	12	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	57	35	NA	NA	45	25	33	15	28	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	10	2	12	2	11	1	10	3	11	3	7	2	7	2
Stole from family	17	13	NA	NA	10	8	7	5	6	4	3	1	2	1
Liquor for minor	6	4	NA	NA	17	8	17	9	19	11	15	7	16	7
Evaded payment	26	15	NA	NA	22	8	22	10	20	11	10	5	10	4
Didn't return change	33	24	NA	NA	29	18	25	14	20	15	12	7	12	7
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	0	2	0	3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	2	7	1	1	0	2	1
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note. See Note, table 3.106. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 163-167, 173-177; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1983		1986	
Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27	
Males	Females	Males	Females
(N=770)	(N=726)	(N=700)	(N=683)
NA	NA	NA	NA
3 %	0 %	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	11 %	6 %
12	5	12	6
3	2	2	1
23	13	18	11
13	5	7	4
18	15	19	17
NA	NA	0	0
NA	NA	2	0
1	0	0	0
2	1	1	2
6	2	3	1
1	0	0	0
NA	NA	1	0
NA	NA	3	0
NA	NA	0	0

Table 3.109

Reported Incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and sex of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21	
	Males (N=915)	Females (N=804)	Males (N=679)	Females (N=776)	Males (N=863)	Females (N=763)	Males (N=805)	Females (N=738)	Males (N=783)	Females (N=711)
Felony assault										
Aggravated assault	.28	.05	.23	.03	.15	.02	.43	.20	.20	.07
Sexual assault	.08	.01	.03	.00	.02	.00	.01	.00	.02	.00
Gang fights	.42	.16	1.12	.13	.32	.08	.28	.10	.22	.05
Minor assault										
Hit teacher	.80	.15	.35	.06	.21	.06	.16	.08	.10	.03
Hit parent	1.81	.17	.11	.08	.09	.12	.13	.10	.07	.12
Hit student	8.64	3.03	4.22	1.15	3.58	1.46	2.53	2.54	1.76	.26
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery										
Strongarmed students	.19	.02	.36	.03	.23	.01	.07	.01	.03	.02
Strongarmed teachers	.12	.01	.02	.00	.01	.00	.02	.00	.00	.01
Strongarmed others	.18	.04	.50	.01	.27	.01	.20	.03	.13	.01
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft										
Stole motor vehicle	.03	.01	.39	.01	.03	.00	.14	.01	.03	.01
Stole something over \$50	.11	.01	.18	.01	.11	.02	.15	.16	.17	.06
Broke into building or vehicle	.22	.03	.47	.08	.10	.01	.23	.01	.13	.03
Bought stolen goods	.61	.29	.74	.06	.70	.07	.56	.09	.35	.07
Minor theft										
Stole something under \$5	2.01	.44	1.54	.33	.94	.42	.86	.82	.64	.41
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.20	.24	.39	.07	.41	.12	.47	.14	.22	.21
Joyriding	.15	.07	.22	.05	.23	.04	.18	.05	.21	.49
Damaged property										
Damaged family property	1.27	.46	NA	NA	.54	.24	.31	.12	.23	.12
Damaged school property	1.62	.20	NA	NA	.41	.20	.30	.19	.24	.11
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	1.48	.20	NA	NA	.62	.13	.48	.18	.47	.08
Drug use^a										
Alcohol	2.28	1.95	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.76	3.40	4.22	3.81
Marihuana	1.63	1.50	2.10	1.77	2.54	2.03	2.69	2.24	2.86	2.34
Hallucinogens	1.04	1.03	1.08	1.02	1.12	1.03	1.20	1.08	1.19	1.12
Amphetamines	1.06	1.07	1.12	1.12	1.19	1.11	1.32	1.28	1.39	1.28
Barbiturates	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.04	1.15	1.07	1.11	1.07
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.01	1.01
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	1.03	1.02	1.06	1.03	1.11	1.03	1.21	1.10	1.25	1.13
Illegal services										
Prostitution	.14	.02	.02	.01	.03	.00	.08	.00	.05	.00
Sold marihuana	1.31	.29	2.23	1.05	3.81	.65	4.21	.57	5.61	.65
Sold hard drugs	.37	.02	.32	.00	.64	.02	1.14	.04	2.32	.02
Public disorder										
Hitchhiked	2.16	.15	NA	NA	2.20	.33	1.71	.83	1.74	.85
Disorderly conduct	4.61	1.44	4.88	2.95	3.50	1.98	3.31	2.01	3.44	1.72
Public drunkenness	1.61	.82	NA	NA	4.96	1.64	6.85	3.17	8.45	3.54
Panhandled	.21	.07	.07	.15	.06	.01	.03	.09	.02	.02
Obscene calls	.77	.83	NA	NA	.36	.75	.39	.29	.21	.31
Status offenses										
Runaway	.10	.08	.22	.09	.07	.08	.05	.13	.03	.08
Skipped classes	5.42	2.62	NA	NA	7.58	3.28	5.74	5.76	6.97	4.88
Lied about age	2.34	2.63	NA	NA	4.57	2.49	4.39	3.04	4.22	3.18
Sexual intercourse	3.42	2.04	4.30	3.57	9.44	5.82	16.38	12.71	20.34	14.77

See notes at end of table.

1983 Ages 18 to 24		1986 Ages 21 to 27	
Males (N=770)	Females (N=726)	Males (N=700)	Females (N=683)
.12	.03	.15	.02
.02	.01	.03	.00
.10	.02	.04	.00
.01	.00	NA	NA
.03	.02	.01	.02
.32	.04	NA	NA
NA	NA	.27	.02
NA	NA	.77	2.72
.00	.00	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
.00	.00	NA	NA
NA	NA	.01	.11
.03	.00	.01	.00
.19	.01	.13	.01
.12	.01	.08	.00
.42	.09	.16	.13
.51	.28	2.06	.16
.20	.23	.23	.05
.08	.17	.06	.01
.12	.02	.02	.00
.06	.01	NA	NA
NA	NA	.07	.00
.26	.01	.17	.01
5.07	4.28	5.29	4.27
2.86	2.21	2.58	1.91
1.17	1.06	1.12	1.04
1.43	1.35	1.21	1.24
1.10	1.06	1.05	1.04
1.01	1.01	1.03	1.00
NA	NA	1.06	1.02
1.36	1.24	1.44	1.23
.05	.00	.07	.00
5.39	.27	2.67	.60
1.81	.02	1.33	.24
1.70	.07	.64	.03
2.24	.55	1.80	.44
6.64	3.34	6.32	2.97
.02	.00	.18	.00
.19	.04	.06	.01
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3 109

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and sex of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21	
	Males (N=915)	Females (N=804)	Males (N=879)	Females (N=776)	Males (N=863)	Females (N=763)	Males (N=805)	Females (N=738)	Males (N=783)	Females (N=711)
Other										
Cheated on school test	2.98	2.84	NA	NA	2.61	2.68	1.95	2.24	1.50	1.57
Stole at school	.51	.10	.23	.11	.23	.10	.12	.11	.11	.05
School suspension	.34	.19	NA	NA	.36	.09	.39	.14	.26	.14
Thrown objects	14.87	5.73	NA	NA	6.77	2.13	3.61	1.31	2.12	.67
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	1.82	.04	4.76	.21	5.01	1.36	3.26	3.24	6.43	1.87
Stole from family	.47	.96	NA	NA	.27	1.17	.21	.57	.15	.64
Liquor for minor	.76	.51	NA	NA	1.66	.37	2.44	.56	2.14	.92
Evaded payment	2.27	.92	NA	NA	2.78	.43	1.28	.70	.96	.92
Didn't return change	1.60	1.18	NA	NA	.83	.46	.81	.30	.48	.35
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	.09	.00	.04	.02	.04	.01
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.02	.01	.04
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.03	.01	.03	.05
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.48	.06	1.09	.04
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.01
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106 and 3.107. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 168-172, 178-182; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aIncidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

1983		1986	
Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27	
Males (N=770)	Females (N=726)	Males (N=700)	Females (N=683)
NA	NA	NA	NA
.18	.02	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	2.00	.13
6.52	4.52	8.75	7.51
.23	.06	.08	.01
1.61	.84	.96	.56
1.76	.32	.31	.15
.41	.26	.42	.30
.00	.00	.04	.00
.05	.01	.03	.01
.02	.01	.01	.00
.15	.39	.04	.06
.20	.02	.16	.05
.01	.00	.00	.00
NA	NA	.72	.00
NA	NA	.09	.00
NA	NA	.00	.00

Table 3 110

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and race of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21	
	White (N=1,358)	Black (N=259)	White (N=1,314)	Black (N=243)	White (N=1,297)	Black (N=239)	White (N=1,222)	Black (N=232)	White (N=1,182)	Black (N=226)
Felony assault										
Aggravated assault	6 %	9 %	4 %	6 %	4 %	6 %	5 %	10 %	5 %	4 %
Sexual assault	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	2	1	2
Gang fights	12	14	9	12	8	6	7	10	5	6
Minor assault										
Hit teacher	7	12	5	13	6	8	5	7	3	5
Hit parent	7	1	6	1	6	1	5	2	3	2
Hit student	48	51	41	43	34	32	25	29	18	21
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery										
Strongarmed students	2	6	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	1
Strongarmed teachers	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	3	3	2	3	2	4	1	4	1	2
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft										
Stole motor vehicle	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0
Stole something over \$50	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
Broke into building or vehicle	4	5	4	2	3	1	3	2	2	2
Bought stolen goods	10	10	8	8	9	7	7	5	6	6
Minor theft										
Stole something under \$5	19	12	18	12	16	7	11	5	11	7
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	6	5	6	4	6	5	5	4	4	4
Joyriding	5	4	5	3	5	3	6	4	6	6
Damaged property										
Damaged family property	24	26	NA	NA	13	14	8	10	6	7
Damaged school property	17	11	NA	NA	12	9	9	4	7	4
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged consumer property	18	14	NA	NA	15	10	11	8	11	6
Drug use										
Alcohol	50	34	NA	NA	NA	NA	79	57	85	61
Marihuana	18	15	28	21	38	30	43	32	45	41
Hallucinogens	2	0	3	1	5	1	7	1	9	1
Amphetamines	4	1	6	2	9	1	13	5	14	3
Barbiturates	2	0	3	2	4	2	5	1	4	1
Heroin	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	2	1	3	2	5	3	8	4	11	6
Illegal services										
Prostitution	0	4	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2
Sold marihuana	5	4	8	5	11	6	11	7	12	7
Sold hard drugs	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	1
Public disorder										
Hitchhiked	9	9	NA	NA	10	6	8	3	8	2
Disorderly conduct	34	23	34	18	35	14	34	16	31	14
Public drunkenness	16	6	NA	NA	31	9	37	14	42	15
Panhandled	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	0
Obscene calls	11	11	NA	NA	7	5	7	7	4	3
Status offenses										
Runaway	6	5	6	3	5	3	5	2	4	2
Skipped classes	32	27	NA	NA	44	30	43	35	43	32
Lied about age	27	27	NA	NA	33	24	29	22	28	18
Sexual intercourse	11	26	18	35	28	51	36	57	42	59

See note at end of table.

1981 Ages 16 to 22		1982 Ages 17 to 23		1983 Ages 18 to 24		1986 Ages 21 to 27	
White (N=1,176)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,176)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,177)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,124)	Black (N=190)
2%	3%	1%	3%	4%	8%	4%	8%
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
2	2	1	2	3	3	1	2
1	0	0	1	0	0	NA	NA
1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1
5	4	5	5	6	3	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	18
0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	1	1	3	2	1
2	0	1	0	2	1	1	1
3	4	3	3	6	7	3	7
8	2	7	3	9	3	8	4
3	1	3	1	4	1	3	2
2	1	1	1	3	5	1	3
1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3
1	0	1	0	2	1	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1
2	1	2	1	4	3	3	4
79	52	82	60	91	76	91	80
40	28	40	33	45	41	38	34
7	2	6	1	7	1	5	2
10	3	12	3	14	4	8	4
2	2	2	3	3	2	2	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	4
10	6	12	6	15	7	16	9
0	1	0	1	0	2	0	3
8	5	7	6	8	6	6	5
2	2	2	1	2	1	2	4
5	1	4	0	7	2	3	2
24	7	25	9	29	14	25	14
35	11	37	12	46	20	49	18
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.110

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and race of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986-Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21	
	White (N=1,358)	Black (N=259)	White (N=1,314)	Black (N=243)	White (N=1,297)	Black (N=239)	White (N=1,222)	Black (N=232)	White (N=1,182)	Black (N=226)
Other										
Cheated on school test	51 %	39 %	NA	NA	43 %	35 %	37 %	30 %	30 %	23 %
Stole at school	6	7	7 %	4 %	5	3	5	1	4	3
School suspension	8	22	NA	NA	11	18	10	16	8	14
Thrown objects	49	42	NA	NA	38	24	26	22	21	15
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	5	10	6	7	6	9	6	8	6	9
Stole from family	17	9	NA	NA	10	4	7	3	5	2
Liquor for minor	5	4	NA	NA	15	5	15	5	17	7
Evaded payment	20	25	NA	NA	16	16	16	18	15	18
Didn't return change	27	35	NA	NA	23	28	18	28	16	25
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	0	1	0	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	4	1	3	1	3
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	2
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	6	4	7
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.106. Due to the small number of respondents in the racial categories of Hispanic (1976, N=75), and other (1976, N=27), these groups are not included. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 201-205, 216-220; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1981		1982		1983		1986	
Ages 16 to 22		Ages 17 to 23		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27	
White (N=1,176)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,176)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,177)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,124)	Black (N=190)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	2 %	0 %	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 %	3 %
4	6	4	6	8	10	9	13
2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
12	5	13	6	21	7	16	9
7	8	7	7	8	11	6	5
10	8	10	9	16	16	18	21
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	2	1	2	2
1	1	1	1	3	5	1	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0

Table 3.111

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and race of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1983		1986	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27	
	White (N=1,358)	Black (N=259)	White (N=1,314)	Black (N=243)	White (N=1,297)	Black (N=239)	White (N=1,222)	Black (N=232)	White (N=1,182)	Black (N=226)	White (N=1,177)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,124)	Black (N=190)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	.12	.50	.08	.51	.08	.08	.28	.44	.15	.07	.06	.12	.07	.17
Sexual assault	.03	.15	.02	.01	.01	.01	.00	.02	.01	.02	.01	.02	.01	.07
Gang fights	.27	.38	.46	.39	.21	.13	.15	.21	.14	.11	.04	.09	.02	.03
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	.50	.63	.22	.25	.14	.13	.11	.16	.06	.10	.01	.00	NA	NA
Hit parent	1.30	.04	.12	.01	.11	.06	.13	.03	.10	.02	.03	.00	.01	.02
Hit student	5.35	10.96	2.36	3.74	2.73	2.18	2.72	1.65	1.06	.83	.20	.09	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.09
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.89	1.03
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	.10	.14	.23	.07	.13	.16	.04	.02	.03	.04	.00	.00	NA	NA
Strongarmed teachers	.08	.02	.01	.00	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	.10	.12	.33	.05	.16	.14	.05	.45	.06	.15	.00	.01	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.07	.00
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.02	.26	.04	.02	.02	.09	.00	.02	.00	.02	.09	.01	.00
Stole something over \$50	.07	.04	.09	.20	.05	.06	.14	.07	.11	.12	.11	.04	.08	.03
Broke into building or vehicle	.14	.14	.19	.82	.06	.01	.09	.13	.08	.08	.07	.02	.05	.01
Bought stolen goods	.53	.21	.26	.65	.38	.52	.31	.15	.18	.26	.27	.12	.13	.24
Minor theft														
Stole something under \$5	1.51	.33	1.03	.46	.73	.11	.92	.17	.56	.21	.41	.05	1.35	.07
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.31	.14	.24	.24	.27	.10	.24	.31	.23	.08	.16	.01	.16	.03
Jayriding	.12	.04	.14	.07	.16	.07	.12	.09	.14	1.40	.05	.50	.04	.03
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	.66	2.31	NA	NA	.40	.26	.22	.22	.18	.15	.08	.05	.01	.03
Damaged school property	.67	2.62	NA	NA	.32	.19	.25	.10	.19	.09	.04	.03	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.03	.04
Damaged other property	.71	1.95	NA	NA	.40	.34	.32	.27	.30	.19	.10	.06	.10	.06
Drug use^a														
Alcohol	2.21	1.82	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.81	2.57	4.27	2.87	4.89	3.73	4.92	4.06
Marihuana	1.59	1.57	2.01	1.74	2.37	2.11	2.54	2.24	2.66	2.47	2.58	2.50	2.29	2.11
Hallucinogens	1.04	1.00	1.06	1.02	1.09	1.02	1.15	1.03	1.18	1.02	1.12	1.04	1.09	1.05
Amphetamines	1.08	1.03	1.14	1.06	1.18	1.03	1.34	1.10	1.40	1.08	1.43	1.09	1.24	1.07
Barbiturates	1.04	1.01	1.07	1.05	1.09	1.02	1.13	1.05	1.10	1.04	1.09	1.07	1.06	1.00
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.02	1.10
Cocaine	1.02	1.01	1.06	1.05	1.09	1.03	1.16	1.14	1.21	1.14	1.31	1.21	1.35	1.23
Illegal services														
Prostitution	.09	.07	.01	.05	.01	.08	.02	.18	.01	.09	.01	.12	.03	.13
Sold marihuana	.75	1.54	1.38	1.04	2.20	1.73	2.42	.92	3.00	3.00	1.68	8.74	1.78	1.29
Sold hard drugs	.26	.01	.12	.46	.09	.34	.55	.02	1.46	.39	.20	3.04	.30	2.53
Public disorder														
Hit/hitked	1.30	1.18	NA	NA	1.60	.32	1.60	.04	1.64	.04	1.14	.03	.40	.07
Disorderly conduct	3.05	4.27	3.78	1.44	3.15	1.45	3.04	.61	2.87	.93	1.57	.34	1.19	.52
Public drunkenness	1.43	.67	NA	NA	4.08	.32	5.80	1.67	7.17	.62	5.84	1.32	5.43	.85
Panhandled	.16	.09	.13	.03	.04	.02	.07	.02	.02	.01	.01	.01	.11	.02
Obscene calls	.90	.45	NA	NA	.63	.10	.28	.32	.29	.07	.14	.03	.01	.18
Status offenses														
Runaway	.09	.07	.12	.45	.09	.04	.10	.03	.06	.02	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	4.01	4.50	NA	NA	6.23	2.55	6.22	2.78	6.57	2.53	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	2.38	5.89	NA	NA	3.78	1.88	3.89	2.16	3.95	1.59	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	2.59	4.70	3.65	6.52	7.04	13.49	13.66	2.57	16.38	25.67	NA	NA	NA	NA

See notes at end of table

Table 3 111

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and race of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1983		1986	
	Ages 11 to 17		Ages 12 to 18		Ages 13 to 19		Ages 14 to 20		Ages 15 to 21		Ages 18 to 24		Ages 21 to 27	
	White (N=1,358)	Black (N=259)	White (N=1,314)	Black (N=243)	White (N=1,297)	Black (N=239)	White (N=1,222)	Black (N=232)	White (N=1,182)	Black (N=226)	White (N=1,177)	Black (N=233)	White (N=1,124)	Black (N=190)
Other														
Cheated on school test	3.10	2.45	NA	NA	2.83	1.51	2.36	.78	1.64	.73	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	.33	.29	.18	.08	.19	.06	.14	.01	.09	.03	.13	.00	NA	NA
School suspension	.22	.47	NA	NA	.20	.34	.26	.31	.16	.36	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	9.49	19.79	NA	NA	5.22	1.99	2.70	1.87	1.58	.89	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.36	.04
Carried hidden weapon	1.11	.38	2.40	3.84	3.21	3.34	3.10	4.22	3.74	4.42	5.59	5.54	8.48	8.96
Stole from family	.55	1.58	NA	NA	.83	.11	.42	.05	.47	.04	.18	.04	.05	.02
Liquor for minor	.75	.10	NA	NA	1.19	.14	1.70	1.05	1.80	.42	1.23	1.06	.86	.38
Evaded payment	.94	5.00	NA	NA	1.21	2.44	.88	1.85	.96	.94	.59	3.76	.23	.25
Didn't return change	.76	4.93	NA	NA	.60	.85	.57	.65	.37	.64	.35	.35	.34	.50
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.01	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.23	.25
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	.04	.12	.03	.04	.02	.03	.03	.02	.01	.05
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.03	.02	.01	.02	.00	.01	.01
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.02	.01	.04	.07	.33	.02	.05	.03
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.23	.12	.30	2.31	.09	.20	.08	.12
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.00	.01	.01	.00	.00
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.45	.00
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.04	.07
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.00

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106, 3.107, and 3.110. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 206-215, 221-229; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aIncidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Table 3.112

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and social class, United States, 1976-83 and 1986

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Middle (N=391)	Working (N=508)	Lower (N=720)	Middle (N=389)	Working (N=491)	Lower (N=683)	Middle (N=382)	Working (N=481)	Lower (N=678)	Middle (N=360)	Working (N=455)	Lower (N=646)	Middle (N=346)	Working (N=451)	Lower (N=619)
Felony assault															
Aggravated assault	3 %	6 %	8 %	1 %	4 %	5 %	2 %	4 %	5 %	3 %	6 %	6 %	3 %	4 %	6 %
Sexual assault	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
Gang fights	8	13	14	3	12	12	4	7	10	4	8	10	3	6	7
Minor assault															
Hit teacher	3	7	10	3	7	8	2	8	8	3	5	7	2	3	5
Hit parent	8	6	6	3	5	5	5	6	4	4	6	4	4	3	3
Hit student	39	48	52	33	42	45	26	35	36	19	26	50	16	17	22
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery															
Strongarmed students	1	3	4	2	4	3	1	3	3	0	2	1	0	2	1
Strongarmed teachers	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	2	2	4	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	0	1	1
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft															
Stole motor vehicle	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Stole something over \$50	1	3	3	1	3	2	1	4	2	1	3	4	2	3	4
Broke into building or vehicle	4	4	4	2	6	4	1	4	2	2	4	3	1	2	3
Bought stolen goods	8	9	11	7	8	9	5	10	11	3	8	8	3	7	8
Minor theft															
Stole something under \$5	20	16	16	17	17	18	13	14	15	9	10	10	11	8	9
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	4	7	5	3	7	6	3	6	6	5	4	5	4	4	4
Joyriding	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	6	6	5	7	7	5
Damaged property															
Damaged family property	20	27	24	NA	NA	NA	11	13	14	7	7	10	5	6	8
Damaged school property	13	18	16	NA	NA	NA	10	12	12	8	10	8	8	7	7
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	15	20	17	NA	NA	NA	13	16	13	11	11	11	12	10	9
Drug use															
Alcohol	50	44	45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	77	79	71	87	83	77
Marihuana	16	20	14	29	27	24	36	35	35	39	46	38	41	46	44
Hallucinogens	2	3	1	2	4	3	4	6	4	5	9	6	8	9	7
Amphetamines	3	5	3	5	6	5	8	9	7	9	13	12	14	14	11
Barbiturates	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	4	5	4	2	4	4
Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	1	3	1	2	3	2	5	6	4	8	9	6	12	11	7
Illegal services															
Prostitution	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sold marihuana	5	4	4	6	8	7	10	11	10	8	12	10	10	13	10
Sold hard drugs	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	2
Public disorder															
Hitchhiked	6	9	9	NA	NA	NA	8	10	9	6	7	7	9	7	6
Disorderly conduct	38	33	29	40	32	27	33	35	28	37	36	25	38	30	23
Public drunkenness	16	14	13	NA	NA	NA	30	29	24	36	34	30	44	40	33
Panhandled	3	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	1
Obscene calls	11	11	11	NA	NA	NA	7	8	7	5	6	8	4	5	4
Status offenses															
Runaway	4	6	7	3	7	6	2	7	5	4	6	6	3	5	4
Skipped classes	29	31	31	NA	NA	NA	42	46	38	48	46	36	54	42	35
Lied about age	27	27	25	NA	NA	NA	36	31	29	34	32	23	34	27	23
Sexual intercourse	8	11	15	15	18	22	21	30	35	30	36	44	39	44	47

See note at end of table.

1981 Ages 16 to 22			1982 Ages 17 to 23			1983 Ages 18 to 24			1986 Ages 21 to 27		
Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=626)	Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=626)	Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=628)	Middle (N=390)	Working (N=366)	Lower (N=544)
1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	2%	5%	6%	2%	6%	5%
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	0	2	2	1	3	4	1	2	1
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA
1	1	1	0	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	0
4	5	5	4	4	5	6	5	5	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	6	8
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	17	16
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	0
1	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	1
1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3	0	1	1
1	5	4	2	4	3	4	7	7	2	5	5
8	8	6	7	8	6	9	9	7	7	10	6
3	4	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	3	4	2
1	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	1
0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	3	1
2	3	2	1	3	2	3	5	4	2	5	3
85	76	68	87	80	72	93	90	85	91	93	86
37	41	36	36	41	38	39	46	44	35	36	38
6	8	5	5	7	5	6	6	7	4	5	5
9	12	8	10	13	9	11	16	13	4	10	9
2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0	1	0	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1
11	11	7	15	13	7	20	10	11	16	16	15
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
6	10	8	7	8	8	7	8	8	4	7	6
2	3	2	2	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	2
4	5	3	5	5	2	5	7	6	3	3	2
25	21	18	27	23	19	33	27	22	25	26	21
39	31	27	40	33	29	51	44	35	49	49	37
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
2	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.112

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and social class, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Middle (N=391)	Working (N=508)	Lower (N=720)	Middle (N=389)	Working (N=491)	Lower (N=683)	Middle (N=382)	Working (N=481)	Lower (N=676)	Middle (N=360)	Working (N=455)	Lower (N=646)	Middle (N=346)	Working (N=451)	Lower (N=619)
Other															
Cheated on school test	50 %	49 %	47 %	NA	NA	NA	46 %	40 %	41 %	39 %	36 %	36 %	36 %	29 %	26 %
Stole at school	3	8	7	5 %	8 %	5 %	4	6	4	3	6	3	4	4	3
School suspension	4	9	12	NA	NA	NA	6	10	16	5	11	14	5	9	12
Thrown objects	53	47	43	NA	NA	NA	38	37	33	26	26	23	26	18	17
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	2	7	8	4	8	8	3	6	7	3	8	7	6	8	7
Stole from family	17	16	15	NA	NA	NA	10	9	8	8	8	4	8	5	3
Liquor for minor	6	3	5	NA	NA	NA	15	12	12	16	13	12	18	15	14
Evaded payment	21	19	21	NA	NA	NA	15	15	15	18	17	14	19	14	15
Didn't return change	27	27	30	NA	NA	NA	26	20	25	22	17	21	18	16	18
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1	1	0	1
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	5	3	4	5
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.106. The social class measure applies to the principal wage earner in each youth's family. Middle class primarily refers to professional/managerial occupations and college level educations. The working class category is comprised primarily of owners of small businesses, clerical workers, persons in sales occupations, and skilled manual occupations with high school or some college completed. Semiskilled persons and those in unskilled manual occupations with high school or lower levels of education comprise the lower class category. (Source, pp. 39-42.) For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 258-262, 273-277, and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1981			1982			1983			1986		
Ages 16 to 22			Ages 17 to 23			Ages 18 to 24			Ages 21 to 27		
Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=626)	Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=626)	Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=628)	Middle (N=390)	Working (N=366)	Lower (N=544)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2 %	2 %	1 %	2 %	1 %	1 %	4 %	2 %	1 %	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11 %	10 %	6 %
3	5	5	3	5	6	6	8	11	6	11	10
2	2	2	2	1	1	4	2	1	1	2	1
14	12	8	14	12	10	28	19	13	16	18	11
10	7	7	9	5	6	11	8	8	8	6	3
10	10	9	8	11	10	16	14	18	21	20	15
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	3	1
1	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	1	3	2
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	0
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	2	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0

Table 3.113

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and social class, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Middle (N=391)	Working (N=508)	Lower (N=720)	Middle (N=389)	Working (N=491)	Lower (N=683)	Middle (N=382)	Working (N=481)	Lower (N=676)	Middle (N=360)	Working (N=455)	Lower (N=646)	Middle (N=346)	Working (N=451)	Lower (N=619)
Felony assault															
Aggravated assault	.03	.10	.29	.02	.20	.17	.03	.08	.12	.34	.34	.33	.06	.11	.22
Sexual assault	.01	.01	.08	.00	.02	.02	.00	.01	.01	.01	.00	.01	.01	.00	.01
Gang fights	.15	.35	.34	.06	1.15	.70	.08	.26	.23	.09	.11	.30	.04	.21	.16
Minor assault															
Hit teacher	.07	.90	.47	.05	.21	.32	.04	.17	.16	.06	.09	.18	.03	.06	.10
Hit parent	.24	1.01	1.64	.06	.15	.09	.07	.14	.10	.07	.18	.11	.08	.12	.09
Hit student	2.60	5.39	8.74	1.13	3.12	3.23	1.86	2.06	3.39	3.43	2.23	2.49	.60	.71	1.59
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery															
Strongarmed students	.02	.19	.11	.13	.11	.34	.15	.19	.09	.00	.05	.05	.02	.05	.02
Strongarmed teachers	.00	.00	.15	.00	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	.00	.00
Strongarmed others	.04	.09	.17	.03	.09	.57	.01	.21	.19	.03	.23	.09	.14	.08	.03
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft															
Stole motor vehicle	.01	.02	.01	.01	.03	.49	.01	.03	.01	.01	.03	.15	.02	.03	.02
Stole something over \$50	.02	.12	.04	.01	.15	.10	.01	.09	.08	.02	.06	.31	.05	.10	.17
Broke into building or vehicle	.06	.25	.09	.03	.37	.41	.01	.11	.05	.04	.20	.13	.04	.13	.08
Bought stolen goods	.24	.68	.45	.14	.31	.68	.07	.65	.41	.07	.25	.56	.06	.28	.27
Minor theft															
Stole something under \$5	.73	.95	1.88	.47	1.73	.69	.34	.91	.68	1.32	.81	.67	.46	.46	.64
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.11	.37	.29	.09	.40	.20	.07	.29	.31	.25	.24	.42	.32	.16	.22
Joyriding	.06	.10	.14	.09	.20	.14	.07	.29	.07	.08	.16	.12	.14	.86	.11
Damaged property															
Damaged family property	.40	1.00	1.10	NA	NA	NA	.23	.37	.52	.16	.31	.20	.13	.18	.19
Damaged school property	.31	.60	1.62	NA	NA	NA	.26	.41	.27	.19	.27	.27	.23	.16	.18
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	.42	1.12	1.01	NA	NA	NA	.29	.51	.37	.26	.41	.34	.23	.31	.32
Drug use^a															
Alcohol	2.18	2.14	2.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.81	3.67	3.40	4.42	4.17	3.74
Marihuana	1.53	1.61	1.48	1.94	1.97	1.86	2.23	2.35	2.28	2.30	2.68	2.41	2.42	2.82	2.57
Hallucinogens	1.03	1.07	1.01	1.04	1.07	1.04	1.06	1.12	1.06	1.13	1.18	1.14	1.14	1.20	1.14
Amphetamines	1.07	1.08	1.06	1.08	1.15	1.12	1.13	1.20	1.15	1.29	1.35	1.29	1.39	1.38	1.31
Barbiturates	1.05	1.03	1.05	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.10	1.06	1.08	1.15	1.11	1.05	1.14	1.09
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.02	1.01	1.00
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	1.02	1.04	1.01	1.04	1.06	1.03	1.07	1.12	1.05	1.14	1.20	1.13	1.25	1.24	1.13
Illegal services															
Prostitution	.00	.01	.18	.01	.01	.02	.01	.03	.01	.01	.02	.08	.03	.01	.03
Sold marihuana	.56	.71	.77	1.20	1.46	2.25	.43	2.48	3.37	.62	2.57	3.03	.70	4.44	4.17
Sold hard drugs	.03	.03	.45	.01	.16	.29	.04	.15	.72	.04	.24	1.26	.13	1.49	1.80
Public disorder															
Hitchhiked	.21	2.24	1.09	NA	NA	NA	1.18	2.20	.81	.30	3.08	.73	.73	2.03	1.27
Disorderly conduct	2.33	4.11	2.73	2.34	6.33	3.30	3.50	2.98	2.36	3.21	2.84	2.40	3.68	2.66	2.16
Public drunkenness	.88	1.37	1.40	NA	NA	NA	3.81	4.11	2.74	6.99	5.33	4.22	9.70	5.98	4.61
Panhandled	.18	.09	.16	.03	.07	.18	.02	.03	.05	.19	.01	.03	.06	.01	.01
Obscene calls	.56	1.12	.74	NA	NA	NA	.49	.36	.74	.37	.46	.26	.12	.56	.13
Status offenses															
Runaway	.05	.11	.09	.04	.13	.12	.03	.14	.06	.04	.13	.10	.05	.08	.05
Skipped classes	3.58	3.67	4.53	NA	NA	NA	4.72	5.54	5.29	6.58	6.89	4.78	7.61	6.90	4.11
Lied about age	1.69	2.27	3.85	NA	NA	NA	3.46	3.20	3.99	5.20	3.36	3.33	4.66	3.59	3.35
Sexual intercourse	.67	2.47	2.58	1.58	3.83	4.50	5.45	7.46	8.35	8.98	14.69	16.39	13.94	16.55	19.96

See notes at end of table

1983			1986		
Ages 18 to 24			Ages 21 to 27		
Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=628)	Middle (N=390)	Working (N=366)	Lower (N=544)
.03	.09	.10	.06	.12	.08
.01	.01	.01	.02	.03	.01
.01	.07	.09	.03	.03	.01
.00	.01	.01	NA	NA	NA
.02	.03	.03	.01	.02	.01
.11	.16	.24	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.06	.12	.26
NA	NA	NA	.36	2.13	2.64
.00	.00	.00	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
.00	.12	.04	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.00	.22	.00
.00	.01	.03	.01	.01	.00
.14	.16	.06	.03	.20	.02
.03	.12	.07	.00	.05	.08
.08	.45	.24	.03	.33	.12
.35	.42	.45	.57	3.19	.22
.21	.18	.27	.11	.19	.12
.04	.26	.07	.04	.08	.01
.02	.15	.05	.01	.01	.01
.05	.02	.04	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.02	.07	.03
.05	.28	.10	.04	.12	.13
5.13	4.81	4.44	5.10	5.01	4.43
2.25	2.67	2.62	2.03	2.27	2.35
1.10	1.12	1.14	1.07	1.10	1.07
1.31	1.46	1.42	1.10	1.30	1.27
1.11	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.04
1.01	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.01	1.02
NA	NA	NA	1.04	1.04	1.03
1.41	1.34	1.22	1.35	1.37	1.31
.02	.01	.05	.03	.08	.01
.93	2.53	4.62	2.23	1.32	1.28
.08	.31	1.99	.15	.76	1.38
.20	2.67	.16	.09	1.07	.03
1.49	1.26	1.61	1.07	1.57	.85
5.79	5.17	5.06	4.96	5.62	3.84
.00	.01	.02	.30	.02	.00
.04	.10	.19	.01	.04	.06
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.113

Reported Incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and social class, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Middle (N=391)	Working (N=508)	Lower (N=720)	Middle (N=389)	Working (N=491)	Lower (N=683)	Middle (N=382)	Working (N=481)	Lower (N=676)	Middle (N=360)	Working (N=455)	Lower (N=646)	Middle (N=346)	Working (N=451)	Lower (N=619)
Other															
Cheated on school test	3.77	2.38	2.87	NA	NA	NA	2.80	1.90	2.84	2.60	2.09	1.96	1.87	1.60	1.39
Stole at school	.04	.34	.47	.08	.30	.12	.08	.31	.12	.24	.12	.05	.10	.08	.08
School suspension	.07	.27	.31	NA	NA	NA	.08	.24	.30	.11	.41	.26	.08	.19	.29
Thrown objects	5.89	12.39	12.38	NA	NA	NA	3.63	5.00	5.01	2.36	3.57	2.06	2.09	1.32	1.30
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	.28	.54	1.80	1.06	4.08	2.15	2.99	3.36	1.97	.90	3.33	3.67	4.04	4.81	4.49
Stole from family	.70	.46	.93	NA	NA	NA	1.77	.46	.31	.94	.29	.18	1.20	.23	.07
Liquor for minor	.52	.62	.79	NA	NA	NA	.71	.75	1.28	1.57	1.72	1.50	1.97	1.41	1.42
Evaded payment	.96	1.13	1.59	NA	NA	NA	1.77	.98	1.21	.91	1.03	1.01	.97	.51	1.26
Didn't return change	.67	1.13	2.02	NA	NA	NA	.60	.56	.75	.54	.44	.66	.47	.36	.43
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.08	.04	.02	.03	.04	.04	.02	.01
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.02	.01	.01	.05	.01
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.02	.03	.06	.06	.02
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.10	.22	.44	.06	.57	.36
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.00	.02
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Notes, tables 3.106, 3.107, and 3.112 For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 28 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 263-271, 278-286; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aIncidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

1983 Ages 18 to 24			1986 Ages 21 to 27		
Middle (N=349)	Working (N=442)	Lower (N=628)	Middle (N=390)	Working (N=366)	Lower (N=544)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
.09	.06	.15	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.49	3.34	.18
5.25	3.18	6.69	7.94	7.12	8.94
.20	.03	.21	.12	.03	.01
1.61	1.21	1.11	.83	.94	.54
.62	.38	1.79	.34	.24	.17
.29	.39	.33	.35	.45	.30
.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
.08	.02	.01	.03	.01	.01
.01	.02	.01	.00	.02	.00
.03	.71	.11	.03	.06	.04
.05	.09	.17	.08	.16	.09
.00	.00	.01	.00	.01	.00
NA	NA	NA	.01	.00	.92
NA	NA	NA	.02	.10	.03
NA	NA	NA	.00	.01	.00

Table 3 114

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976 Ages 11 to 17			1977 Ages 12 to 18			1978 Ages 13 to 19			1979 Ages 14 to 20			1980 Ages 15 to 21		
	Urban (N=443)	Suburban (N=770)	Rural (N=503)	Urban (N=422)	Suburban (N=729)	Rural (N=502)	Urban (N=409)	Suburban (N=720)	Rural (N=496)	Urban (N=407)	Suburban (N=682)	Rural (N=453)	Urban (N=391)	Suburban (N=651)	Rural (N=445)
Felony assault															
Aggravated assault	10 %	4 %	6 %	7 %	2 %	4 %	6 %	3 %	4 %	8 %	6 %	3 %	6 %	5 %	3 %
Sexual assault	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Gang fights	17	13	8	13	10	9	9	8	7	8	9	6	7	6	4
Minor assault															
Hit teacher	12	7	6	9	6	4	9	7	5	7	5	4	5	3	4
Hit parent	5	7	6	4	6	4	5	6	3	4	5	4	3	3	3
Hit student	51	46	48	43	40	42	34	31	35	26	26	25	20	20	17
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery															
Strongarmed students	5	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Strongarmed teachers	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	1
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft															
Stole motor vehicle	2	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	0
Stole something over \$50	4	2	1	4	2	1	3	3	1	3	4	2	4	4	2
Broke into building or vehicle	5	4	3	4	4	4	2	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	2
Bought stolen goods	13	9	7	10	9	7	11	9	8	8	7	6	8	7	5
Minor theft															
Stole something under \$5	19	18	16	19	20	14	16	17	10	10	11	9	10	12	7
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	8	5	3	5	7	4	7	7	3	6	6	3	6	4	2
Joyriding	5	5	4	3	6	4	4	6	2	6	7	3	7	8	3
Damaged property															
Damaged family property	29	24	20	NA	NA	NA	13	13	12	10	9	6	8	6	5
Damaged school property	17	17	14	NA	NA	NA	12	12	10	9	10	6	6	8	5
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	20	18	15	NA	NA	NA	15	15	12	10	13	7	11	11	7
Drug use															
Alcohol	43	50	43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	72	79	72	79	87	74
Marihuana	21	19	12	27	32	18	40	40	28	44	44	33	49	48	33
Hallucinogens	3	2	1	3	4	1	4	6	2	8	6	5	11	7	6
Amphetamines	3	4	2	5	7	3	7	8	6	11	13	10	13	14	9
Barbiturates	2	3	1	3	4	1	3	4	2	4	6	2	5	3	2
Heroin	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	3	1	0	3	3	1	5	6	3	9	8	6	13	10	6
Illegal services															
Prostitution	2	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Sold marihuana	7	4	2	8	10	4	10	13	6	12	11	8	12	11	7
Sold hard drugs	2	0	0	2	1	0	3	1	1	3	2	1	4	2	2
Public disorder															
Hitchhiked	11	9	5	NA	NA	NA	9	11	6	7	8	5	6	8	5
Disorderly conduct	34	33	29	31	36	25	30	35	27	28	37	25	26	34	23
Public drunkenness	14	15	11	NA	NA	NA	24	31	23	29	37	30	33	44	32
Panhandled	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	2	1	1
Obscene calls	14	13	6	NA	NA	NA	8	9	4	8	8	4	4	5	4
Status offenses															
Runaway	6	5	7	5	7	4	5	6	3	5	5	4	6	3	3
Skipped classes	34	34	25	NA	NA	NA	43	44	38	47	41	39	45	44	36
Lied about age	31	23	19	NA	NA	NA	36	35	23	33	32	19	28	31	20
Sexual intercourse	18	11	12	20	20	21	35	30	28	43	40	34	49	43	41

See note at end of table.

1983			1986		
Ages 18 to 24			Ages 21 to 27		
Urban (N=408)	Suburban (N=675)	Rural (N=413)	Urban (N=451)	Suburban (N=678)	Rural (N=226)
5%	5%	5%	6%	3%	8%
0	1	0	0	0	2
3	3	2	1	0	1
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
2	3	1	1	1	1
4	6	4	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	6	5	5
NA	NA	NA	17	13	21
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
0	0	0	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	2	1	2	1	2
2	3	1	1	1	1
8	8	2	6	3	2
9	9	7	9	8	5
5	4	2	4	3	3
4	3	2	1	1	1
4	1	2	2	0	0
1	3	1	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	3	1	1
4	5	2	5	2	2
88	91	83	90	89	84
50	46	33	40	38	28
6	8	4	7	4	4
11	15	12	8	8	8
3	2	3	2	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	0
NA	NA	NA	2	1	0
17	16	9	18	16	8
1	0	0	1	1	1
8	8	6	7	5	5
2	2	2	3	2	2
6	7	4	2	3	2
22	31	22	23	25	20
40	44	38	44	46	39
1	0	0	1	0	0
0	2	1	1	1	1
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
78	70	63	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.114

Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Urban (N=443)	Suburban (N=770)	Rural (N=503)	Urban (N=422)	Suburban (N=729)	Rural (N=502)	Urban (N=409)	Suburban (N=720)	Rural (N=496)	Urban (N=407)	Suburban (N=682)	Rural (N=453)	Urban (N=391)	Suburban (N=651)	Rural (N=445)
Other															
Cheated on school test	51 %	51 %	43 %	NA	NA	NA	44 %	42 %	40 %	35 %	39 %	32 %	28 %	33 %	25 %
Stole at school	10	6	5	8 %	7 %	4 %	4	6	4	4	4	3	5	4	2
School suspension	17	10	6	NA	NA	NA	13	13	10	14	10	10	10	8	10
Thrown objects	47	49	43	NA	NA	NA	33	39	32	24	26	23	19	21	18
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	11	5	4	7	7	6	8	6	5	8	5	6	11	6	5
Stole from family	16	17	13	NA	NA	NA	10	10	7	7	6	5	5	6	4
Liquor for minor	7	5	3	NA	NA	NA	11	16	10	13	15	12	14	18	12
Evaded payment	29	22	13	NA	NA	NA	22	17	10	21	18	11	19	18	9
Didn't return change	35	28	25	NA	NA	NA	31	22	21	25	20	15	23	18	12
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0	0	1	1	0
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0	2	1	0
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	4	4	7	3	4
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	0
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.106. The place of residence classification is created by using U.S. Bureau of the Census descriptions of the cities, towns, and areas where respondents lived. For this survey, the Source defines urban areas as central cities of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) or an urbanized area, with a population of 100,000 or more. Suburban areas are central cities of an urbanized area with a population less than 100,000 or any part of an SMSA not previously classified as "urban," or any community with a population of 25,000 or more. Rural areas are cities or places not included in an SMSA or part of a central

city in an urbanized area, with a population less than 25,000. (Source, pp. 42, 43.) For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 315-319, 330-334; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1983			1986		
Ages 18 to 24			Ages 21 to 27		
Urban (N=408)	Suburban (N=675)	Rural (N=413)	Urban (N=451)	Suburban (N=678)	Rural (N=226)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1 %	3 %	1 %	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	10 %	9 %	5 %
11	8	8	10	7	13
3	3	1	2	1	0
18	20	15	16	15	12
11	11	4	8	5	2
16	19	13	19	20	12
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	2	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0
2	1	2	2	2	1
4	4	3	2	1	3
0	1	0	0	0	0
NA	NA	NA	1	0	0
NA	NA	NA	2	1	2
NA	NA	NA	0	0	0

Table 3 115

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Urban (N=443)	Suburban (N=770)	Rural (N=503)	Urban (N=422)	Suburban (N=729)	Rural (N=502)	Urban (N=409)	Suburban (N=720)	Rural (N=496)	Urban (N=407)	Suburban (N=682)	Rural (N=453)	Urban (N=391)	Suburban (N=651)	Rural (N=445)
Felony assault															
Aggravated assault	.40	.08	.10	.37	.05	.07	.11	.10	.06	.33	.40	.20	.23	.15	.05
Sexual assault	.07	.04	.03	.01	.02	.02	.00	.01	.01	.01	.01	.00	.02	.01	.01
Gang fights	.47	.29	.16	.31	1.16	.22	.29	.22	.11	.23	.23	.11	.15	.14	.13
Minor assault															
Hit teacher	.40	.26	.94	.21	.31	.09	.14	.17	.09	.14	.13	.08	.10	.06	.05
Hit parent	.11	.43	2.81	.06	.13	.08	.11	.12	.05	.17	.11	.08	.12	.10	.07
Hit student	9.69	4.31	5.44	3.49	2.70	2.30	3.19	2.19	2.66	2.58	3.55	.96	2.09	.76	.54
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery															
Strongarmed students	.24	.06	.07	.05	.27	.24	.16	.16	.07	.07	.03	.03	.03	.03	.02
Strongarmed teachers	.01	.13	.01	.00	.03	.00	.01	.00	.01	.00	.02	.00	.00	.01	.00
Strongarmed others	.14	.12	.08	.06	.07	.75	.08	.05	.36	.28	.06	.06	.09	.10	.02
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft															
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.02	.00	.05	.46	.00	.04	.01	.00	.03	.03	.18	.02	.03	.01
Stole something over \$50	.15	.04	.01	.24	.07	.02	.11	.08	.01	.18	.22	.04	.14	.16	.03
Broke into building or vehicle	.31	.08	.05	.73	.14	.14	.06	.08	.03	.11	.14	.12	.12	.09	.04
Bought stolen goods	.86	.26	.41	.56	.53	.15	.82	.29	.22	.48	.36	.16	.34	.24	.08
Minor theft															
Stole something under \$5	2.81	.95	.42	1.67	.99	.37	.69	.88	.42	.58	1.28	.42	.54	.74	.22
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.51	.13	.27	.42	.23	.10	.36	.30	.15	.33	.46	.07	.20	.35	.04
Joyriding	.10	.13	.10	.20	.16	.06	.32	.11	.04	.15	.13	.08	.99	.15	.06
Damaged property															
Damaged family property	1.73	.68	.49	NA	NA	NA	38	.34	.49	.20	.23	.22	.21	.19	.15
Damaged school property	2.08	.75	.29	NA	NA	NA	28	.36	.26	.29	.27	.17	.19	.20	.14
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	1.94	.52	.49	NA	NA	NA	.44	.40	.33	.38	.39	.22	.42	.27	.20
Drug use^a															
Alcohol	2.02	2.26	2.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.42	3.82	3.39	3.93	4.34	3.65
Marijuana	1.79	1.62	1.30	1.96	2.20	1.58	2.47	2.47	1.93	2.68	2.60	2.11	2.97	2.74	2.11
Hallucinogens	1.05	1.04	1.02	1.06	1.06	1.03	1.08	1.10	1.04	1.18	1.14	1.12	1.25	1.14	1.10
Amphetamines	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.13	1.14	1.09	1.17	1.18	1.12	1.27	1.34	1.27	1.37	1.39	1.24
Barbiturates	1.05	1.05	1.01	1.06	1.09	1.02	1.05	1.10	1.05	1.11	1.15	1.05	1.15	1.08	1.05
Heroin	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	1.00
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	1.04	1.02	1.00	1.09	1.04	1.01	1.11	1.09	1.03	1.20	1.15	1.12	1.31	1.17	1.12
Illegal services															
Prostitution	.03	.01	.24	.02	.01	.01	.04	.01	.01	.02	.01	.11	.02	.04	.01
Sold marijuana	1.56	.61	.32	.94	2.94	.46	3.44	2.90	.56	2.06	1.87	3.74	6.36	2.84	1.18
Sold hard drugs	.03	.01	.64	.43	.13	.01	.30	.53	.13	.27	.40	1.23	3.86	.43	.09
Public disorder															
Hitchhiked	2.76	.87	.40	NA	NA	NA	1.21	1.58	1.04	1.83	1.45	.57	2.61	.70	1.09
Disorderly conduct	4.41	2.25	3.37	2.97	5.80	2.17	2.57	3.49	1.93	1.85	3.10	2.82	2.10	3.21	2.26
Public drunkenness	1.47	1.48	.66	NA	NA	NA	2.48	4.68	2.31	4.19	5.90	4.68	5.45	8.15	3.80
Paralyzed	.33	.11	.03	.05	.20	.01	.08	.02	.01	.01	.12	.01	.02	.02	.01
Obscene calls	1.39	.72	.40	NA	NA	NA	.32	.94	.15	.28	.48	.18	.45	.14	.27
Status offenses															
Runaway	.08	.08	.10	.15	.10	.26	.09	.09	.05	.14	.08	.05	.08	.06	.04
Skipped classes	5.25	3.61	3.57	NA	NA	NA	4.88	7.72	2.98	6.74	5.85	4.71	9.24	5.28	4.17
Lied about age	5.39	2.53	.92	NA	NA	NA	3.67	5.01	1.48	4.05	4.53	2.27	3.68	5.03	1.87
Sexual intercourse	4.25	2.13	2.26	4.81	3.56	3.84	10.15	7.26	6.44	17.92	14.85	11.11	20.80	18.88	13.41

See notes at end of table.

1983			1986		
Ages 18 to 24			Ages 21 to 27		
Urban (N=408)	Suburban (N=675)	Rural (N=413)	Urban (N=451)	Suburban (N=678)	Rural (N=226)
.07	.07	.08	.12	.04	.15
.01	.02	.00	.01	.00	.08
.04	.08	.06	.04	.01	.01
.01	.00	.00	NA	NA	NA
.03	.04	.01	.02	.01	.03
.09	.26	.15	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.11	.09	.42
NA	NA	NA	.97	2.63	.74
.00	.00	.00	NA	NA	NA
.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
.00	.01	.00	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.17	.01	.00
.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00
.07	.18	.01	.04	.10	.02
.12	.08	.01	.08	.03	.01
.23	.38	.09	.28	.08	.06
.33	.49	.33	.69	1.75	.17
.10	.31	.17	.18	.13	.08
.31	.06	.03	.02	.05	.01
.07	.10	.03	.02	.03	.04
.02	.05	.02	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.05	.03	.03
.16	.11	.16	.09	.04	.27
4.52	4.94	4.44	4.97	4.83	4.26
2.76	2.70	2.06	2.39	2.26	1.95
1.13	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.07	1.04
1.31	1.45	1.39	1.22	1.24	1.23
1.08	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.03	1.03
1.00	1.02	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.00
NA	NA	NA	1.06	1.04	1.00
1.42	1.30	1.19	1.44	1.32	1.18
.06	.02	.00	.26	1.07	.21
1.94	3.13	3.50	2.44	1.31	.83
1.03	.34	1.83	1.27	.36	.16
2.77	.23	.17	.80	.13	.09
1.12	1.64	1.35	1.23	1.14	1.00
3.48	6.12	4.81	5.13	4.91	3.15
.03	.00	.00	.27	.00	.01
.01	.20	.08	.02	.02	.14
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
45.09	43.33	40.23	NA	NA	NA

Table 3 115

Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and place of residence, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1976			1977			1978			1979			1980		
	Ages 11 to 17			Ages 12 to 18			Ages 13 to 19			Ages 14 to 20			Ages 15 to 21		
	Urban (N=443)	Suburban (N=770)	Rural (N=503)	Urban (N=422)	Suburban (N=729)	Rural (N=502)	Urban (N=409)	Suburban (N=720)	Rural (N=496)	Urban (N=407)	Suburban (N=682)	Rural (N=453)	Urban (N=391)	Suburban (N=651)	Rural (N=445)
Other															
Cheated on school test	3.33	3.06	2.30	NA	NA	NA	2.80	2.98	2.03	1.59	2.47	1.96	1.32	1.88	1.20
Stole at school	.42	.41	.09	.29	.18	.06	.31	.17	.06	.07	.18	.05	.13	.08	.03
School suspension	.42	.28	.11	NA	NA	NA	.26	.29	.13	.24	.37	.15	.23	.20	.19
Thrown objects	15.28	11.16	5.64	NA	NA	NA	3.03	4.69	5.74	1.79	2.49	3.19	1.05	1.43	1.72
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	1.26	.86	.94	5.11	2.25	1.08	3.68	4.39	1.40	5.65	2.38	2.40	5.69	4.45	2.78
Stole from family	.49	1.10	.26	NA	NA	NA	.36	1.07	.42	.18	.68	.12	.15	.75	.07
Liquor for minor	.45	.90	.40	NA	NA	NA	.56	1.39	.97	1.38	1.64	1.46	1.30	1.97	1.18
Evaded payment	3.98	1.16	.32	NA	NA	NA	3.71	1.34	.49	1.22	1.25	.44	1.06	1.12	.20
Didn't return change	3.29	.76	.73	NA	NA	NA	1.03	.55	.51	.67	.48	.60	.64	.36	.28
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.02	.06	.06	.05	.02	.02	.01	.03	.03
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.04	.00	.00	.01	.04	.00
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.01	.04	.01	.05	.06	.00
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.58	.17	.17	1.83	.07	.26
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.02	.01	.00
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note. See Notes, tables 3 106, 3 107, and 3 114. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 320-328, 335-343, and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aIncidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

1983			1986		
Ages 18 to 24			Ages 21 to 27		
Urban (N=408)	Suburban (N=675)	Rural (N=413)	Urban (N=451)	Suburban (N=678)	Rural (N=220)
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
.07	.7	.02	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	.57	1.84	.19
7.67	5.15	4.10	8.25	8.64	7.27
.32	.09	.06	.11	.02	.00
1.22	1.54	.75	.71	.87	.62
.57	.86	1.88	.25	.23	.19
.33	.42	.19	.44	.36	.18
.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
.01	.05	.01	.02	.02	.02
.06	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00
.06	.42	.21	.05	.06	.05
.13	.08	.16	.17	.05	.04
.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00
NA	NA	NA	1.12	.00	.00
NA	NA	NA	.04	.05	.05
NA	NA	NA	.00	.00	.00

Table 3.116a Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986

Note: See Note, table 3.106. To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-83 (see table 3.116b, table 3.116c, and table 3.116d). Data for 1986 are presented separately in table 3.116e. For survey methodology and descriptions of offenses, see Appendix 9.

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1976							1977						
	11 (N=250)	12 (N=257)	13 (N=268)	14 (N=258)	15 (N=251)	16 (N=238)	17 (N=197)	12 (N=242)	13 (N=252)	14 (N=259)	15 (N=243)	16 (N=243)	17 (N=231)	18 (N=185)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	2%	5%	6%	6%	7%	8%	8%	1%	4%	4%	6%	5%	3%	4%
Sexual assault	2	1	3	1	0	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
Gang fights	14	13	13	10	16	9	13	11	11	10	10	14	9	6
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	1	7	10	10	10	6	10	4	7	10	7	9	4	5
Hit parent	4	4	8	7	6	7	8	3	3	5	5	5	7	3
Hit student	44	52	55	50	52	41	38	43	40	47	48	45	35	27
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	2	2	4	3	4	4	2	1	4	5	5	3	1	0
Strongarmed teachers	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed others	2	4	4	2	4	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	1	3	1	1
Stole something over \$50	0	1	2	2	6	3	3	1	0	2	3	5	3	2
Broke into building or vehicle	2	1	5	7	7	5	3	3	4	4	5	6	3	3
Bought stolen goods	3	6	10	11	14	9	14	3	4	7	11	14	9	11
Minor theft														
Stole something under \$5	8	15	16	21	25	18	21	10	16	18	21	25	18	17
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	1	3	5	6	10	8	7	2	2	7	6	10	7	6
Joyriding	1	2	4	5	8	7	5	1	2	6	7	8	4	3
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	28	28	27	25	25	18	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged school property	8	15	16	18	24	16	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	14	17	19	22	25	13	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drug use														
Alcohol	8	23	31	55	65	70	82	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marihuana	0	2	9	18	28	31	39	4	9	19	32	38	43	49
Hallucinogens	0	0	0	2	3	4	6	0	0	1	2	6	4	9
Amphetamines	0	1	0	3	5	7	10	0	1	4	6	8	9	11
Barbiturates	0	0	0	3	3	3	7	0	0	2	3	5	5	5
Heroin	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	0	0	2	3	3	4	4
Illegal services														
Prostitution	0	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	15	16	15	15	14	11
Sold marihuana	0	1	2	5	6	9	10	1	1	8	9	14	10	11
Sold hard drugs	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	2	1
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	2	3	5	9	14	15	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Disorderly conduct	18	26	29	33	42	38	42	17	25	33	37	42	35	32
Public drunkenness	1	2	6	10	20	31	33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paralyzed	0	2	4	3	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	3	1	1
Obscene calls	6	11	18	13	14	10	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Status offenses														
Runaway	4	5	5	6	6	7	9	4	4	6	7	7	4	6
Skipped classes	5	11	19	35	47	49	63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	7	22	23	26	37	37	37	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	1	4	7	12	17	23	33	3	4	12	24	27	35	45
Other														
Cheated on school test	31	37	45	54	64	60	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	2	6	6	6	11	8	7	3	4	6	8	10	7	5
School suspension	2	4	11	11	14	17	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	43	45	55	51	51	43	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	2	5	7	7	12	6	7	3	5	6	9	9	7	9
Stole from family	14	19	16	14	17	16	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Liquor for minor	0	0	2	3	5	13	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Evaded payment	8	17	20	20	33	27	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Didn't return change	21	31	26	27	36	33	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3 116b Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--Continued

Note: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-83 (see table 3 116a, table 3 116c, and table 3 116d). Data for 1986 are presented separately in table 3 116e.

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1978							1979						
	13 (N=241)	14 (N=249)	15 (N=252)	16 (N=238)	17 (N=235)	18 (N=225)	19 (N=186)	14 (N=230)	15 (N=237)	16 (N=249)	17 (N=222)	18 (N=215)	19 (N=210)	20 (N=176)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	2 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	6 %	5 %	2 %	4 %	4 %	6 %	9 %	6 %	5 %	4 %
Sexual assault	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0
Gang fights	7	8	10	9	8	8	4	8	11	8	9	8	7	2
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	4	4	9	9	11	5	3	4	8	9	9	5	1	0
Hit parent	4	4	7	6	6	4	3	4	3	7	7	4	3	1
Hit student	42	39	39	37	32	25	11	37	36	34	30	18	14	3
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	5	3	3	2	3	2	0	1	2	1	3	1	1	0
Strongarmed teachers	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Strongarmed others	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	2	2
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	1
Stole something over \$50	1	0	4	5	4	3	1	3	4	3	5	2	2	2
Broke into building or vehicle	1	2	2	3	6	3	2	5	3	4	4	4	1	2
Bought stolen goods	3	6	11	11	14	11	8	4	5	8	7	10	6	7
Minor theft														
Stole something under \$5	15	17	11	19	15	15	10	11	12	12	9	10	9	7
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	3	3	5	9	9	8	4	5	5	5	6	6	7	3
Joyriding	2	2	6	8	6	6	2	3	7	10	5	5	4	4
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	19	15	16	14	13	7	5	12	8	10	10	8	3	4
Damaged school property	14	12	12	10	16	9	5	17	11	12	5	7	4	1
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	16	15	16	13	18	12	8	14	9	11	10	12	11	5
Drug use														
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	51	63	74	79	86	90	88
Marihuana	12	21	30	45	49	52	49	22	31	35	46	50	52	56
Hallucinogens	0	1	3	6	7	6	7	2	3	7	7	10	8	9
Amphetamines	2	4	6	7	10	12	13	5	8	8	14	17	15	16
Barbiturates	1	2	2	3	6	4	4	3	5	4	3	6	5	3
Heroin	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	0	0	2	7	9	8	11	3	3	4	10	11	11	14
Illegal services														
Prostitution	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Sold marihuana	1	5	8	16	17	14	14	6	8	10	15	12	11	11
Sold hard drugs	0	1	1	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	3	3	1	1
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	3	5	8	12	14	12	11	4	6	5	9	8	9	6
Disorderly conduct	22	27	30	34	35	36	35	24	26	31	26	39	31	39
Public drunkenness	4	9	21	30	39	45	45	8	21	29	35	44	49	49
Panhandled	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	1	1
Obscene calls	13	14	7	6	4	1	2	13	11	8	6	5	2	1
Status offenses														
Runaway	3	5	6	5	9	3	2	4	9	6	6	3	4	2
Skipped classes	16	28	37	54	57	60	45	24	36	46	52	57	45	35
Lied about age	25	33	27	34	48	38	25	24	25	31	39	37	21	20
Sexual intercourse	5	15	22	37	40	51	54	14	23	30	46	55	57	54
Other														
Cheated on school test	42	44	46	53	50	34	17	44	48	44	46	33	18	10
Stole at school	5	4	5	6	6	5	2	6	6	4	3	3	3	3
School suspension	10	13	15	15	15	12	3	12	16	16	16	10	3	1
Thrown objects	45	44	41	38	29	26	23	35	29	31	26	16	18	15
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	1	5	9	7	7	8	6	3	5	7	10	6	6	9
Stole from family	15	10	10	7	11	7	3	8	11	8	5	6	2	1
Liquor for minor	0	2	8	11	16	29	29	3	5	10	13	21	23	24
Evaded payment	12	9	18	16	23	18	15	14	14	18	18	22	16	13
Didn't return change	24	24	23	24	23	25	24	20	22	21	19	23	15	18
Physical threat for sex	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Pressured for sex	0	1	1	2	3	2	3	1	0	2	1	2	2	1
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1	1	2	1	1
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	6	3	6	6	4	1
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.116c Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--Continued

Note: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-83 (see table 3.116a, table 3.116b, and table 3.116d). Data for 1986 are presented separately in table 3.116e.

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1980							1981						
	15 (N=230)	16 (N=231)	17 (N=245)	18 (N=212)	19 (N=207)	20 (N=204)	21 (N=165)	16 (N=229)	17 (N=230)	18 (N=239)	19 (N=217)	20 (N=210)	21 (N=208)	22 (N=162)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	4%	4%	5%	6%	5%	3%	5%	3%	2%	2%	1%	3%	1%	1%
Sexual assault	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gang fights	7	5	7	6	6	4	2	3	2	4	0	1	1	1
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	4	7	5	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Hit parent	5	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	0
Hit student	27	27	28	20	12	6	6	8	8	9	1	3	1	1
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed teachers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	2	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	1	2	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	1	0
Stole something over \$50	3	4	3	4	3	3	1	1	2	5	1	1	1	1
Broke into building or vehicle	5	3	2	2	2	3	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	0
Bought stolen goods	5	7	5	9	8	3	8	3	3	5	2	3	3	4
Minor theft														
Stole something under \$5	12	13	9	10	8	9	6	10	7	8	6	7	8	5
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	5	5	5	4	2	5	1	3	4	4	2	3	4	2
Joyriding	7	7	11	6	4	3	2	2	3	2	3	0	0	1
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	13	11	7	5	3	3	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Damaged school property	13	12	8	7	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	0	1	0
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	15	14	11	9	9	6	4	4	2	4	1	1	2	0
Drug use														
Alcohol	67	74	80	85	87	91	86	58	65	77	80	79	83	83
Marihuana	30	35	42	53	51	49	52	27	34	39	41	41	43	43
Hallucinogens	5	6	7	9	9	9	9	3	6	5	6	7	9	7
Amphetamines	6	10	9	13	16	16	18	5	7	8	9	14	14	10
Barbiturates	4	2	2	4	6	3	4	0	2	1	3	4	3	2
Heroin	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	3	6	7	13	13	14	15	3	4	7	11	10	17	13
Illegal services														
Prostitution	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Sold marihuana	7	7	12	12	13	10	13	5	7	8	9	8	10	7
Sold hard drugs	2	0	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	3	3	1
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	6	5	5	8	5	10	6	3	2	4	4	5	5	4
Disorderly conduct	23	25	29	32	32	32	25	16	20	23	20	22	23	18
Public drunkenness	19	25	35	37	50	53	45	15	24	29	36	34	44	33
Panhandled	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Obscene calls	9	6	5	5	2	3	1	5	5	3	1	1	0	0
Status offenses														
Runaway	7	6	5	3	1	1	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	34	42	48	56	41	33	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	25	30	34	38	23	23	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	23	32	39	54	59	56	51	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other														
Cheated on school test	43	45	41	31	20	7	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	5	3	5	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	3
School suspension	14	16	11	14	5	3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	32	20	22	20	13	15	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carned hidden weapon	6	5	9	9	9	4	7	3	3	8	5	3	4	3
Stole from family	11	7	6	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	1	0	1	0
Liquor for minor	4	9	16	19	22	21	21	5	6	10	14	14	16	12
Evaded payment	17	13	14	19	22	12	13	10	9	8	6	7	8	4
Didn't return change	21	18	19	20	14	11	17	7	13	8	10	11	8	11
Physical threat for sex	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pressured for sex	1	2	0	3	1	3	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Credit card fraud	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Used checks illegally	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Fraud	8	3	3	6	6	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Arson	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3 116d Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986- Continued

Note To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two year groupings for the years 1976-83 (see table 3 116a, table 3 116b, and table 3 116c). Data for 1986 are presented separately in table 3 116e

(Percent reporting one or more offenses)

Offense	1982							1983						
	17 (N=229)	18 (N=230)	19 (N=239)	20 (N=217)	21 (N=210)	22 (N=208)	23 (N=162)	18 (N=229)	19 (N=230)	20 (N=239)	21 (N=218)	22 (N=210)	23 (N=208)	24 (N=163)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%	0%	5%	5%	7%	4%	5%	4%	3%
Sexual assault	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Gang fights	3	3	2	0	1	0	1	5	3	5	3	1	1	2
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hit parent	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	3	1	1	0	0
Hit student	11	9	6	2	1	0	1	14	8	5	3	1	1	1
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed teachers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Stole something over \$50	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	1	2	1
Broke into building or vehicle	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	3	3	4	2	1	1	1
Bought stolen goods	2	4	3	3	3	2	2	9	7	6	7	7	4	4
Minor theft														
Stole something under \$5	9	8	5	5	6	7	4	12	9	8	7	8	6	9
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	6	2	5	2	5	3	1
Jayriding	3	1	1	1	0	0	1	6	3	4	2	0	1	0
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	4	2	2	1	1	1
Damaged school property	3	1	1	2	0	0	0	7	3	3	1	0	0	0
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	4	2	3	1	1	2	6	7	5	5	3	1	4	0
Drug use														
Alcohol	63	75	79	82	82	85	83	83	87	89	92	87	91	88
Marihuana	32	38	39	41	37	42	40	41	44	46	47	41	44	40
Hallucinogens	4	5	6	6	5	8	5	8	6	7	7	6	6	3
Amphetamines	7	10	8	12	12	13	11	12	14	16	13	13	13	9
Barbiturates	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	2	3	2	2	4	2	2
Heroin	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	6	9	9	12	12	18	12	9	13	14	15	16	15	18
Illegal services														
Prostitution	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Sold marihuana	6	8	8	9	7	8	7	10	8	8	10	6	6	6
Sold hard drugs	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	1
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	4	2	3	5	4	3	2	8	5	5	6	7	5	4
Disorderly conduct	22	23	25	19	20	23	16	31	31	31	23	23	21	19
Public drunkenness	21	28	32	35	33	44	34	35	40	41	44	40	51	38
Panhandled	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Obscene calls	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	1	0	0
Status offenses														
Runaway	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other														
Cheated on school test	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	1	0	1
School suspension	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	4	4	8	6	3	3	4	10	9	10	11	6	7	9
Stole from family	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	4	3	3	1	0	1	1
Liquor for minor	7	8	13	14	14	14	12	16	14	21	23	21	17	15
Evaded payment	11	9	6	5	6	6	2	14	9	9	11	9	5	5
Didn't return change	6	14	10	11	11	7	10	15	22	15	12	19	13	19
Physical threat for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pressured for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
Credit card fraud	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Used checks illegally	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
Fraud	1	2	1	1	1	1	0	6	4	4	4	4	1	2
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3 116a Reported prevalence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-83 and 1986--Continued

Note To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-83 (see table 3 116a, table 3 116b, table 3 116c, and table 3 116d)

Offense	1986						
	21 (N=210)	22 (N=218)	23 (N=215)	24 (N=195)	25 (N=195)	26 (N=190)	27 (N=160)
Felony assault							
Aggravated assault	5 %	6 %	6 %	5 %	6 %	2 %	4 %
Sexual assault	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Gang fights	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
Minor assault							
Hit teacher	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	2	1	1	1	0	1	1
Hit student	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	4	5	9	8	3	5	6
Hit anyone else	19	18	16	16	13	9	13
Robbery							
Strongarmed students	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed teachers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Felony theft							
Stole motor vehicle	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Stole something over \$50	2	2	2	3	1	2	1
Broke into building or vehicle	2	1	1	1	0	1	0
Bought stolen goods	7	2	6	4	3	5	2
Minor theft							
Stole something under \$5	10	9	8	11	6	6	3
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	5	2	5	3	2	2	2
Joyriding	3	2	0	2	1	1	3
Damaged property							
Damaged family property	1	1	1	2	0	0	1
Damaged school property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	5	2	2	2	1	1	0
Damaged other property	6	1	3	4	3	4	1
Drug use							
Alcohol	90	91	87	92	88	91	88
Marihuana	37	41	40	42	32	28	36
Hallucinogens	7	6	7	4	4	4	1
Amphetamines	8	9	11	5	8	7	6
Barbiturates	0	2	2	1	2	1	2
Heroin	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Crack	0	1	0	2	4	3	1
Cocaine	16	15	17	14	16	13	14
Illegal services							
Prostitution	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
Sold marihuana	8	5	8	6	5	3	6
Sold hard drugs	3	1	1	2	3	3	1
Public disorder							
Hitchhiked	5	2	3	2	3	2	2
Disorderly conduct	28	24	23	22	26	22	18
Public drunkenness	48	47	42	49	43	39	38
Panhandled	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Obscene calls	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Status offenses							
Runaway	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other							
Cheated on school test	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
School suspension	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	9	8	9	11	9	8	8
Carried hidden weapon	9	7	6	11	11	9	12
Stole from family	2	1	1	2	1	1	1
Liquor for minor	29	16	19	14	6	9	6
Evaded payment	9	7	4	6	4	5	3
Didn't return change	18	17	22	21	18	16	18
Physical threat for sex	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pressured for sex	1	0	1	1	2	1	1
Credit card fraud	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Used checks illegally	1	1	1	3	2	1	3
Fraud	4	1	1	1	4	2	2
Arson	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Paid someone for sex	0	1	1	1	5	2	2
Picked someone's pocket	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 408-412, 423-427; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3 117b Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

Note: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-80 and 1983 (see table 3.117a and table 3.117c). Data for 1986 are presented separately in table 3.117d

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1978							1979						
	13 (N=241)	14 (N=249)	15 (N=252)	16 (N=238)	17 (N=235)	18 (N=225)	19 (N=186)	14 (N=230)	15 (N=237)	16 (N=249)	17 (N=222)	18 (N=219)	19 (N=210)	20 (N=176)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	.04	.04	.10	.10	.11	.18	.04	.54	.05	.14	.25	.55	.61	.11
Sexual assault	.00	.00	.00	.01	.03	.00	.01	.03	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00
Gang fights	.10	.17	.41	.21	.22	.21	.09	.12	.25	.17	.23	.14	.36	.07
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	.07	.10	.24	.24	.17	.08	.03	.12	.14	.19	.21	.13	.02	.00
Hit parent	.07	.07	.14	.13	.17	.06	.05	.15	.04	.26	.13	.11	.08	.01
Hit student	3.24	1.73	5.15	2.12	1.62	1.42	2.61	6.13	1.58	3.58	3.40	1.07	1.12	.06
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	.07	.14	.36	.13	.14	.04	.00	.02	.03	.05	.04	.04	.11	.00
Strongarmed teachers	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.01	.00	.00	.01	.05	.00
Strongarmed others	.01	.28	.06	.50	.06	.96	.06	.05	.13	.01	.37	.02	.14	.10
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	.00	.00	.02	.03	.03	.03	.00	.01	.05	.04	.37	.00	.02	.01
Stole something over \$50	.01	.00	.06	.13	.07	.16	.01	.03	.27	.05	.39	.03	.26	.05
Broke into building or vehicle	.01	.04	.06	.05	.12	.10	.03	.08	.05	.06	.18	.24	.25	.02
Bought stolen goods	.06	.11	.48	.28	.51	1.17	.21	.19	.10	.27	.31	.32	1.04	.16
Minor theft														
Stole something under \$5	.31	.69	.77	.90	.80	.71	.66	2.20	.59	.78	.51	.54	.90	.24
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.10	.05	.35	.34	.24	.51	.34	.23	.20	.16	.75	.19	.60	.08
Joyriding	.02	.03	.50	.15	.09	.10	.03	.07	.10	.22	.14	.03	.14	.06
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	.61	.47	.29	.68	.42	.10	.14	.34	.21	.20	.19	.44	.05	.05
Damaged school property	.21	.42	.35	.23	.52	.26	.16	.42	.49	.28	.13	.18	.13	.01
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	.33	.39	.33	.32	.49	.43	.46	.56	.41	.32	.30	.39	.19	.13
Drug use^a														
Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.06	2.59	3.18	3.69	4.36	4.89	4.84
Marihuana	1.25	1.66	2.01	2.69	2.88	2.93	2.94	1.63	2.03	2.33	2.72	2.90	2.89	3.06
Hallucinogens	1.00	1.02	1.06	1.07	1.17	1.10	1.14	1.05	1.05	1.17	1.16	1.23	1.19	1.16
Amphetamines	1.05	1.08	1.08	1.13	1.26	1.27	1.28	1.13	1.20	1.16	1.42	1.45	1.42	1.35
Barbiturates	1.03	1.07	1.04	1.09	1.12	1.08	1.07	1.05	1.12	1.09	1.11	1.22	1.12	1.08
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.04	1.00	1.01	1.01
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.22	1.07	1.04	1.09	1.22	1.22	1.20	1.31
Illegal services														
Prostitution	.00	.00	.00	.07	.00	.01	.04	.00	.00	.00	.14	.00	.01	.18
Sold marihuana	.02	.76	1.13	5.34	4.54	3.26	1.23	.51	1.43	.87	7.46	2.54	2.46	2.31
Sold hard drugs	.00	.06	.01	.26	.24	1.89	.04	.03	.05	.08	1.66	.47	1.08	1.16
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	.08	.40	1.48	2.08	2.46	.75	2.25	.10	4.83	1.22	.36	.87	.62	.70
Disorderly conduct	1.61	1.35	4.23	4.69	2.89	2.48	2.04	2.00	2.65	1.79	3.13	3.28	3.46	2.66
Public drunkenness	.06	.92	1.65	3.99	3.63	8.42	6.34	1.62	1.72	3.10	3.90	9.03	10.47	7.15
Panhandled	.02	.02	.01	.02	.05	.11	.01	.31	.00	.02	.04	.01	.01	.01
Obscene calls	2.04	.60	.48	.37	.09	.03	.02	.75	.46	.32	.58	.12	.04	.01
Status offenses														
Runaway	.04	.08	.10	.08	.15	.06	.02	.04	.18	.15	.08	.08	.04	.03
Skipped classes	.61	2.08	4.64	6.52	10.85	9.08	5.74	4.21	4.57	5.87	6.12	7.81	1.96	3.49
Lied about age	.88	1.06	1.75	2.82	8.16	8.12	2.76	1.19	2.52	3.43	3.34	5.85	5.55	4.86
Sexual intercourse	.12	.82	3.44	8.42	7.57	16.02	22.10	1.29	5.01	7.85	18.27	17.90	26.56	31.60
Other														
Cheated on school test	1.81	2.32	2.50	4.05	3.74	2.92	.83	2.51	2.70	2.69	2.86	2.32	.72	.22
Stole at school	.07	.19	.45	.11	.19	.10	.02	.28	.11	.14	.06	.10	.04	.03
School suspension	.17	.19	.47	.24	.23	.21	.09	.24	.30	.73	.29	.14	.06	.01
Thrown objects	5.05	9.19	6.04	2.46	3.80	2.86	1.70	2.37	5.68	2.73	3.09	.80	1.34	.91
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	.08	4.57	.21	5.55	1.66	7.74	3.78	.09	2.92	1.88	4.72	4.41	5.84	3.37
Stole from family	1.16	.33	2.08	.42	.40	.16	.04	1.48	.24	.27	.27	.22	.08	.02
Liquor for minor	.00	.04	.30	1.24	1.03	3.00	2.20	.08	.52	.59	1.78	1.99	3.82	2.61
Evaded payment	.32	.50	2.08	3.32	1.71	2.59	1.22	.59	.69	1.02	1.30	1.12	1.82	.45
Didn't return change	.65	.82	.47	.75	.60	.74	.57	.53	.59	.45	.93	.69	.34	.36
Physical threat for sex	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	.00	.01	.06	.05	.06	.03	.19	.02	.00	.04	.03	.07	.04	.03
Credit card fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.05	.01	.03	.00	.00	.01
Used checks illegally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.00	.05	.01	.02	.03	.02	.01
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.14	.37	.10	.12	.13	1.07	.02
Arson	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.117c Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

Note: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-80 and 1983 (see table 3.117a and table 3.117b). Data for 1986 are presented separately in table 3.117d.

(Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1980							1983						
	15 (N=230)	16 (N=231)	17 (N=245)	18 (N=212)	19 (N=207)	20 (N=204)	21 (N=165)	18 (N=229)	19 (N=230)	20 (N=239)	21 (N=218)	22 (N=210)	23 (N=208)	24 (N=163)
Felony assault														
Aggravated assault	.10	.10	.22	.10	.18	.20	.07	.10	.07	.10	.05	.08	.05	.04
Sexual assault	.02	.01	.01	.02	.02	.00	.01	.00	.01	.01	.02	.00	.03	.01
Gang fights	.13	.10	.17	.08	.31	.10	.09	.19	.04	.06	.08	.01	.01	.02
Minor assault														
Hit teacher	.09	.10	.13	.07	.03	.01	.01	.02	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Hit parent	.14	.16	.09	.04	.05	.14	.01	.06	.05	.04	.01	.02	.00	.00
Hit student	.87	1.10	3.29	.69	.46	.20	.08	.02	.19	.08	.04	.03	.01	.01
Hit someone at work	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit anyone else	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Robbery														
Strongarmed students	.10	.02	.02	.00	.02	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Strongarmed teachers	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	.07	.23	.02	.12	.02	.02	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Strongarmed anyone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Felony theft														
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.03	.04	.03	.00	.03	.00	.00	.07	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00
Stole something over \$50	.16	.13	.06	.17	.06	.18	.02	.04	.01	.33	.03	.20	.05	.02
Broke into building or vehicle	.16	.09	.05	.09	.03	.15	.00	.17	.03	.10	.03	.03	.12	.01
Bought stolen goods	.21	.15	.17	.34	.17	.38	.10	.31	.19	.68	.11	.26	.12	.05
Minor theft														
Stole something under \$5	.79	.56	.45	.44	.37	.89	.13	.71	.51	.15	.21	.23	.77	.18
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.49	.14	.15	.30	.10	.25	.04	.75	.02	.18	.04	.13	.28	.05
Joyriding	.14	.12	1.53	.17	.11	.05	.05	.09	.11	.49	.04	.00	.03	.00
Damaged property														
Damaged family property	.31	.29	.21	.14	.05	.18	.01	.07	.06	.24	.06	.01	.01	.01
Damaged school property	.40	.32	.20	.16	.02	.02	.04	.10	.05	.04	.02	.01	.00	.00
Damaged employer's property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged other property	.60	.37	.29	.20	.20	.16	.08	.27	.34	.14	.06	.03	.07	.00
Drug use^a														
Alcohol	2.63	3.20	3.72	4.36	4.75	5.10	4.88	4.12	4.68	4.64	4.88	4.81	5.05	4.67
Marihuana	1.98	2.31	2.53	2.88	2.92	2.87	2.96	2.39	2.61	2.69	2.57	2.48	2.49	2.56
Hallucinogens	1.10	1.13	1.16	1.16	1.18	1.19	1.18	1.17	1.11	1.14	1.11	1.10	1.13	1.04
Amphetamines	1.17	1.21	1.23	1.34	1.58	1.47	1.44	1.40	1.39	1.51	1.42	1.40	1.38	1.19
Barbiturates	1.08	1.04	1.05	1.10	1.22	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.14	1.07	1.04	1.12	1.08	1.06
Heroin	1.03	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00
Crack	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cocaine	1.03	1.08	1.10	1.27	1.28	1.34	1.32	1.17	1.24	1.34	1.31	1.37	1.40	1.28
Illegal services														
Prostitution	.00	.00	.04	.06	.00	.00	.08	.00	.00	.04	.03	.08	.00	.04
Sold marihuana	.91	.59	3.47	4.04	5.65	6.76	1.52	3.61	2.07	4.52	1.17	3.23	2.37	3.35
Sold hard drugs	.05	.01	4.21	.67	1.76	1.22	.16	3.07	.13	1.60	.21	.50	.65	.06
Public disorder														
Hitchhiked	.70	.41	4.89	.54	1.32	.35	.28	.30	.13	4.34	.52	.23	.20	.11
Disorderly conduct	1.10	2.33	3.10	3.87	3.41	3.02	1.35	2.26	1.29	1.28	1.82	1.32	.98	.77
Public drunkenness	1.29	2.47	5.53	5.32	11.64	11.13	6.83	6.14	4.21	6.01	4.67	5.32	5.75	2.43
Panhandled	.04	.03	.01	.01	.03	.01	.01	.01	.00	.01	.00	.01	.02	.00
Obscene calls	1.04	.26	.09	.19	.02	.07	.01	.48	.20	.04	.02	.02	.00	.00
Status offenses														
Runaway	.10	.10	.08	.04	.01	.00	.03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	3.54	6.97	9.51	5.78	5.17	4.67	5.59	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	2.05	2.53	4.04	3.70	4.16	6.74	3.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	1.95	8.42	14.20	24.49	25.11	28.67	26.35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other														
Cheated on school test	2.36	2.73	2.10	1.42	1.02	.24	.21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	.10	.07	.19	.04	.05	.05	.01	.16	.37	.05	.05	.02	.00	.04
School suspension	.34	.37	.26	.26	.07	.03	.00	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	2.99	1.31	1.72	1.63	.66	.91	.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carried hidden weapon	3.76	2.63	2.09	2.36	6.78	5.21	8.55	5.94	5.30	4.03	7.50	1.93	2.85	13.03
Stole from family	1.75	.35	.16	.05	.12	.05	.02	.25	.12	.05	.06	.00	.49	.03
Liquor for minor	.43	1.14	1.77	2.05	1.55	1.66	2.66	1.38	.82	2.62	1.15	1.13	.69	.51
Evaded payment	.68	.94	.81	.54	1.08	2.14	.39	4.31	.43	.54	.45	.47	.62	.30
Didn't return change	.50	.57	.34	.46	.35	.31	.36	.50	.38	.30	.28	.30	.24	.31
Physical threat for sex	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	.01	.03	.00	.05	.03	.03	.04	.10	.02	.02	.02	.02	.02	.03
Credit card fraud	.01	.01	.01	.10	.00	.00	.00	.01	.02	.00	.03	.02	.02	.00
Used checks illegally	.01	.02	.00	.13	.10	.00	.03	.01	.12	.27	.05	1.34	.02	.02
Fraud	.15	.40	.53	2.16	.71	.09	.01	.10	.12	.05	.07	.07	.07	.38
Arson	.02	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Embezzlement	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Paid someone for sex	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Picked someone's pocket	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.117d Reported incidence of delinquent behavior

By offense type and age of respondent, United States, 1976-80, 1983, and 1986--Continued

Note: To improve readability of these data, this table is presented in two-year groupings for the years 1976-80 and 1983 (see table 3.117a, table 3.117b, and table 3.117c). (Mean number of offenses per person)

Offense	1986						
	21 (N=210)	22 (N=216)	23 (N=215)	24 (N=195)	25 (N=195)	26 (N=190)	27 (N=160)
Felony assault							
Aggravated assault	.10	.07	.13	.08	.12	.03	.08
Sexual assault	.07	.00	.01	.01	.01	.02	.01
Gang fights	.00	.06	.03	.03	.01	.00	.00
Minor assault							
Hit teacher	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit parent	.02	.01	.03	.01	.00	.01	.02
Hit student	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hit someone at work	.06	.07	.19	.50	.04	.15	.06
Hit anyone else	.98	7.12	.48	1.14	1.01	.29	.39
Robbery							
Strongarmed students	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed teachers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed others	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Strongarmed anyone	.00	.34	.01	.01	.00	.00	.01
Felony theft							
Stole motor vehicle	.02	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.01
Stole something over \$50	.04	.24	.03	.04	.05	.05	.01
Broke into building or vehicle	.18	.01	.02	.01	.00	.06	.00
Bought stolen goods	.11	.33	.23	.11	.07	.09	.03
Minor theft							
Stole something under \$5	.61	4.82	.54	.36	.70	.18	.09
Stole something worth \$5 to \$50	.33	.16	.15	.04	.09	.09	.07
Joyriding	.07	.12	.00	.02	.02	.01	.03
Damaged property							
Damaged family property	.02	.01	.02	.02	.00	.00	.01
Damaged school property	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Damaged employer's property	.09	.03	.04	.07	.01	.01	.00
Damaged other property	.11	.01	.08	.32	.05	.06	.01
Drug use^a							
Alcohol	4.79	4.72	4.84	4.98	4.82	4.73	4.61
Marihuana	2.34	2.39	2.43	2.37	2.08	1.95	2.13
Hallucinogens	1.11	1.15	1.09	1.04	1.09	1.05	1.01
Amphetamines	1.24	1.19	1.37	1.14	1.21	1.25	1.18
Barbiturates	1.00	1.09	1.08	1.01	1.08	1.01	1.05
Heroin	1.00	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.02	1.04	1.04
Crack	1.00	.04	1.00	1.06	1.08	1.04	1.05
Cocaine	1.29	1.30	1.40	1.28	1.40	1.37	1.32
Illegal services							
Prostitution	.01	.11	.07	.02	.03	.01	.01
Sold marihuana	2.34	.81	1.61	2.18	3.14	.86	.39
Sold hard drugs	2.18	.20	.16	.61	.44	1.86	.03
Public disorder							
Hitchhiked	.29	.07	1.63	.10	.04	.04	.03
Disorderly conduct	1.14	1.35	1.65	1.57	.73	.79	.48
Public drunkenness	5.07	4.87	7.12	3.78	3.86	3.50	4.00
Panhandled	.00	.00	.00	.02	.01	.00	.73
Obscene calls	.02	.00	.18	.04	.01	.00	.01
Status offenses							
Runaway	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Skipped classes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lied about age	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sexual intercourse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other							
Cheated on school test	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole at school	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
School suspension	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thrown objects	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stole from employer	.35	5.22	.23	.37	.36	.76	.17
Carried hidden weapon	5.84	10.92	3.83	11.61	7.64	7.92	9.79
Stole from family	.02	.02	.01	.04	.22	.01	.02
Liquor for minor	1.40	1.07	1.01	.67	.44	.35	.18
Evaded payment	.28	.25	.20	.35	.24	.18	.07
Didn't return change	.33	.32	.36	.41	.41	.31	.41
Physical threat for sex	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
Pressured for sex	.01	.00	.02	.03	.04	.02	.01
Credit card fraud	.00	.00	.00	.03	.01	.01	.00
Used checks illegally	.07	.01	.18	.10	.05	.01	.06
Fraud	.22	.13	.09	.01	.08	.17	.03
Arson	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.00	.00
Embezzlement	2.38	.00	.00	.00	.01	.01	.01
Paid someone for sex	.01	.12	.03	.01	.07	.04	.04
Picked someone's pocket	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00

^aIncidence rates for the drug use offenses are based on mean categorical responses rather than the mean number of reported offenses. The response categories were: 1=never, 2=once or twice, 3=once every 2 to 3 months, 4=once a month, 5=once every 2 to 3 weeks, 6=once a week, 7=2 to 3 times a week, 8=once a day, and 9=2 to 3 times a day.

Source: Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 413-422, 428-437; and data provided by the University of Colorado, Institute of Behavioral Science. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.119

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1988

Area	Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent man- slaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	245,807,000	13,923,086	1,566,221	12,356,865	20,675	92,486	542,968	910,092	3,218,077	7,705,872	1,432,916
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,664.2	637.2	5,027.1	8.4	37.6	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9
Metropolitan Statistical Area	188,840,272										
Area actually reporting ^c	92.9%	11,994,651	1,408,575	10,586,076	17,679	79,531	522,526	788,839	2,714,892	6,537,778	1,333,406
Estimated total	100.0%	12,138,001	1,420,208	10,717,793	17,821	80,473	525,143	796,771	2,750,738	6,620,944	1,346,111
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,427.7	752.1	5,675.6	9.4	42.6	278.1	421.9	1,456.6	3,506.1	712.8
Other cities	22,825,826										
Area actually reporting ^c	89.8%	1,053,208	79,043	974,165	944	5,423	11,737	60,939	222,138	706,864	45,163
Estimated total	100.0%	1,123,289	84,658	1,038,631	1,020	5,784	12,606	65,248	237,731	752,854	48,046
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,921.1	370.9	4,550.2	4.5	25.3	55.2	285.9	1,041.5	3,298.3	210.5
Rural	34,143,902										
Area actually reporting ^c	83.2%	609,065	55,549	553,516	1,647	5,600	4,784	43,518	210,939	306,861	35,716
Estimated totals	100.0%	661,796	61,355	600,441	1,834	6,229	5,219	48,073	229,608	332,074	38,759
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	1,938.3	179.7	1,758.6	5.4	18.2	15.3	140.8	672.5	972.6	113.5

Note: See Note, table 3.118. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.120. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 317). Data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, it was necessary that their crime counts be 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, 1988, 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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 49, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.120

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1988

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,644,950										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	146,071	17,607	128,464	294	964	4,283	12,066	39,853	79,422	9,189
Estimated totals	100.0%	148,587	17,917	130,670	297	977	4,347	12,296	40,424	80,911	9,335
Other cities	627,142										
Area actually reporting	95.1%	29,109	3,872	25,237	55	168	407	3,242	6,309	17,819	1,109
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,595	4,070	26,525	58	177	428	3,407	6,631	18,728	1,166
Rural	854,908										
Area actually reporting	88.9%	8,072	947	7,125	47	66	76	758	3,436	3,239	450
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,079	1,065	8,014	53	74	85	853	3,865	3,643	506
State total	4,127,000	188,261	23,052	165,209	408	1,228	4,860	16,556	50,920	103,282	11,007
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,561.7	558.6	4,003.1	9.9	29.8	117.8	401.2	1,233.8	2,502.6	266.7
ALASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	217,429										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,534	1,122	11,412	13	159	281	669	1,890	8,340	1,182
Other cities	169,851										
Area actually reporting	92.0%	7,504	870	6,634	5	50	68	747	979	4,988	667
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,156	945	7,211	5	54	74	812	1,064	5,422	725
Rural	125,720										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,558	615	3,943	11	83	19	502	1,367	2,149	427
State total	513,000	25,248	2,682	22,566	29	296	374	1,933	4,321	15,911	2,334
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,921.6	522.8	4,398.8	5.7	57.7	72.9	386.5	842.3	3,101.6	455.0
ARIZONA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,641,337										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	218,315	17,351	200,964	230	1,157	4,348	11,616	45,536	141,663	13,765
Other cities	442,332										
Area actually reporting	98.4%	31,420	2,524	28,896	23	133	319	2,049	6,580	20,818	1,498
Estimated totals	100.0%	31,917	2,563	29,354	23	135	324	2,081	6,684	21,148	1,522
Rural	382,331										
Area actually reporting	90.7%	7,911	1,118	6,793	37	48	71	962	2,315	3,909	569
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,723	1,233	7,490	41	53	78	1,061	2,553	4,310	627
State total	3,466,000	258,955	21,147	237,808	294	1,345	4,750	14,758	54,773	167,121	15,914
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,471.3	610.1	6,861.2	8.5	38.8	137.0	425.8	1,580.3	4,821.7	459.1
ARKANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	957,687										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	62,663	6,753	55,910	98	512	1,620	4,523	15,733	36,904	3,273
Other cities	566,152										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	28,520	2,658	25,862	50	148	339	2,121	6,545	18,160	1,157
Rural	898,161										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,016	826	10,190	63	120	78	565	4,165	5,299	726
State total	2,422,000	102,199	10,237	91,962	211	780	2,037	7,209	26,443	60,363	5,156
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,219.6	422.7	3,796.9	8.7	32.2	84.1	297.6	1,091.8	2,492.3	212.9
CALIFORNIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	26,964,608										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	1,812,386	255,465	1,556,921	2,862	11,393	85,473	155,737	392,506	901,672	262,743
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,812,688	255,501	1,557,187	2,862	11,395	85,484	155,760	392,571	901,833	262,783
Other cities	494,793										
Area actually reporting	98.9%	32,812	2,925	29,887	20	199	446	2,260	7,380	20,613	1,894
Estimated totals	100.0%	33,171	2,957	30,214	20	201	451	2,285	7,461	20,838	1,915
Rural	708,599										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23,233	3,454	19,779	54	184	206	3,010	7,599	10,965	1,215
State total	28,168,000	1,869,092	261,912	1,607,180	2,936	11,780	86,141	161,055	407,631	933,636	265,913
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,635.5	929.8	5,705.7	10.4	41.8	305.8	571.8	1,447.1	3,314.5	944.0
COLORADO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,688,332										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	175,653	13,900	161,753	155	1,181	3,128	9,436	40,176	108,836	12,741
Other cities	283,759										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	17,550	877	16,673	6	67	92	712	2,982	13,115	576
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,604	879	16,725	6	67	92	714	2,991	13,156	578
Rural	317,909										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,010	769	9,241	26	21	30	692	2,336	6,339	566
State total	3,290,000	203,267	15,548	187,719	187	1,269	3,250	10,842	45,503	128,331	13,885
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,178.3	472.6	5,705.7	5.7	38.6	98.8	329.5	1,383.1	3,900.6	422.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.120

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1988--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,971,562										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	157,663	14,027	143,636	168	791	5,974	7,094	37,422	86,874	19,340
Other cities	88,166										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,459	203	3,256	3	31	49	120	659	2,353	244
Rural	181,272										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,092	529	3,563	3	27	57	442	1,396	1,852	315
State total	3,241,000	165,214	14,759	150,455	174	849	6,080	7,656	39,477	91,079	19,899
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,097.6	455.4	4,642.2	5.4	26.2	187.6	236.2	1,218.0	2,810.2	614.0
DELAWARE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	435,422										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,784	1,999	19,785	27	313	611	1,048	4,532	13,621	1,632
Other cities	69,451										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,443	439	5,004	3	45	124	267	980	3,852	172
Rural	155,127										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,447	543	3,904	4	133	49	357	1,356	2,351	197
State total	660,000	31,674	2,981	28,693	34	491	784	1,672	6,868	19,824	2,001
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,799.1	451.7	4,347.4	5.2	74.4	118.8	253.3	1,040.6	3,003.6	303.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA^c											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	620,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	61,471	11,914	49,557	369	165	5,690	5,690	12,300	28,624	8,633
Other cities	NONE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rural	NONE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State total	620,000	61,471	11,914	49,557	369	165	5,690	5,690	12,300	28,624	8,633
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	9,914.7	1,921.6	7,993.1	59.5	26.6	917.7	917.7	1,983.9	4,616.8	1,392.4
FLORIDA^d											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	11,231,018										
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,051,354	131,762	919,592	1,335	5,766	48,818	75,843	267,775	560,343	91,474
Other cities	309,093										
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,638	2,649	19,989	17	142	549	1,941	5,395	13,552	1,042
Rural	836,889										
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,220	3,932	28,288	64	246	549	3,073	10,790	15,320	2,178
State total	12,377,000	1,106,212	138,343	967,869	1,416	6,154	49,916	80,857	283,960	589,215	94,694
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,937.6	1,117.7	7,819.9	11.4	49.7	403.3	653.3	2,294.3	4,760.6	765.1
GEORGIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,136,342										
Area actually reporting	98.8%	312,037	33,137	278,900	549	2,271	13,349	16,968	76,188	172,839	29,873
Estimated totals	100.0%	315,542	33,411	282,131	553	2,292	13,456	17,110	76,997	174,941	30,193
Other cities	887,330										
Area actually reporting	94.3%	49,582	5,212	44,370	79	314	1,429	3,390	12,333	29,633	2,404
Estimated totals	100.0%	52,572	5,526	47,046	84	333	1,515	3,594	13,077	31,420	2,549
Rural	1,377,328										
Area actually reporting	95.5%	35,191	3,487	31,704	106	329	594	2,458	12,445	16,623	2,636
Estimated totals	100.0%	36,851	3,652	33,199	111	345	622	2,574	13,032	17,407	2,760
State total	6,401,000	404,965	42,589	362,376	748	2,970	15,593	23,278	103,106	223,768	35,502
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,326.6	665.3	5,661.2	11.7	46.4	243.6	363.7	1,610.8	3,495.8	554.6
HAWAII											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	838,656										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	49,469	2,186	47,283	28	283	833	1,042	9,811	34,227	3,245
Other cities	39,358										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,517	80	2,437	6	11	14	49	446	1,889	102
Rural	214,986										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	13,474	544	12,930	10	61	72	401	3,469	8,830	631
State total	1,093,000	65,460	2,810	62,650	44	355	919	1,492	13,726	44,946	3,978
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,989.0	257.1	5,731.9	4.0	32.5	84.1	136.5	1,255.8	4,112.2	364.0
IDAHO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	195,759										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,454	642	8,812	7	53	69	513	2,392	6,026	394
Other cities	391,731										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	21,337	1,066	20,271	8	74	106	878	3,680	15,770	821
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,430	1,070	20,360	8	74	106	882	3,696	15,839	825
Rural	411,510										
Area actually reporting	95.0%	8,363	601	7,762	20	49	26	506	2,472	4,775	515
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,806	633	8,173	21	52	27	533	2,603	5,028	542
State total	999,000	39,690	2,345	37,345	36	179	202	1,928	8,691	26,893	1,761
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,973.0	234.7	3,738.2	3.6	17.9	20.2	193.0	870.0	2,692.0	176.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.120

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1988--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ILLINOIS^c											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,504,051										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	NA	NA	504,627	956	NA	35,611	49,934	117,703	318,938	67,986
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	505,281	956	NA	35,627	49,962	117,839	319,395	68,047
Other cities	1,024,605										
Area actually reporting	98.2%	NA	NA	37,454	24	NA	411	1,478	7,914	28,276	1,264
Estimated totals	100.0%	NA	NA	38,136	24	NA	418	1,505	8,058	28,791	1,287
Rural	1,015,344										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	NA	NA	11,899	11	NA	52	553	4,395	6,962	542
State total	11,544,000	648,873	93,557	555,316	991	4,449	36,097	52,020	130,292	355,148	69,876
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,620.9	810.4	4,810.4	8.6	38.5	312.7	450.6	1,128.7	3,076.5	605.3
INDIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,793,666										
Area actually reporting	86.1%	168,065	16,403	151,662	265	1,352	4,377	10,409	37,971	98,017	15,674
Estimated totals	100.0%	186,127	17,587	168,540	284	1,474	4,601	11,228	42,097	109,242	17,201
Other cities	625,772										
Area actually reporting	76.3%	21,078	1,343	19,735	9	79	194	1,061	3,361	15,409	965
Estimated totals	100.0%	27,611	1,759	25,852	12	103	254	1,390	4,403	20,185	1,264
Rural	1,155,562										
Area actually reporting	54.6%	9,628	1,006	8,622	34	84	59	829	3,079	4,866	677
Estimated totals	100.0%	17,626	1,841	15,785	62	154	108	1,517	5,637	8,908	1,240
State total	5,575,000	231,364	21,187	210,177	358	1,731	4,963	14,135	52,137	136,335	19,705
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,150.0	380.0	3,770.0	6.4	31.0	89.0	253.5	935.2	2,481.3	353.5
IOWA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,222,392										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	72,985	5,289	67,696	29	353	1,021	3,886	15,048	49,718	2,930
Other cities	666,996										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	29,860	1,531	28,329	11	67	90	1,363	5,079	22,118	1,132
Rural	944,612										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,688	459	12,229	7	26	21	405	4,084	7,611	534
State total	2,834,000	115,533	7,279	108,254	47	446	1,132	5,654	24,211	79,447	4,596
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,076.7	256.8	3,819.8	1.7	15.7	39.9	199.5	854.3	2,803.4	162.2
KANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,299,312										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	81,098	6,579	74,519	70	564	1,888	4,057	20,204	49,652	4,663
Estimated totals	100.0%	81,643	6,609	75,034	70	566	1,893	4,080	20,314	50,033	4,687
Other cities	695,380										
Area actually reporting	94.6%	30,663	1,846	28,817	9	144	209	1,484	6,214	21,674	929
Estimated totals	100.0%	32,430	1,952	30,478	10	152	221	1,569	6,572	22,923	983
Rural	492,308										
Area actually reporting	98.3%	7,166	514	6,652	5	60	22	427	2,393	3,903	356
Estimated totals	100.0%	7,290	522	6,768	5	61	22	434	2,435	3,971	362
State total	2,487,000	121,363	9,083	112,280	85	779	2,136	6,083	29,321	76,927	6,032
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,879.9	365.2	4,514.7	3.4	31.3	85.9	244.6	1,179.0	3,093.2	242.5
KENTUCKY^d											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,705,528										
Estimated totals	100.0%	79,038	7,620	71,418	86	570	2,364	4,600	19,402	47,432	4,584
Other cities	601,062										
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,371	2,206	19,165	22	100	207	1,877	4,827	13,275	1,063
Rural	1,414,410										
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,237	2,458	13,779	121	165	193	1,979	6,518	6,004	1,257
State total	3,721,000	116,646	12,284	104,362	229	835	2,764	8,456	30,747	66,711	6,904
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,134.8	330.1	2,804.7	6.2	22.4	74.3	227.3	826.3	1,792.8	185.5
LOUISIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,050,413										
Area actually reporting	92.3%	204,160	25,655	178,505	394	1,285	8,519	15,457	51,458	108,786	18,261
Estimated totals	100.0%	217,207	26,855	190,352	407	1,347	8,774	16,327	54,365	117,031	18,956
Other cities	484,376										
Area actually reporting	56.7%	11,819	1,195	10,624	23	50	180	942	2,926	7,441	257
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,845	2,107	18,738	41	88	317	1,661	5,161	13,124	453
Rural	885,211										
Area actually reporting	60.5%	10,035	1,665	8,370	39	162	89	1,375	2,614	5,441	315
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,572	2,749	13,823	64	267	147	2,271	4,317	8,986	520
State total	4,420,000	254,624	31,711	222,913	512	1,702	9,238	20,259	63,843	139,141	19,929
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,760.7	717.4	5,043.3	11.6	38.5	209.0	458.3	1,444.4	3,148.0	450.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.120

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1988--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MAINE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	450,025										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	23,650	1,122	22,528	21	81	230	790	5,204	15,883	1,441
Other cities	412,447										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,202	456	13,746	6	84	62	304	2,468	10,629	649
Rural	343,528										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	5,295	320	4,975	10	59	19	232	2,180	2,416	379
State total	1,206,000	43,147	1,898	41,249	37	224	311	1,326	9,852	28,928	2,469
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,577.7	157.4	3,420.3	3.1	18.6	25.8	110.0	816.9	2,398.7	204.7
MARYLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,313,727										
Area actually reporting	99.9%	249,897	35,537	214,360	435	1,605	13,716	19,781	50,911	132,910	30,539
Estimated totals	100.0%	250,054	35,551	214,503	435	1,605	13,720	19,791	50,942	133,009	30,552
Other cities	84,571										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,288	834	7,454	3	59	182	590	1,699	5,456	299
Rural	245,702										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,581	1,081	5,500	11	57	92	921	2,094	3,044	362
State total	4,644,000	264,923	37,466	227,457	449	1,721	13,994	21,302	54,735	141,509	31,213
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,704.6	806.8	4,897.9	9.7	37.1	301.3	458.7	1,178.6	3,047.1	672.1
MASSACHUSETTS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,358,237										
Area actually reporting	90.0%	254,032	32,601	221,431	189	1,660	9,909	20,843	52,755	120,769	47,907
Estimated totals	100.0%	272,016	34,224	237,792	197	1,753	10,230	22,044	56,633	130,320	50,839
Other cities	501,459										
Area actually reporting	84.1%	17,562	1,790	15,772	9	102	103	1,576	4,745	9,731	1,296
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,876	2,127	18,749	11	121	122	1,873	5,640	11,568	1,541
Rural	100,304										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	123	25	98	0	2	0	23	34	45	19
State total	5,871,000	293,015	36,376	256,639	208	1,876	10,352	23,940	62,307	141,933	52,399
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,990.9	619.6	4,371.3	3.5	32.0	176.3	407.8	1,061.3	2,417.5	892.5
MICHIGAN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,464,828										
Area actually reporting	97.9%	494,049	63,934	430,115	949	5,179	21,971	35,835	104,519	260,087	65,509
Estimated totals	100.0%	502,963	64,684	438,279	954	5,239	22,176	36,315	106,116	265,595	66,568
Other cities	691,477										
Area actually reporting	97.7%	28,478	1,456	27,022	11	261	143	1,041	4,394	21,689	939
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,156	1,490	27,666	11	267	146	1,066	4,499	22,206	961
Rural	1,143,695										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	33,728	2,806	30,922	44	956	102	1,704	11,639	17,892	1,391
State total	9,300,000	565,847	68,980	496,867	1,009	6,462	22,424	39,085	122,254	305,693	68,920
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,084.4	741.7	5,342.7	10.8	69.5	241.1	420.3	1,314.6	3,287.0	741.1
MINNESOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,852,210										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	147,382	10,922	136,460	99	1,112	3,970	5,741	30,739	93,186	12,535
Other cities	512,347										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,346	796	21,550	10	98	73	615	3,281	17,296	973
Rural	941,443										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	16,064	772	15,292	15	127	36	594	5,147	9,044	1,101
State total	4,306,000	185,792	12,490	173,302	124	1,337	4,079	6,950	39,167	119,526	14,609
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,314.7	290.1	4,024.7	2.9	31.0	94.7	161.4	909.6	2,775.8	339.3
MISSISSIPPI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	796,170										
Area actually reporting	68.3%	34,950	3,461	31,489	72	336	1,057	1,996	11,695	17,940	1,854
Estimated totals	100.0%	44,700	4,348	40,352	95	546	1,254	2,453	16,528	21,314	2,510
Other cities	676,175										
Area actually reporting	79.4%	30,383	2,252	28,131	53	196	487	1,516	9,204	17,904	1,023
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,262	2,836	35,426	67	247	613	1,909	11,591	22,547	1,288
Rural	1,154,655										
Area actually reporting	44.2%	5,048	601	4,447	28	70	71	432	2,445	1,749	253
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,422	1,360	10,062	63	158	161	978	5,532	3,957	573
State total	2,627,000	94,384	8,544	85,840	225	951	2,028	5,340	33,651	47,818	4,371
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,592.8	325.2	3,267.6	8.6	36.2	77.2	203.3	1,281.0	1,820.3	166.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.120

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1988- Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
MISSOURI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,391,795										
Area actually reporting	96.6%	211,031	25,571	185,460	355	1,261	8,353	15,602	48,421	116,371	20,668
Estimated totals	100.0%	214,987	25,864	189,123	359	1,281	8,414	15,810	49,366	118,836	20,921
Other cities	465,972										
Area actually reporting	88.5%	18,123	1,116	17,007	11	75	111	919	3,403	12,921	683
Estimated totals	100.0%	20,477	1,260	19,217	12	85	125	1,038	3,845	14,600	772
Rural	1,281,233										
Area actually reporting	64.7%	8,743	821	7,922	27	90	64	640	3,492	4,021	409
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,507	1,269	12,238	42	139	99	989	5,394	6,212	632
State total	5,139,000	248,971	28,393	220,578	413	1,505	8,638	17,837	58,605	139,648	22,325
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,844.7	552.5	4,292.2	8.0	29.3	168.1	347.1	1,140.4	2,717.4	434.4
MONTANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	194,940										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,672	310	11,362	5	58	106	141	2,097	8,784	481
Other cities	181,026										
Area actually reporting	95.7%	10,877	246	10,631	6	17	36	187	1,246	8,880	505
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,364	257	11,107	6	18	38	195	1,302	9,277	528
Rural	428,034										
Area actually reporting	91.5%	10,317	386	9,931	9	54	35	288	2,067	7,195	669
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,271	422	10,849	10	59	38	315	2,258	7,860	731
State total	804,000	34,307	989	33,318	21	135	182	651	5,657	25,921	1,740
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,267.0	123.0	4,144.0	2.6	16.8	22.6	81.0	703.6	3,224.0	216.4
NEBRASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	755,966										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	44,105	3,754	40,351	36	304	827	2,587	7,958	30,243	2,150
Other cities	381,261										
Area actually reporting	94.5%	15,575	385	15,190	7	52	51	275	2,626	11,999	565
Estimated totals	100.0%	16,473	407	16,066	7	55	54	291	2,777	12,691	598
Rural	463,773										
Area actually reporting	83.9%	4,786	179	4,607	13	22	14	130	1,272	3,104	231
Estimated totals	100.0%	5,704	213	5,491	15	26	17	155	1,516	3,700	275
State total	1,601,000	66,282	4,374	61,908	58	385	898	3,033	12,251	46,634	3,023
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,140.0	273.2	3,866.8	3.6	24.0	56.1	189.4	765.2	2,912.8	188.8
NEVADA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	875,441										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	61,837	7,454	54,383	96	755	2,992	3,611	14,719	33,718	5,946
Other cities	32,125										
Area actually reporting	54.8%	1,004	116	888	5	3	13	95	238	582	68
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,831	211	1,620	9	5	24	173	434	1,062	124
Rural	152,434										
Area actually reporting	67.3%	3,187	411	2,776	4	15	48	344	823	1,764	189
Estimated totals	100.0%	4,735	610	4,125	6	22	71	511	1,223	2,621	281
State total	1,060,000	68,403	8,275	60,128	111	782	3,087	4,295	16,376	37,401	6,351
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,453.1	780.7	5,672.5	0.5	73.8	291.2	405.2	1,544.9	3,528.4	599.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	590,042										
Area actually reporting	96.8%	23,525	968	22,557	16	154	162	636	4,709	15,950	1,898
Estimated totals	100.0%	24,179	1,004	23,175	16	159	166	663	4,829	16,393	1,953
Other cities	335,152										
Area actually reporting	94.4%	10,602	459	10,143	2	77	55	325	2,095	7,589	459
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,234	486	10,748	2	82	58	344	2,220	8,042	486
Rural	171,806										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,160	132	1,028	7	35	7	83	440	529	59
State total	1,097,000	36,573	1,622	34,951	25	276	231	1,090	7,489	24,964	2,498
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,333.9	147.9	3,186.1	2.3	25.2	21.1	99.4	682.7	2,275.7	227.7
NEW JERSEY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,720,000										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	408,255	44,951	363,304	411	2,597	18,912	23,031	75,574	218,765	68,965
Estimated totals	100.0%	408,800	44,993	363,807	411	2,600	18,927	23,055	75,675	219,086	69,046
Other cities	NONE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rural	NONE	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State total	7,720,000	408,800	44,993	363,807	411	2,600	18,927	23,055	75,675	219,086	69,046
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,295.3	582.8	4,712.5	5.3	33.7	245.2	298.6	930.2	2,837.9	894.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.120

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1988--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEW MEXICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	730,552										
Area actually reporting	71.7%	48,522	4,750	43,772	58	234	1,023	3,435	13,625	26,902	3,245
Estimated totals	100.0%	58,462	5,305	53,157	74	294	1,122	3,815	16,802	32,532	3,823
Other cities	484,019										
Area actually reporting	87.8%	26,520	2,496	24,024	38	144	273	2,041	6,038	16,888	1,098
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,188	2,841	27,347	43	164	311	2,323	6,873	19,224	1,250
Rural	295,429										
Area actually reporting	55.6%	6,173	996	5,177	31	68	69	828	2,258	2,466	453
Estimated totals	100.0%	11,105	1,792	9,313	56	122	124	1,490	4,082	4,436	815
State total	1,510,000	99,755	9,938	89,817	173	580	1,557	7,628	27,737	56,192	5,888
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,606.3	658.1	5,948.1	11.5	38.4	103.1	505.2	1,836.9	3,721.3	389.9
NEW YORK											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,196,239										
Area actually reporting	99.2%	1,072,711	192,414	880,297	2,210	5,226	96,972	88,006	204,850	523,696	151,751
Estimated totals	100.0%	1,077,283	192,757	884,526	2,213	5,242	97,081	88,221	205,777	526,577	152,172
Other cities	782,506										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	30,238	1,896	28,342	14	120	254	1,508	5,361	22,047	934
Estimated totals	100.0%	30,853	1,934	28,919	14	122	259	1,539	5,470	22,496	953
Rural	919,255										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	21,105	1,705	19,400	17	115	94	1,479	6,813	11,814	773
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,105	1,705	19,400	17	115	94	1,479	6,813	11,814	773
State total	17,898,000	1,129,241	196,396	932,845	2,244	5,479	97,434	91,239	218,060	560,887	153,898
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,309.3	1,097.3	5,212.0	12.5	30.6	544.4	509.8	1,218.3	3,133.8	859.9
NORTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,606,954										
Area actually reporting	99.1%	209,025	21,649	187,376	250	1,306	5,334	14,759	57,067	119,233	11,076
Estimated totals	100.0%	211,330	21,884	189,446	252	1,319	5,381	14,932	57,616	120,642	11,188
Other cities	933,734										
Area actually reporting	90.9%	58,021	6,234	51,787	73	224	1,204	4,733	14,248	35,176	2,363
Estimated totals	100.0%	63,846	6,859	56,987	80	246	1,325	5,208	15,679	38,708	2,600
Rural	1,985,312										
Area actually reporting	98.7%	41,568	3,956	37,612	176	264	374	3,142	17,261	17,833	2,518
Estimated totals	100.0%	42,134	4,010	38,124	178	268	379	3,185	17,496	18,076	2,552
State total	6,526,000	317,310	32,753	284,557	510	1,833	7,085	23,325	90,791	177,426	16,340
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,862.2	501.9	4,360.4	7.8	28.1	108.6	357.4	1,391.2	2,718.8	250.4
NORTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	251,621										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,791	207	10,584	6	52	41	108	1,547	8,567	470
Other cities	133,616										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	4,513	86	4,427	3	13	8	62	560	3,692	175
Rural	277,763										
Area actually reporting	97.6%	2,717	97	2,620	3	9	5	80	776	1,706	138
Estimated totals	100.0%	2,783	99	2,684	3	9	5	82	795	1,748	141
State total	663,000	18,087	392	17,695	12	74	54	252	2,902	14,007	786
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,728.1	59.1	2,668.9	1.8	11.2	8.1	38.0	437.7	2,112.7	118.6
OHIO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,567,919										
Area actually reporting	88.0%	410,038	42,497	367,541	514	4,046	16,358	21,579	92,059	237,069	38,413
Estimated totals	100.0%	444,317	45,040	399,277	542	4,273	16,969	23,256	98,635	259,851	40,791
Other cities	873,633										
Area actually reporting	78.1%	30,366	2,005	28,361	17	183	349	1,456	5,460	21,759	1,142
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,894	2,568	36,326	22	234	447	1,865	6,993	27,870	1,463
Rural	1,430,448										
Area actually reporting	77.5%	16,916	1,191	15,725	16	97	101	977	5,040	9,793	892
Estimated totals	100.0%	21,823	1,536	20,287	21	125	130	1,260	6,502	12,634	1,151
State total	10,872,000	505,034	49,144	455,890	585	4,632	17,546	26,835	112,130	300,355	43,405
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,645.3	452.0	4,193.2	5.4	42.6	161.4	242.7	1,031.4	2,762.6	399.2
OKLAHOMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,917,389										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	135,482	10,846	124,636	160	994	3,039	6,653	39,039	70,449	15,148
Other cities	699,379										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	34,893	2,515	32,378	36	168	318	1,993	9,349	20,915	2,114
Rural	646,232										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	11,998	818	11,180	47	67	71	633	5,236	5,054	890
Estimated totals	100.0%	182,373	14,179	168,194	243	1,229	3,428	9,279	53,624	96,418	18,152
State total	3,263,000	182,373	14,179	168,194	243	1,229	3,428	9,279	53,624	96,418	18,152
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,589.1	434.5	5,154.6	7.4	37.7	105.1	284.4	1,643.4	2,954.9	556.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.120

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1988--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
OREGON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,852,230										
Area actually reporting	99.8%	149,299	12,921	136,378	101	846	4,949	7,025	36,502	85,998	13,878
Estimated totals	100.0%	149,514	12,931	136,583	101	846	4,953	7,031	36,553	86,137	13,893
Other cities	411,706										
Area actually reporting	99.7%	29,517	1,110	28,407	14	112	261	723	6,794	20,095	1,518
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,600	1,113	28,487	14	112	262	725	6,813	20,152	1,522
Rural	477,064										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,365	915	13,450	24	153	74	664	4,989	7,583	878
State total	2,741,000	193,479	14,959	178,520	139	1,111	5,289	8,420	48,355	113,872	16,293
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,058.7	545.7	6,513.0	5.1	40.5	193.0	307.2	1,764.1	4,154.4	594.4
PENNSYLVANIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,192,355										
Area actually reporting	98.1%	343,539	40,688	302,851	613	2,680	16,237	21,158	73,238	180,653	48,960
Estimated totals	100.0%	348,552	41,112	307,440	616	2,705	16,324	21,467	74,144	183,849	49,447
Other cities	771,939										
Area actually reporting	93.5%	17,489	1,498	15,991	7	126	174	1,191	3,062	12,081	848
Estimated totals	100.0%	18,708	1,603	17,105	8	135	186	1,274	3,275	12,923	907
Rural	1,062,706										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	14,760	819	13,941	36	152	97	534	6,372	6,590	979
State total	12,027,000	382,020	43,534	338,486	660	2,992	16,607	23,275	83,791	203,362	51,333
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,176.4	362.0	2,814.4	5.5	24.9	138.1	193.5	696.7	1,690.9	426.8
PUERTO RICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,653,817										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	98,101	19,735	78,366	527	349	12,188	6,671	30,801	30,051	17,514
Other cities	683,424										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	12,950	2,524	10,426	66	78	572	1,808	5,240	4,341	845
Estimated totals	100.0%	111,051	22,259	88,792	593	427	12,760	8,479	36,041	34,392	18,359
Total	3,338,000										
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,327.1	666.9	2,660.2	17.8	12.8	382.3	254.0	1,079.8	1,030.4	550.0
RHODE ISLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	931,966										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	47,706	3,702	44,004	39	283	1,090	2,290	11,731	24,376	7,897
Estimated totals	100.0%	47,878	3,710	44,168	39	284	1,092	2,295	11,776	24,474	7,918
Other cities	63,034										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,886	235	3,651	2	18	53	162	769	2,564	318
Rural	0										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	20	2	18	0	1	1	0	5	11	2
State total	995,000	51,784	3,947	47,837	41	303	1,146	2,457	12,550	27,049	8,238
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,204.4	396.7	4,807.7	4.1	30.5	115.2	246.9	1,261.3	2,718.5	827.9
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	211,791										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	126,554	16,429	110,125	181	989	3,249	12,010	32,165	70,309	7,651
Estimated totals	100.0%	127,096	16,490	110,606	181	992	3,262	12,055	32,290	70,637	7,679
Other cities	433,651										
Area actually reporting	98.5%	29,334	4,280	25,054	44	184	612	3,440	6,749	17,127	1,178
Estimated totals	100.0%	29,768	4,344	25,424	45	187	621	3,491	6,849	17,380	1,195
Rural	947,558										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	32,189	5,055	27,134	99	314	474	4,168	10,328	15,038	1,768
State total	3,493,000	189,053	25,889	163,164	325	1,493	4,357	19,714	49,467	103,055	10,642
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,412.3	741.2	4,671.2	9.3	42.7	124.7	564.4	1,416.2	2,950.3	304.7
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	205,119										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	8,566	508	8,058	12	138	61	297	1,513	6,242	303
Other cities	169,767										
Area actually reporting	92.9%	6,342	159	6,183	2	23	20	114	926	5,016	241
Estimated totals	100.0%	6,825	172	6,653	2	25	22	123	996	5,398	259
Rural	340,114										
Area actually reporting	48.9%	1,498	65	1,433	4	14	2	45	584	790	59
Estimated totals	100.0%	3,063	133	2,930	8	29	4	92	1,194	1,615	121
State total	715,000	18,454	813	17,641	22	192	87	512	3,703	13,255	683
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,581.0	113.7	2,467.3	3.1	26.9	12.2	71.6	517.9	1,853.8	95.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.120

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1988--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TENNESSEE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,268,060										
Area actually reporting	91.1%	175,127	22,339	152,788	354	1,899	8,113	11,973	46,796	82,733	23,259
Estimated totals	100.0%	183,940	23,056	160,884	364	1,967	8,239	12,486	49,494	87,487	23,903
Other cities	574,488										
Area actually reporting	86.6%	19,408	1,648	17,760	35	88	190	1,335	4,910	11,423	1,427
Estimated totals	100.0%	22,424	1,904	20,520	40	102	220	1,542	5,673	13,198	1,649
Rural	1,076,452										
Area actually reporting	61.5%	8,290	765	7,525	35	81	48	601	3,520	3,299	706
Estimated totals	100.0%	13,488	1,245	12,243	57	132	78	978	5,727	5,367	1,149
State total	4,919,000	219,852	26,205	193,647	461	2,201	8,537	15,006	60,894	106,052	26,701
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,469.4	532.7	3,936.7	9.4	44.7	173.6	305.1	1,237.9	2,156.0	542.8
TEXAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	13,600,175										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	1,229,158	99,807	1,129,351	1,768	7,544	38,237	52,258	325,602	674,695	129,054
Other cities	1,442,927										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	77,949	6,855	71,094	108	383	828	5,536	20,324	47,621	3,149
Rural	1,736,898										
Area actually reporting	99.5%	38,057	2,822	35,235	145	191	235	2,251	15,960	17,233	2,042
Estimated totals	100.0%	38,262	2,837	35,425	146	192	236	2,263	16,046	17,326	2,053
State total	16,780,000	1,345,369	109,499	1,235,870	2,022	8,119	39,301	6,057	361,972	739,642	134,256
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,017.7	652.6	7,365.1	12.1	48.4	234.2	357.9	2,157.2	4,407.9	800.1
UTAH											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,304,476										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	82,381	3,567	78,814	39	344	883	2,301	12,936	62,746	3,132
Other cities	192,853										
Area actually reporting	96.7%	8,135	326	7,809	2	33	22	269	1,122	6,374	313
Estimated totals	100.0%	8,413	337	8,076	2	34	23	278	1,160	6,592	324
Rural	193,671										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	3,539	206	3,333	6	21	9	170	802	2,339	192
State total	1,691,000	94,333	4,110	90,223	47	399	915	2,749	14,898	71,677	3,648
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,578.5	243.1	5,335.5	2.8	23.6	54.1	162.6	881.0	4,238.7	215.7
VERMONT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	106,662										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	7,673	157	7,516	1	32	38	86	1,746	5,474	296
Other cities	200,179										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,053	319	8,734	1	57	33	228	1,859	6,442	433
Rural	249,159										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,851	315	6,536	9	39	18	249	2,493	3,675	368
State total	556,000	23,577	791	22,786	11	128	89	563	6,098	15,591	1,097
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,240.5	142.3	4,098.2	2.0	23.0	16.0	101.3	1,096.8	2,804.1	197.3
VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,301,681										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	213,870	15,498	198,372	369	1,351	6,384	7,394	40,498	141,606	16,268
Other cities	456,588										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,853	977	16,876	20	79	191	687	3,008	13,172	696
Rural	1,237,731										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	18,713	1,465	17,248	79	192	173	1,021	5,563	10,565	1,120
State total	5,996,000	250,436	17,940	232,496	468	1,622	6,748	9,102	49,069	165,343	18,084
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,176.7	299.2	3,877.5	7.8	27.1	112.5	151.8	818.4	2,757.6	301.6
WASHINGTON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,752,601										
Area actually reporting	99.3%	282,130	19,319	262,811	223	2,299	6,454	10,343	73,341	171,396	18,074
Estimated totals	100.0%	284,361	19,408	264,953	224	2,314	6,478	10,392	73,790	172,961	18,202
Other cities	372,447										
Area actually reporting	85.2%	24,035	1,050	22,985	8	132	177	733	5,294	16,753	938
Estimated totals	100.0%	28,202	1,232	26,970	9	155	208	860	6,212	19,657	1,101
Rural	493,952										
Area actually reporting	87.1%	13,932	787	13,145	27	124	45	591	4,975	7,566	604
Estimated totals	100.0%	15,988	903	15,085	31	142	52	678	5,709	8,683	693
State total	4,619,000	328,551	21,543	307,008	264	2,611	6,738	11,930	85,711	201,301	19,996
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,113.0	466.4	6,646.6	5.7	56.5	145.9	258.3	1,855.6	4,358.1	432.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.120

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1988--Continued

Jurisdiction	Estimated population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
WEST VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	683,287										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	22,160	1,306	20,854	30	155	429	692	5,589	13,766	1,499
Other cities	318,884										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	9,296	365	8,931	16	40	123	186	2,082	6,399	450
Rural	881,829										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	10,723	805	9,918	47	158	92	508	3,839	4,982	1,097
State total	1,884,000	42,179	2,476	39,703	93	353	644	1,386	11,510	25,147	3,046
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,238.8	131.4	2,107.4	4.9	18.7	34.2	73.6	610.9	1,334.8	161.7
WISCONSIN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,240,718										
Area actually reporting	99.4%	151,557	9,045	142,512	127	835	3,133	4,950	26,625	104,588	11,299
Estimated totals	100.0%	152,291	9,071	143,220	127	837	3,139	4,968	26,739	105,151	11,330
Other cities	554,794										
Area actually reporting	98.0%	23,159	638	22,521	5	62	72	499	3,001	18,754	766
Estimated totals	100.0%	23,638	650	22,988	5	63	73	509	3,063	19,143	782
Rural	1,062,488										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	17,030	693	16,337	12	65	46	570	5,621	9,752	964
State total	4,858,000	192,959	10,414	182,545	144	965	3,258	6,047	35,423	134,046	13,076
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,972.0	214.4	3,757.6	3.0	19.9	67.1	124.5	729.2	2,759.3	269.2
WYOMING											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	136,632										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	6,633	413	6,220	5	28	40	340	1,222	4,740	258
Other cities	214,321										
Area actually reporting	99.6%	9,383	707	8,676	3	59	26	619	1,234	7,135	307
Estimated totals	100.0%	9,417	709	8,708	3	59	26	621	1,239	7,161	308
Rural	120,047										
Area actually reporting	100.0%	2,635	357	2,278	4	26	5	322	642	1,531	105
State total	471,000	18,685	1,479	17,206	12	113	71	1,283	3,103	13,432	671
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,967.1	314.0	3,653.1	2.5	24.0	15.1	272.4	658.8	2,851.8	142.5

Note: See Note, table 3.118. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 317). 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.

^dData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, it was necessary that their crime counts be estimated by the Source.

^eForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. The 1988 forcible rape totals for Illinois were estimated by the Source using the national rate of forcible rapes when grouped by like agencies. Therefore, only the State total is shown.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 60-70. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.121

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1987 and 1988

(1988 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
11,991 agencies; total population 216,802,000:										
1987	11,954,917	1,312,391	10,642,526	17,939	77,093	469,658	747,701	2,834,860	6,642,781	1,164,885
1988	12,283,337	1,379,584	10,903,753	18,480	77,907	488,572	794,625	2,804,751	6,801,638	1,297,364
Percent change	+2.7 %	+5.1	+2.5	+3.0	+1.1	+4.0	+6.3	-1.1	+2.4	+11.4
TOTAL CITIES										
8,382 cities; total population 149,346,000:										
1987	10,017,232	1,139,020	8,878,212	14,401	61,440	438,158	625,021	2,248,057	5,612,941	1,017,214
1988	10,291,529	1,197,129	9,094,400	15,016	62,147	454,879	665,087	2,219,623	5,739,318	1,135,456
Percent change	+2.7 %	+5.1	+2.4	+4.3	+1.2	+3.8	+6.4	-1.3	+2.3	+11.6
Group I										
60 cities, 250,000 and over; population 44,340,000:										
1987	4,145,982	645,274	3,500,708	8,874	30,055	297,101	309,244	937,599	1,997,184	565,925
1988	4,329,342	677,417	3,651,925	9,350	29,152	305,317	333,598	929,109	2,084,195	638,621
Percent change	+4.4 %	+5.0	+4.3	+5.4	-3.0	+2.8	+7.9	-0.9	+4.4	+12.8
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 20,303,000:										
1987	1,868,499	370,165	1,498,334	4,936	11,037	181,527	172,665	385,448	808,590	304,296
1988	1,981,398	388,362	1,593,036	5,242	10,682	186,514	185,924	393,003	848,390	351,643
Percent change	+6.0 %	+4.9	+6.3	+6.2	-3.2	+2.7	+7.7	+2.0	+4.9	+15.6
19 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 12,293,000:										
1987	1,109,720	135,319	974,401	2,096	9,331	59,933	63,959	265,276	575,063	134,062
1988	1,144,917	140,437	1,004,480	2,267	8,949	61,798	67,423	257,054	602,278	145,148
Percent change	+3.2 %	+3.8	+3.1	+8.2	-4.1	+3.1	+5.4	-3.1	+4.7	+8.3
33 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 11,743,000:										
1987	1,167,763	139,790	1,027,973	1,842	9,687	55,641	72,620	286,875	613,531	127,567
1988	1,203,027	148,618	1,054,409	1,841	9,521	57,005	80,251	279,052	633,527	141,830
Percent change	+3.0 %	+6.3	+2.6	-0.1	-1.7	+2.5	+10.5	-2.7	+3.3	+11.2
Group II										
125 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,175,000:										
1987	1,470,867	152,650	1,318,217	1,873	9,484	54,458	86,835	365,083	829,213	123,921
1988	1,507,096	162,232	1,344,864	1,968	10,055	58,437	91,772	358,401	843,495	142,968
Percent change	+2.5 %	+6.3	+2.0	+5.1	+6.0	+7.3	+5.7	-1.8	+1.7	+15.4
Group III										
302 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,576,000:										
1987	1,294,739	121,646	1,173,093	1,192	7,989	37,883	74,582	295,713	752,382	124,998
1988	1,322,183	128,440	1,193,743	1,287	8,108	39,920	79,125	293,697	763,988	136,058
Percent change	+2.1 %	+5.6	+1.8	+8.0	+1.5	+5.4	+6.1	-0.7	+1.5	+8.8
Group IV										
618 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,083,000:										
1987	1,160,948	92,129	1,068,819	952	5,786	24,778	60,613	252,753	727,909	88,157
1988	1,168,777	94,590	1,074,187	961	6,011	25,873	61,745	247,541	731,203	95,443
Percent change	+0.7 %	+2.7	+0.5	+0.9	+3.9	+4.4	+1.9	-2.1	+0.5	+8.3
Group V										
1,531 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,132,000:										
1987	1,079,287	72,509	1,006,778	869	4,787	15,908	50,945	225,485	711,332	69,961
1988	1,092,984	76,638	1,016,346	827	5,095	16,878	53,838	222,224	719,204	74,918
Percent change	+1.3 %	+5.7	+1.0	-4.8	+6.4	+6.1	+5.7	-1.4	+1.1	+7.1
Group VI										
5,746 cities under 10,000; population 21,040,000:										
1987	865,409	54,812	810,597	641	3,339	8,030	42,802	171,424	594,921	44,252
1988	871,147	57,812	813,335	623	3,726	8,454	45,009	162,654	597,233	47,448
Percent change	+0.7 %	+5.5	+0.3	-2.8	+11.6	+5.3	+5.2	-1.6	+0.4	+7.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.121

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1987 and 1988--Continued

(1988 estimated population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,081 agencies; population 40,560,000:										
1987	1,415,881	127,372	1,288,509	2,139	10,752	27,817	86,664	403,842	766,709	117,958
1988	1,461,529	136,174	1,325,355	2,086	10,895	29,900	93,293	402,035	792,165	131,155
Percent change	+3.2 %	+6.9	+2.9	-2.5	+1.3	+7.5	+7.6	-0.4	+3.3	+11.2
RURAL COUNTIES^c										
2,528 agencies; population 26,896,000:										
1987	521,804	45,999	475,805	1,399	4,901	3,683	36,016	182,961	263,131	29,713
1988	530,279	46,281	483,998	1,378	4,865	3,793	36,245	183,090	270,155	30,753
Percent change	+1.6 %	+0.6	+1.7	-1.5	-0.7	+3.0	+0.6	+0.1	+2.7	+3.5
SUBURBAN AREA^d										
5,625 agencies; population 84,838,000:										
1987	3,405,000	266,770	3,138,230	3,573	19,349	63,200	180,648	815,129	2,050,849	272,252
1988	3,464,086	279,700	3,184,386	3,543	19,997	66,179	189,981	800,652	2,085,514	298,220
Percent change	+1.7 %	+4.8	+1.5	-0.8	+3.3	+4.7	+5.2	-1.8	+1.7	+9.5

Note: See Note, table 3.118. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1987 and 1988 (Source, p. 318). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. Data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses, suburban and rural areas, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^cIncludes State police agencies with no county breakdown.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 144, 145. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.122

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1987 and 1988--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
San Antonio, TX	1987	118,948	119,812	174	849	3,253	1,816	33,041	66,198	13,617	864
	1988	116,773	117,689	143	535	2,859	1,736	27,673	70,626	13,201	916
San Bernardino, CA	1987	15,931	16,053	35	106	1,016	1,268	4,147	7,468	1,891	122
	1988	17,572	17,674	41	81	1,130	1,375	4,226	8,340	2,379	102
San Diego, CA	1987	88,227	88,562	96	410	3,452	5,154	17,370	43,590	18,155	335
	1988	96,756	97,036	144	389	3,204	5,434	17,536	45,923	24,126	280
San Francisco, CA	1987	57,837	58,213	103	452	4,654	4,089	9,642	31,172	7,725	376
	1988	66,055	66,431	92	453	4,867	4,255	10,148	36,662	9,578	376
San Jose, CA	1987	36,518	36,904	24	393	944	3,017	6,434	22,259	3,447	386
	1988	38,406	38,739	37	438	948	3,266	6,560	23,118	4,039	333
Santa Ana, CA	1987	20,427	20,527	31	87	799	658	4,300	11,507	3,045	100
	1988	20,947	21,154	38	89	1,041	853	3,589	11,503	3,834	207
Santa Rosa, CA	1987	6,568	6,610	2	48	143	251	1,509	4,203	412	42
	1988	6,735	6,778	5	45	135	214	1,498	4,273	565	43
Savannah, GA	1987	11,704	11,766	24	59	603	354	3,363	6,898	403	62
	1988	11,182	11,226	19	94	508	347	2,836	6,905	473	44
Scottsdale, AZ	1987	6,545	6,570	4	19	113	126	1,288	4,636	359	25
	1988	7,002	7,023	8	24	60	153	1,214	5,127	416	21
Seattle, WA	1987	72,937	73,369	54	465	2,959	3,618	17,254	43,586	5,001	432
	1988	72,694	73,023	56	439	2,709	3,675	16,880	43,196	5,739	329
Shreveport, LA	1987	23,306	23,421	40	113	653	1,320	5,926	14,349	905	115
	1988	23,040	23,159	29	144	802	1,241	6,287	13,689	848	119
South Bend, IN	1987	12,031	12,095	11	110	336	253	3,598	7,251	472	64
	1988	11,415	11,451	15	103	351	255	3,051	7,096	544	36
Spokane, WA	1987	15,824	15,917	16	71	452	556	4,715	9,313	701	93
	1988	16,546	16,638	10	84	416	624	4,884	9,784	744	92
Springfield, IL ^a	1987	NA	NA	10	NA	247	572	2,048	5,556	230	37
	1988	NA	NA	7	NA	232	588	1,842	4,847	249	47
Springfield, MA	1987	10,609	10,730	8	156	628	1,600	3,438	3,342	1,437	121
	1988	12,009	12,203	10	130	638	1,818	3,694	3,892	1,827	194
Springfield, MO	1987	10,243	10,312	1	41	157	240	2,528	6,849	427	69
	1988	11,277	11,385	5	67	137	305	2,274	8,045	444	108
Stamford, CT	1987	7,095	7,141	4	29	307	248	1,508	4,081	918	46
	1988	6,596	6,638	6	13	204	302	1,458	3,811	802	42
Sterling Heights, MI	1987	5,395	5,441	4	21	62	222	937	3,487	662	46
	1988	5,253	5,292	2	37	51	237	881	3,370	675	39
Stockton, CA	1987	18,844	18,932	33	107	806	875	4,689	11,022	1,312	88
	1988	20,796	20,868	41	115	1,076	818	4,866	11,974	1,906	72
Sunnyvale, CA	1987	3,977	4,015	5	23	82	132	665	2,725	345	38
	1988	4,113	4,176	10	26	104	134	554	2,877	408	63
Syracuse, NY	1987	13,278	13,420	14	87	494	563	4,721	6,836	563	142
	1988	12,260	12,353	16	103	537	710	3,649	6,707	538	93
Tacoma, WA	1987	23,674	23,857	24	240	781	1,336	6,561	13,548	1,184	183
	1988	23,603	23,757	33	279	1,104	1,365	6,123	13,170	1,529	154
Tallahassee, FL ^b	1987	14,261	14,287	8	96	429	982	3,608	8,352	786	26
	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tampa, FL ^b	1987	49,350	49,578	61	297	3,427	5,114	13,245	24,261	2,945	228
	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tempe, AZ	1987	11,122	11,160	4	82	190	398	1,727	8,057	664	38
	1988	11,577	11,633	9	51	202	451	1,659	8,409	796	56
Toledo, OH ^c	1987	29,356	29,756	33	360	1,299	1,075	6,964	16,736	2,889	400
	1988	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Topeka, KS	1987	10,941	10,985	4	71	261	545	2,866	6,795	399	44
	1988	11,473	11,532	7	55	252	574	2,900	7,270	415	59
Torrance, CA	1987	7,104	7,242	3	27	304	278	1,589	3,643	1,260	138
	1988	7,143	7,265	3	30	362	380	1,405	3,700	1,263	122
Tucson, AZ	1987	42,316	42,562	23	281	911	2,308	7,954	28,888	1,951	246
	1988	48,699	48,955	31	281	768	2,447	8,230	34,878	2,064	256
Tulsa, OK	1987	36,513	36,736	35	234	1,074	1,786	9,504	18,322	5,558	223
	1988	35,299	35,527	35	260	1,008	2,159	9,648	16,280	5,909	228
Virginia Beach, VA	1987	18,703	18,855	11	124	322	261	4,045	13,181	759	152
	1988	19,339	19,491	27	108	327	255	3,808	13,995	819	152
Waco, TX	1987	12,223	12,259	25	67	264	606	3,646	7,150	465	36
	1988	13,718	13,772	14	94	311	609	4,128	7,931	631	54
Warren, MI	1987	10,487	10,579	11	64	358	489	1,852	5,763	1,950	92
	1988	9,443	9,518	7	57	258	378	1,737	4,968	2,038	75
Washington, DC	1987	52,519	52,826	225	245	4,462	5,084	11,241	24,965	6,297	307
	1988	61,423	61,744	369	165	5,689	5,690	12,295	28,582	8,633	321
Waterbury, CT	1987	7,723	7,754	7	37	245	185	1,908	4,634	707	31
	1988	8,999	9,029	11	28	337	190	2,426	5,102	905	30
West Covina, CA	1987	5,487	5,558	3	31	218	241	1,150	2,697	1,147	71
	1988	6,075	6,174	2	26	261	255	1,134	2,839	1,558	99
Wichita, KS	1987	24,843	NA	24	240	591	711	5,601	16,326	1,350	NA
	1988	23,652	NA	15	238	628	774	5,671	14,916	1,410	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.122

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1987 and 1988--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Winston-Salem, NC	1987	13,562	13,772	22	103	365	2,077	3,543	6,801	651	210
	1988	13,895	14,070	18	150	465	1,530	3,574	7,391	767	175
Worcester, MA	1987	10,908	11,157	13	83	515	852	3,252	5,021	1,172	249
	1988	12,036	12,289	11	91	422	940	3,378	6,022	1,172	253
Yonkers, NY	1987	10,172	10,242	13	29	638	280	2,216	5,349	1,647	70
	1988	11,113	11,194	9	30	642	234	2,237	5,991	1,970	81
Youngstown, OH	1987	7,091	7,109	20	51	351	786	2,356	2,315	1,212	18
	1988 ^d	NA	NA	26	77	381	NA	2,424	2,786	964	48

Note: See Note, table 3.118. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Modified Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index of offenses, including arson. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky.

^cComplete data for 1988 were not available for Toledo.

^dAggravated assault figures are not comparable with previous years.

^aForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Forcible rapes for Illinois agencies are shown only if the counts were supported by supplemental reports.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1987*, pp. 63-109; *1988*, pp. 71-115 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.123

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1988

(12,019 agencies; 1988 estimated population 211,619,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1988	Percent change over 1987	Percent ^a	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	17,091	+2.4 %	100.0 %	\$113
Forcible rape	78,853	+0.7	100.0	35
Robbery	461,184	+4.0	100.0	631
Street/highway	248,908	+3.9	54.0	511
Commercial house	55,057	+3.1	11.9	945
Gas or service station	13,379	-1.1	2.9	423
Convenience store	29,332	+16.1	6.4	344
Residence	48,350	+0.9	10.5	828
Bank	6,585	+5.3	1.4	2,885
Miscellaneous	59,573	+3.7	12.9	624
Burglary	2,660,568	-1.1	100.0	1,014
Residence (dwelling)	1,789,158	-1.9	67.2	1,037
Night	546,828	-4.3	20.6	838
Day	767,770	0.0	28.9	1,107
Unknown	474,560	-2.0	17.8	1,154
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	871,410	+0.5	32.8	967
Night	421,261	-2.2	15.8	854
Day	191,496	+7.2	7.2	884
Unknown	258,653	+0.2	9.7	1,214
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	6,528,153	+2.6	100.0	426
By type:				
Pocket-picking	69,944	-5.1	1.1	384
Purse snatching	79,038	+2.0	1.2	228
Shoplifting	982,552	+3.9	15.1	104
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,412,143	+5.1	21.6	461
Motor vehicle accessories	1,071,869	-0.2	16.4	297
Bicycles	369,884	-9.3	5.7	188
From buildings	984,291	+1.0	15.1	673
From coin-operated machines	60,483	+9.1	0.9	144
All others	1,497,949	+6.0	22.9	615
By value:				
Over \$200	2,268,911	+4.0	34.8	1,117
\$50 to \$200	1,653,914	-0.9	25.3	113
Under \$50	2,605,328	+3.7	39.9	22
Motor vehicle theft	1,236,636	+11.6	0.0	5,117

Note: See Note, table 3.118. "Commercial house" refers to nonresidential structures, with the exception of gas stations, convenience stores, and banking type institutions. "Loss" refers to property taken during the commission of the offense only. All offenses, including those that involve no loss of property, were used in compiling "average loss." Data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 156, Table 18.

Table 3.124

Offenses in Federal parks known to police

By offense, 1975-89

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense							Arson ^a
			Criminal homicide	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	
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

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 335 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, whereas other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. The offense categories listed above are the Uniform Crime Reports Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. Beginning in 1985, total annual visitation figures are rounded by the Source. In 1975, the "Human Kindness Day" activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents in that year.

^aIncluded in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.125

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-88

Year	Type of weapon used						Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	
	Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.) ^a	Other ^b	Unknown or not stated		Total ^c
1964	55 %	24 %	5 %	10 %	3 %	2 %	100 %	7,990
1965	57	23	6	10	3	1	100	8,773
1966	59	22	5	9	2	1	100	9,552
1967	63	20	5	9	2	1	100	11,114
1968	65	18	6	8	2	1	100	12,503
1969	65	19	4	8	3	1	100	13,575
1970	66	18	4	8	3	1	100	13,649
1971	66	19	4	8	2	1	100	16,183
1972	66	19	4	8	2	1	100	15,832
1973	66	17	5	8	2	2	100	17,123
1974	67	17	5	8	1	1	100	18,632
1975	65	17	5	9	2	2	100	18,642
1976	64	18	5	8	2	3	100	16,605
1977	62	19	5	8	2	3	100	18,033
1978	64	19	5	8	2	3	100	18,714
1979	63	19	5	8	2	3	100	20,591
1980	62	19	5	8	2	4	100	21,860
1981	62	19	5	7	2	3	100	20,053
1982	60	21	5	8	2	3	100	19,485
1983	58	22	6	9	2	3	100	18,673
1984	59	21	6	8	3	4	100	16,689
1985	59	21	6	8	3	4	100	17,545
1986	59	20	6	9	2	4	100	19,257
1987	59	20	6	8	2	4	100	17,859
1988 ^d	61	19	6	8	2	4	100	18,269

Note: See Note, table 3.118. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report on the offense.

^aThis category includes beatings and strangulations. Pushed is also included in personal weapons.

^bThis category includes drownings, arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

^cBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^dData for 1988 were not available for the States of Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 16; 1965, p. 106, Table 16; 1966, p. 107, Table 20; 1967, p. 112, Table 20; 1968, p. 108, Table 20; 1969, p. 106, Table 21; 1970, p. 188, Table 21; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 188, Table 24; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 18; 1975, p. 18; 1976, p. 10; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12; 1979, p. 11; 1980, p. 12; 1981, p. 11; 1982, p. 11; 1983, p. 10; 1984, p. 10; 1985, p. 10; 1986, p. 10; 1987, p. 10; 1988, p. 12 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.126

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1988

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Northeast	100.0 %	57.3 %	20.5 %	14.7 %	7.5 %
Midwest	100.0	59.0	18.7	15.6	6.7
South	100.0	64.4	18.9	12.2	4.6
West	100.0	59.2	18.8	14.7	7.3
Total	100.0	60.7	19.1	14.0	6.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.118 and 3.125. 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 3.125. Data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. 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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 12.

Table 3.127

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1988

Relationship of victim to offender	Total (N=18,269)	Circumstances of the offense						
		Felony type (N=3,480)	Suspected felony type (N=229)	Romantic triangle (N=314)	Argument over money or property (N=486)	Other arguments (N=5,460)	Miscellaneous non-felony type (N=3,446)	Unable to determine circumstances (N=4,854)
Total (N=18,269) ^a	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Husband	2.3	0.4	0.4	2.9	2.1	5.5	1.9	0.5
Wife	5.2	0.5	0.0	8.0	3.1	9.1	9.1	1.6
Mother	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.2
Father	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.4
Daughter	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	4.5	0.2
Son	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.1	5.5	0.6
Brother	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	2.5	2.2	0.9	0.3
Sister	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Other family	2.1	1.4	0.0	1.0	4.5	3.7	2.2	0.6
Acquaintances	30.3	30.3	6.1	58.3	53.3	43.8	34.5	9.1
Friend	4.3	3.4	1.3	9.2	15.4	6.6	4.2	1.1
Boyfriend	1.4	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.6	3.5	1.0	0.2
Girlfriend	2.5	0.3	0.0	8.6	1.0	5.0	2.8	0.8
Neighbor	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	3.3	1.7	1.1	0.2
Stranger	12.4	29.7	7.0	7.6	6.6	8.8	13.5	4.4
Unknown relationship	32.8	30.4	83.4	0.6	4.7	5.8	15.7	79.6

Note: See Notes, tables 3.118 and 3.125. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary. Data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.128

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1988

Age of victim	Total	Type of weapon used										
		Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet etc.) ^a	Poison	Explosives	Arson	Narcotics	Strangulation	Asphyxiation	Other weapon or weapon not stated
Total	18,269	11,084	3,496	1,143	1,139	15	35	258	36	335	72	656
Infant (under 1)	240	10	9	11	131	0	0	6	0	1	17	55
1 to 4	333	44	15	24	153	1	3	33	1	12	13	34
5 to 9	152	56	13	13	24	2	2	16	0	12	4	10
10 to 14	227	136	33	11	15	1	1	12	0	8	0	10
15 to 19	1,722	1,292	261	43	44	0	1	18	1	21	2	39
20 to 24	2,953	2,033	555	105	95	1	3	13	6	66	5	71
25 to 29	3,321	2,193	551	173	116	1	4	19	10	41	1	112
30 to 34	2,520	1,609	495	152	120	1	6	23	5	41	6	62
35 to 39	1,855	1,200	364	106	96	0	2	22	4	21	1	39
40 to 44	1,283	777	283	88	61	0	2	14	0	18	4	36
45 to 49	771	450	165	60	39	0	3	12	0	10	2	30
50 to 54	569	308	124	58	35	1	1	13	1	7	4	17
55 to 59	472	247	111	43	32	1	2	7	1	11	1	16
60 to 64	420	203	107	51	27	0	1	8	2	8	2	11
65 to 69	382	155	78	57	43	2	2	11	1	11	1	21
70 to 74	257	85	67	52	22	2	0	4	0	11	1	13
75 and older	484	121	113	78	76	2	1	15	3	32	8	35
Unknown	308	165	52	18	10	0	1	12	1	4	0	45

Note: See Notes, tables 3.118 and 3.125. Data for 1988 were not available for the States of Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 12.

^aPushed is included in personal weapons.

Table 3.129

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964-88

Age of victim	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Infant (under 1)	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
1 to 4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
5 to 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10 to 14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
15 to 19	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	8	9	9
20 to 24	12	12	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
25 to 29	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	14	15	15	15	15	16
30 to 34	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11	11	12	12
35 to 39	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9
40 to 44	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	7
45 to 49	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6
50 to 54	6	6	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5
55 to 59	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
60 to 64	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3
65 to 69	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
70 to 74	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2
75 and older	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Unknown	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Total ^b	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters	7,990	8,773	9,552	11,114	12,503	13,575	13,649	16,183	15,832	17,123	18,632	18,642	16,605	18,033	18,714

Note: See Notes, tables 3.119 and 3.125.

^aData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17, Table 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 19; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 ^a
1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %
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
9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	9
17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18
12	13	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	14
9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1
2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20,591	21,860	20,053	19,485	18,673	16,689	17,545	19,257	17,859	18,269

Table 3.130

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-88

Year	Sex of victim		Total ^a	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	Male	Female		
1964	74 %	26 %	100 %	7,990
1965	74	26	100	8,773
1966	74	26	100	9,552
1967	75	25	100	11,114
1968	78	22	100	12,503
1969	78	22	100	13,575
1970	78	22	100	13,649
1971	79	21	100	16,183
1972	78	22	100	15,832
1973	77	23	100	17,123
1974	77	23	100	18,632
1975	76	24	100	18,642
1976	76	24	100	16,605
1977	75	25	100	18,033
1978	76	24	100	18,714
1979	77	23	100	20,591
1980	77	23	100	21,860
1981	77	23	100	20,053
1982	76	24	100	19,485
1983	76	24	100	18,673
1984	75	25	100	16,689
1985	74	26	100	17,545
1986	75	25	100	19,257
1987	74	26	100	17,859
1988 ^b	75	25	100	18,269

Note: See Notes, tables 3.118 and 3.125.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.131

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-88

Year	White	Black	All other (including race unknown)	Total ^a	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
1965	45	54	1	100	8,773
1966	45	54	1	100	9,552
1967	45	54	1	100	11,114
1968	45	54	1	100	12,503
1969	44	55	2	100	13,575
1970	44	55	1	100	13,649
1971	44	55	2	100	16,183
1972	45	53	2	100	15,832
1973	47	52	1	100	17,123
1974	48	50	2	100	18,632
1975	51	47	2	100	18,642
1976	51	47	2	100	16,605
1977	52	45	2	100	18,033
1978	54	44	2	100	18,714
1979	54	43	2	100	20,591
1980	53	42	4	100	21,860
1981	54	44	2	100	20,053
1982	55	42	2	100	19,485
1983	55	42	3	100	18,673
1984	56	41	3	100	16,689
1985	56	42	3	100	17,545
1986	53	44	3	100	19,257
1987	52	45	3	100	17,859
1988 ^b	49	48	3	100	18,269

Note: See Notes, tables 3.118 and 3.125.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 21; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.132

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1988

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Un-known	White	Black	Other	Un-known
Total	18,269	13,632	4,611	26	9,003	8,786	301	179
Infant (under 1)	240	118	121	1	136	97	3	4
1 to 4	333	182	150	1	175	150	6	2
5 to 9	152	75	77	0	90	58	0	4
10 to 14	227	120	107	0	114	111	1	1
15 to 19	1,722	1,402	320	0	661	1,011	33	17
20 to 24	2,953	2,312	640	1	1,292	1,615	37	9
25 to 29	3,321	2,580	741	0	1,461	1,793	53	14
30 to 34	2,520	1,922	598	0	1,182	1,259	48	31
35 to 39	1,855	1,419	435	1	932	881	30	12
40 to 44	1,283	981	301	1	724	517	30	12
45 to 49	771	587	184	0	452	298	16	5
50 to 54	569	429	140	0	339	205	19	6
55 to 59	472	345	127	0	299	164	4	5
60 to 64	420	296	123	1	281	135	3	1
65 to 69	382	251	131	0	239	130	8	5
70 to 74	257	148	109	0	167	88	1	1
75 and older	484	242	242	0	320	155	6	3
Unknown	308	223	65	20	139	119	3	47

Note: See Notes, tables 3.118 and 3.125. Data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.133

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1988

Characteristics of victim	Total victims/offenders	Characteristics of offender						
		Race				Sex		
		White	Black	Other	Un-known	Male	Female	Un-known
Race								
White	5,065	4,377	579	60	49	4,487	529	49
Black	4,791	237	4,525	10	19	3,959	813	19
Other	178	50	15	108	5	153	20	5
Unknown	59	12	10	3	34	22	3	34
Sex								
Male	7,286	3,179	3,929	119	59	6,104	1,123	59
Female	2,748	1,485	1,190	59	14	2,495	239	14
Unknown	59	12	10	3	34	22	3	34
Total	10,093	4,676	5,129	181	107	8,621	1,365	107

Note: See Notes, tables 3.118 and 3.125. These data pertain only to the 10,093 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters in which there was a single offender and a single victim. Data were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 11.

Table 3.134

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-88

Year	Type of weapon				Total ^a	Total number of robberies
	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed		
1974	45 %	13 %	8 %	34 %	100 %	422,989
1975	45	12	8	35	100	444,937
1976	43	13	8	36	100	410,651
1977	42	13	8	37	100	391,128
1978	41	13	9	37	100	408,358
1979	40	13	9	38	100	458,749
1980	40	13	9	38	100	530,070
1981	40	13	9	38	100	548,038
1982	40	14	9	37	100	522,823
1983	37	14	10	40	100	489,227
1984	36	13	9	42	100	435,732
1985	35	13	9	42	100	461,725
1986	34	14	10	43	100	531,468
1987	33	14	10	44	100	498,632
1988 ^b	33	14	10	43	100	485,522

Note: See Notes, tables 3.118 and 3.125.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1974*, pp. 26, 160; *1975*, pp. 26, 160; *1976*, pp. 21, 153; *1977*, pp. 19, 153; *1978*, pp. 19, 170; *1979*, pp. 18, 170; *1980*, pp. 19, 173; *1981*, pp. 18, 144; *1982*, pp. 18, 149; *1983*, pp. 18, 152; *1984*, pp. 18, 145; *1985*, pp. 18, 147; *1986*, pp. 18, 147; *1987*, pp. 18, 146; *1988*, pp. 21, 150 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.135

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1988

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Northeast	100.0 %	27.1 %	15.9 %	11.0 %	46.0 %
Midwest	100.0	33.4	10.9	13.0	42.6
South	100.0	40.8	12.2	10.0	37.0
West	100.0	33.1	13.9	8.7	44.3
Total	100.0	33.4	13.6	10.4	42.6

Note: See Note, table 3.118. Data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. 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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 21.

Table 3.136

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-88

Year	Place of occurrence							Total ^a	Total number of robberies
	Street/highway	Commercial house	Gas or service station	Convenience store	Residence	Bank	Miscellaneous		
1973	49 %	17 %	4 %	6 %	11 %	1 %	14 %	100 %	328,782
1974	50	17	3	6	12	1	11	100	375,901
1975	51	16	4	6	12	1	10	100	395,660
1976	47	15	5	6	12	1	14	100	399,674
1977	46	15	6	7	12	1	14	100	377,041
1978	47	14	6	7	11	1	13	100	393,814
1979	49	14	4	7	11	2	13	100	452,743
1980	52	14	4	7	11	2	11	100	533,053
1981	52	13	4	6	11	1	12	100	553,784
1982	54	12	4	6	11	1	12	100	492,793
1983	54	11	3	6	11	1	13	100	454,397
1984	54	12	3	6	11	1	13	100	409,042
1985	55	12	3	6	10	1	12	100	457,123
1986	56	12	3	5	10	1	12	100	513,423
1987	54	13	3	6	10	1	12	100	498,632
1988 ^b	54	12	3	6	10	1	13	100	485,522

Note: See Notes, tables 3.118, 3.123, and 3.125.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1973*, p. 120, Table 22; *1974*, p. 178, Table 26; *1975*, p. 178, Table 26; *1976*, p. 159, Table 18; *1977*, p. 159, Table 18; *1978*, p. 174, Table 18; *1979*, p. 176, Table 18; *1980*, p. 179, Table 18; *1981*, p. 150, Table 17; *1982*, p. 155, Table 17; *1983*, p. 158, Table 17; *1984*, p. 151, Table 18; *1985*, p. 153, Table 18; *1986*, p. 153, Table 18; *1987*, pp. 18, 146; *1988*, pp. 19, 150 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.137

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-88

Year	Type of weapon used				Total ^a	Total number of aggravated assaults
	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons		
1964	15 %	40 %	23 %	22 %	100 %	159,524
1965	17	36	22	25	100	185,115
1966	19	34	22	25	100	208,043
1967	21	33	22	24	100	229,470
1968	23	31	24	22	100	255,906
1969	24	30	25	22	100	280,902
1970	24	28	24	23	100	300,263
1971	25	27	24	24	100	333,084
1972	25	26	23	25	100	349,245
1973	26	25	23	27	100	382,586
1974	25	24	23	27	100	409,886
1975	25	24	25	27	100	436,172
1976	24	24	26	27	100	459,761
1977	23	23	27	26	100	485,078
1978	22	23	28	27	100	531,006
1979	23	22	28	27	100	586,914
1980	24	22	28	27	100	622,879
1981	24	22	28	26	100	603,161
1982	22	23	28	26	100	611,134
1983	21	24	29	26	100	604,406
1984	21	23	31	25	100	594,440
1985	21	23	31	25	100	663,891
1986	21	22	32	25	100	794,573
1987	21	21	32	25	100	792,987
1988 ^b	21	20	31	27	100	784,053

Note: See Notes, tables 3.118 and 3.125.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, pp. 9, 92; *1965*, pp. 8, 94; *1966*, pp. 9, 96; *1967*, pp. 11, 100; *1968*, pp. 10, 96; *1969*, pp. 10, 94; *1970*, pp. 12, 104; *1971*, pp. 12, 100; *1972*, pp. 10, 102; *1973*, pp. 11, 104; *1974*, pp. 20, 160; *1975*, pp. 20, 160; *1976*, pp. 13, 153; *1977*, pp. 21, 153; *1978*, pp. 21, 168; *1979*, pp. 20, 170; *1980*, pp. 21, 73; *1981*, pp. 20, 144; *1982*, pp. 22, 149; *1983*, pp. 23, 152; *1984*, pp. 23, 145; *1985*, pp. 23, 147; *1986*, pp. 22, 147; *1987*, pp. 23, 146; *1988*, pp. 24, 150 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.138

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1988

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon; club, poison, etc.	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0 %	15.9 %	23.5 %	34.3 %	26.4 %
Midwest	100.0	23.1	20.8	32.1	24.0
South	100.0	26.3	23.1	29.7	20.9
West	100.0	18.4	15.6	29.3	36.7
Total	100.0	21.1	20.5	31.0	27.4

Note: See Note, table 3.118. Data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. 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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 24.

Table 3.139

Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-88

Year	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)			Total ^a	Total number of burglaries
	Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown		
1976	22 %	25 %	16 %	23 %	5 %	9 %	100 %	2,912,050
1977	23	26	16	21	5	9	100	2,832,287
1978	22	26	16	20	6	10	100	2,929,403
1979	21	26	16	21	6	10	100	3,142,796
1980	21	28	17	18	5	10	100	3,577,928
1981	22	29	17	18	5	9	100	3,520,825
1982	22	27	16	19	6	10	100	3,078,604
1983	23	26	18	18	6	10	100	2,859,583
1984	22	27	18	17	6	10	100	2,652,289
1985	21	27	18	17	6	10	100	2,860,605
1986	22	28	18	17	6	10	100	3,039,955
1987	21	28	18	16	6	10	100	2,945,073
1988 ^b	21	29	18	16	7	10	100	2,660,568

Note: See Notes, tables 3.118 and 3.125.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1976*, p. 159, Table 18; *1977*, p. 159, Table 18; *1978*, p. 174, Table 18; *1979*, p. 176, Table 18; *1980*, p. 179, Table 18; *1981*, p. 150, Table 17; *1982*, p. 155, Table 17; *1983*, p. 158, Table 17; *1984*, p. 151, Table 18; *1985*, p. 153, Table 18; *1986*, p. 153, Table 18; *1987*, p. 152, Table 18; *1988*, p. 156, Table 18 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.140

Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police

By type of target, United States, 1973-88

Year	Type of target									Total ^a	Total number of larceny-thefts
	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin operated machines	All others		
1973	1 %	2 %	11 %	17 %	16 %	17 %	17 %	1 %	18 %	100 %	3,175,300
1974	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	1	17	100	4,091,787
1975	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	1	18	100	4,842,335
1976	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18	100	5,799,785
1977	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	1	20	100	5,524,660
1978	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	1	21	100	5,676,249
1979	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	1	22	100	6,259,041
1980	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	1	23	100	6,764,087
1981	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	1	22	100	6,743,638
1982	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	1	21	100	6,458,676
1983	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	1	22	100	6,185,011
1984	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	1	22	100	5,899,388
1985	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	1	23	100	6,453,030
1986	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	1	22	100	6,822,986
1987	1	1	15	21	17	6	15	1	23	100	6,851,548
1988 ^b	1	1	15	22	16	6	15	1	23	100	6,528,153

Note: See Notes, tables 3.118 and 3.125.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

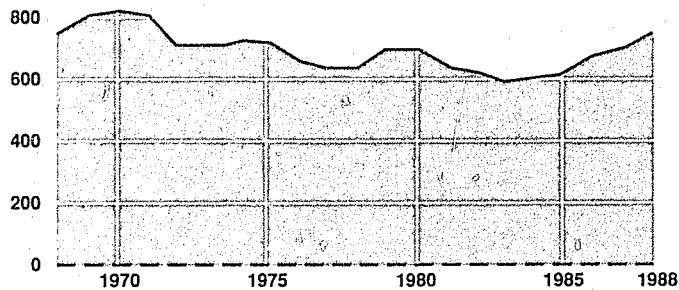
Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1976*, p. 159, Table 18; *1977*, p. 159, Table 18; *1978*, p. 174, Table 18; *1979*, p. 176, Table 18; *1980*, p. 179, Table 18; *1981*, p. 150, Table 17; *1982*, p. 155, Table 17; *1983*, p. 158, Table 17; *1984*, p. 151, Table 18; *1985*, p. 153, Table 18; *1986*, p. 153, Table 18; *1987*, p. 152, Table 18; *1988*, p. 156, Table 18 (Washington, DC: USFDO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.3

Estimated rate (per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations) of motor vehicle thefts known to police

United States, 1968-88

Motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 motor vehicle registrations



Note: This figure was constructed from data compiled by the Insurance Information Institute. Data on motor vehicle registrations were obtained from the Federal Highway Administration. Registration figures include motorcycles. Theft data are Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates.

Source: Insurance Information Institute, *Insurance Facts, 1978*, p. 63; *1990 Property/Casualty Insurance Facts*, p. 96 (New York: Insurance Information Institute). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.141

Bank fraud and embezzlement investigations completed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

By type of institution and jurisdiction, 1989

Jurisdiction	Total	Type of institution		
		Banks	Credit unions	Savings and loans
Total	13,486	11,102	488	1,896
Alabama	119	89	9	21
Alaska	10	4	3	3
Arizona	34	26	2	6
Arkansas	66	52	0	14
California	4,671	4,068	55	548
Colorado	161	98	23	40
Connecticut	199	171	10	18
Delaware	5	5	0	0
District of Columbia	135	117	13	5
Florida	742	604	14	124
Georgia	329	284	5	40
Guam	6	6	0	0
Hawaii	33	25	3	5
Idaho	18	14	2	2
Illinois	392	237	15	140
Indiana	140	112	11	17
Iowa	83	62	10	11
Kansas	125	100	3	22
Kentucky	81	65	6	10
Louisiana	191	155	12	24
Maine	6	4	1	1
Maryland	242	204	8	30
Massachusetts	75	64	2	9
Michigan	134	106	11	17
Minnesota	158	131	6	21
Mississippi	144	101	8	35
Missouri	187	165	2	20
Montana	15	9	3	3
Nebraska	97	77	4	16
Nevada	20	14	3	3
New Hampshire	22	21	0	1
New Jersey	455	277	4	174
New Mexico	32	25	2	5
New York	521	452	19	50
North Carolina	414	362	16	36
North Dakota	12	10	0	2
Ohio	392	322	15	55
Oklahoma	134	112	4	18
Oregon	49	41	3	5
Pennsylvania	510	466	23	21
Puerto Rico	9	6	0	3
Rhode Island	14	11	1	2
South Carolina	155	130	8	17
South Dakota	20	17	2	1
Tennessee	210	168	12	30
Texas	966	743	63	160
Utah	12	10	0	2
Vermont	27	24	1	2
Virgin Islands	1	1	0	0
Virginia	385	294	44	47
Washington	324	282	8	34
West Virginia	44	37	3	4
Wisconsin	138	105	15	18
Wyoming	22	17	1	4

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," pp. 20, 21. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.)

Table 3.142

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act^a

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1982-89

Jurisdiction	1982				1983				1984				1985			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act
Total	6,381	551	203	175	6,138	396	231	174	6,607	484	245	128	5,427	359	209	106
Alabama	31	11	5	6	38	7	2	0	31	7	5	3	37	15	4	0
Alaska	21	1	0	1	17	1	0	0	22	2	0	0	12	4	0	0
Arizona	105	11	4	3	106	8	6	12	92	10	5	5	110	9	5	5
Arkansas	15	9	4	1	12	6	3	0	17	4	1	0	15	3	1	0
California	2,423	59	23	26	2,627	55	31	35	2,293	137	30	16	1,806	62	27	12
Colorado	76	8	2	0	80	4	1	4	92	5	4	1	54	4	3	3
Connecticut	62	7	1	3	31	4	0	1	45	5	5	0	32	1	4	0
Delaware	8	4	2	0	11	1	0	1	20	0	3	1	8	0	0	0
District of Columbia	46	2	1	0	70	0	3	2	55	2	1	1	39	1	0	0
Florida	292	37	16	8	306	36	17	6	362	19	7	9	424	12	14	4
Georgia	84	20	1	5	68	7	8	1	84	5	6	0	120	11	4	3
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	45	2	0	0	27	4	3	0	41	1	1	0	31	0	0	0
Idaho	13	0	1	3	8	0	0	2	9	1	0	0	17	3	0	1
Illinois	64	16	8	3	88	8	13	8	76	8	11	3	57	5	6	3
Indiana	99	9	2	4	76	5	2	3	101	5	1	3	57	15	3	3
Iowa	14	3	2	0	11	1	4	0	13	4	3	0	20	5	0	0
Kansas	27	0	1	3	30	2	1	0	28	4	4	1	13	6	1	1
Kentucky	51	14	1	3	30	8	2	1	39	7	0	1	32	2	1	4
Louisiana	87	11	4	1	61	17	6	1	69	14	13	2	56	10	11	5
Maine	11	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
Maryland	115	11	10	6	116	6	4	3	126	8	8	3	99	6	9	4
Massachusetts	85	5	6	0	85	3	5	1	140	1	5	1	163	2	7	0
Michigan	115	31	6	2	97	8	15	2	109	8	4	2	91	10	5	0
Minnesota	64	11	2	3	58	7	2	1	53	15	19	2	43	8	4	1
Mississippi	32	11	3	3	25	4	4	1	27	7	6	0	31	4	3	1
Missouri	48	8	5	1	59	7	4	4	52	10	0	1	63	9	1	0
Montana	3	1	0	0	2	3	3	0	8	0	1	1	6	1	3	0
Nebraska	19	4	3	1	11	1	1	0	14	1	1	0	24	1	0	1
Nevada	93	16	0	2	75	3	0	0	51	9	2	1	45	3	2	2
New Hampshire	7	2	0	0	5	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	5	3	1	0
New Jersey	123	24	1	12	128	12	2	4	68	17	7	7	102	9	6	3
New Mexico	15	2	1	0	18	2	1	1	36	3	3	1	21	2	3	2
New York	589	40	4	11	476	25	13	6	502	26	9	7	432	18	6	8
North Carolina	89	6	0	5	72	17	3	2	113	34	4	7	92	13	9	1
North Dakota	6	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Ohio	201	38	23	7	153	14	9	22	237	15	6	13	179	26	5	8
Oklahoma	29	10	2	9	28	16	3	4	23	5	2	1	17	9	1	2
Oregon	161	3	1	1	241	1	4	1	207	5	3	4	215	5	12	2
Pennsylvania	240	19	6	5	195	8	10	4	145	17	12	3	165	11	9	1
Puerto Rico	6	0	2	1	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	20	2	0	0
Rhode Island	6	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	13	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
South Carolina	28	12	5	3	28	8	1	2	26	5	4	3	34	9	2	1
South Dakota	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tennessee	68	18	3	3	53	7	5	2	67	2	3	2	65	3	6	2
Texas	282	17	10	11	213	28	20	29	139	19	15	7	171	21	15	11
Utah	41	0	0	7	31	0	1	1	21	1	1	5	33	1	1	1
Vermont	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	112	20	6	4	124	21	5	4	140	19	6	3	112	6	4	4
Washington	130	3	3	7	95	8	5	0	173	7	3	1	174	1	2	3
West Virginia	7	4	2	0	4	1	1	1	15	3	1	0	6	0	1	1
Wisconsin	81	6	19	1	27	4	5	1	47	5	13	1	52	6	7	2
Wyoming	6	1	2	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	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, 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, 1982-June 30, 1982," pp. 15, 16; "July 1, 1982-December 31, 1982," pp. 15, 16; "January 1, 1983-June 30, 1983," pp. 15, 16; "July 1, 1983-December 31, 1983," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1984-December 31, 1984," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1985-December 31, 1985," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1988-December 31, 1988," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," pp. 13, 14. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1986				1987				1988				1989			
Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extortion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extortion ^a
5,672	397	209	78	6,078	312	187	73	6,549	288	158	67	6,691	273	142	65
37	5	4	1	32	5	3	1	33	6	6	2	37	7	3	1
14	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
170	32	1	2	153	9	4	4	147	1	1	1	193	2	3	0
27	6	1	1	34	1	0	2	28	1	1	1	18	10	1	1
2,009	70	17	17	2,019	53	23	8	2,086	50	21	16	2,104	45	12	14
56	5	6	2	81	5	3	4	65	2	1	2	71	3	2	1
37	0	0	0	34	1	5	0	42	0	5	0	56	2	1	0
8	1	2	0	4	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	27	1	0	0
19	1	0	0	28	2	0	2	13	2	0	0	25	1	2	0
382	28	8	4	514	8	14	1	571	8	9	2	520	16	8	5
121	5	2	4	159	3	6	4	147	4	3	3	149	4	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	4	0	2	65	1	4	0	32	1	0	0	28	1	1	0
9	0	1	0	15	2	1	0	17	0	1	0	7	0	0	0
48	4	12	1	57	7	14	3	69	6	9	1	101	12	4	1
64	21	3	2	54	10	2	0	68	11	7	1	77	6	2	0
26	2	1	0	23	4	2	0	9	4	0	0	11	6	0	0
19	6	0	1	29	11	1	3	23	0	0	2	28	2	2	0
45	4	20	0	59	6	4	1	40	8	2	0	35	7	2	1
64	5	2	1	54	8	3	1	51	5	8	1	58	1	6	0
8	1	2	0	7	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	17	0	0	0
150	17	6	0	180	2	4	0	154	2	1	3	185	6	13	1
98	6	4	0	95	4	6	0	178	2	8	0	198	5	5	0
135	8	10	2	83	3	6	0	199	9	12	0	270	6	24	1
50	3	2	0	31	11	3	0	21	1	3	0	49	4	0	0
22	6	5	0	30	2	0	0	26	4	1	0	41	0	4	0
33	7	2	2	56	8	5	2	68	5	2	1	53	4	1	1
3	1	3	0	5	0	1	0	8	0	2	1	13	0	0	0
15	1	0	1	10	1	1	1	14	0	1	0	13	5	2	0
65	2	1	0	59	2	1	0	57	10	0	2	55	0	2	0
3	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	8	1	1	0	5	0	0	0
56	4	4	3	54	1	8	1	59	1	11	0	79	9	2	1
14	1	2	0	26	1	0	0	32	2	1	0	64	4	0	9
274	11	11	0	675	15	8	0	633	36	6	3	515	15	4	2
90	9	2	4	118	7	7	1	96	14	4	3	164	4	3	2
1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
163	17	5	3	144	17	8	4	247	18	9	0	168	17	2	1
29	9	3	0	54	4	3	0	50	0	0	0	73	4	0	0
328	2	0	2	188	2	5	5	353	3	0	1	189	1	0	0
168	13	6	4	104	14	9	0	136	13	6	3	183	12	3	2
15	1	0	0	18	3	0	1	16	4	0	2	35	1	1	0
5	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	22	0	0	1	14	0	0	0
27	4	2	0	34	13	2	2	30	8	2	2	59	3	0	3
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
84	6	11	5	74	11	4	5	69	5	4	0	120	11	4	0
251	27	9	9	236	20	7	4	173	17	7	8	183	16	9	8
32	1	2	0	15	1	0	1	23	3	0	0	24	4	1	4
4	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	13	2	2	107	7	1	1	143	12	2	4	106	5	1	2
167	14	9	3	183	4	2	4	214	3	1	1	191	6	2	2
14	3	0	0	11	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	21	2	0	0
40	10	26	0	40	19	4	1	44	6	0	0	47	2	9	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Table 3.143

Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of victim, United States, 1989

Type of victim	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	104	15	35
Customer	15	0	10
Employee	56	4	25
Employee family	0	0	0
Perpetrator	21	11	X
Law officer	2	0	0
Guard	5	0	0
Other	5	0	0

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," pp. 5-7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.144

Assaults on Federal officers

By department and agency, 1979-88

Department and agency	Number of officers assaulted									
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	622	724	728	712	580	672	808	629	690	880
U.S. Department of the Interior	25	19	29	22	11	47	30	9	33	35
Bureau of Indian Affairs	15	13	22	19	7	20	6	6	9	9
National Park Service	10	9	7	3	4	27	24	3	24	26
U.S. Department of Justice	208	243	316	252	143	143	211	192	310	312
Bureau of Prisons	99	120	111	115	59	60	51	61	33	146
Drug Enforcement Administration	2	52	95	63	18	32	92	53	80	70
Federal Bureau of Investigation	43	37	42	40	22	32	32	37	14	18
Immigration and Naturalization Service	41	19	46	22	18	14	21	31	118	37
U.S. and Assistant U.S. Attorney	4	9	8	4	5	4	8	7	45	6
U.S. Marshals Service	19	6	14	8	21	4	7	4	20	35
U.S. Department of the Treasury	358	406	333	395	396	438	524	369	270	467
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	32	28	31	9	15	5	17	16	5	7
Internal Revenue Service	254	316	251	347	334	409	465	323	220	391
U.S. Customs Service	36	25	25	15	19	3	15	4	21	51
U.S. Secret Service	36	37	26	24	28	21	27	26	24	18
Judicial branch	10	28	24	22	21	19	23	23	41	26
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	7	8
U.S. Postal Service	21	28	26	21	9	12	10	26	29	32
Postal Inspectors	4	13	4	6	2	1	5	5	10	13
Postal Security Police	17	15	22	15	7	11	5	21	19	19

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: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1979*, p. 7; *1981*, p. 4, Table 1, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 49, Table 1; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 52; and *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987*, p. 51; *1988*, p. 55, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aNumber of offenders not reported for Bureau of Prisons during 1988.

Number of known offenders									
1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
539	592	593	611	547	555	533	456	599	676 ^a
22	20	25	21	17	46	26	9	30	35
18	12	17	18	14	25	7	6	8	6
4	8	8	3	3	21	19	3	22	29
169	184	249	220	131	115	147	134	270	128 ^a
79	102	99	101	58	55	42	44	31	(a)
2	35	64	47	19	21	45	36	66	53
36	23	40	34	17	19	29	16	10	15
36	17	34	22	16	12	18	25	110	30
2	4	2	10	5	4	6	10	32	3
14	3	10	6	16	4	7	3	21	27
330	352	273	332	370	359	329	263	231	455
25	30	19	11	8	5	10	12	5	7
241	277	217	290	324	331	291	230	193	391
39	22	16	12	17	6	8	2	9	44
25	23	21	19	21	17	20	19	24	13
4	17	23	22	22	15	16	13	32	20
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	6	9	7	6
14	19	23	16	7	12	9	28	29	32
3	9	4	5	1	1	4	7	10	13
11	10	19	11	6	11	5	21	19	19

Table 3.145

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-88

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, 1977-88	8,550	931	2,320	203	259	4,283	310	17	227
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
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
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

Note: See Note, table 3.144. Beginning in 1984, data include assaults on officers of the U.S. Capitol Police. Data for this agency are not available for years prior to 1984.

^a Does not include 1988 data from Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1985), p. 54; and *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986*, p. 56; *1987*, p. 53; *1988*, p. 57, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.146

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-88

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	933	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	73	76
Disturbance calls	147	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	6	22	7
Bar fights, man with gun	90	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	9	4
Family quarrels	57	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	1	13	3
Arrest situations	388	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	46	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	5	3
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	138	15	19	22	17	14	11	8	12	9	4	7
Drug-related matters	71	6	6	9	2	6	7	4	6	7	6	12
Attempting other arrests	133	15	15	10	13	13	9	19	7	9	12	11
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	38	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	122	8	9	16	10	10	10	12	9	11	5	22
Ambush situations	88	2	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	5	4	7
Entrapment/premeditation	56	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	4	2
Unprovoked attack	32	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	3	0	5
Mentally deranged	19	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1
Traffic pursuits/stops	130	14	15	17	12	13	11	8	16	10	8	6

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the United States, its territories, Puerto Rico, and abroad. These tabulations include Guam and the Virgin Islands.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted*, 1987, p. 17; 1988, p. 17, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 3.147

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1979-88
(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	841	117	282	140	9	4	54	134	101
Disturbance calls	137	33	35	40	0	0	1	13	15
Bar fights, man with gun	85	22	16	25	0	0	1	9	12
Family quarrels	52	11	19	15	0	0	0	4	3
Arrest situations	350	40	75	50	3	3	24	100	55
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	44	12	20	7	0	0	2	1	2
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	123	13	28	12	1	2	8	14	45
Drug-related matters	65	4	2	2	0	1	8	46	2
Attempting other arrests	118	11	25	29	2	0	6	39	6
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	31	7	7	0	0	0	12	4	1
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	114	13	54	17	4	0	6	8	12
Ambush situations	76	7	30	9	2	1	9	6	12
Entrapment/premeditation	45	5	15	8	1	0	5	4	7
Unprovoked attack	31	2	15	1	1	1	4	2	5
Mentally deranged	16	3	3	8	0	0	0	1	1
Traffic pursuits/stops	116	14	78	16	0	0	2	1	5

Note: See Note, table 3.146.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1988*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 18.

Table 3.148

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1988

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	78	7	24	14	1	1	6	17	8
Disturbance calls	7	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Bar fights, man with gun	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Family quarrels	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arrest situations	33	3	3	5	0	0	2	16	4
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	7	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	3
Drug-related matters	12	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	0
Attempting other arrests	11	0	2	5	0	0	0	4	0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	22	1	9	6	1	0	2	0	3
Ambush situations	7	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	1
Entrapment/premeditation	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Unprovoked attack	5	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mentally deranged	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	6	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.146.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1988*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 19.

Table 3.149

Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed

By selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-88^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)
Race											
White	91 %	88 %	86 %	85 %	84 %	84 %	85 %	88 %	89 %	90 %	91 %
Black	9	9	13	14	15	13	14	10	11	10	9
Other	0	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0
Sex											
Male	100	99	99	98	97	100	94	96	98	100	97
Female	0	1	1	2	3	0	6	4	2	0	3
Age											
Under age 25	14	9	12	13	9	10	6	5	8	11	15
25 through 30 years	30	20	26	23	24	30	28	26	30	26	15
31 through 40 years	30	41	43	42	44	45	40	35	29	32	40
41 years and older	26	30	19	22	23	15	26	35	33	32	30
Length of service											
Less than 1 year of service	10	10	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	8	4
1 through 4 years of service	39	34	31	38	29	38	35	27	36	22	31
5 through 10 years of service	30	40	42	33	38	33	40	24	30	29	22
Over 10 years of service	31	26	27	29	32	26	24	49	32	41	40
In uniform	80	71	69	80	52	80	75	73	67	79	68

Note: See Note, table 3.146. Length of service was not reported for three law enforcement officers killed during the 1978-88 period.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to 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; and *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 20; *1988*, p. 20, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.150

Persons Identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1979-88 (aggregate) and 1988

Characteristics of persons identified	1979 to 1988		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,138	100 %	120	100 %
Age				
Under age 18	88	8	6	5
18 to 30 years	629	55	76	63
Sex				
Male	1,093	96	118	98
Female	45	4	2	2
Race, ethnicity				
White	631	55	70	58
Black	487	43	50	42
Other	20	2	0	0
Prior record				
Prior criminal arrest	798	70	80	67
Convicted on prior criminal charges	546	48	43	36
Prior arrest for crime of violence	362	32	35	29
On parole or probation at time of killing	264	23	29	24
Prior arrest on murder charge	56	5	5	4
Prior arrest on drug law violation	242	21	24	20
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	93	8	6	5
Prior arrest for weapons violation	320	28	18	15

Note: See Note, table 3.146. Percents do not add to 100 in the age category because all ages are not represented in the table. Multiple responses are possible for prior record.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1988*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 21. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.151

Persons Identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By type of disposition, United States, 1977-86 (aggregate)

Type of disposition	Total	Percent
Persons identified	1,184	100 %
Fugitives	7	1
Justifiably killed	144	12
Committed suicide	41	3
Identified but not charged	8	1
Arrested and charged	984	83
Persons arrested and charged	984	100
Guilty of murder	716	73
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	80	8
Guilty of crime other than murder	34	3
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	98	10
Committed to mental institution	22	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	20	2
Died in custody	14	1

Note: See Note, table 3.146. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1988*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 22. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.152

Law enforcement officers assaulted

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1988^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of weapon			Personal weapon
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	
Total	58,752	2,759	1,367	5,573	49,053
Percent of total	100.0 %	4.7	2.3	9.5	83.5
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	18,474	838	629	1,362	15,645
Percent	100.0 %	4.5	3.4	7.4	84.7
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	989	77	46	168	698
Percent	100.0 %	7.8	4.7	17.0	70.6
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	788	190	29	66	503
Percent	100.0 %	24.1	3.7	8.4	63.8
Attempting other arrests	12,591	428	186	960	11,017
Percent	100.0 %	3.4	1.5	7.6	87.5
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	646	8	9	154	475
Percent	100.0 %	1.2	1.4	23.8	73.5
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6,503	37	52	233	6,181
Percent	100.0 %	0.6	0.8	3.6	95.0
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	5,064	398	150	548	3,968
Percent	100.0 %	7.9	3.0	10.8	78.4
Ambush (no warning)	235	113	4	64	54
Percent	100.0 %	48.1	1.7	27.2	23.0
Mentally deranged	1,017	59	79	99	780
Percent	100.0 %	5.8	7.8	9.7	76.7
Traffic pursuits and stops	6,006	185	45	1,129	4,647
Percent	100.0 %	3.1	0.7	18.8	77.4
All other	6,439	426	138	790	5,085
Percent	100.0 %	6.6	2.1	12.3	79.0

Note: These data are based on 8,866 agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during 1988. These agencies cover approximately 76 percent of the total population. Data for Florida and Kentucky were not available for 1988 tabulations.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1988*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 47.

Table 3.153

Law enforcement officers assaulted

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1988^a

Circumstances scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment						
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	58,752	16,104	12,295	19,416	830	2,921	2,558	4,628
Percent of total	100.0 %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	18,474	5,407	3,667	8,032	134	386	251	597
Percent	31.4 %	33.6	29.8	41.4	16.1	13.2	9.8	12.9
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	989	339	168	349	9	47	36	41
Percent	1.7 %	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.4	0.9
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	788	325	67	133	6	118	93	46
Percent	1.3 %	2.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	4.0	3.6	1.0
Attempting other arrests	12,591	3,539	2,540	3,635	257	1,103	484	1,033
Percent	21.4 %	22.0	20.7	18.7	31.0	37.8	18.9	22.3
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	646	124	92	216	12	20	24	158
Percent	1.1 %	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.9	3.4
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	6,503	1,256	1,095	1,718	84	285	554	1,511
Percent	11.1 %	7.8	8.9	8.8	10.1	9.8	21.7	32.6
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	5,064	1,582	1,106	1,417	110	456	178	215
Percent	8.6 %	9.8	9.0	7.3	13.3	15.6	7.0	4.6
Ambush (no warning)	235	70	58	23	4	29	24	27
Percent	0.4 %	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.6
Mentally deranged	1,017	366	152	322	14	14	48	101
Percent	1.7 %	2.3	1.2	1.7	1.7	0.5	1.9	2.2
Traffic pursuits and stops	6,006	1,545	1,954	2,093	51	92	126	145
Percent	10.2 %	9.6	15.9	10.8	6.1	3.1	4.9	3.1
All other	6,439	1,551	1,396	1,478	149	371	740	754
Percent	11.0 %	9.6	11.4	7.6	18.0	12.7	28.9	16.3

Note: See Note, table 3.152.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1988*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 48.^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Table 3 154

Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury

By type of weapon used, 1980-88

Type of weapon used	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury
Total victims	57,847	37.2 %	57,174	35.5 %	55,775	30.7 %	62,324	33.4 %	60,153	33.6 %	61,724	33.7 %
Firearm	3,295	22.5	3,334	18.3	2,642	16.4	3,067	21.8	2,654	20.1	2,793	20.8
Personal weapons	47,484	38.2	47,304	36.2	46,802	30.7	51,901	33.4	50,689	33.5	51,953	33.9
Knife or cutting instrument	1,653	34.4	1,733	34.3	1,452	27.0	1,829	31.4	1,662	30.0	1,715	27.4
Other dangerous weapons	5,415	38.0	4,803	40.6	4,879	39.1	5,527	40.2	5,148	42.2	5,263	41.1

Note: These data are based upon the number of agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Data for 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 per-

cent 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, 1988*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 49, Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3 155

Explosives incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of incident, United States, 1976-88

Type of incident	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	2,706	3,177	3,256	3,093	2,875	2,338	1,762	1,690	1,828	2,226	2,432	2,228	2,507
Bombings	870	1,058	963	901	922	805	597	575	648	720	842	816	912
Recoveries and seizures of explosives	579	853	987	1,167	908	637	503	499	566	828	879	740	684
Incendiary bombings	352	339	446	346	368	329	235	164	155	151	204	169	196
Thefts of explosives	327	227	362	335	349	243	201	208	212	219	170	122	191
Attempted bombings	319	319	287	179	163	152	127	131	144	169	167	157	189
Attempted incendiary bombings	101	81	71	44	68	99	41	40	34	63	58	45	35
Hoax devices	67	105	47	26	11	12	8	15	10	17	75	127	253
Noncriminal accidents	47	62	71	60	64	37	40	49	52	51	31	42	40
Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities	44	33	22	35	22	24	10	9	7	8	6	10	7

Note: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include all explosives incidents. "Explosives incidents" are any explosives-involved situation impacting on ATF jurisdiction. "Bombings" are any incident in which a device constructed with criminal intent and using high explosives, low explosives, or blasting agents explodes. "Attempted bombings" are incidents in which a device designed or purposely contrived to detonate/ignite fails to function. Intent of activity was criminal in nature. This pertains to malfunctioning, recovered, and/or disarmed devices. "Incendiary bombings" are criminally motivated bombing incidents in which an incendiary/chemical device that

induces burning is used. "Hoax devices" are inactive or "dummy" devices designed to appear as bombs or explosive materials. (Source, 1988, pp. 3, 4.)

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, p. 9; and 1988, p. 9 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1986		1987		1988	
Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury	Total	Percent receiving personal injury
64,259	33.7 %	63,842	33.3%	58,752	35.8 %
2,852	22.3	2,789	21.7	2,759	27.3
54,072	33.9	53,807	33.5	49,053	35.6
1,614	29.9	1,561	30.7	1,367	32.3
5,721	38.3	5,685	38.4	5,573	42.1

Table 3.156

Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By jurisdiction, 1976-88

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Alabama	7	20	21	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10
Alaska	8	7	9	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4
Arizona	11	16	14	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28
Arkansas	7	12	11	7	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15
California	140	166	161	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149
Colorado	25	24	37	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20
Connecticut	5	16	16	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14
Delaware	4	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5
District of Columbia	6	4	10	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2
Florida	25	25	23	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83
Georgia	21	21	14	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15
Hawaii	7	1	0	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1
Idaho	11	2	6	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10
Illinois	107	151	74	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65
Indiana	18	18	25	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38
Iowa	1	8	4	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5
Kansas	5	14	6	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15
Kentucky	61	65	90	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18
Louisiana	10	7	6	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9
Maine	6	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10
Maryland	21	46	25	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28
Massachusetts	34	25	18	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12
Michigan	24	43	29	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28
Minnesota	13	6	12	21	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7
Mississippi	9	4	5	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1
Missouri	39	58	32	38	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11
Montana	6	6	1	10	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10	3
Nebraska	2	7	3	1	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1
Nevada	6	6	3	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12
New Hampshire	2	4	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7
New Jersey	47	44	31	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23
New Mexico	7	6	11	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21
New York	76	100	115	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66
North Carolina	20	9	19	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13
North Dakota	0	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3
Ohio	136	107	83	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41
Oklahoma	12	21	9	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21
Oregon	31	24	23	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27
Pennsylvania	35	35	38	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46
Rhode Island	3	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7
South Carolina	7	8	6	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4
South Dakota	2	4	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	5
Tennessee	37	29	32	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18
Texas	47	41	49	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60
Utah	6	33	19	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5
Vermont	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4
Virginia	21	40	38	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34
Washington	24	44	21	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40
West Virginia	12	12	17	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11
Wisconsin	11	5	21	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13
Wyoming	2	3	6	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6
Guam	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	10	21	47	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.155. Bombing incidents include "bombings" and "at-tempted bombings."

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, pp. 10, 11; and *1988*, pp. 10, 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3 157

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-88

Year	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage ^a (dollar value)	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	19,688	11,110	5,055	2,182	1,314	\$197,819,405	2,587	408
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135	27,003,981 ^b	326 ^b	69 ^b
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
1978	1,301	768	349	105	79	9,161,485	135	18
1979	1,220	728	305	104	83	9,273,024	173	22
1980	1,249	742	336	99	72	12,562,257	160	34
1981	1,142	637	315	92	98	67,082,456 ^b	133 ^b	30
1982	795	485	194	77	39	7,202,848	99	16
1983	687	442	127	77	41	6,342,652	100	12
1984	803	518	127	118	40	5,618,581	112	6
1985	847	575	102	113	57	6,352,000	144	28
1986	858	580	129	101	48	3,405,000 ^b	185 ^b	14
1987	848	600	104	102	42	4,201,000	107	21
1988	977 ^c	593	156	161	40	2,257,000	145	20

Note: Detailed information concerning each bombing incident reported as occurring in the United States, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands is submitted by FBI field offices to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Local and State public safety agencies bring incidents within their jurisdictions to the attention of the field offices. Because not all bombing incidents constitute Federal violations within the FBI's investigative purview, these other law enforcement agencies facilitate the reporting of occurrences and details of the incidents.

Bombing incidents refer to actual and attempted detonations of explosive or incendiary devices in violation of a State, local, or Federal law. Excluded from the tabulations are threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions, recoveries of explosive or incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks. (Source, 1988, p. 1.)

^aFigures may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, or substantial damage to property.

^cIncludes 27 incidents involving combination devices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1982*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), Table 1; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1988*, FBI Uniform Crime Report (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3 158

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of target and device, and value of property damage, United States, 1988^a

Type of target	Explosive	Incendiary	Combination	Property damage
Homes	51	58	4	\$157,080
Residential properties	192	31	0	36,082
Businesses	59	24	6	518,973
Offices	6	1	0	8,950
Financial institutions	11	1	0	23,412
Entertainment	32	11	0	66,095
Cars	109	28	5	189,735
Other vehicles	21	12	0	32,400
Public safety				
Structures	3	0	0	0
People	4	0	0	0
Vehicles	6	2	1	3,900
Government property	23	3	1	13,000
Individuals	48	2	0	112,300
Utilities	15	0	0	1,007,250 ^b
Commercial postal	51	1	0	5,763
Medical	4	3	0	3,200
Schools	42	4	3	43,495
Other	77	15	7	35,425

Note: See Note, table 3.157.

^aIncludes only those incidents for which a target was clearly designated

^bIncludes \$1 million damage incurred by single transformer bombing.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1988*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), p. 13.

Table 3.159

Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-88

Type of explosive	Amount stolen								Amount recovered							
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Blasting agents (lbs.)	24,036	31,476	4,975	35,891	7,132	8,210	4,705	9,439	12,822	16,046	319	3,065	3,793	1,603	4,147	8,695
Low explosives (lbs.)																
Black powder	325	558	1,034	418	428	170	150	347	19	41	363	319	1,044	261	588	1,720
Smokeless powder	973	73	47	0	87	115	0	0	114	6	49	312	162	625	414	340
Photoflash cartridge powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,302	NA	NA	NA	NA
High explosives (lbs.)																
Potassium chlorate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	35	10	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boosters	494	243	1,331	1,017	491	788	696	1306	377	604	298	87	1,179	200	171	1,545
Military explosives	20	1,744	64	34	235 ^a	2	1 ^a	244 ^a	407	2,072	120	159	329 ^a	424 ^a	285 ^a	377 ^a
RDX	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TNT	0	127	11	101	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	95	589	23	145	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Dynamite	21,317	29,267	25,588	28,468	24,013	24,945	8,372	12,730	24,546	22,574	20,755	9,962	22,536	16,635	14,226	15,305
Primer	1,461	474	821	2,171	562	1,676	1,304	339	47	124	170	247	339	148	1,004	219
Blasting caps (each)	33,990	42,466	26,455	33,086	46,352	31,497	33,112	43,092	11,386	17,000	15,053	12,061	29,571	17,017	15,619	35,389
Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	80,356	56,047	85,813	106,537	85,066	127,588	47,450	57,058	48,375	82,887	57,492	79,306	87,820	111,033	31,311	55,212
Grenades (each)	40	0	191	93	1	35	10	1	96	138	49	402	314	295	299	144
Other (lbs.)^b	291	150	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79	140	174	17	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.155. "Blasting agents" refers to a specific type of explosive that can be classified as either a low or high explosive depending on how it is used. For this reason, it is separately enumerated. "RDX" refers to an extremely powerful explosive manufactured by the U.S. Army and found, in small quantities, in blasting caps, shells, and bombs.

^aMilitary explosives and TNT have been combined since 1985.

^bOther specific types of explosives were identified and combined in this category due to the small quantities involved.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1988* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1989), pp. 28, 35, Table XV. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.160

Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-88

	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

Note: See Note, table 3.155. These data include detonated and incendiary bombings, and criminal and noncriminal explosives incidents. The 1977 property damage figure includes approximately \$50 million resulting from grain elevator explosions. The dramatic increase in the 1978 injury figure is due to two major incidents: 150 people in New York City were injured in the accidental, noncriminal explosion of an ice cream truck; 250 people in Kentucky and West Virginia were injured by illegal fireworks.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, p. 9; and *1988*, p. 9 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.161

Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious structure fires

United States, 1988

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	745,000	5,280	\$7,188,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	99,500	740	1,594,000
Incendiary fires	63,000	570	1,022,000
Suspicious fires	36,500	170	572,000

Note: The data above are weighted estimates from a survey conducted annually of fire departments drawn from the Fire Service Inventory File of the National Fire Protection Association. All U.S. fire departments that protect communities of 100,000 or more are included in the sample. For departments that protect less than 100,000 population, the sample is stratified by community size. Survey returns range from 2,600 to 3,100 departments annually. Readers are advised to see the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which "legal decision or physical evidence indicates that the fire was deliberately set." "Suspicious fires" are fires in which "circumstances indicate the possibility that a fire may have been deliberately set." "Suspicious circumstances" include multiple ignitions or a lack of accidental or natural ignition factors. "Civilians" include "anyone other than a fire fighter, and covers public service personnel such as police officers, civil defense staff, non-fire service medical personnel, and utility company employees." (Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States During 1985," *Fire Journal* 80 (September 1986), p. 36.)

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States 1988," *Fire Journal* 83 (September/October 1989), Tables 2, 3, and 4. Copyright 1989 National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.162

Arson

By type of target, 1988

(12,184 agencies; 1988 estimated population 192,236,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent ^a
Total	81,063	100.0 %
Total structure	44,581	55.0
Single occupancy residential	19,290	23.8
Other residential	8,369	10.3
Storage	4,456	5.5
Industrial/manufacturing	754	0.9
Other commercial	5,068	6.3
Community/public	4,141	5.1
Other structure	2,503	3.1
Total mobile	21,387	26.4
Motor vehicles	19,758	24.4
Other mobile	1,629	2.0
Other	15,095	18.6

Note: Arson was designated as a Part 1 Index offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1988, 12,184 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data are from those 12,184 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. Data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 43.

Table 3.163

Average cost of property damage to structures as the result of arson

By type of target, 1988

(12,184 agencies; 1988 estimated population 192,236,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Average damage
Total	81,063	\$12,467
Total structure	44,581	20,229
Single occupancy residential	19,290	14,963
Other residential	8,369	14,388
Storage	4,456	16,408
Industrial/manufacturing	754	75,415
Other commercial	5,068	46,856
Community/public	4,141	16,415
Other structure	2,503	22,924
Total mobile	21,387	4,620
Motor vehicle	19,758	4,085
Other mobile	1,629	11,113
Other	15,095	660

Note: See Note, table 3.162. Data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 44.

Table 3.164

Arson of structures not in use

By type of structure, 1988

(12,184 agencies; 1988 estimated population 192,236,000)

Structure	Number of offenses	Structures not in use
Total	44,581	18.6 %
Single occupancy residential	19,290	23.3
Other residential	8,369	13.3
Storage	4,456	22.3
Industrial/manufacturing	754	14.5
Other commercial	5,068	10.5
Community/public	4,141	8.1
Other structure	2,503	28.4

Note: See Note, table 3.162. "Structures not in use" are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. Data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 44.

Table 3.165

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens

By type of casualty, 1981-89

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
Total	47	19	386	42	195	112	54	232	35	1,122
Dead	7	8	271	11	38	12	7	192	16	562
Wounded	40	11	115	31	157	100	47	40	19	560

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine State agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country (Source, 1989). Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987*, p.1; *1988*, p. 4; *1989*, p. 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State); and tables provided by the U.S. Department of State. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.166

Criminal acts involving U.S. civil and foreign aviation

By type of act, 1983-88

	Type of act				
	Hijackings ^a		Bomb threats to		U.S. airports
	Foreign	Actual	Prevented ^b	U.S. aircraft	
1983	15	18	7	442	188
1984	20	5	1	437 ^c	139
1985	22	4	4	477 ^c	153 ^c
1986	9	4	1	617 ^c	376 ^c
1987	9	4	0	401	238
1988	13	2	1	372	256

^aIncludes scheduled air carrier and general aviation aircraft hijackings.

^bIncidents in which it appeared the individuals involved intended to hijack an aircraft but were prevented from doing so by security procedures.

^cAn analysis of the period from June 1, 1985 through Apr. 30, 1986, reveals that this statistical "spike" may be attributed, in part, to extensive publicity given to aviation explosive incidents (Source, Exhibit 11).

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1988* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1989), Exhibits 1, 4, and 11. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.167

Results of airline passenger screening

United States, 1976-88

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Persons screened (millions)	413.6	508.8	579.7	592.5	585.0	598.5	630.2	709.1	775.6	922.7	1,055.3	1,095.6	1,054.9
Weapons detected													
Firearms	3,936	2,034	2,058	2,161	2,022	2,255	2,676	2,784	2,957	2,987	3,214	3,252	2,773
Handguns	1,913	1,730	1,827	1,962	1,878	2,124	2,559	2,634	2,766	2,823	2,984	3,012	2,591
Long guns	136	64	67	55	36	44	57	67	100	90	146	99	74
Other	1,887	240	164	144	108	87	60	83	91	74	114	141	108
Explosive/incendiary devices	8	5	3	3	8	11	1	4	6	12	11	14	11
Persons arrested													
For carriage of firearms/explosives	884	810	896	1,060	1,031	1,187	1,314	1,282	1,285	1,310	1,415	1,581	1,493
For giving false information	156	44	64	47	32	49	27	34	27	42	89	81	222
Other offenses detected													
Narcotics	332	282	250	201	176	219	305	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illegal aliens	798	957	1,328	1,689	1,600	1,421	1,388	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	1,149	393	775	149	174	98	67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Screening consists of x-ray inspection of carry-on items, physical search of carry-on items, and weapons detector screening of individuals. The firearm category of "other" includes items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1984*, Exhibit 7; *July 1 to December 31, 1988*, Exhibit 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.168

Crime insurance policies in effect in December 1989 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1989

By type of policy and coverage, United States

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect in December 1989			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1989	
	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Residential policies	18,307	\$151,748	\$1,943,977	517	\$779,834.89
Commercial policies	6,152	78,912	5,302,648	1,170	6,645,866.69
Robbery	782	4,370	657,032	96	237,524.76
Burglary	2,997	36,164	2,080,070	454	2,922,074.79
Combination	2,373	X	2,565,546	X	X
Robbery	X	12,058	X	178	610,291.77
Burglary	X	26,320	X	442	2,875,975.37
Total	24,459	\$230,660	\$7,246,625	1,687	\$7,425,701.58

Note: The Federal Crime Insurance Program was established by Congress in 1970. It is administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency through its Federal Insurance Administration, which is authorized to offer Federal crime insurance policies in States in which it is concluded that there exists a critical problem in the availability of crime insurance. In 1989, 14 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands were participating in the program. Policies, offered both to individuals and businesses, cover losses due to robbery and burglary.

"Annual written premiums" are the payments that would be received if all policies were in effect for the entire year. A "combination" policy provides different coverage limits for robbery and burglary.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.169

Federal crime insurance policies and amount of insurance in effect

By jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1989

Jurisdiction	Policies in effect			Insurance in effect (in thousands)		
	Residential	Commercial	Total	Residential	Commercial	Total
Total	18,307	6,152	24,459	\$151,748	\$78,912	\$230,660
Alabama	669	11	680	5,484	111	5,595
California	1,630	435	2,065	13,665	6,283	19,948
Connecticut	81	17	98	674	118	792
Delaware	114	2	116	800	30	830
District of Columbia	42	60	102	341	751	1,092
Florida	1,457	557	2,014	12,879	7,380	20,259
Georgia	301	100	401	2,397	966	3,363
Illinois	256	291	547	2,023	2,660	4,683
Kansas	240	13	253	1,536	118	1,654
Maryland	55	85	140	441	1,080	1,521
New Jersey	1,095	189	1,284	8,965	2,316	11,281
New York	10,130	3,789	13,919	85,610	50,442	136,052
Pennsylvania	1,440	338	1,778	10,402	3,939	14,341
Rhode Island	13	17	30	102	132	234
Tennessee	109	93	202	832	763	1,595
Puerto Rico	517	135	652	4,495	1,603	6,098
Virgin Islands	158	20	178	1,102	220	1,322

Note: See Note, table 3.168.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Section 4

Characteristics and distribution of persons arrested

This section begins with a series of tables from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The UCR obtains information on offenses known and arrests made by participating law enforcement agencies across the country. Included in this section are data on total arrests, arrests in cities, suburban areas, and rural counties. An arrest is reported to the UCR program "each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations." The arrest data are presented by type of offense; and the age, race, and sex of persons arrested. Trend data for both violent and property crime arrests are also provided.

The number of offenses "cleared by arrest" is presented. An offense is cleared by arrest when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. These tables include type of offense, geographic area, number of police agencies, population served, and offenses cleared by the arrest of juveniles. Finally, information on juveniles taken into police custody; and arrests for alcohol and drug-related violations is provided.

Also included in this section are data on the arrests of felony offenders in the Nation's 75 largest counties. The data are derived from a sample of felons representing these counties and are presented by age, sex, arrest offense, and criminal history of felony defendants. Information pertaining to the drug use of persons arrested in 20 U.S. cities is provided. The tables include data on drug use at the time of arrest; drug use history; frequency of use; and sex, age, race, and ethnicity of arrestees.

Data for law enforcement activities under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies are also presented in this section. These agencies include the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Secret Service, and the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.1

Estimated number of arrests^a

By offense charged, United States, 1988

Offense charged	
Total ^b	13,812,300
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	21,890
Forcible rape	38,610
Robbery	149,100
Aggravated assault	416,300
Burglary	463,400
Larceny-theft	1,571,200
Motor vehicle theft	208,400
Arson	19,700
Violent crime ^c	625,900
Property crime ^d	2,262,700
Total Crime Index ^e	2,888,600
Other assaults	901,800
Forgery and counterfeiting	101,700
Fraud	366,300
Embezzlement	15,500
Steal property; buying, receiving, possessing	166,300
Vandalism	295,300
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	221,800
Prostitution and commercialized vice	104,100
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	106,300
Drug abuse violations	1,155,200
Gambling	23,600
Offenses against family and children	69,900
Driving under the influence	1,792,500
Liquor laws	669,600
Drunkness	818,600
Disorderly conduct	760,500
Vagrancy	36,500
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,078,900
Suspicion (not included in total)	14,000
Curfew and loitering law violations	72,200
Runaways	166,900

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. All of these crime categories, except manslaughter by negligence, are used to establish a crime index in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. The "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978. Unlike the tables from *Crime in the United States* presented in Section 3, arrest statistics for the crime of arson are complete and appear in the "Total Crime Index" and "Property crime" total.

Arrest statistics are compiled as part of this monthly data collection effort. Participating law enforcement agencies are instructed to count one arrest each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals taken into custody because one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same type of offense or for different offenses. A juvenile is counted as a person arrested when he/she commits an act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult. Two offense categories, "curfew and loitering" and "runaway," are tabulated only for juveniles. Violations of local juvenile acts other than runaway and curfew and loitering law violations are included in the "all other" classification (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 60).

Data in this table are estimates based on arrest statistics for all law enforcement agencies in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, including those submitting reports for less than 12 months in 1988 (Source, p. 318). Due to reporting problems at the State levels, no usable arrest data were received for local law enforcement agencies in Florida and Kentucky for 1988. However, in order to provide national estimates, 1988 arrest figures for these two States were estimated by the Source for the above table. The States' most current, valid annual totals were updated by applying the percent changes of the geographic divisions in which the States reside (Source, p. 167).

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^a Arrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

^b Because of rounding, items may not add to totals.

^c Violent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^d Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^e Includes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 168.

Table 4 2

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1988 Continued

Offense charged	Total (9,970 agencies, population 188,928,000)	Cities						Counties			
		Total city arrests (6,919 cities, population 129,469,000)	Group I (48 cities, 250,000 and over; population 36,742,000)	Group II (114 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,648,000)	Group III (269 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 18,436,000)	Group IV (560 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 19,192,000)	Group V (1,311 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 20,777,000)	Group VI (4,617 cities, under 10,000; population 17,674,000)	Suburban counties ^a (921 agencies; population 35,374,000)	Rural counties (2,130 agencies; population 24,085,000)	Suburban areas ^b (4,656 agencies; population 75,593,000)
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,217,116	1,750,234	799,366	232,717	165,759	175,788	186,601	190,003	299,700	167,182	656,459
Rate	1,173.5	1,351.9	2,175.6	1,397.8	899.1	915.9	898.1	1,075.0	847.2	694.1	868.4
Suspicion (not included in totals)	11,066	9,951	5,485	422	1,083	586	1,381	994	642	473	2,798
Rate	5.9	7.7	14.9	2.5	5.9	3.1	6.6	5.6	1.8	2.0	3.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	55,327	52,427	13,476	5,057	6,849	8,498	10,936	7,611	1,317	1,583	18,781
Rate	29.3	40.5	36.7	30.4	37.1	44.3	52.6	43.1	3.7	6.6	24.8
Runaways	124,709	97,279	21,014	15,524	18,992	16,290	15,557	9,902	18,479	8,951	45,438
Rate	66.0	75.1	57.2	93.2	103.0	84.9	74.9	56.0	52.2	37.2	60.1

Note: See Note, table 4 1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1988. Population figures are July 1, 1988 population estimates for individual agencies (Source, p. 318). Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, 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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 170, 171.

^aIncludes only suburban county law enforcement agencies.

^bIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agencies within metropolitan areas.

Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are also included in other groups.

Table 4 3

Percent distribution of total U.S. population and persons arrested for all offenses

By age group, United States, 1988

Age group	U.S. resident population	Persons arrested
12 years and younger	18.9 %	1.7 %
13 to 15	4.0	6.3
16 to 18	4.5	13.0
19 to 21	4.5	13.4
22 to 24	4.8	12.4
25 to 29	8.9	18.4
30 to 34	8.9	13.6
35 to 39	7.8	8.7
40 to 44	6.6	5.1
45 to 49	5.3	2.9
50 to 54	4.5	1.8
55 to 59	4.4	1.2
60 to 64	4.4	0.8
65 and older	12.3	0.8

Note: See Note, table 4 1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1988 (Source, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 319). Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. Because of rounding, percents do not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 178, 179; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *United States Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 1988, Population Estimates and Projections, Series P-25, No. 1045* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), pp. 52, 53. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1988

State	Total all offenses ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Alabama: 218 agencies; population 3,690,000:												
Under 18	14,317	5,959	391	5,568	19	63	116	193	1,040	4,311	197	20
Total all ages	173,392	28,046	6,102	21,944	310	593	1,110	4,089	4,121	16,788	996	39
Alaska: 22 agencies; population 417,000:												
Under 18	4,462	1,912	79	1,833	3	7	8	61	385	1,256	178	14
Total all ages	28,416	5,389	860	4,529	15	86	55	704	723	3,404	383	19
Arizona: 73 agencies; population 3,281,000:												
Under 18	44,939	17,880	1,183	16,697	17	37	223	906	3,205	12,359	915	218
Total all ages	208,777	57,286	8,543	48,743	193	312	1,194	6,844	7,472	38,957	1,980	334
Arkansas: 177 agencies; population 2,311,000:												
Under 18	13,572	5,416	360	5,056	10	52	96	202	1,298	3,441	275	42
Total all ages	120,340	19,156	3,236	15,920	179	356	586	2,115	3,287	11,893	627	113
California: 661 agencies; population 27,694,000:												
Under 18	217,961	94,090	13,478	80,612	400	530	4,780	7,768	21,683	42,586	15,350	993
Total all ages	1,702,585	398,136	113,048	285,088	3,125	4,415	23,946	81,562	74,844	163,270	44,836	2,138
Colorado: 223 agencies; population 3,173,000:												
Under 18	44,179	15,792	998	14,794	14	73	168	743	2,253	10,959	1,345	237
Total all ages	226,671	45,652	6,619	39,033	154	520	865	5,080	4,817	31,328	2,531	357
Connecticut: 94 agencies; population 2,620,000:												
Under 18	26,543	8,794	1,090	7,704	25	77	296	692	1,670	5,056	843	132
Total all ages	199,284	42,266	8,655	33,611	181	421	1,839	6,214	6,242	25,056	2,007	306
Delaware: 40 agencies; population 652,000:												
Under 18	4,947	1,893	190	1,703	2	35	56	97	397	1,203	87	16
Total all ages	31,107	6,828	1,332	5,496	25	211	281	815	1,098	4,175	185	38
District of Columbia: 2 agencies; population 620,000:												
Under 18	6,628	2,280	499	1,781	26	11	179	283	122	237	1,414	8
Total all ages	42,534	10,193	2,913	7,280	186	69	894	1,764	947	3,568	2,711	54
Georgia: 375 agencies; population 6,000,000:												
Under 18	21,536	9,668	1,404	8,264	47	89	367	901	1,795	5,600	842	27
Total all ages	309,992	65,740	17,412	48,328	683	1,057	3,871	11,801	10,234	34,392	3,393	309
Hawaii: 5 agencies; population 1,093,000:												
Under 18	16,226	5,463	248	5,215	4	21	109	114	1,024	3,566	593	32
Total all ages	59,383	12,377	1,222	11,155	36	138	330	718	2,055	7,983	1,072	45
Idaho: 90 agencies; population 841,000:												
Under 18	11,584	4,904	241	4,663	0	2	23	216	743	3,684	197	39
Total all ages	37,604	9,334	1,257	8,077	18	60	103	1,076	1,397	6,289	329	62
Illinois: 518 agencies; population 11,041,000:												
Under 18	118,958	41,748	5,337	36,411	129	255	2,073	2,880	6,339	25,584	4,167	321
Total all ages	529,266	131,794	23,474	108,320	1,096	1,493	5,830	15,055	14,663	83,120	9,777	760
Indiana: 133 agencies; population 3,736,000:												
Under 18	41,208	13,165	1,331	11,834	25	43	162	1,101	1,787	8,854	1,083	110
Total all ages	168,420	33,833	5,569	28,264	300	296	822	4,151	4,277	21,646	2,107	234

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1988--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: 223 agencies; population 2,826,000:												
Under 18	19,870	7,184	421	6,763	1	18	65	337	1,124	5,134	389	116
Total all ages	97,473	21,801	3,670	18,131	36	113	354	3,167	2,595	14,682	679	175
Kansas: 113 agencies; population 1,492,000:												
Under 18	14,504	5,363	341	5,022	6	13	57	265	1,222	3,402	323	75
Total all ages	69,268	14,450	1,907	12,543	55	136	269	1,447	2,496	9,266	644	137
Louisiana: 78 agencies; population 3,119,000:												
Under 18	23,133	9,458	1,344	8,114	51	80	345	868	2,025	5,564	443	82
Total all ages	159,961	38,042	9,956	28,086	346	555	1,879	7,176	6,830	19,976	1,021	259
Maine: 132 agencies; population 1,180,000:												
Under 18	8,756	3,898	129	3,769	0	8	41	80	869	2,554	265	81
Total all ages	43,323	9,516	1,019	8,497	15	89	156	759	1,855	5,937	575	130
Maryland: 98 agencies; population 3,421,000:												
Under 18	31,026	13,704	1,942	11,762	39	144	708	1,051	2,516	6,182	2,812	252
Total all ages	195,564	45,190	9,514	35,676	301	646	2,854	5,713	8,532	21,395	5,286	463
Massachusetts: 166 agencies; population 2,999,000:												
Under 18	12,804	4,640	795	3,845	2	25	199	569	1,157	1,886	760	42
Total all ages	99,346	23,561	6,739	16,822	58	431	1,011	5,239	4,126	10,672	1,849	175
Michigan: 445 agencies; population 8,247,000:												
Under 18	57,312	22,764	3,149	19,615	166	356	837	1,790	3,792	13,860	1,738	225
Total all ages	359,897	77,133	20,238	56,895	1,927	2,219	4,545	11,547	12,235	40,021	3,847	792
Minnesota: 286 agencies; population 3,673,000:												
Under 18	32,741	11,910	454	11,456	18	38	70	328	1,568	8,597	1,178	113
Total all ages	119,626	26,198	2,362	23,836	72	271	254	1,765	3,397	18,320	1,941	178
Mississippi: 62 agencies; population 1,031,000:												
Under 18	7,572	3,257	258	2,999	10	37	81	130	888	1,892	201	18
Total all ages	61,635	12,688	2,307	10,381	99	238	475	1,495	2,642	7,140	520	79
Missouri: 158 agencies; population 2,899,000:												
Under 18	27,650	10,716	1,626	9,090	44	104	463	1,015	1,831	6,096	1,029	134
Total all ages	198,046	40,847	9,055	31,792	370	651	2,053	5,981	5,768	23,386	2,290	348
Montana: 25 agencies; population 465,000:												
Under 18	4,503	1,416	24	1,392	3	4	0	17	156	1,167	59	10
Total all ages	15,598	3,789	329	3,460	30	45	45	209	377	2,928	129	26
Nebraska: 202 agencies; population 1,400,000:												
Under 18	13,025	4,849	157	4,692	10	27	67	53	590	3,857	165	80
Total all ages	62,832	12,404	971	11,433	49	180	252	490	1,324	9,601	371	137
Nevada: 20 agencies; population 873,000:												
Under 18	9,930	3,076	215	2,861	7	43	41	124	626	2,064	161	10
Total all ages	76,733	12,378	2,094	10,284	81	267	597	1,149	2,208	7,572	446	58
New Hampshire: 86 agencies; population 917,000:												
Under 18	6,202	1,590	75	1,515	2	10	24	39	304	1,098	102	11
Total all ages	37,723	5,164	567	4,597	10	100	108	349	829	3,502	230	36

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1988--Continued

State	Total offenses ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
New Jersey: 545 agencies; population 7,470,000:												
Under 18	91,507	22,805	3,907	18,898	37	196	1,377	2,297	4,221	12,451	1,952	274
Total all ages	375,516	73,505	19,088	54,417	338	1,287	4,703	12,760	10,757	39,559	3,422	679
New Mexico: 51 agencies; population 1,036,000:												
Under 18	12,753	4,984	348	4,636	12	10	45	281	828	3,527	248	33
Total all ages	70,373	15,146	2,365	12,781	83	116	259	1,907	1,971	10,148	561	101
New York: 542 agencies; population 15,274,000:												
Under 18	134,774	42,873	12,368	30,505	252	350	7,094	4,672	5,506	19,213	5,363	423
Total all ages	1,000,755	189,240	64,164	125,076	1,645	2,194	27,687	32,638	22,879	83,154	18,055	988
North Carolina: 341 agencies; population 5,934,000:												
Under 18	33,601	13,488	1,579	11,909	28	76	314	1,161	3,505	7,541	735	128
Total all ages	410,909	65,401	17,444	47,957	457	759	2,257	13,971	13,548	31,597	2,239	573
North Dakota: 66 agencies; population 514,000:												
Under 18	4,831	1,485	13	1,472	0	1	2	10	180	1,199	77	16
Total all ages	16,987	3,044	117	2,927	9	26	16	66	434	2,335	138	20
Ohio: 252 agencies; population 6,302,000:												
Under 18	54,851	17,772	1,781	15,991	30	254	687	810	3,073	10,935	1,752	231
Total all ages	292,773	54,819	11,281	43,538	465	1,227	3,294	6,295	8,117	31,624	3,240	557
Oklahoma: 279 agencies; population 3,262,000:												
Under 18	23,925	11,296	884	10,412	23	97	196	568	2,390	6,885	982	155
Total all ages	138,546	28,132	4,749	23,383	221	426	861	3,241	5,508	15,653	1,926	296
Oregon: 203 agencies; population 2,722,000:												
Under 18	27,013	10,437	524	9,913	12	58	227	227	1,881	6,893	964	175
Total all ages	126,716	34,531	3,811	30,720	146	345	1,363	1,957	5,352	21,915	3,154	299
Pennsylvania: 561 agencies; population 4,913,000:												
Under 18	33,809	9,392	835	8,557	10	79	186	560	2,143	5,435	828	151
Total all ages	140,554	26,255	4,765	21,490	133	432	783	3,417	5,038	14,551	1,548	353
Rhode Island: 41 agencies; population 922,000:												
Under 18	7,825	2,182	269	1,913	1	12	40	216	402	1,223	242	46
Total all ages	40,719	7,628	1,711	5,917	30	102	260	1,319	1,168	4,098	558	93
South Carolina: 153 agencies; population 3,371,000:												
Under 18	17,205	7,732	719	7,013	18	79	158	464	2,034	4,433	511	35
Total all ages	164,173	28,851	6,364	22,487	330	667	1,002	4,365	5,716	15,533	1,042	196
South Dakota: 39 agencies; population 276,000:												
Under 18	2,559	646	11	635	0	1	2	8	131	479	12	13
Total all ages	9,534	1,343	116	1,227	5	14	9	88	271	893	45	18
Tennessee: 140 agencies; population 2,316,000:												
Under 18	16,112	5,374	534	4,840	17	108	136	273	908	3,286	614	32
Total all ages	120,327	18,933	4,336	14,597	164	472	813	2,887	2,889	10,258	1,297	153
Texas: 759 agencies; population 14,534,000:												
Under 18	113,292	46,171	3,379	42,792	177	231	1,051	1,920	10,958	27,453	4,109	272
Total all ages	755,732	172,504	24,925	147,579	1,422	1,926	6,261	15,316	30,742	103,978	12,011	848

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1988--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: 88 agencies; population 1,447,000.												
Under 18	29,040	11,540	638	10,902	2	30	77	529	1,326	8,770	689	117
Total all ages	81,630	21,611	1,844	19,767	27	121	363	1,333	2,196	16,371	1,052	148
Vermont: 22 agencies; population 398,000.												
Under 18	966	429	27	402	0	3	3	21	95	279	25	3
Total all ages	9,625	1,924	280	1,644	5	40	19	216	383	1,186	56	19
Virginia: 393 agencies; population 5,865,000.												
Under 18	41,550	13,472	1,069	12,403	35	88	446	500	2,370	8,239	1,613	181
Total all ages	371,915	54,603	8,512	46,091	463	831	2,208	5,010	8,179	33,719	3,741	452
Washington: 145 agencies; population 3,578,000.												
Under 18	35,364	1,579	783	14,996	12	95	196	480	2,869	10,977	1,023	127
Total all ages	188,985	46,233	5,534	40,699	157	729	1,004	3,644	6,681	31,760	1,979	279
West Virginia: 296 agencies; population 1,884,000.												
Under 18	6,017	2,323	102	2,221	5	18	38	41	533	1,413	237	38
Total all ages	59,158	9,796	1,361	8,435	94	169	252	846	1,732	6,014	561	128
Wisconsin: 260 agencies; population 4,730,000.												
Under 18	87,120	24,511	1,162	23,349	14	128	403	617	3,339	17,563	2,146	301
Total all ages	318,240	56,608	6,260	50,348	171	591	1,308	4,190	6,293	40,066	3,502	487
Wyoming: 69 agencies; population 467,000.												
Under 18	4,588	1,210	65	1,145	0	2	5	58	183	890	65	7
Total all ages	22,133	3,375	645	2,730	11	40	44	550	513	2,073	127	17

Note. See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1988 (Source, p. 319). Arrest data were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. Direct comparisons of arrest totals listed in this table should not be made with prior years. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^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.

^aDoes not include traffic arrests. For a list of included offenses, see table 4.1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 225-228.

Table 4.5

Arrests

By offense charged and age group, United States, 1979 and 1988

(6,808 agencies; 1988 estimated population 160,451,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1979	1988	Percent change	1979	1988	Percent change	1979	1988	Percent change
Total	7,249,883	8,834,833	+21.9 %	1,599,571	1,410,860	-11.8 %	5,650,312	7,423,973	+31.4 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,077	14,632	+3.9	1,386	1,610	+16.2	12,691	13,022	+2.6
Forcible rape	21,916	25,059	+14.3	3,483	3,687	+5.9	18,433	21,372	+15.9
Robbery	101,590	101,976	+0.4	32,557	22,464	-31.0	69,033	79,512	+15.2
Aggravated assault	192,660	270,981	+40.7	29,343	33,992	+15.8	163,317	236,989	+45.1
Burglary	348,084	288,364	-17.2	169,151	95,566	-43.5	178,933	192,798	+7.7
Larceny-theft	823,614	1,010,614	+22.7	331,045	301,935	-8.8	492,569	708,679	+43.9
Motor vehicle theft	113,556	136,424	+20.1	55,110	53,936	-2.1	58,446	82,488	+41.1
Arson	13,521	12,471	-7.8	6,640	5,307	-20.1	6,881	7,164	+4.1
Violent crime ^a	330,243	412,648	+25.0	66,769	61,753	-7.5	263,474	350,895	+33.2
Property crime ^b	1,298,775	1,447,873	+11.5	561,946	456,744	-18.7	736,829	991,129	+34.5
Total Crime Index ^c	1,629,018	1,860,521	+14.2	628,715	518,497	-17.5	1,000,303	1,342,024	+34.2
Other assaults	354,158	601,864	+69.9	65,224	86,077	+32.0	288,934	515,787	+78.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	53,524	63,122	+17.9	7,586	5,260	-30.7	45,938	57,862	+26.0
Fraud	187,525	235,507	+25.6	7,124	11,629	+63.2	180,401	223,878	+24.1
Embezzlement	6,576	10,329	+57.1	799	693	+11.8	5,777	9,436	+63.3
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing	83,002	110,356	+33.0	28,211	27,154	-2.7	54,791	82,902	+51.3
Vandalism	182,897	195,678	+7.0	97,272	77,003	-20.8	85,625	118,675	+38.6
Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc.	119,020	144,568	+21.5	20,167	24,079	+19.4	98,853	120,489	+21.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	70,233	74,289	+5.8	2,706	1,313	-51.5	67,527	72,976	+8.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	47,927	69,231	+44.5	8,828	10,969	+24.3	39,099	58,262	+49.0
Drug abuse violations	394,632	749,468	+89.9	85,114	66,689	-21.6	309,518	682,779	+120.6
Gambling	41,888	16,579	-60.4	1,866	673	-63.9	40,022	15,906	-60.3
Offenses against family and children	39,379	42,530	+8.0	1,827	2,021	+10.6	37,552	40,509	+7.9
Driving under the influence	950,877	1,095,426	+15.2	22,985	14,609	-36.4	927,892	1,080,817	+16.5
Liquor laws	278,410	410,166	+47.3	98,447	101,523	+3.1	179,963	308,643	+71.5
Drunkenness	796,970	528,859	-33.6	33,304	15,072	-54.7	763,666	513,787	-32.7
Disorderly conduct	550,641	503,459	-8.6	95,496	78,476	-17.8	455,145	424,983	-6.6
Vagrancy	31,683	28,201	-11.0	4,149	2,222	-46.4	27,534	25,979	-5.6
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,272,154	1,940,863	+52.6	230,382	212,584	-7.7	1,041,772	1,728,279	+65.9
Suspicion (not included in totals)	9,679	4,427	-54.3	2,835	1,646	-41.9	6,844	2,781	-59.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	44,838	47,846	+6.7	44,838	47,846	+6.7	X	X	X
Runaways	114,531	105,971	-7.5	114,531	105,971	-7.5	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 1979 and 1988. Population figures are July 1, 1988 population estimates (Source, p. 318). Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 172.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged and age, United States, 1988

(9,970 agencies, 1988 estimated population 188,928,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages 15-17	Ages 18 and older	Under 10	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	10,149,896	526,421	1,634,790	8,515,106	45,597	130,473	350,351	291,045	364,780	452,544	499,454	480,274
Percent ^a	100.0 %	5.2 %	16.1 %	83.9 %	0.4 %	1.3 %	3.5 %	2.9 %	3.6 %	4.5 %	4.9 %	4.7 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,326	201	1,765	14,561	7	27	167	273	461	830	919	905
Forcible rape	28,482	1,372	4,118	24,364	98	267	1,007	793	900	1,053	1,229	1,140
Robbery	111,344	6,470	24,337	87,007	231	1,320	4,919	4,795	6,081	6,991	7,298	6,575
Aggravated assault	304,490	11,345	38,536	265,954	809	2,657	7,879	6,977	8,964	11,250	11,662	11,425
Burglary	331,758	42,376	111,284	220,474	4,204	11,408	26,764	20,012	23,230	25,666	25,048	19,889
Larceny theft	1,162,752	152,952	351,133	811,619	14,444	46,359	92,149	59,564	66,539	72,078	65,381	53,110
Motor vehicle theft	153,016	15,870	61,301	91,715	279	1,980	13,611	14,319	15,776	15,336	11,736	9,069
Arson	14,505	4,117	6,216	8,289	1,169	1,256	1,692	808	640	651	519	467
Violent crime^b	460,642	19,388	68,756	391,886	1,145	4,271	13,972	12,838	16,406	20,124	21,108	20,045
Percent ^a	100.0 %	4.2 %	14.9 %	85.1 %	0.2 %	0.9 %	3.0 %	2.8 %	3.6 %	4.4 %	4.6 %	4.4 %
Property crime^c	1,662,031	215,315	529,934	1,132,097	20,096	61,003	134,216	94,703	106,185	113,731	102,684	82,535
Percent ^a	100.0 %	13.0 %	31.9 %	68.1 %	1.2 %	3.7 %	8.1 %	5.7 %	6.4 %	6.8 %	6.2 %	5.0 %
Total Crime Index^d	2,122,673	234,703	598,690	1,523,983	21,241	65,274	148,188	107,541	122,591	133,855	123,792	102,580
Percent ^a	100.0 %	11.1 %	28.2 %	71.8 %	1.0 %	3.1 %	7.0 %	5.1 %	5.8 %	6.3 %	5.8 %	4.8 %
Other assaults	687,928	36,112	97,634	590,294	3,098	9,866	23,148	17,080	20,020	24,422	24,766	25,218
Forgery and counterfeiting	73,465	937	6,125	67,340	40	174	723	915	1,579	2,694	3,616	4,050
Fraud	260,848	4,740	12,135	248,713	123	919	3,698	3,554	1,278	2,563	5,224	8,111
Embezzlement	11,699	110	949	10,750	3	24	83	80	271	488	635	648
Stolen property, buying receiving, possessing	125,092	8,015	31,435	93,657	302	1,502	6,211	6,210	7,566	9,644	9,831	8,292
Vandalism	225,544	43,810	90,027	135,517	7,404	13,839	22,567	14,335	15,377	16,505	13,374	10,408
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc	163,480	6,923	26,986	136,494	354	1,462	5,107	4,911	6,508	8,644	9,792	8,697
Prostitution and commercialized vice	78,731	157	1,432	77,299	13	19	125	185	329	761	2,124	3,196
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	78,239	6,247	12,585	65,654	632	1,721	3,894	2,122	1,978	2,238	2,372	2,317
Drug abuse violations	850,034	10,077	76,986	773,048	219	1,055	8,803	12,589	21,304	33,016	43,839	44,559
Gambling	18,106	131	774	17,332	5	20	106	169	198	276	320	312
Offenses against family and children	51,035	730	2,363	48,672	176	136	418	482	538	613	1,349	1,373
Driving under the influence	1,293,516	403	17,674	1,275,842	159	49	195	633	4,159	12,479	29,578	37,497
Liquor laws	492,385	8,746	124,024	368,361	289	671	7,786	15,487	35,872	63,919	81,745	71,864
Drunkness	606,053	1,969	17,886	588,167	154	156	1,659	2,572	4,666	8,679	16,196	17,245
Disorderly conduct	573,580	25,738	88,813	484,767	2,100	6,276	17,362	15,252	20,212	27,611	30,027	28,313
Vagrancy	29,270	650	2,450	26,820	40	120	490	474	554	772	1,167	1,159
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,217,116	69,209	243,622	1,973,494	6,828	15,559	46,822	40,810	56,319	77,284	99,360	104,024
Suspicion	11,066	703	2,164	8,902	46	179	478	445	547	469	347	411
Curfew and loitering law violations	55,327	15,418	55,327	X	362	2,387	12,669	12,636	15,156	12,117	X	X
Runaways	124,709	50,893	124,709	X	2,009	9,065	39,819	32,563	27,758	13,495	X	X

Note. See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1988 (Source, p. 319). Population figures are July 1, 1988 population estimates. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky, therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 178, 179.

^aBecause of rounding percents may not add to total.

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
448,723 4.4 %	430,639 4.2 %	419,466 4.1 %	419,160 4.1 %	421,588 4.2 %	1,864,134 18.4 %	1,379,390 13.6 %	881,397 8.7 %	515,881 5.1 %	298,220 2.9 %	181,896 1.8 %	119,888 1.2 %	76,647 0.8 %	78,369 0.8 %
845	794	786	717	668	2,995	2,084	1,500	908	539	297	223	151	230
1,120	1,157	1,256	1,214	1,214	5,640	4,255	2,660	1,562	856	449	308	178	188
5,810	5,543	5,273	5,170	5,178	21,386	13,294	6,433	2,746	1,091	433	223	118	105
11,487	12,132	12,393	12,910	13,019	60,943	47,070	30,122	17,990	10,229	6,124	3,748	2,282	2,418
16,038	13,864	12,788	11,940	11,790	47,645	31,102	16,782	7,341	3,166	1,535	832	364	350
43,882	39,871	37,940	36,736	36,091	161,687	128,645	84,499	46,752	26,393	16,707	12,335	8,995	12,595
7,213	6,211	5,575	4,744	5,050	18,781	11,744	6,224	2,844	1,295	581	339	152	157
407	387	415	398	375	1,706	1,275	924	531	351	214	142	101	77
19,262 4.2 %	19,626 4.3 %	19,832 4.3 %	21,156 4.4 %	20,079 4.4 %	90,964 19.7 %	66,703 14.5 %	40,715 8.8 %	23,206 5.0 %	12,715 2.8 %	7,303 1.6 %	4,502 1.0 %	2,729 0.6 %	2,941 0.6 %
67,540 4.1 %	60,333 3.6 %	56,718 3.4 %	54,124 3.3 %	5,300 3.2 %	229,819 13.8 %	172,766 10.4 %	108,429 6.5 %	57,468 3.5 %	31,205 1.9 %	19,037 1.1 %	13,648 0.8 %	9,612 0.6 %	13,179 0.8 %
86,802 4.1 %	79,959 3.8 %	76,550 3.6 %	74,280 3.5 %	73,079 3.4 %	320,783 15.1 %	239,469 11.3 %	149,144 7.0 %	803,674 3.8 %	43,920 2.1 %	26,340 1.2 %	18,150 0.9 %	12,341 0.6 %	16,120 0.8 %
25,603	28,444	29,082	30,329	31,226	142,617	104,602	64,389	36,874	20,589	11,359	6,745	4,059	4,392
3,979	3,745	3,590	3,569	3,586	15,962	12,137	6,805	3,227	1,608	730	373	185	178
9,712	10,759	11,513	11,971	12,441	58,131	47,149	32,971	19,702	9,810	5,172	2,768	1,501	1,778
663	578	552	552	569	2,293	1,695	1,124	669	418	175	99	47	33
6,625	5,923	5,317	4,983	4,713	18,847	13,253	7,811	3,862	1,957	988	625	341	289
8,679	8,383	7,709	7,457	7,135	29,900	19,389	10,843	5,671	2,852	1,543	924	560	690
7,682	7,515	7,271	6,985	6,745	28,473	20,693	12,989	7,859	4,640	2,887	1,801	1,167	1,208
3,557	3,908	4,672	5,137	5,112	23,050	14,104	6,300	2,810	1,401	764	474	352	338
2,284	2,409	2,499	2,544	2,781	13,198	11,096	8,266	5,732	3,417	2,259	1,701	1,296	1,483
43,638	43,535	43,789	43,966	44,252	195,200	135,683	74,284	33,635	14,223	6,444	3,252	1,558	1,191
338	315	325	381	443	2,179	2,170	2,037	1,952	1,857	1,496	1,243	939	1,025
1,598	1,896	2,015	2,126	2,306	11,278	10,034	6,854	3,973	1,956	919	489	248	258
42,338	55,283	56,565	59,374	61,880	287,393	219,147	151,054	102,410	66,419	42,879	29,048	18,817	16,160
53,737	18,605	13,992	12,060	10,593	37,506	23,708	15,806	10,269	6,747	4,571	3,171	2,046	1,941
18,119	22,462	22,035	22,652	23,139	112,865	99,192	75,800	51,944	36,000	26,176	19,634	13,065	11,643
27,616	29,281	27,388	26,370	26,168	106,010	74,093	44,947	26,254	15,261	9,225	5,770	3,934	4,110
980	981	1,020	916	957	4,948	4,488	3,765	2,394	1,648	927	678	415	377
104,352 421	106,257 401	103,117 465	103,023 485	103,984 459	451,333 2,168	325,636 1,652	205,171 1,037	115,443 527	63,263 234	36,904 138	22,775 78	13,742 34	15,110 45
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 4.7

Arrests

By offense charged and sex, United States, 1988

(9,970 agencies; 1988 estimated population 188,928,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	10,149,896	8,340,628	82.2 %	1,809,268	17.8 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,326	14,334	87.8	1,992	12.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	28,482	28,137	98.8	345	1.2	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	111,344	101,921	91.5	9,423	8.5	1.1	1.2	0.5
Aggravated assault	304,490	263,619	86.6	40,871	13.4	3.0	3.2	2.3
Burglary	331,758	303,898	91.6	27,860	8.4	3.3	3.6	1.5
Larceny-theft	1,162,752	808,329	69.5	354,423	30.5	11.5	9.7	19.6
Motor vehicle theft	153,016	137,623	89.9	15,393	10.1	1.5	1.7	0.9
Arson	14,505	12,607	86.9	1,898	13.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^c	460,642	408,011	88.6	52,631	11.4	4.5	4.9	2.9
Property crime ^d	1,662,031	1,262,457	76.0	399,574	24.0	16.4	15.1	22.1
Total Crime Index ^e	2,122,673	1,670,468	78.7	452,205	21.3	20.9	20.0	25.0
Other assaults	687,928	582,742	84.7	105,186	15.3	6.8	7.0	5.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	73,465	48,588	66.1	24,877	33.9	0.7	0.6	1.4
Fraud	260,848	143,436	55.0	117,412	45.0	2.6	1.7	6.5
Embezzlement	11,699	7,269	62.1	4,430	37.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	125,092	110,271	88.2	14,821	11.8	1.2	1.3	0.8
Vandalism	225,544	201,054	89.1	24,490	10.9	2.2	2.4	1.4
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	163,480	150,851	92.3	12,629	7.7	1.6	1.8	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	78,731	24,845	31.6	53,886	68.4	0.8	0.3	3.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	78,239	72,522	92.7	5,717	7.3	0.8	0.9	0.3
Drug abuse violations	850,034	718,229	84.5	131,805	15.5	8.4	8.6	7.3
Gambling	18,106	15,319	84.6	2,787	15.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Offenses against family and children	51,035	42,199	82.7	8,836	17.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Driving under the influence	1,293,516	1,139,227	88.1	154,289	11.9	12.7	13.7	8.5
Liquor laws	492,385	402,850	81.8	89,535	18.2	4.9	4.8	4.9
Drunkenness	606,053	549,742	90.7	56,311	9.3	6.0	6.6	3.1
Disorderly conduct	573,580	468,923	81.8	104,657	18.2	5.7	5.6	5.8
Vagrancy	29,270	25,843	88.3	3,427	11.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,217,116	1,861,131	83.9	355,985	16.1	21.8	22.3	19.7
Suspicion	11,066	9,370	84.7	1,696	15.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	55,327	40,363	73.0	14,964	27.0	0.5	0.5	0.8
Runaways	124,709	55,386	44.4	69,323	55.6	1.2	0.7	3.8

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.6. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1988, males comprised 48.7 percent and females 51.3 percent of the total U.S. resident population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *United States Population Estimates, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 1988, Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P-25, No. 1045 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 52). Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offense, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 185. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.8

Arrests

By offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1987 and 1988

(8,814 agencies, 1988 estimated population 174,342,000)

Offense charged	Male						Female					
	Total			Under 18			Total			Under 18		
	1987	1988	Percent change	1987	1988	Percent change	1987	1988	Percent change	1987	1988	Percent change
Total	7,654,675	7,746,590	+1.2 %	1,178,002	1,187,456	+0.8 %	1,652,866	1,682,304	+1.8 %	343,312	333,793	-2.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,747	13,452	+5.5	1,288	1,540	+19.6	1,780	1,859	+4.4	115	113	-1.7
Forcible rape	26,078	26,003	-0.3	3,951	3,751	-5.1	317	317	0.0	98	78	-20.4
Robbery	93,815	96,133	+2.5	21,066	21,372	+1.5	8,458	8,959	+5.9	1,597	1,736	+8.7
Aggravated assault	221,746	245,096	+10.5	26,907	30,443	+13.1	33,457	37,394	+11.8	4,762	5,382	+13.0
Burglary	286,059	283,562	-0.9	100,492	96,584	-3.9	25,646	26,207	+2.2	8,194	7,797	-4.8
Larceny-theft	735,812	751,709	+2.2	242,155	240,617	-0.6	333,768	331,311	-0.7	90,776	86,506	-4.7
Motor vehicle theft	111,277	130,835	+17.6	43,731	52,304	+19.6	12,016	14,558	+21.2	5,234	5,963	+13.9
Arson	11,119	11,611	+4.4	4,810	5,223	+8.6	1,711	1,759	+2.8	534	545	+2.1
Violent crime ^a	354,386	380,684	+7.4	53,212	57,106	+7.3	44,012	48,529	+10.3	6,572	7,309	+11.2
Property crime ^b	1,144,267	1,177,717	+2.9	391,188	394,728	+0.9	373,141	373,835	+0.2	104,738	100,811	-3.7
Total Crime Index ^c	1,498,653	1,558,401	+4.0	444,400	451,834	+1.7	417,153	422,364	+1.2	111,310	108,120	-2.9
Other assaults	509,079	544,799	+7.0	65,774	70,534	+7.2	90,686	98,082	+8.2	19,529	21,033	+7.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	43,951	44,675	+1.6	4,009	3,853	-3.9	23,210	23,022	-0.8	1,998	1,860	-6.9
Fraud	141,032	133,094	-5.6	13,149	8,813	-33.0	109,295	109,568	+0.2	4,576	2,929	-36.0
Embezzlement	6,054	6,674	+10.2	473	527	+11.4	3,750	4,097	+9.3	282	384	+36.2
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing	92,380	101,718	+10.1	23,868	26,143	+9.5	12,250	13,665	+11.6	2,462	2,802	+13.8
Vandalism	185,010	188,069	+1.7	77,179	76,971	-0.3	22,014	22,923	+4.1	7,496	7,396	-1.3
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	133,223	141,399	+6.1	21,008	23,576	+12.2	10,861	11,771	+8.4	1,529	1,609	+5.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	26,531	24,293	-8.4	526	495	-5.9	57,144	52,871	-7.5	1,194	889	-25.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	68,410	67,065	-2.0	10,987	10,939	-0.4	5,484	5,289	-3.6	762	809	+6.2
Drug abuse violations	591,827	670,643	+13.3	57,326	62,872	+9.7	105,809	124,113	+17.3	8,751	9,057	+3.5
Gambling	17,645	14,576	-17.4	753	703	-6.6	2,761	2,659	-3.7	40	43	+7.5
Offenses against family and children	34,683	35,975	+3.7	1,432	1,353	-5.5	7,579	7,961	+5.0	879	761	-13.4
Driving under the influence	1,097,252	1,050,650	-4.2	15,354	14,064	-8.4	144,337	141,453	-2.0	2,421	2,167	-10.5
Liquor laws	364,233	373,274	+2.5	85,358	83,046	-2.7	78,973	82,633	+4.6	31,644	30,415	-3.9
Drunkenness	561,230	517,125	-7.9	15,448	14,164	-8.3	55,901	52,764	-5.6	2,959	2,624	-11.3
Disorderly conduct	428,639	431,364	+0.6	63,846	66,649	+4.4	99,300	95,396	-3.9	14,916	15,628	+4.8
Vagrancy	27,841	25,411	-8.7	1,910	1,998	+4.6	3,384	3,366	-0.5	406	383	-5.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,738,552	1,727,977	-0.6	186,752	179,512	-3.9	322,035	330,154	+2.5	49,218	46,731	-5.1
Suspicion (not included in totals)	8,676	9,042	+4.2	1,758	1,654	-5.9	1,473	1,628	+16.0	378	373	-1.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	38,844	37,872	-2.5	38,844	37,872	-2.5	14,765	13,912	-5.8	14,765	13,912	-5.8
Runaways	49,606	51,538	+3.9	49,606	51,538	+3.9	66,175	64,241	-2.9	66,175	64,241	-2.9

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1987 and 1988. Population figures are July 1, 1988 population estimates. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^cIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 177.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1988

(9,933 agencies; 1988 estimated population 187,818,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	10,067,447	6,903,070	2,977,266	105,050	82,061	100.0 %	68.6 %	29.6 %	1.0 %	0.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16,090	7,243	8,603	99	145	100.0	45.0	53.5	0.6	0.9
Forcible rape	28,036	14,775	12,853	218	190	100.0	52.7	45.8	0.8	0.7
Robbery	110,427	40,072	69,130	481	744	100.0	36.3	62.6	0.4	0.7
Aggravated assault	302,311	174,177	123,058	2,843	2,233	100.0	57.6	40.7	0.9	0.7
Burglary	329,812	220,998	103,249	2,673	2,892	100.0	67.0	31.3	0.8	0.9
Larceny-theft	1,157,150	758,752	372,574	12,221	13,603	100.0	65.6	32.2	1.1	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	151,719	89,115	59,984	883	1,737	100.0	58.7	39.5	0.6	1.1
Arson	14,374	10,559	3,591	124	100	100.0	73.5	25.0	0.9	0.7
Violent crime ^b	456,864	236,267	213,644	3,641	3,312	100.0	51.7	46.8	0.8	0.7
Property crime ^c	1,653,055	1,079,424	539,398	15,901	18,332	100.0	65.3	32.6	1.0	1.1
Total Crime Index ^d	2,109,919	1,315,691	753,042	19,542	21,644	100.0	62.4	35.7	0.9	1.0
Other assaults	683,182	423,697	247,839	6,580	5,066	100.0	62.0	36.3	1.0	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	72,860	47,156	24,902	398	404	100.0	64.7	34.2	0.5	0.6
Fraud	260,376	170,228	87,873	1,031	1,244	100.0	65.4	33.7	0.4	0.5
Embezzlement	11,467	7,388	3,926	54	99	100.0	64.4	34.2	0.5	0.9
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing	123,853	70,839	51,568	709	737	100.0	57.2	41.6	0.6	0.6
Vandalism	224,275	166,540	53,812	2,064	1,859	100.0	74.3	24.0	0.9	0.8
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	162,365	95,092	64,937	813	1,523	100.0	58.6	40.0	0.5	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	78,346	45,163	31,968	404	811	100.0	57.6	40.8	0.5	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	77,870	59,856	16,626	823	565	100.0	76.9	21.4	1.1	0.7
Drug abuse violations	844,300	503,125	334,015	3,224	3,936	100.0	59.6	39.6	0.4	0.5
Gambling	17,613	8,221	8,373	27	992	100.0	46.7	47.5	0.2	5.6
Offenses against family and children	49,643	31,572	16,444	542	1,085	100.0	63.6	33.1	1.1	2.2
Driving under the influence	1,279,121	1,125,107	130,375	14,187	9,452	100.0	88.0	10.2	1.1	0.7
Liquor laws	488,993	429,309	46,737	10,109	2,838	100.0	87.8	9.6	2.1	0.6
Drunkenness	599,295	478,479	104,459	14,867	1,490	100.0	79.8	17.4	2.5	0.2
Disorderly conduct	569,475	358,840	200,717	70,087	2,831	100.0	63.0	35.2	1.2	0.5
Vagrancy	27,969	16,351	10,882	632	104	100.0	58.5	38.9	2.3	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,197,185	1,399,855	755,704	19,788	21,838	100.0	63.7	34.4	0.9	1.0
Suspicion	10,973	4,686	6,140	44	103	100.0	42.7	56.0	0.4	0.9
Curfew and loitering law violations	54,847	44,219	8,766	557	1,305	100.0	80.6	16.0	1.0	2.4
Runaways	123,520	101,656	18,161	1,568	2,135	100.0	82.3	14.7	1.3	1.7

See notes at end of table

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1988--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	1,624,002	1,166,343	420,315	14,194	23,150	100.0 %	71.8 %	25.9 %	0.9 %	1.4 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,747	720	997	7	23	100.0	41.2	57.1	0.4	1.3
Forcible rape	4,010	1,957	2,005	20	28	100.0	48.8	50.0	0.5	0.7
Robbery	24,144	8,079	15,662	78	325	100.0	33.5	64.9	0.3	1.3
Aggravated assault	38,128	20,198	17,295	271	364	100.0	53.0	45.4	0.7	1.0
Burglary	110,610	81,902	26,151	1,004	1,553	100.0	74.0	23.6	0.9	1.4
Larceny-theft	349,556	249,723	89,755	3,780	6,298	100.0	71.4	25.7	1.1	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	60,540	35,458	23,614	357	1,111	100.0	58.6	39.0	0.6	1.8
Arson	6,193	5,079	994	47	73	100.0	82.0	16.1	0.8	1.2
Violent crime ^b	68,029	30,954	35,059	376	740	100.0	45.5	52.9	0.6	1.1
Property crime ^c	526,899	372,162	140,514	5,188	9,035	100.0	70.6	26.7	1.0	1.7
Total Crime Index ^d	594,928	403,116	176,473	5,564	9,775	100.0	67.8	29.7	0.9	1.6
Other assaults	97,087	58,231	36,719	682	1,455	100.0	60.0	37.8	0.7	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,089	4,969	1,026	33	61	100.0	81.6	16.9	0.5	1.0
Fraud	12,112	6,263	5,573	54	222	100.0	51.7	46.0	0.4	1.8
Embezzlement	926	642	264	4	16	100.0	69.3	28.5	0.4	1.7
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing	31,236	17,776	12,956	205	299	100.0	56.9	41.5	0.7	1.0
Vandalism	59,635	72,610	15,460	593	972	100.0	81.0	17.2	0.7	1.1
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	26,879	15,990	10,421	96	372	100.0	59.5	38.8	0.4	1.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,403	853	529	10	11	100.0	60.8	37.7	0.7	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	12,528	8,799	3,520	84	125	100.0	70.2	28.1	0.7	1.0
Drug abuse violations	75,989	43,088	32,048	334	519	100.0	56.7	42.2	0.4	0.7
Gambling	770	162	528	0	80	100.0	21.0	68.6	X	10.4
Offenses against family and children	2,215	1,704	469	12	30	100.0	76.9	21.2	0.5	1.4
Driving under the influence	17,567	16,615	620	230	102	100.0	94.6	3.5	1.3	0.6
Liquor laws	123,276	116,468	4,396	1,760	652	100.0	94.5	3.6	1.4	0.5
Drunkenness	17,771	16,227	1,153	334	57	100.0	91.3	6.5	1.9	0.3
Disorderly conduct	88,478	58,263	29,185	564	466	100.0	65.9	33.0	0.6	0.5
Vagrancy	2,418	1,897	484	19	18	100.0	78.5	20.0	0.8	0.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	242,168	174,959	61,261	1,469	4,459	100.0	72.2	25.3	0.6	1.8
Suspicion	2,160	1,836	283	22	19	100.0	85.0	13.1	1.0	0.9
Curfew and loitering law violations	54,847	44,219	8,766	557	1,305	100.0	80.6	16.0	1.0	2.4
Runaways	123,520	101,656	18,161	1,568	2,135	100.0	82.3	14.7	1.3	1.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1988--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	8,443,445	5,736,727	2,556,951	90,856	58,911	100.0 %	67.9 %	30.3 %	1.1 %	0.7 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,343	6,523	7,606	92	122	100.0	45.5	53.0	0.6	0.9
Forcible rape	24,026	12,818	10,848	198	162	100.0	53.4	45.2	0.8	0.7
Robbery	86,283	31,993	53,468	403	419	100.0	37.1	62.0	0.5	0.5
Aggravated assault	264,183	153,979	105,763	2,572	1,869	100.0	58.3	40.0	1.0	0.7
Burglary	219,202	139,096	77,098	1,669	1,339	100.0	63.5	35.2	0.8	0.6
Larceny-theft	807,594	509,029	282,819	8,441	7,305	100.0	63.0	35.0	1.0	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	91,179	53,657	36,370	526	626	100.0	58.8	39.9	0.6	0.7
Arson	8,181	5,480	2,597	77	27	100.0	67.0	31.7	0.9	0.3
Violent crime ^b	388,835	205,313	177,685	3,265	2,572	100.0	52.8	45.7	0.8	0.7
Property crime ^c	1,126,156	707,262	398,884	10,713	9,297	100.0	62.8	35.4	1.0	0.8
Total Crime Index ^d	1,514,991	912,575	576,569	13,978	11,869	100.0	60.2	38.1	0.9	0.8
Other assaults	586,095	365,466	211,120	5,898	3,611	100.0	62.4	36.0	1.0	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	66,771	42,187	23,876	365	343	100.0	63.2	35.8	0.5	0.5
Fraud	248,264	163,965	82,300	977	1,022	100.0	66.0	33.2	0.4	0.4
Embezzlement	10,541	6,746	3,662	50	83	100.0	64.0	34.7	0.5	0.8
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing	92,617	53,063	38,612	504	438	100.0	57.3	41.7	0.5	0.5
Vandalism	134,640	93,930	38,352	1,471	887	100.0	69.8	28.5	1.1	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	135,486	79,102	54,516	717	1,151	100.0	58.4	40.2	0.5	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	76,943	44,310	31,439	394	800	100.0	57.6	40.9	0.5	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	65,342	51,057	13,106	739	440	100.0	78.1	20.1	1.1	0.7
Drug abuse violations	768,311	450,037	301,967	2,890	3,417	100.0	59.9	39.3	0.4	0.4
Gambling	16,843	8,059	7,845	27	912	100.0	47.8	46.6	0.2	5.4
Offenses against family and children	47,428	29,868	15,975	530	1,055	100.0	63.0	33.7	1.1	2.2
Driving under the influence	1,261,554	1,108,492	129,755	13,957	9,350	100.0	87.9	10.3	1.1	0.7
Liquor laws	365,717	312,841	42,341	8,349	2,186	100.0	85.5	11.6	2.3	0.6
Drunkenness	581,524	462,252	103,306	14,533	1,433	100.0	79.5	17.8	2.5	0.2
Disorderly conduct	480,997	300,577	171,532	6,523	2,365	100.0	62.5	35.7	1.4	0.5
Vagrancy	25,551	14,454	10,398	613	86	100.0	56.6	40.7	2.4	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,955,017	1,224,896	694,423	18,319	17,379	100.0	62.7	35.5	0.9	0.9
Suspicion	8,813	2,850	5,857	22	84	100.0	32.3	66.5	0.2	1.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.6. Estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on July 1, 1988, whites comprised 84.4 percent, blacks 12.3 percent, and other racial categories 3.3 percent of the total U.S. resident population (U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *United States Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1980 to 1988, Population Estimates and Projections*, Series P-25, No. 1045 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), p. 52). Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. 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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 186-188.

Table 4.10

Arrests in cities

By offense charged and sex, 1988

(6,919 agencies; 1988 estimated population 129,470,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	7,938,517	6,506,780	82.0 %	1,431,737	18.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,575	11,110	88.3	1,465	11.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	21,941	21,679	98.8	262	1.2	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	99,438	90,980	91.5	8,458	8.5	1.3	1.4	0.6
Aggravated assault	240,212	207,012	86.2	33,200	13.8	3.0	3.2	2.3
Burglary	251,502	230,014	91.5	21,488	8.5	3.2	3.5	1.5
Larceny-theft	999,521	690,231	69.1	309,290	30.9	12.6	10.6	21.6
Motor vehicle theft	124,962	112,491	90.0	12,471	10.0	1.6	1.7	0.9
Arson	10,872	9,449	86.9	1,423	13.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime ^c	374,166	330,781	88.4	43,385	11.6	4.7	5.1	3.0
Property crime ^d	1,386,857	1,042,185	75.1	344,672	24.9	17.5	16.0	24.1
Total Crime Index ^e	1,761,023	1,372,966	78.0	388,057	22.0	22.2	21.1	27.1
Other assaults	550,997	466,452	84.7	84,545	15.3	6.9	7.2	5.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	54,730	36,115	66.0	18,615	34.0	0.7	0.6	1.3
Fraud	141,021	82,472	58.5	58,549	41.5	1.8	1.3	4.1
Embezzlement	7,791	4,629	59.4	3,162	40.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	100,738	88,744	88.1	11,994	11.9	1.3	1.4	0.8
Vandalism	183,117	162,926	89.0	20,191	11.0	2.3	2.5	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	133,557	122,910	92.0	10,647	8.0	1.7	1.9	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	75,586	23,772	31.5	51,814	68.5	1.0	0.4	3.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	59,559	54,654	91.8	4,905	8.2	0.8	0.8	0.3
Drug abuse violations	686,841	581,706	84.7	105,135	15.3	8.7	8.9	7.3
Gambling	15,496	13,224	85.3	2,272	14.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
Offenses against family and children	27,579	20,845	75.6	6,734	24.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Driving under the influence	805,047	704,125	87.5	100,922	12.5	10.8	10.8	7.0
Liquor laws	384,143	314,417	81.8	69,726	18.2	4.8	4.8	4.9
Drunkenness	500,891	454,330	90.7	46,561	9.3	6.3	7.0	3.3
Disorderly conduct	513,303	418,989	81.6	94,314	18.4	6.5	6.4	6.6
Vagrancy	27,207	24,202	89.0	3,005	11.0	0.3	0.4	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,750,234	1,470,007	84.0	280,227	16.0	22.0	22.6	19.6
Suspicion	9,951	8,422	84.6	1,529	15.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	52,427	38,345	73.1	14,082	26.9	0.7	0.6	1.0
Runaways	97,279	42,528	43.7	54,751	56.3	1.2	0.7	3.8

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1988 (Source, p. 319). Population figures are July 1, 1988 population estimates. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. 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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 194. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1988

(6,891 agencies; 1988 estimated population 128,522,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	7,869,070	5,137,436	2,583,330	79,663	68,641	100.0 %	65.3 %	32.8 %	1.0 %	0.9 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	12,356	4,567	7,610	64	115	100.0	37.0	61.6	0.5	0.9
Forcible rape	21,518	10,099	11,121	138	160	100.0	46.9	51.7	0.6	0.7
Robbery	98,535	33,877	53,564	406	688	100.0	34.4	64.5	0.4	0.7
Aggravated assault	238,178	127,545	106,859	1,858	1,916	100.0	53.6	44.9	0.8	0.8
Burglary	249,773	157,410	88,254	1,757	2,352	100.0	63.0	35.3	0.7	0.9
Larceny-theft	994,206	639,381	331,700	10,995	12,130	100.0	64.3	33.4	1.1	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	123,733	67,941	53,742	607	1,443	100.0	54.9	43.4	0.5	1.2
Arson	10,749	7,456	3,117	89	87	100.0	69.4	29.0	0.8	0.8
Violent crime ^b	370,587	176,088	189,154	2,466	2,879	100.0	47.5	51.0	0.7	0.8
Property crime ^c	1,378,461	872,188	476,813	13,448	16,012	100.0	63.3	34.6	1.0	1.2
Total Crime Index ^d	1,749,048	1,048,276	665,967	15,914	18,891	100.0	59.9	38.1	0.9	1.1
Other assaults	546,463	318,695	218,640	4,808	4,320	100.0	58.3	40.0	0.9	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	54,230	33,995	19,594	288	353	100.0	62.7	36.1	0.5	0.7
Fraud	140,589	87,810	51,248	474	1,057	100.0	62.5	36.5	0.3	0.8
Embezzlement	7,599	4,787	2,713	27	72	100.0	63.0	35.7	0.4	0.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	99,563	53,495	44,919	514	635	100.0	53.7	45.1	0.5	0.6
Vandalism	181,886	129,837	48,908	1,541	1,600	100.0	71.4	26.9	0.8	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	132,474	72,161	58,406	589	1,318	100.0	54.5	44.1	0.4	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	75,156	42,983	31,024	376	773	100.0	57.2	41.3	0.5	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	59,221	43,313	14,802	618	488	100.0	73.1	25.0	1.0	0.8
Drug abuse violations	681,504	377,547	298,600	2,084	3,273	100.0	55.4	43.8	0.3	0.5
Gambling	15,020	6,301	7,825	21	873	100.0	42.0	52.1	0.1	5.8
Offenses against family and children	26,270	16,293	8,639	351	987	100.0	62.0	32.9	1.3	3.8
Driving under the influence	799,238	694,863	89,450	8,673	6,252	100.0	86.9	11.2	1.1	0.8
Liquor laws	380,916	330,442	39,647	8,618	2,209	100.0	86.7	10.4	2.3	0.6
Drunkenness	494,825	386,270	94,864	12,443	1,248	100.0	78.1	19.2	2.5	0.3
Disorderly conduct	509,352	310,447	190,735	5,538	2,632	100.0	60.9	37.4	1.1	0.5
Vagrancy	25,896	14,689	10,507	619	81	100.0	56.7	40.6	2.4	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,731,714	1,041,862	656,094	14,733	19,025	100.0	60.2	37.9	0.9	1.1
Suspicion	9,921	3,845	5,958	21	97	100.0	38.8	60.1	0.2	1.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	51,956	42,091	8,633	419	813	100.0	81.0	16.6	0.8	1.6
Runaways	96,229	77,434	16,157	994	1,644	100.0	80.5	16.8	1.0	1.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1988--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	1,371,881	954,120	386,979	11,119	19,663	100.0 %	69.5 %	28.2 %	0.8 %	1.4 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,501	549	931	4	17	100.0	36.6	62.0	0.3	1.1
Forcible rape	3,267	1,414	1,819	10	24	100.0	43.3	55.7	0.3	0.7
Robbery	22,345	7,211	14,767	62	305	100.0	32.3	66.1	0.3	1.4
Aggravated assault	32,368	16,295	15,585	179	309	100.0	50.3	48.1	0.6	1.0
Burglary	85,246	60,224	23,139	641	1,242	100.0	70.6	27.1	0.8	1.5
Larceny-theft	308,328	217,190	82,057	3,432	5,649	100.0	70.4	26.6	1.1	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	51,096	28,289	21,638	263	926	100.0	55.3	42.3	0.5	1.8
Arson	4,964	3,962	892	43	67	100.0	79.8	18.0	0.9	1.3
Violent crime ^b	59,481	25,469	33,102	255	655	100.0	42.8	55.7	0.4	1.1
Property crime ^c	449,634	309,645	127,726	4,379	7,884	100.0	68.9	28.4	1.0	1.8
Total Crime Index ^d	509,115	335,114	160,828	4,634	8,539	100.0	65.8	31.6	0.9	1.7
Other assaults	83,476	47,933	33,815	499	1,229	100.0	57.4	40.5	0.6	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	4,996	4,055	866	30	45	100.0	81.2	17.3	0.6	0.9
Fraud	10,925	5,325	5,345	46	209	100.0	48.7	48.9	0.4	1.9
Embezzlement	799	554	232	4	9	100.0	69.3	29.0	0.5	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	26,869	14,697	11,740	168	264	100.0	54.7	43.7	0.6	1.0
Vandalism	73,305	57,773	14,268	424	842	100.0	78.8	19.5	0.6	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	23,805	13,624	9,757	77	347	100.0	57.2	41.0	0.3	1.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,295	768	510	7	10	100.0	59.3	39.4	0.5	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	9,737	6,350	3,223	52	112	100.0	65.2	33.1	0.5	1.2
Drug abuse violations	66,166	35,209	30,301	264	392	100.0	53.2	45.8	0.4	0.6
Gambling	717	144	509	0	64	100.0	20.1	71.0	X	8.9
Offenses against family and children	1,821	1,352	433	7	29	100.0	74.2	23.8	0.4	1.6
Driving under the influence	11,862	11,153	472	160	77	100.0	94.0	4.0	1.3	0.6
Liquor laws	96,309	90,392	3,959	1,465	493	100.0	93.9	4.1	1.5	0.5
Drunkenness	15,065	13,682	1,049	280	54	100.0	90.8	7.0	1.9	0.4
Disorderly conduct	80,205	51,362	27,985	427	431	100.0	64.0	34.9	0.5	0.5
Vagrancy	1,985	1,529	422	18	16	100.0	77.0	21.3	0.9	0.8
All other offenses (except traffic)	203,416	142,030	56,222	1,138	4,026	100.0	69.8	27.6	0.6	2.0
Suspicion	1,828	1,549	255	6	18	100.0	84.7	13.9	0.3	1.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	51,956	42,091	8,633	419	813	100.0	81.0	16.6	0.8	1.6
Runaways	96,229	77,434	16,157	994	1,644	100.0	80.5	16.8	1.0	1.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1988--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	6,497,189	4,183,316	2,196,351	68,544	48,978	100.0 %	64.4 %	33.8 %	1.1 %	0.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	10,855	4,018	6,679	60	98	100.0	37.0	61.5	0.6	0.9
Forcible rape	18,251	8,685	9,302	128	136	100.0	47.6	51.0	0.7	0.7
Robbery	76,190	26,666	48,797	344	383	100.0	35.0	64.0	0.5	0.5
Aggravated assault	205,810	111,250	91,274	1,679	1,607	100.0	54.1	44.3	0.8	0.8
Burglary	164,527	97,186	65,115	1,116	1,110	100.0	59.1	39.6	0.7	0.7
Larceny-theft	685,878	422,191	249,643	7,563	6,481	100.0	61.6	36.4	1.1	0.9
Motor vehicle theft	72,637	39,672	32,104	344	517	100.0	54.6	44.2	0.5	0.7
Arson	5,785	3,494	2,225	46	20	100.0	60.4	38.5	0.8	0.3
Violent crime ^b	311,106	150,619	156,052	2,211	2,224	100.0	48.4	50.2	0.7	0.7
Property crime ^c	928,827	562,543	349,087	9,069	8,128	100.0	60.6	37.6	1.0	0.9
Total Crime Index ^d	1,239,933	713,162	505,139	11,280	10,352	100.0	57.5	40.7	0.9	0.8
Other assaults	462,987	270,762	184,825	4,309	3,091	100.0	58.5	39.9	0.9	0.7
Forgery and counterfeiting	49,234	29,940	18,728	258	308	100.0	60.8	38.0	0.5	0.6
Fraud	129,664	82,485	45,903	428	848	100.0	63.6	35.4	0.3	0.7
Embezzlement	6,800	4,233	2,481	23	63	100.0	62.3	36.5	0.3	0.9
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing	72,694	38,798	33,179	346	371	100.0	53.4	45.6	0.5	0.5
Vandalism	108,581	72,064	34,642	1,117	758	100.0	66.4	31.9	1.0	0.7
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	108,669	58,537	48,649	512	971	100.0	53.9	44.8	0.5	0.9
Prostitution and commercialized vice	73,861	42,215	30,514	369	763	100.0	57.2	41.3	0.5	1.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	49,484	36,963	11,579	566	376	100.0	74.7	23.4	1.1	0.8
Drug abuse violations	615,338	342,338	268,299	1,820	2,881	100.0	55.6	43.6	0.3	0.5
Gambling	14,303	6,157	7,316	21	809	100.0	43.0	51.2	0.1	5.7
Offenses against family and children	24,449	14,941	8,206	344	958	100.0	61.1	33.6	1.4	3.9
Driving under the influence	787,376	683,710	88,978	8,513	6,175	100.0	86.8	11.3	1.1	0.8
Liquor laws	284,607	240,050	35,688	7,153	1,716	100.0	84.3	12.5	2.5	0.6
Drunkenness	479,760	372,588	93,815	12,163	1,194	100.0	77.7	19.6	2.5	0.2
Disorderly conduct	429,147	259,085	162,750	5,111	2,201	100.0	60.4	37.9	1.2	0.5
Vagrancy	23,911	13,160	10,085	601	65	100.0	55.0	42.2	2.5	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,528,298	899,832	599,872	13,595	14,999	100.0	58.9	39.3	0.9	1.0
Suspicion	8,093	2,296	5,703	15	79	100.0	28.4	70.5	0.2	1.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.10. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 195-197.

Table 4.12

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged and sex, 1988

(4,656 agencies; 1988 estimated population 75,593,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^b		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	3,285,254	2,691,246	81.9 %	594,008	18.1 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,471	2,978	85.8	493	14.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	8,272	8,167	98.7	105	1.3	0.3	0.3	(c)
Robbery	21,082	19,325	91.7	1,757	8.3	0.6	0.7	0.3
Aggravated assault	86,709	76,314	88.0	10,395	12.0	2.6	2.8	1.7
Burglary	105,878	96,880	91.5	8,998	8.5	3.2	3.6	1.5
Larceny-theft	375,078	258,227	68.8	116,851	31.2	11.4	9.6	19.7
Motor vehicle theft	39,589	35,425	89.5	4,164	10.5	1.2	1.3	0.7
Arson	5,146	4,567	88.7	579	11.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^d	119,534	106,784	89.3	12,750	10.7	3.6	4.0	2.1
Property crime ^e	525,691	395,099	75.2	130,592	24.8	16.0	14.7	22.0
Total Crime Index ^f	645,225	501,883	77.8	143,342	22.2	19.6	18.6	24.1
Other assaults	211,552	178,229	84.2	33,323	15.8	6.4	6.6	5.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	25,448	16,704	65.6	8,744	34.4	0.8	0.6	1.5
Fraud	111,282	57,890	52.0	53,392	48.0	3.4	2.2	9.0
Embezzlement	4,109	2,616	63.7	1,493	36.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	42,995	37,532	87.3	5,463	12.7	1.3	1.4	0.9
Vandalism	80,472	72,432	90.0	8,040	10.0	2.4	2.7	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	46,239	43,007	93.0	3,232	7.0	1.4	1.6	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,006	2,266	37.7	3,740	62.3	0.2	0.1	0.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	24,609	23,539	95.7	1,070	4.3	0.7	0.9	0.2
Drug abuse violations	230,580	193,052	83.7	37,528	16.3	7.0	7.2	6.3
Gambling	2,774	2,342	84.4	432	15.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	24,012	21,209	88.3	2,803	11.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
Driving under the influence	562,927	493,587	87.7	69,340	12.3	17.1	18.3	11.7
Liquor laws	175,311	141,709	80.8	33,602	19.2	5.3	5.3	5.7
Drunkenness	197,080	178,853	90.8	18,227	9.2	6.0	6.6	3.1
Disorderly conduct	166,253	137,787	82.9	28,466	17.1	5.1	5.1	4.8
Vagrancy	4,904	4,167	85.0	737	15.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	656,459	545,533	83.1	110,926	16.9	20.0	20.3	18.7
Suspicion	2,798	2,362	84.4	436	15.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	18,781	13,781	73.4	5,000	26.6	0.6	0.5	0.8
Runaways	45,438	20,766	45.7	24,672	54.3	1.4	0.8	4.2

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1988 (Source, p. 319). Population figures are July 1, 1988 preliminary counts by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

^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.

^aIncludes 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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 221. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1988

(4,641 agencies; 1988 estimated population 75,424,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	3,272,163	2,626,180	619,483	13,815	12,685	100.0%	80.3%	18.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,461	2,303	1,117	13	28	100.0	66.5	32.3	0.4	0.8
Forcible rape	8,257	5,749	2,438	34	36	100.0	69.6	29.5	0.4	0.4
Robbery	21,052	10,513	10,391	87	81	100.0	49.9	49.4	0.4	0.3
Aggravated assault	86,570	62,006	23,651	507	406	100.0	71.6	27.3	0.6	0.5
Burglary	105,720	82,255	22,606	428	431	100.0	77.8	21.4	0.4	0.4
Larceny-theft	374,275	270,592	99,145	1,760	2,778	100.0	72.3	26.5	0.5	0.7
Motor vehicle theft	39,515	28,839	10,262	153	261	100.0	73.0	26.0	0.4	0.7
Arson	5,138	4,329	764	23	22	100.0	84.3	14.9	0.4	0.4
Violent crime ^c	119,340	80,571	37,597	641	531	100.0	67.5	31.5	0.5	0.4
Property crime ^d	524,648	386,015	132,777	2,364	3,492	100.0	73.6	25.3	0.5	0.7
Total Crime Index ^e	643,988	466,586	170,374	3,005	4,023	100.0	72.5	26.5	0.5	0.6
Other assaults	211,349	160,278	49,225	972	874	100.0	75.8	23.3	0.5	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	25,258	17,941	7,140	99	78	100.0	71.0	28.3	0.4	0.3
Fraud	111,240	77,877	32,851	173	339	100.0	70.0	29.5	0.2	0.3
Embezzlement	4,106	2,808	1,268	19	11	100.0	68.4	30.9	0.5	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	42,873	28,895	13,589	172	217	100.0	67.4	31.7	0.4	0.5
Vandalism	80,263	68,549	11,182	262	270	100.0	85.4	13.9	0.3	0.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	46,138	34,229	11,545	129	235	100.0	74.2	25.0	0.3	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	6,028	4,127	1,789	34	78	100.0	68.5	29.7	0.6	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	24,568	21,375	2,979	92	122	100.0	87.0	12.1	0.4	0.5
Drug abuse violations	229,993	172,723	56,179	591	500	100.0	75.1	24.4	0.3	0.2
Gambling	2,773	1,875	857	3	38	100.0	67.6	30.9	0.1	1.4
Offenses against family and children	23,940	16,120	7,673	76	71	100.0	67.3	32.1	0.3	0.3
Driving under the influence	556,756	515,204	37,558	1,898	2,096	100.0	92.5	6.7	0.3	0.4
Liquor laws	174,595	164,197	9,276	735	387	100.0	94.0	5.3	0.4	0.2
Drunkenness	186,399	171,346	22,292	2,225	536	100.0	87.2	11.4	1.1	0.3
Disorderly conduct	165,725	132,816	31,964	557	388	100.0	81.1	19.3	0.3	0.2
Vagrancy	4,903	3,833	1,002	54	14	100.0	78.2	20.4	1.1	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	654,604	50,622	143,839	2,388	2,155	100.0	77.3	22.0	0.4	0.3
Suspicion	2,783	2,310	448	10	15	100.0	83.0	16.1	0.4	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	18,625	16,796	1,706	55	68	100.0	90.2	9.2	0.3	0.4
Runaways	45,256	40,073	4,747	266	170	100.0	88.5	10.5	0.6	0.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1988--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	566,722	461,678	89,890	2,083	3,071	100.0 %	82.9 %	16.1 %	0.4 %	0.6 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	259	151	103	0	5	100.0	58.3	39.8	X	1.9
Forcible rape	1,164	780	376	3	5	100.0	67.0	32.3	0.3	0.4
Robbery	3,915	1,918	1,952	23	22	100.0	49.0	49.9	0.6	0.6
Aggravated assault	10,835	7,300	3,411	57	67	100.0	67.4	31.5	0.5	0.6
Burglary	38,440	32,133	5,925	160	222	100.0	83.6	15.4	0.4	0.6
Larceny-theft	118,778	92,495	24,833	517	1,133	100.0	77.9	20.7	0.4	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	15,900	11,705	3,969	62	164	100.0	73.6	25.0	0.4	1.0
Arson	2,480	2,203	254	7	16	100.0	88.8	10.2	0.3	0.6
Violent crime ^c	16,173	10,149	5,842	83	99	100.0	62.8	36.1	0.5	0.6
Property crime ^d	175,598	138,536	34,781	746	1,535	100.0	78.9	19.8	0.4	0.9
Total Crime Index ^e	191,771	148,685	40,623	829	1,634	100.0	77.5	21.2	0.4	0.9
Other assaults	30,800	23,021	7,506	133	140	100.0	74.7	24.4	0.4	0.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,088	1,784	281	5	18	100.0	85.4	13.5	0.2	0.9
Fraud	1,903	1,470	409	4	20	100.0	77.2	21.5	0.2	1.1
Embezzlement	245	187	55	1	2	100.0	76.3	22.4	0.4	0.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	10,977	7,378	3,465	44	90	100.0	67.2	31.6	0.4	0.8
Vandalism	36,806	32,742	3,805	96	163	100.0	89.0	10.3	0.3	0.4
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	7,676	5,858	1,752	18	48	100.0	76.3	22.8	0.2	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	212	145	64	2	1	100.0	68.4	30.2	0.9	0.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	4,350	3,665	647	12	26	100.0	84.3	14.9	0.3	0.6
Drug abuse violations	21,113	16,562	4,443	65	43	100.0	78.4	21.0	0.3	0.2
Gambling	100	54	46	0	0	100.0	54.0	46.0	X	X
Offenses against family and children	772	682	77	6	7	100.0	88.3	10.0	0.8	0.9
Driving under the influence	7,200	6,959	186	35	20	100.0	96.7	2.5	0.5	0.3
Liquor laws	52,306	50,801	1,211	182	112	100.0	97.1	2.3	0.3	0.2
Drunkennes	6,716	6,360	282	54	20	100.0	94.7	4.2	0.8	0.3
Disorderly conduct	31,921	25,832	5,886	89	114	100.0	80.9	18.4	0.3	0.4
Vagrancy	989	865	118	1	5	100.0	87.5	11.9	0.1	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	83,607	70,636	12,426	182	363	100.0	84.5	14.9	0.2	0.4
Suspicion	1,289	1,123	155	4	7	100.0	87.1	12.0	0.3	0.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	18,625	16,796	1,706	55	68	100.0	90.2	9.2	0.3	0.4
Runaways	45,256	40,073	4,747	266	170	100.0	88.5	10.5	0.6	0.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1988--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	2,715,441	2,164,502	529,593	11,732	9,614	100.0 %	79.7 %	19.5 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,202	2,152	1,014	13	23	100.0	67.2	31.7	0.4	0.7
Forcible rape	7,093	4,969	2,062	31	31	100.0	70.1	29.1	0.4	0.4
Robbery	17,137	8,595	8,439	64	39	100.0	50.2	49.2	0.4	0.2
Aggravated assault	75,735	54,706	20,240	450	339	100.0	72.2	26.7	0.6	0.4
Burglary	67,280	50,122	16,681	268	209	100.0	74.5	24.8	0.4	0.3
Larceny-theft	255,497	178,097	74,512	1,243	1,645	100.0	69.7	29.2	0.5	0.6
Motor vehicle theft	23,615	17,134	6,293	91	97	100.0	72.6	26.6	0.4	0.4
Arson	2,658	2,126	510	16	6	100.0	80.0	19.2	0.6	0.2
Violent crime ^c	103,167	70,422	31,755	558	432	100.0	68.3	30.8	0.5	0.4
Property crime ^d	349,050	247,479	97,996	1,618	1,957	100.0	70.9	28.1	0.5	0.6
Total Crime Index ^e	452,217	317,901	129,751	2,176	2,389	100.0	70.3	28.7	0.5	0.5
Other assaults	180,549	137,257	41,719	839	734	100.0	76.0	23.1	0.5	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	23,170	16,157	6,859	94	60	100.0	69.7	29.6	0.4	0.3
Fraud	109,337	76,407	32,442	169	319	100.0	69.9	29.7	0.2	0.3
Embezzlement	3,861	2,621	1,213	18	9	100.0	67.9	31.4	0.5	0.2
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing	31,896	21,517	10,124	128	127	100.0	67.5	31.7	0.4	0.4
Vandalism	43,457	35,807	7,377	166	107	100.0	82.4	17.0	0.4	0.2
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	38,462	28,371	9,793	111	187	100.0	73.8	25.5	0.3	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	5,816	3,982	1,725	32	77	100.0	68.5	29.7	0.6	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	20,218	17,710	2,332	80	96	100.0	87.6	11.5	0.4	0.5
Drug abuse violations	20,880	156,161	51,736	526	457	100.0	74.8	24.8	0.3	0.2
Gambling	2,673	1,821	811	3	38	100.0	68.1	30.3	0.1	1.4
Offenses against family and children	23,168	15,438	7,596	70	64	100.0	66.6	32.8	0.3	0.3
Driving under the influence	549,556	508,245	37,372	1,863	2,076	100.0	92.5	6.8	0.3	0.4
Liquor laws	122,289	113,396	8,065	553	275	100.0	92.7	6.6	0.5	0.2
Drunkenness	189,683	164,986	22,010	2,171	516	100.0	87.0	11.6	1.1	0.3
Disorderly conduct	133,804	106,984	26,078	468	274	100.0	80.0	19.5	0.3	0.2
Vagrancy	3,914	2,968	884	53	9	100.0	75.8	22.6	1.4	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	570,997	435,586	131,413	2,206	1,792	100.0	76.3	23.0	0.4	0.3
Suspicion	1,494	1,187	293	6	8	100.0	79.5	19.6	0.4	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. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

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

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 222-224.

Table 4.14

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged and sex, 1988

(2,130 agencies; 1988 estimated population 24,085,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
Total	837,930	703,433	83.9 %	134,497	16.1 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,461	1,251	85.6	210	14.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forcible rape	2,445	2,420	99.0	25	1.0	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	2,431	2,231	91.8	200	8.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Aggravated assault	22,752	19,976	87.8	2,776	12.2	2.7	2.8	2.1
Burglary	31,100	28,946	93.1	2,154	6.9	3.7	4.1	1.6
Larceny-theft	45,789	35,849	78.3	9,940	21.7	5.5	5.1	7.4
Motor vehicle theft	8,199	7,337	89.5	862	10.5	1.0	1.0	0.6
Arson	1,339	1,159	86.6	180	13.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^c	29,089	25,878	89.0	3,211	11.0	3.5	3.7	2.4
Property crime ^d	86,427	73,291	84.8	13,136	15.2	10.3	10.4	9.8
Total Crime Index ^e	115,516	99,169	85.8	16,347	14.2	13.8	14.1	12.2
Other assaults	50,649	43,174	85.2	7,475	14.8	6.0	6.1	5.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,682	5,156	67.1	2,526	32.9	0.9	0.7	1.9
Fraud	49,352	25,434	51.5	23,918	48.5	5.9	3.6	17.8
Embezzlement	1,363	949	69.6	414	30.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	7,043	6,240	88.6	803	11.4	0.8	0.9	0.6
Vandalism	16,250	14,614	89.9	1,636	10.1	1.9	2.1	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,760	9,158	93.8	602	6.2	1.2	1.3	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	156	86	55.1	70	44.9	(b)	(b)	0.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,702	6,431	96.0	271	4.0	0.8	0.9	0.2
Drug abuse violations	57,277	48,577	84.8	8,700	15.2	6.8	6.9	6.5
Gambling	853	667	78.2	186	21.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	7,150	6,431	89.9	719	10.1	0.9	0.9	0.5
Driving under the influence	203,210	181,985	89.6	21,225	10.4	24.3	25.9	15.8
Liquor laws	57,175	47,264	82.7	9,911	17.3	6.8	6.7	7.4
Drunkenness	43,471	39,694	91.3	3,777	8.7	5.2	5.6	2.8
Disorderly conduct	25,841	21,745	84.1	4,096	15.9	3.1	3.1	3.0
Vagrancy	291	242	83.2	49	16.8	(b)	(b)	(b)
All other offenses (except traffic)	167,182	140,921	84.3	26,261	15.7	20.0	20.0	19.5
Suspicion	473	415	87.7	58	12.3	0.1	0.1	(b)
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,483	1,065	67.3	518	32.7	0.2	0.2	0.4
Runaways	8,951	4,016	44.9	4,935	55.1	1.1	0.6	3.7

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all rural county law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1988 (Source, p. 319). Population figures are July 1, 1988 population estimates. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses 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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 212. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1988

(2,122 agencies; 1988 estimated population 23,983,000)

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	830,663	677,300	124,901	19,937	8,525	100.0 %	81.5 %	15.0 %	2.4 %	1.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,453	1,056	363	23	11	100.0	72.7	25.0	1.6	0.8
Forcible rape	2,422	1,743	603	63	13	100.0	72.0	24.9	2.6	0.5
Robbery	2,421	1,441	911	42	27	100.0	59.5	37.6	1.7	1.1
Aggravated assault	22,620	16,445	5,300	701	174	100.0	72.7	23.4	3.1	0.8
Burglary	30,922	24,992	4,879	704	347	100.0	80.8	15.8	2.3	1.1
Larceny-theft	45,536	36,594	7,545	704	693	100.0	80.4	16.6	1.5	1.5
Motor vehicle theft	8,145	6,800	971	207	167	100.0	83.5	11.9	2.5	2.1
Arson	1,332	1,181	124	22	5	100.0	88.7	9.3	1.7	0.4
Violent crime ^b	28,916	20,685	7,177	829	225	100.0	71.5	24.8	2.9	0.8
Property crime ^c	85,935	69,567	13,519	1,637	1,212	100.0	81.0	15.7	1.9	1.4
Total Crime Index ^d	114,851	90,252	20,696	2,466	1,437	100.0	78.6	18.0	2.1	1.3
Other assaults	50,454	38,074	10,585	1,353	442	100.0	75.5	21.0	2.7	0.9
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,580	5,402	2,074	73	31	100.0	71.3	27.4	1.0	0.4
Fraud	49,303	35,198	13,594	436	75	100.0	71.4	27.6	0.9	0.2
Embezzlement	1,323	941	350	11	21	100.0	71.1	26.5	0.8	1.6
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing	6,979	5,422	1,380	139	38	100.0	77.7	19.8	2.0	0.5
Vandalism	16,217	14,102	1,537	424	154	100.0	87.0	9.5	2.6	0.9
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	9,734	7,936	1,515	164	119	100.0	81.5	15.6	1.7	1.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	156	126	26	2	2	100.0	80.8	16.7	1.3	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,674	5,988	508	148	30	100.0	89.7	7.6	2.2	0.4
Drug abuse violations	57,009	46,573	9,117	854	465	100.0	81.7	16.0	1.5	0.8
Gambling	837	574	151	3	109	100.0	68.6	18.0	0.4	13.0
Offenses against family and children	7,079	5,068	1,798	146	67	100.0	71.6	25.4	2.1	0.9
Driving under the influence	199,512	171,038	21,876	4,692	1,906	100.0	85.7	11.0	2.4	1.0
Liquor laws	57,016	51,527	3,728	1,242	519	100.0	90.4	6.5	2.2	0.9
Drunkennes	42,989	37,481	3,560	1,880	68	100.0	87.2	8.3	4.4	0.2
Disorderly conduct	25,704	20,295	3,885	1,385	139	100.0	79.0	15.1	5.4	0.5
Vagrancy	301	237	38	7	19	100.0	78.7	12.6	2.3	6.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	166,075	132,142	28,052	3,914	1,967	100.0	79.6	16.9	2.4	1.2
Suspicion	406	339	49	18	0	100.0	83.5	12.1	4.4	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,575	921	37	129	488	100.0	58.5	2.3	8.2	31.0
Runaways	8,889	7,664	345	451	429	100.0	86.2	3.9	5.1	4.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1988--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	83,649	73,346	5,485	2,318	2,500	100.0 %	87.7 %	6.6 %	2.8 %	3.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	89	76	9	3	1	100.0	85.4	10.1	3.4	1.1
Forcible rape	224	173	42	8	1	100.0	77.2	18.8	3.6	0.4
Robbery	200	124	62	7	7	100.0	62.0	31.0	3.5	3.5
Aggravated assault	1,466	1,069	308	61	28	100.0	72.9	21.0	4.2	1.9
Burglary	9,289	8,062	739	285	203	100.0	86.8	8.0	3.1	2.2
Larceny-theft	10,507	9,087	875	216	329	100.0	86.5	8.3	2.1	3.1
Motor vehicle theft	2,766	2,343	240	68	115	100.0	84.7	8.7	2.5	4.2
Arson	357	333	19	3	2	100.0	93.3	5.3	0.8	0.6
Violent crime ^b	1,879	1,442	421	79	37	100.0	72.9	21.3	4.0	1.9
Property crime ^c	22,919	19,825	1,873	572	649	100.0	86.5	8.2	2.5	2.8
Total Crime Index ^d	24,898	21,267	2,294	651	686	100.0	85.4	9.2	2.6	2.8
Other assaults	3,554	2,718	535	123	178	100.0	76.5	15.1	3.5	5.0
Forgery and counterfeiting	461	402	47	1	11	100.0	87.2	10.2	0.2	2.4
Fraud	412	340	59	5	8	100.0	82.5	14.3	1.7	1.9
Embezzlement	26	15	5	0	6	100.0	57.7	19.2	X	23.1
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing	1,073	894	146	25	8	100.0	83.3	13.6	2.3	0.7
Vandalism	5,644	5,240	204	140	60	100.0	92.8	3.6	2.5	1.1
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.	663	581	61	11	10	100.0	87.6	9.2	1.7	1.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	7	6	0	1	0	100.0	85.7	X	14.3	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	936	834	68	26	8	100.0	89.1	7.3	2.8	0.9
Drug abuse violations	2,875	2,497	217	48	113	100.0	86.9	7.5	1.7	3.9
Gambling	28	11	1	0	16	100.0	39.3	3.6	X	57.1
Offenses against family and children	172	161	10	1	0	100.0	93.6	5.8	0.6	X
Driving under the influence	2,861	2,719	68	59	15	100.0	95.0	2.4	2.1	0.5
Liquor laws	13,070	12,568	140	230	132	100.0	96.2	1.1	1.8	1.0
Drunkenness	1,118	1,044	32	42	0	100.0	93.4	2.9	3.8	X
Disorderly conduct	2,552	2,217	217	100	18	100.0	86.9	8.5	3.9	0.7
Vagrancy	45	40	4	1	0	100.0	88.9	8.9	2.2	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	12,692	11,126	993	259	314	100.0	87.7	7.8	2.0	2.5
Suspicion	98	81	2	15	0	100.0	82.7	2.0	15.3	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,575	921	37	129	488	100.0	58.5	2.3	8.2	31.0
Runaways	8,889	7,664	345	451	429	100.0	86.2	3.9	5.1	4.8

See notes at end of table

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1988 -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	747,014	603,954	119,416	17,619	6,025	100.0 %	80.8 %	16.0 %	2.4 %	0.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,364	980	354	20	10	100.0	71.8	26.0	1.5	0.7
Forcible rape	2,198	1,570	561	55	12	100.0	71.4	25.5	2.5	0.5
Robbery	2,221	1,317	849	35	20	100.0	59.3	38.2	1.6	0.9
Aggravated assault	21,154	15,376	4,992	640	146	100.0	72.7	23.6	3.0	0.7
Burglary	21,633	16,930	4,140	419	144	100.0	78.3	19.1	1.9	0.7
Larceny-theft	35,029	27,507	6,670	488	364	100.0	78.5	19.0	1.4	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	5,379	4,457	731	139	52	100.0	82.9	13.6	2.6	1.0
Arson	975	848	105	19	3	100.0	87.0	10.8	1.9	0.3
Violent crime ^b	26,937	19,243	6,756	750	188	100.0	71.4	25.1	2.8	0.7
Property crime ^c	63,016	49,742	11,646	1,065	563	100.0	78.9	18.5	1.7	0.9
Total Crime Index ^d	89,953	68,985	18,402	1,815	751	100.0	76.7	20.5	2.0	0.8
Other assaults	46,900	35,356	10,050	1,230	264	100.0	75.4	21.4	2.6	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	7,119	5,000	2,027	72	20	100.0	70.2	28.5	1.0	0.3
Fraud	48,891	34,858	13,535	431	67	100.0	71.3	27.7	0.9	0.1
Embezzlement	1,297	926	345	11	15	100.0	71.4	26.6	0.8	1.2
Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing	5,906	4,528	1,234	114	30	100.0	76.7	20.9	1.9	0.5
Vandalism	10,573	8,862	1,333	284	94	100.0	83.8	12.6	2.7	0.9
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc	9,071	7,355	1,454	153	109	100.0	81.1	16.0	1.7	1.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	149	120	26	1	2	100.0	80.5	17.4	0.7	1.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	5,738	5,154	440	122	22	100.0	89.8	7.7	2.1	0.4
Drug abuse violations	54,134	44,076	8,900	806	352	100.0	81.4	16.4	1.5	0.7
Gambling	809	563	150	3	93	100.0	69.6	18.5	0.4	11.5
Offenses against family and children	6,907	4,907	1,788	145	67	100.0	71.0	25.9	2.1	1.0
Driving under the influence	196,651	168,319	21,808	4,633	1,891	100.0	85.6	11.1	2.4	1.0
Liquor laws	43,946	38,959	3,588	1,012	387	100.0	88.7	8.2	2.3	0.9
Drunkenness	41,871	36,437	3,528	1,838	68	100.0	87.0	8.4	4.4	0.2
Disorderly conduct	23,152	18,078	3,668	1,285	121	100.0	78.1	15.8	5.6	0.5
Vagrancy	256	197	34	6	19	100.0	77.0	13.3	2.3	7.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	153,383	121,016	27,059	3,655	1,653	100.0	78.9	17.6	2.4	1.1
Suspicion	308	258	47	3	X	100.0	83.8	15.3	1.0	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 4.14. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 213-215.

Table 4.16

Most serious arrest charge of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By sex and age, United States (estimated), 1988^a

Most serious felony arrest charge	Percent	Sex		Age at arrest					Mean age (in years)
		Male	Female	Under 21 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 years and older	
All offenses	100 %	86 %	14 %	21 %	21 %	23 %	15 %	19 %	28
Violent offenses	21	91	9	23	19	21	15	21	28
Murder	1	95	5	33	17	17	12	22	28
Rape	2	97	3	15	17	20	21	27	30
Robbery	8	94	6	31	21	23	14	11	25
Assault	8	87	13	19	18	21	15	27	30
Other	2	93	7	14	19	19	18	30	31
Property offenses	36	84	16	25	21	22	15	17	27
Burglary	11	94	6	26	21	23	16	13	26
Theft	14	83	17	27	20	21	15	18	27
Other	10	74	26	21	22	22	15	20	28
Drug offenses	35	85	15	18	23	24	16	19	28
Sale/trafficking	14	85	15	19	25	24	14	18	27
Other	21	84	16	17	22	25	17	19	28
Public-order offenses	8	89	11	16	17	23	14	30	31
Driving-related	2	91	9	3	11	28	16	42	35
Other	6	88	12	20	19	22	14	26	27

Note: The data were collected through the National Pretrial Reporting Program initiated by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1988. The data are based on a sample of 39 of the 75 most populous counties in the United States and a sample of felony defendants in each of the 39 counties. The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is based on 11,063 sample felony cases processed in the 39 jurisdictions in February 1988. Data for arrest charge, sex, and age of defendants were available for 93.2 percent, 98.0 percent, and 99.7 percent of sample cases respectively.

For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not sum to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.17

Prior convictions of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge and number and type of prior conviction, United States (estimated), 1988^a

Most serious current felony arrest charge	Total with no prior convictions	Total with one or more prior convictions	Percent of defendants									
			Type and number of prior convictions									
			Felony ^b					Misdemeanor only				
Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more	Total	One	Two	Three	Four or more			
All offenses	48 %	52 %	34 %	15 %	8 %	4 %	7 %	18 %	8 %	4 %	2 %	4 %
Violent offenses	50	50	34	15	8	4	7	16	8	4	1	3
Murder	51	49	29	17	7	1	4	20	9	7	3	2
Rape	47	53	37	19	6	5	7	16	9	4	0	3
Robbery	45	55	39	15	9	7	8	16	6	4	2	4
Assault	54	46	31	14	8	3	6	16	9	4	1	2
Other	54	46	31	14	8	3	6	14	8	3	(c)	3
Property offenses	48	52	34	13	9	4	8	18	7	4	2	4
Burglary	39	61	42	16	11	5	10	19	8	4	2	5
Theft	50	50	32	13	8	4	7	17	7	4	2	4
Other	56	44	26	11	6	4	5	17	7	4	3	3
Drug offenses	48	52	34	17	8	3	6	18	8	4	2	4
Sale/trafficking	50	50	33	17	8	3	5	17	8	4	2	3
Other	47	53	34	16	8	4	6	18	8	4	2	4
Public-order offenses	44	56	35	16	8	4	7	21	8	5	3	5
Driving-related	32	68	27	14	6	3	4	41	14	10	7	9
Other	47	53	39	17	9	5	8	15	6	4	2	3

Note: See Note, table 4.16. The number of convictions refers to the number of conviction charges rather than to the act of being convicted. Data on prior convictions were available for 90.5 percent of sample cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

one or more misdemeanor convictions. In order to maintain exclusive categories of felony and misdemeanor, these defendants are not included in the misdemeanor columns.
^cLess than 0.5 percent.

^aDetail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^bOf the defendants with at least one felony conviction, 64 percent also had

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 7.

Table 4.18

Criminal justice status of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge, United States (estimated), 1988^a

Most serious felony arrest charge	Total	Total with no criminal justice status	Defendants with criminal justice status at time of arrest					
			Total	On probation	Pratril release for earlier cases	On parole	Combination	Other
All offenses	100 %	68 %	32 %	13 %	11 %	4 %	2 %	2 %
Violent offenses	100	68	32	11	12	5	2	2
Murder	100	71	29	5	15	4	2	4
Rape	100	75	25	9	5	5	3	3
Robbery	100	62	38	13	13	7	3	2
Assault	100	70	30	11	12	3	1	3
Other	100	75	25	10	10	2	1	1
Property offenses	100	67	33	13	11	4	2	1
Burglary	100	63	37	15	13	6	3	1
Theft	100	68	32	12	11	4	3	2
Other	100	71	29	13	10	3	2	1
Drug offenses	100	70	30	13	10	4	3	1
Sale/trafficking	100	67	33	12	11	4	3	2
Other	100	72	28	13	9	3	3	1
Public-order offenses	100	62	38	13	12	3	2	8
Driving-related	100	78	22	12	5	1	2	2
Other	100	56	44	13	14	3	2	11

Note: See Note, table 4.16. Data on criminal justice status at time of arrest were available for 68.9 percent of sample cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not sum total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 8, Table 7.

Table 4.19

Persons arrested for felonies in five States

By type of arrest offense, sex, race, and age, United States, 1983-86^a

Arrest offense	Total	Percent of those arrested									
		Sex		Race			Age				
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 years and older
All offenses	100 %	86 %	14 %	62 %	37 %	1 %	15 %	29 %	22 %	23 %	11 %
1983	100	87	13	61	39	1	15	30	21	22	12
1984	100	86	14	62	37	1	14	30	22	23	12
1985	100	86	14	63	36	1	17	29	22	22	11
1986	100	86	14	63	37	1	15	28	22	24	11
Violent offenses	100	90	10	52	48	1	17	29	21	22	11
1983	100	90	10	50	49	1	18	30	20	21	11
1984	100	91	9	51	48	1	17	29	21	22	11
1985	100	90	10	52	47	1	18	28	21	22	11
1986	100	90	10	52	47	1	16	28	22	23	11
Property offenses	100	83	17	64	36	1	19	30	21	22	9
1983	100	84	16	63	37	1	19	31	20	21	9
1984	100	83	17	63	36	1	17	31	21	22	9
1985	100	82	18	65	34	1	20	29	21	21	8
1986	100	83	17	64	35	1	19	29	21	23	8
Drug offenses	100	85	15	64	36	(b)	11	31	26	24	8
1983	100	84	16	64	35	(b)	9	31	26	24	9
1984	100	84	16	64	36	(b)	9	31	26	25	9
1985	100	85	15	65	35	(b)	12	31	25	24	8
1986	100	85	15	63	37	(b)	12	30	26	25	8
Public-order offenses	100	88	12	76	24	(b)	8	24	21	25	21
1983	100	89	11	71	28	(b)	8	25	19	25	23
1984	100	88	12	76	23	(b)	7	25	21	25	22
1985	100	88	12	77	23	(b)	9	25	21	25	20
1986	100	88	12	77	23	(b)	8	24	22	27	19

Note: These data were collected through the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The OBTS program provides detailed data on the criminal justice processing of those arrested for felonies in participating States. These data are from the five participating States that provided comparable data for the years 1983-86. The five States are California, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Public-order offenses include weapons, driving while intoxicated, disturbing the peace, obstructing police, vice, bribery, sex offenses not involving assault, and parole violations. The sex, race, and age of persons arrested for felonies was

reported in 99.2 percent, 97.2 percent, and 97.4 percent of the cases, respectively. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Cases in Five States, 1983-86*, Special Report NCJ-118798 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1989), p. 6.

Table 4 22

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest^a

By offense and size of place, 1988

(1988 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										
12,303 agencies; population 213,651,000										
Offenses known	12,059,648	1,355,693	10,703,955	18,201	76,203	478,320	782,969	2,741,167	6,680,984	1,281,804
Percent cleared by arrest	20.7	45.7	17.5	70.0	52.1	25.6	56.8	13.5	19.7	14.8
TOTAL CITIES										
8,639 cities; population 147,541,000										
Offenses known	10,056,362	1,167,323	8,889,039	14,628	60,416	442,362	649,917	2,157,230	5,617,743	1,114,066
Percent cleared by arrest	20.7	44.2	17.7	69.6	51.7	25.2	55.9	13.1	20.2	13.9
Group I										
57 cities, 250,000 and over, population 43,134,000										
Offenses known	4,200,530	662,299	3,538,231	9,131	28,104	299,603	325,461	895,322	2,013,672	629,237
Percent cleared by arrest	18.3	39.8	14.2	66.5	52.4	23.5	53.1	11.4	16.4	11.4
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over, population 20,303,000:										
Offenses known	1,981,398	388,362	1,593,036	5,242	10,682	186,514	185,924	393,003	848,390	351,643
Percent cleared by arrest	16.9	36.3	12.2	63.4	50.9	21.8	49.2	10.4	14.0	9.9
18 cities, 500,000 to 999,999, population 11,648,000:										
Offenses known	1,060,269	129,442	930,827	2,080	8,376	57,499	61,487	234,098	557,767	138,962
Percent cleared by arrest	18.4	40.7	15.3	66.5	50.7	23.7	54.3	11.7	17.2	13.6
31 cities, 250,000 to 499,999, population 11,183,000:										
Offenses known	1,158,863	144,495	1,014,368	1,809	9,046	55,590	78,050	268,221	607,515	138,632
Percent cleared by arrest	20.5	48.6	16.5	75.5	5.7	8.8	61.3	12.7	18.9	13.1
Group II										
118 cities, 100,000 to 249,999, population 17,086,000:										
Offenses known	1,391,432	146,037	1,245,395	1,772	9,245	52,298	82,722	328,189	786,309	130,897
Percent cleared by arrest	21.3	47.0	18.2	71.5	49.9	28.6	57.8	13.4	20.8	14.9
Group III										
301 cities, 50,000 to 99,999, population 20,497,000:										
Offenses known	1,308,685	127,607	1,181,078	1,271	8,131	39,293	78,912	290,354	755,838	134,886
Percent cleared by arrest	21.8	47.0	19.1	75.1	48.2	27.5	56.2	13.5	22.4	13.1
Group IV										
623 cities, 25,000 to 49,999, population 21,212,000:										
Offenses known	1,175,024	95,090	1,079,934	967	6,052	25,759	62,312	248,263	735,881	95,790
Percent cleared by arrest	22.6	49.1	20.3	78.8	51.2	28.1	57.0	14.1	22.9	16.6
Group V										
1,524 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,031,000:										
Offenses known	1,094,766	77,209	1,017,557	832	5,119	16,883	54,375	223,023	719,454	75,080
Percent cleared by arrest	24.4	52.7	22.2	74.8	52.7	30.8	59.2	15.3	24.4	21.8
Group VI										
6,016 cities under 10,000; population 21,582,000:										
Offenses known	885,925	59,081	826,844	655	3,765	8,526	46,135	172,079	606,589	48,176
Percent cleared by arrest	23.0	60.9	20.3	78.0	57.6	33.9	65.9	16.1	20.8	28.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.22

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest^a

By offense and size of place, 1988--Continued

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
SUBURBAN COUNTIES										
1,087 agencies; population 39,408,000										
Offenses known	1,466,124	141,147	1,324,977	2,149	10,873	32,032	96,093	397,822	790,595	136,560
Percent cleared by arrest	20.0	52.2	16.6	67.9	53.0	29.0	59.5	14.3	17.5	18.0
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,577 agencies; population 26,701,000										
Offenses known	537,162	47,223	489,939	1,424	4,914	3,926	36,959	186,115	272,646	31,178
Percent cleared by arrest	21.9	63.5	17.8	77.1	55.0	41.4	66.5	16.1	17.3	33.2
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
5,748 agencies; population 84,021,000										
Offenses known	3,478,761	285,749	3,193,012	3,624	20,000	68,223	193,902	798,327	2,089,997	304,688
Percent cleared by arrest	21.2	51.7	18.4	70.5	53.3	28.6	59.3	14.3	20.1	17.7

Note. See Note, table 4.1 "An offense is 'cleared by arrest' or solved for crime reporting purposes when at least one person is: (1) arrested; (2) charged with the commission of the offense, and (3) turned over to the court for prosecution. The prosecution can follow arrest, court summons, or police notice." An offense is also counted as cleared by arrest if any of the following "exceptional" conditions pertain: (1) suicide of the offender; (2) double murder; (3) deathbed confession; (4) offender killed by police or citizen; (5) confession by offender already in custody or serving a sentence; (6) an offender prosecuted in another jurisdiction for a different offense and that jurisdiction does not release offender to first jurisdiction; (7) extradition denied; (8) victim refuses to cooperate in prosecution; (9) warrant is outstanding for felon but before arrest the offender dies of natural causes or as a result of an accident, or is killed in the commission of another offense; or, (10) handling of a juvenile offender either orally or by written notice to parents in instances involving minor offenses where no referral to juvenile court is made as a matter of publicly accepted police policy. (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), pp. 41, 42.) It should be noted that the arrest of one person can clear several crimes or several persons may be arrested to clear one crime. Arson was designated an index property crime in October 1978. Due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police for offenses known, arson data are not included in this table. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime

Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories.

This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 months in 1988 (Source, p. 318). Population figures are July 1, 1988 population estimates. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. 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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 159, 160. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.23

Offenses known to police and percent that were cleared by arrest

By type of offense, United States, 1980-88

Year	Total Crime Index		Violent crime ^a		Property crime ^b	
	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest
1980	12,483,083	19.2 %	1,242,511	43.6 %	11,240,527	16.5 %
1981	12,715,894	19.5	1,275,135	42.9	11,440,759	16.9
1982	11,932,744	20.1	1,195,533	45.4	10,737,211	17.3
1983	11,403,141	20.6	1,166,888	46.5	10,236,253	17.7
1984	11,121,418	21.0	1,172,616	47.4	9,948,802	17.9
1985	11,762,540	20.9	1,240,134	47.6	10,522,406	17.8
1986	12,734,405	20.7	1,445,965	46.3	11,288,440	17.5
1987	12,502,268	20.9	1,354,012	47.4	11,148,256	17.7
1988	12,059,648	20.7	1,355,693	45.7	10,703,955	17.5

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.22. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for less than 12 months in 1980 and at least 6 months in 1981-88. 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.24

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest

By extent of urbanization and type of offense, United States, 1972-88

Year	Cities			Suburban ^a			Rural		
	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c
1972	20.6 %	48.8 %	16.1 %	17.2 %	50.3 %	14.0 %	25.2 %	70.2 %	20.1 %
1973	21.2	45.2	18.3	19.2	51.2	17.0	23.5	69.5	19.3
1974	21.3	45.2	18.5	19.5	50.0	17.3	24.0	69.7	19.7
1975	21.0	44.7	18.5	19.7	50.0	17.6	23.6	70.1	19.4
1976	20.5	45.5	18.0	19.1	51.3	16.9	22.7	69.5	18.7
1977	21.0	45.8	18.3	19.3	50.9	16.9	23.1	69.2	18.8
1978	20.8	45.5	18.1	19.4	49.9	17.0	22.7	67.9	18.4
1979	19.8	43.7	17.1	19.0	49.3	16.6	22.8	67.0	18.8
1980	19.2	41.7	16.6	18.6	48.4	16.2	20.5	64.9	16.7
1981	19.5	40.9	17.0	19.4	48.7	17.0	20.7	63.8	17.0
1982	20.0	43.5	17.3	20.4	50.9	17.8	22.1	66.4	18.1
1983	20.5	44.5	17.7	21.1	52.3	18.4	22.1	66.9	18.0
1984	21.0	45.5	18.0	21.7	53.8	18.8	22.3	65.7	18.1
1985	20.9	45.7	17.9	21.1	53.2	18.2	22.9	67.0	18.4
1986	20.7	44.6	17.5	21.1	51.7	18.3	22.0	63.9	17.7
1987	21.0	46.0	17.9	21.2	51.3	18.4	21.6	61.8	17.6
1988	20.7	44.2	17.7	21.2	51.7	18.4	21.9	63.5	17.8

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.22. For definitions of offenses, rural counties, and city and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

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

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, pp. 107, 108; *1973*, pp. 109, 110; *1974*, pp. 166, 167; *1975*, pp. 166, 167; *1976*, pp. 162, 163; *1977*, pp. 162, 163; *1978*, pp. 177, 178; *1979*, pp. 179, 180; *1980*, pp. 182, 183; *1981*, pp. 153, 154; *1982*, pp. 158, 159; *1983*, pp. 161, 162; *1984*, pp. 154, 155; *1985*, pp. 156, 157; *1986*, pp. 156, 157; *1987*, pp. 155, 156; *1988*, pp. 159, 160 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.25

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, 1988

(1988 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										
12,169 agencies; population 203,579,000:										
Total clearances	2,352,858	550,846	1,802,012	11,171	37,532	98,971	403,172	352,899	1,272,608	176,506
Percent under 18	18.1	8.9	20.9	6.5	9.3	10.4	8.5	18.4	21.6	21.3
TOTAL CITIES										
8,624 cities; population 138,685,000:										
Total clearances	1,951,861	449,446	1,502,415	8,672	29,245	88,239	323,290	267,454	1,092,445	142,516
Percent under 18	18.6	9.2	21.4	6.7	9.2	10.7	8.9	18.4	22.1	22.0
Group I										
54 cities, 250,000 and over; population 34,665,000:										
Total clearances	638,377	198,209	440,168	4,575	12,813	47,290	133,531	87,876	292,540	59,752
Percent under 18	14.9	8.6	17.8	7.4	7.7	10.5	8.1	15.2	17.5	23.2
7 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 12,957,000:										
Total clearances	221,055	81,662	139,393	2,082	3,750	19,176	56,654	28,151	87,013	24,229
Percent under 18	12.8	8.6	15.3	8.5	7.9	11.7	7.6	15.1	14.2	19.1
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,525,000:										
Total clearances	180,006	46,267	133,739	1,128	4,020	12,090	29,029	25,556	90,886	17,297
Percent under 18	15.8	8.5	18.3	6.9	7.4	10.0	8.0	14.7	17.4	28.5
31 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 11,183,000:										
Total clearances	237,316	70,280	167,036	1,365	5,043	16,024	47,848	34,169	114,641	18,226
Percent under 18	16.3	8.7	19.5	6.2	7.9	9.3	8.7	15.7	20.0	23.5
Group II										
117 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,910,000:										
Total clearances	294,119	68,095	226,024	1,248	4,578	14,870	47,399	43,796	162,892	19,336
Percent under 18	17.3	8.8	19.9	6.7	8.5	9.6	8.6	15.0	20.7	23.8
Group III										
300 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,443,000:										
Total clearances	285,515	60,012	225,503	955	3,921	10,803	44,333	29,217	168,791	17,495
Percent under 18	20.0	10.3	22.6	7.2	11.2	12.6	9.7	18.5	23.7	20.5
Group IV										
621 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,145,000:										
Total clearances	264,567	46,502	218,065	762	3,080	7,210	35,450	34,934	167,360	15,771
Percent under 18	21.5	9.9	23.9	5.5	10.1	11.6	9.7	20.5	24.9	21.1
Group V										
1,518 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 23,943,000:										
Total clearances	265,727	40,636	225,091	621	2,685	5,174	32,156	33,941	174,848	16,302
Percent under 18	22.0	9.9	24.2	4.8	10.5	11.4	9.8	22.7	24.9	19.0
Group VI										
6,014 cities under 10,000; population 21,579,000:										
Total clearances	203,556	35,992	167,564	511	2,168	2,892	30,421	27,690	126,014	13,860
Percent under 18	22.1	10.3	24.7	3.9	13.0	10.7	10.1	25.6	25.0	20.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.25

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, 1988--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										
1,046 agencies; population 38,596,000.										
Total clearances	285,742	71,967	213,775	1,424	5,625	9,132	55,786	55,847	134,046	23,882
Percent under 18	15.9	7.8	18.7	6.3	9.8	8.1	7.6	18.0	19.0	18.2
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,499 agencies; population 26,298,000.										
Total clearances	115,255	29,433	85,822	1,075	2,662	1,600	24,096	29,597	46,117	10,108
Percent under 18	14.9	6.0	17.9	4.9	9.4	6.4	5.6	19.1	16.9	18.8
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
5,703 agencies; population 83,132,000.										
Total clearances	727,732	145,814	581,918	2,521	10,488	19,303	113,502	112,926	415,831	53,161
Percent under 18	19.2	9.3	21.7	5.7	10.6	10.3	9.1	20.1	22.5	19.0

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.22. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes offenses cleared by exceptional means.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 165, 166. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.26

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of offense, United States, 1972-88

	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

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.22. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, 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 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.27

Arsons cleared by arrest and cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of target, United States, 1988

(12,184 agencies; 1988 estimated population 192,236,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent of offenses cleared by arrest	Percent of clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age
Total	81,063	18.2 %	39.2 %
Total structure	44,581	22.1	37.6
Single occupancy residential	19,290	22.2	32.3
Other residential	8,369	24.1	32.2
Storage	4,456	18.2	55.4
Industrial/manufacturing	754	15.4	30.2
Other commercial	5,068	16.4	26.8
Community/public	4,141	32.5	54.3
Other structure	2,503	17.1	51.5
Total mobile	21,387	10.2	20.6
Motor vehicles	19,758	9.8	18.8
Other mobile	1,629	15.4	34.3
Other	15,095	18.0	60.1

Note: See Note, table 4.22. In 1988, 12,184 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The following data are from these 12,184 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. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 44. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.28

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses

By offense and State, 1988

State	Total alcohol-related arrests	Driving under influence	Drunk- enness	Liquor law violation	Dis- orderly conduct	Vagrancy
National	3,141,552	1,345,177	658,925	505,025	603,077	29,348
Alabama	65,630	24,145	22,211	10,534	8,610	130
Alaska	6,540	3,606	94	1,935	905	NA
Arizona	61,787	19,887	NA	25,460	15,036	1,404
Arkansas	43,468	16,160	17,274	4,796	4,890	348
California	551,744	317,254	172,195	37,648	14,382	10,265
Colorado	61,940	33,670	NA	10,931	15,919	1,420
Connecticut	53,961	14,555	NA	4,301	34,962	143
Delaware	5,180	213	247	2,940	1,780	NA
District of Columbia	5,763	NA	2	163	5,594	4
Georgia	92,793	57,043	3,675	8,273	23,765	37
Hawaii	10,970	7,075	NA	2,614	1,281	NA
Idaho	12,651	7,844	297	3,427	1,052	31
Illinois	137,664	39,694	1,405	38,771	57,695	99
Indiana	60,128	20,237	23,280	8,696	7,884	31
Iowa	41,060	15,993	12,201	10,035	2,821	10
Kansas	18,178	10,135	23	5,227	2,732	61
Kentucky	106,969	42,402	45,658	4,559	14,350	NA
Louisiana	34,246	13,354	10,861	888	8,832	311
Maine	13,628	8,961	23	2,739	1,891	14
Maryland	38,043	27,620	NA	5,143	5,039	241
Massachusetts	30,687	15,554	36	6,300	8,622	175
Michigan	108,335	51,667	185	28,882	26,827	774
Minnesota	55,517	26,911	NA	18,096	10,505	5
Mississippi	21,861	8,157	8,106	2,009	3,546	43
Missouri	36,352	19,601	1,654	5,853	8,975	269
Montana	5,955	2,874	NA	1,704	1,377	NA
Nebraska	23,484	11,103	NA	8,135	4,239	7
Nevada	19,186	6,320	879	3,414	2,465	6,108
New Hampshire	16,080	8,271	2,098	4,074	1,622	15
New Jersey	81,574	29,028	5	14,119	38,298	124
New Mexico	25,540	13,432	567	7,008	4,472	61
New York	141,144	46,143	3	13,223	76,084	5,691
North Carolina	112,042	73,953	NA	24,291	13,770	28
North Dakota	6,503	2,379	NA	3,252	865	7
Ohio	86,904	30,588	21,525	12,597	22,110	84
Oklahoma	60,290	20,807	31,344	5,477	2,662	NA
Oregon	36,387	20,638	NA	12,476	3,273	NA
Pennsylvania	94,910	20,878	15,687	26,550	32,632	163
Rhode Island	7,058	2,112	53	1,291	3,585	17
South Carolina	62,102	12,682	21,893	11,645	15,865	17
South Dakota	5,012	1,920	61	2,240	791	NA
Tennessee	55,037	16,569	30,517	2,481	5,416	54
Texas	282,465	91,903	142,387	21,715	25,741	719
Utah	25,960	9,314	4,250	9,844	2,544	8
Vermont	3,924	2,922	NA	361	641	NA
Virginia	124,734	45,468	56,215	11,523	11,528	NA
Washington	48,799	29,846	92	15,434	3,184	243
West Virginia	19,737	7,711	9,537	775	1,672	42
Wisconsin	111,628	32,774	258	38,459	40,029	108
Wyoming	10,002	3,804	2,127	2,717	1,317	37

Note: These data were compiled from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The data presented in this table differ from those presented in the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989). This is because this table includes data processed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after the cut off date for that publication. "In one respect, these data may be considered conservative estimates of alcohol-related arrests. Arrests are classified by a single offense, using a hierarchical rule. Consequently, crimes committed while intoxicated are categorized under the primary offense. On the other hand, 'driving under the influence' includes impairment due to any type of drug; it is not limited to impairment due to alcohol. The State of Florida's system was in transition and data were not available." (Source)

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Table 4.29

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses and driving under the influence

United States, 1972-88

(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

Note: Alcohol-related offenses include driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, p. 126; *1973*, p. 128; *1974*, p. 186; *1975*, p. 188; *1976*, p. 181; *1977*, p. 180; *1978*, p. 194; *1979*, p. 196; *1980*, p. 200; *1981*, p. 171; *1982*, pp. 176, 177; *1983*, pp. 179, 180; *1984*, pp. 172, 173; *1985*, pp. 174, 175; *1986*, pp. 174, 175; *1987*, pp. 174, 175; *1988*, pp. 178, 179 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.30

Juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition and size of place, 1988

(1988 estimated population)

Population group	Total ^a	Handled within department and released	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Referred to welfare agency	Referred to other police agency	Referred to criminal or adult court
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES						
7,921 agencies; total population 148,418,000:						
Number	990,544	288,708	625,150	18,957	11,052	46,677
Percent ^b	100.0	29.1	63.1	1.9	1.1	4.7
TOTAL CITIES						
5,395 cities; total population 97,150,000:						
Number	835,235	248,943	524,743	15,122	8,927	37,500
Percent	100.0	29.8	62.8	1.8	1.1	4.5
Group I						
35 cities, 250,000 and over; population 21,142,000:						
Number	179,203	40,821	133,786	2,156	1,215	1,225
Percent	100.0	22.8	74.7	1.2	0.7	0.7
Group II						
92 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 13,122,000:						
Number	108,101	32,829	66,706	4,285	558	3,723
Percent	100.0	30.4	61.7	4.0	0.5	3.4
Group III						
228 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 15,603,000:						
Number	119,443	41,232	68,471	2,019	2,002	5,719
Percent	100.0	34.5	57.3	1.7	1.7	4.8
Group IV						
482 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 16,551,000:						
Number	144,783	47,980	86,604	1,805	1,912	6,482
Percent	100.0	33.1	59.8	1.2	1.3	4.5
Group V						
1,065 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 17,012,000:						
Number	162,613	51,686	98,875	2,617	1,407	8,028
Percent	100.0	31.8	60.8	1.6	0.9	4.9
Group VI						
3,493 cities under 10,000; population 13,720,000:						
Number	121,092	34,395	70,301	2,240	1,833	12,323
Percent	100.0	28.4	58.1	1.8	1.5	10.2
SUBURBAN COUNTIES						
793 agencies; population 31,179,000:						
Number	103,716	27,820	67,278	1,877	1,129	5,612
Percent	100.0	26.8	64.9	1.8	1.1	5.4
RURAL COUNTIES						
1,733 agencies; population 20,089,000:						
Number	51,593	11,945	33,129	1,958	996	3,565
Percent	100.0	23.2	64.2	3.8	1.9	6.9
SUBURBAN AREAS^c						
3,773 agencies; population 72,452,000:						
Number	424,707	148,629	239,408	6,930	5,448	24,292
Percent	100.0	35.0	56.4	1.6	1.3	5.7

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.6. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For definitions of suburban areas and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 229.

Table 4.31

Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition, United States, 1972-88

	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

Note: See Note, table 4.1. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky, therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 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; 1985, p. 245; 1984, p. 238; 1985, p. 240; 1986, p. 240; 1987, p. 225; 1988, p. 229 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.32

Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations^a

By type of drug and region, United States, 1981-88

Region	1981					1982					1983					1984				
	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Marijuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Marijuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Marijuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other	Total	Heroin or cocaine	Marijuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other
Northeast	100 %	18 %	71 %	4 %	6 %	100 %	22 %	68 %	4 %	6 %	100 %	27 %	60 %	4 %	9 %	100 %	30 %	58 %	4 %	10 %
Sale/manufacture	22	7	11	1	2	24	9	12	1	2	27	11	12	2	3	30	12	12	2	4
Possession	78	11	59	3	4	76	13	57	3	4	73	17	48	3	5	70	18	44	2	6
Midwest	100	8	74	4	15	100	8	75	4	14	100	8	69	4	19	100	8	72	3	18
Sale/manufacture	33	4	18	1	11	22	3	10	1	9	24	2	10	2	10	24	3	12	1	8
Possession	67	4	56	2	4	78	5	65	3	5	76	5	59	3	9	76	4	60	2	9
South	100	7	73	6	14	100	8	74	5	13	100	13	70	5	12	100	17	69	3	10
Sale/manufacture	20	2	10	2	7	21	2	11	1	6	24	5	12	2	5	21	6	11	1	3
Possession	80	5	63	4	8	79	6	63	3	7	76	9	57	3	8	79	11	58	2	7
West	100	17	60	1	22	100	16	68	1	14	100	37	49	1	14	100	40	44	1	15
Sale/manufacture	16	4	7	(b)	4	13	4	7	(b)	2	16	5	7	(b)	3	15	5	7	(b)	3
Possession	84	13	52	1	18	87	12	61	1	12	84	32	41	(b)	11	85	35	37	1	12
Total	100	12	69	4	15	100	13	72	4	12	100	23	61	3	13	100	26	59	3	12
Sale/manufacture	22	4	11	1	6	20	4	10	1	5	22	6	10	1	4	22	7	10	1	4
Possession	78	8	58	3	9	80	9	62	2	7	78	17	50	2	8	78	19	48	2	9

Note: See Note, table 4.1. Arrest data for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky, therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1981, p. 160; 1982, p. 165; 1983, p. 168; 1984, p. 161; 1985, p. 163; 1986, p. 163; 1987, p. 163; 1988, p. 167 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than or equal to 0.5 percent.

Total	1985				Total	1986				Total	1987				Total	1988			
	Heroin or cocaine	Marijuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other		Heroin or cocaine	Marijuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other		Heroin or cocaine	Marijuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other		Heroin or cocaine	Marijuana	Synthetic narcotics	Other
100 %	34 %	55 %	3 %	7 %	100 %	49 %	42 %	3 %	6 %	100 %	56 %	36 %	3 %	5 %	100 %	65 %	29 %	3 %	4 %
30	14	12	1	3	33	21	9	1	2	34	24	7	1	2	35	28	5	1	1
70	20	43	2	4	67	28	33	2	4	66	32	29	2	3	65	37	24	2	3
100	11	68	3	19	100	16	62	3	20	100	18	58	3	22	100	24	49	3	24
26	4	10	1	11	26	6	9	1	11	28	6	8	1	13	31	8	7	1	15
74	7	58	2	8	74	10	53	2	9	72	12	49	2	9	69	16	42	2	9
100	20	66	3	11	100	30	56	4	8	100	36	51	5	8	100	39	47	6	9
24	7	11	1	5	25	1	9	1	4	24	11	8	2	4	27	14	7	2	5
76	13	55	2	6	75	20	47	3	4	76	25	43	3	4	73	25	40	4	4
100	42	41	1	16	100	52	29	1	19	100	54	29	1	16	100	61	22	1	15
18	6	9	(b)	3	19	11	6	(b)	2	20	11	6	(b)	2	21	14	4	(b)	2
82	36	32	(b)	13	81	41	23	1	17	80	43	23	1	14	79	47	18	1	13
100	30	55	3	12	100	41	44	3	13	100	46	40	3	12	100	52	34	3	11
24	8	10	1	4	25	13	8	1	4	26	14	7	1	4	27	17	6	1	4
76	22	45	2	8	75	28	36	2	9	74	32	33	2	8	73	35	28	2	7

Table 4.33

Drug use by arrestees in 20 U.S. cities

By type of drug and sex, 1988

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a	Marijuana	Cocaine	Heroin
Male				
Birmingham, AL	72 %	36 %	51 %	6 %
Chicago, IL	80	50	58	18
Cleveland, OH	68	26	52	4
Dallas, TX	66	36	49	6
Detroit, MI	68	33	51	12
Fort Lauderdale, FL	62	42	42	5
Houston, TX	65	43	49	4
Indianapolis, IN	54	42	15	4
Kansas City, MO	54	19	41	2
Los Angeles, CA	75	32	60	13
Miami, FL	75	32	64	1
New Orleans, LA	70	49	51	6
New York, NY	83	30	74	24
Omaha, NE	56	44	21	1
Philadelphia, PA	81	32	72	11
Phoenix, AZ	63	44	30	7
Portland, OR	74	50	40	13
St. Louis, MO	56	17	38	6
San Antonio, TX	63	44	27	18
San Diego, CA	82	49	43	21
Female				
Birmingham, AL	65	15	38	14
Chicago, IL	77	33	70	21
Dallas, TX	65	25	48	9
Detroit, MI	81	26	71	20
Kansas City, MO	70	16	57	6
Los Angeles, CA	76	22	61	22
New Orleans, LA	55	25	40	7
New York, NY	80	19	75	26
Phoenix, AZ	79	21	63	18
Philadelphia, PA	60	31	36	12
Portland, OR	78	38	54	25
St. Louis, MO	44	15	31	7
San Antonio, TX	51	18	26	20
San Diego, CA	79	20	50	21

Note: These data are from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. DUF data are collected in central booking facilities in participating cities throughout the United States. For approximately 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from a new sample of arrestees (Source, p. 2). The following cities did not test or interview female arrestees: Cleveland, Fort Lauderdale, Houston, Indianapolis, Miami, and Omaha. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine (Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1988 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-122225 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 4, 6 R. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.34

Drug use by arrestees in 20 U.S. cities

By type of drug, age, and sex, 1988

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a					Marihuana					Cocaine				
	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older	15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older
Male															
Birmingham, AL	58 %	75 %	86 %	69 %	62 %	31 %	50 %	41 %	22 %	23 %	39 %	46 %	64 %	55 %	47 %
Chicago, IL	70	83	84	88	74	54	59	52	44	34	46	58	68	66	53
Cleveland, OH	55	76	76	76	58	29	32	32	21	12	41	54	61	64	46
Dallas, TX	57	66	77	77	52	42	40	39	31	22	41	46	60	63	38
Detroit, MI	63	68	69	65	75	48	42	34	19	14	42	53	57	48	59
Fort Lauderdale, FL	58	82	64	63	49	46	67	42	34	29	35	58	46	46	31
Houston, TX	54	76	79	76	41	47	53	48	47	16	39	56	66	51	30
Indianapolis, IN	65	50	62	(b)	33	56	42	54	(b)	15	13	4	16	(b)	15
Kansas City, MO	41	66	59	62	(b)	14	32	26	8	(b)	32	45	48	50	24
Los Angeles, CA	65	74	83	80	72	45	35	38	23	21	46	57	68	69	57
Miami, FL	76	78	69	89	68	56	27	38	23	22	44	76	53	83	60
New Orleans, LA	66	76	78	74	58	51	55	54	38	38	51	59	56	52	36
New York, NY	70	87	93	86	74	35	34	29	28	21	58	77	86	78	66
Omaha, NE	(b)	54	73	(b)	(b)	(b)	54	41	(b)	(b)	(b)	4	36	(b)	(b)
Philadelphia, PA	82	83	85	90	59	50	38	23	17	17	70	79	82	80	44
Phoenix, AZ	74	68	67	67	41	55	51	46	44	24	32	32	32	34	19
Portland, OR	75	80	77	78	63	61	59	53	49	29	34	41	42	45	38
St. Louis, MO	41	62	70	57	48	16	22	22	18	6	31	47	42	29	35
San Antonio, TX	58	73	64	60	58	56	61	50	32	17	13	25	27	28	42
San Diego, CA	72	86	86	86	72	52	56	53	47	32	33	46	43	51	37
Female															
Birmingham, AL	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Chicago, IL	(b)	84	82	(b)	(b)	(b)	36	39	(b)	(b)	(b)	34	76	(b)	(b)
Dallas, TX	66	61	76	60	55	25	25	29	26	19	52	48	58	40	33
Detroit, MI	(b)	84	82	(b)	(b)	(b)	28	15	(b)	(b)	(b)	72	74	(b)	(b)
Kansas City, MO	(b)	67	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	11	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	56	(b)	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	67	75	84	78	69	25	22	27	17	16	48	65	68	58	52
New Orleans, LA	32	53	65	71	48	23	29	28	26	19	19	44	48	59	25
New York, NY	70	80	83	85	77	27	17	21	17	13	70	77	77	79	64
Philadelphia, PA	(b)	76	90	85	68	(b)	36	15	15	14	(b)	64	70	77	43
Phoenix, AZ	57	58	71	69	40	35	36	32	31	16	33	30	51	43	16
Portland, OR	69	80	79	88	71	46	41	46	29	21	38	54	53	68	48
St. Louis, MO	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	28	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	20
San Antonio, TX	(b)	(b)	63	(b)	36	(b)	(b)	23	(b)	9	(b)	(b)	31	(b)	14
San Diego, CA	83	89	78	84	55	28	32	19	16	8	56	51	50	56	37

Note: See Note, table 4.33. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^bLess than 20 cases.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marihuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine (Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1988 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-122225 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 4, 6-8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Heroin				
15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older
6 %	2 %	11 %	6 %	5 %
11	17	18	23	24
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
2	2	5	10	10
1	2	4	22	34
0	3	6	3	8
(b)	5	3	3	7
0	0	0	(b)	6
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
6	9	12	17	24
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
4	4	5	4	12
9	17	29	39	29
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
7	4	7	10	8
3	8	8	18	26
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
16	14	21	26	34
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
(b)	20	33	(b)	(b)
4	5	15	10	14
(b)	12	26	(b)	(b)
(b)	4	(b)	(b)	(b)
10	13	21	36	29
0	2	6	12	16
3	24	29	36	33
(b)	14	22	27	16
2	7	14	23	13
11	18	25	42	29
(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4
(b)	(b)	26	(b)	9
8	19	22	26	26

Table 4.35

Drug use by arrestees in 20 U.S. cities

By type of drug, race, ethnicity, and sex, 1988

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a				Marihuana				Cocaine				Heroin			
	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other	Black	White	Hispanic	Other
Male																
Birmingham, AL	74 %	69 %	(b)	(b)	31 %	48 %	(b)	(b)	62 %	26 %	(b)	(b)	4 %	10 %	(b)	(b)
Chicago, IL	82	71	72 %	(b)	51	45	45 %	(b)	59	53	53 %	(b)	19	9	13 %	(b)
Cleveland, OH	71	60	(b)	(b)	24	30	(b)	(b)	59	28	(b)	(b)	5	0	(b)	(b)
Dallas, TX	69	63	49	(b)	34	41	29	(b)	59	33	33	(b)	5	6	10	(b)
Detroit, MI	70	57	(b)	(b)	32	40	(b)	(b)	54	28	(b)	(b)	12	11	(b)	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	72	54	(b)	(b)	45	39	(b)	(b)	58	29	(b)	(b)	4	5	(b)	(b)
Houston, TX	71	56	60	(b)	43	43	40	(b)	60	28	44	(b)	3	4	3	(b)
Indianapolis, IN	47	61	(b)	(b)	35	52	(b)	(b)	20	7	(b)	(b)	4	4	(b)	(b)
Kansas City, MO	61	42	(b)	(b)	20	15	(b)	(b)	52	22	(b)	(b)	2	2	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	82	72	74	24 %	26	39	35	12 %	73	41	59	16 %	11	14	15	8 %
Miami, FL	77	67	77	(b)	30	38	36	(b)	68	48	64	(b)	(c)	5	0	(b)
New Orleans, LA	73	54	(b)	(b)	50	44	(b)	(b)	57	14	(b)	(b)	6	8	(b)	(b)
New York, NY	86	82	81	(b)	30	31	30	(b)	80	64	69	(b)	17	33	35	(b)
Omaha, NE	59	57	(b)	(b)	46	41	(b)	(b)	23	20	(b)	(b)	0	2	(b)	(b)
Philadelphia, PA	82	69	87	(b)	33	30	31	(b)	76	50	87	(b)	8	14	24	(b)
Phoenix, AZ	75	60	64	47	42	46	41	41	55	22	36	15	8	5	12	0
Portland, OR	83	70	74	66	45	53	47	41	68	24	56	34	11	13	23	10
St. Louis, MO	55	56	(b)	(b)	12	33	(b)	(b)	42	21	(b)	(b)	6	4	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	62	53	68	(b)	38	42	45	(b)	41	15	30	(b)	14	15	21	(b)
San Diego, CA	85	83	79	(b)	45	56	47	(b)	71	20	48	(b)	13	16	33	(b)
Female																
Birmingham, AL	58	75	(b)	(b)	10	20	(b)	(b)	45	30	(b)	(b)	6	25	(b)	(b)
Chicago, IL	77	(b)	(b)	(b)	35	(b)	(b)	(b)	70	(b)	(b)	(b)	23	(b)	(b)	(b)
Dallas, TX	63	68	(b)	(b)	27	25	(b)	(b)	53	44	(b)	(b)	8	11	(b)	(b)
Detroit, MI	81	82	(b)	(b)	26	24	(b)	(b)	75	64	(b)	(b)	19	21	(b)	(b)
Kansas City, MO	74	(b)	(b)	(b)	17	(b)	(b)	(b)	62	(b)	(b)	(b)	6	(b)	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	88	77	59	(b)	27	24	11	(b)	80	49	46	(b)	14	24	32	(b)
New Orleans, LA	54	59	(b)	(b)	24	35	(b)	(b)	41	35	(b)	(b)	6	11	(b)	(b)
New York, NY	83	79	74	(b)	21	11	19	(b)	81	66	70	(b)	21	29	35	(b)
Philadelphia, PA	80	85	(b)	(b)	22	21	(b)	(b)	70	39	(b)	(b)	17	27	(b)	(b)
Phoenix, AZ	84	60	49	45	32	33	27	31	69	32	28	14	7	15	8	7
Portland, OR	86	75	(b)	70	42	36	(b)	39	74	44	(b)	39	16	30	(b)	22
St. Louis, MO	56	21	(b)	(b)	13	17	(b)	(b)	44	0	(b)	(b)	11	0	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	(b)	58	38	(b)	(b)	22	9	(b)	(b)	22	17	(b)	(b)	22	17	(b)
San Diego, CA	89	78	62	(b)	17	23	12	(b)	88	31	38	(b)	20	22	21	(b)

Note: See Note, table 4.33. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^bLess than 20 cases.

^cLess than 1.0 percent.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marihuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzo-diazepine (Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1988 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-122225 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 4, 6-8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.36

Alcohol and marijuana use by arrestees in 20 U.S. cities

By sex, frequency of use, and age at first use, 1988

City	Alcohol					Marihuana				
	Ever used	Used in last 30 days	Used in last 48 hours	Ever dependent ^a	Median age of first use ^b	Ever used	Used in last 30 days	Used in last 48 hours	Ever dependent ^a	Median age of first use ^b
Male										
Birmingham, AL	99 %	80 %	54 %	13 %	15	92 %	51 %	29 %	10 %	16
Chicago, IL	94	70	59	15	15	84	47	34	9	15
Cleveland, OH	97	78	51	16	16	82	41	22	13	16
Dallas, TX	95	75	61	12	15	78	33	20	6	16
Detroit, MI	97	74	50	14	15	86	42	24	9	15
Fort Lauderdale, FL	93	74	61	11	15	77	33	17	5	16
Houston, TX	95	55	47	9	16	67	18	15	3	17
Indianapolis, IN	99	88	71	30	15	81	49	27	22	16
Kansas City, MO	98	84	65	24	16	77	30	19	10	15
Los Angeles, CA	97	74	62	20	15	82	31	22	13	15
Miami, FL	82	78	60	6	16	68	49	28	3	16
New Orleans, LA	93	69	52	6	16	78	39	24	7	16
New York, NY	93	55	49	13	15	83	35	28	18	15
Omaha, NE	98	91	72	23	14	79	39	28	7	15
Philadelphia, PA	96	71	53	14	15	83	44	28	11	15
Phoenix, AZ	96	72	58	20	14	78	39	27	9	15
Portland, OR	98	74	62	18	14	91	51	36	8	15
St. Louis, MO	93	72	56	15	16	76	30	16	6	16
San Antonio, TX	98	81	68	14	15	81	36	21	10	15
San Diego, CA	98	68	52	16	14	88	45	34	11	15
Female										
Birmingham, AL	96	48	25	8	16	83	31	14	2	16
Chicago, IL	92	62	56	20	15	83	40	29	15	15
Dallas, TX	94	59	42	9	16	79	26	15	5	16
Detroit, MI	92	68	47	23	15	91	36	18	12	15
Kansas City, MO	91	63	43	12	16	79	25	12	2	16
Los Angeles, CA	93	56	43	16	16	78	25	18	12	15
New Orleans, LA	89	60	46	4	17	63	23	15	4	16
New York, NY	90	50	26	5	16	80	26	10	2	15
Philadelphia, PA	87	58	44	13	16	71	38	25	10	16
Phoenix, AZ	91	56	38	15	16	70	30	19	8	15
Portland, OR	96	62	50	10	15	90	38	26	4	15
St. Louis, MO	88	48	28	8	17	63	21	16	10	17
San Antonio, TX	95	62	47	6	17	60	19	12	3	16
San Diego, CA	97	57	42	17	16	82	36	18	3	15

Note: See Note, table 4.33. A sample of arrestees at each site was interviewed about their history and frequency of drug use. Because arrestees underreport illicit drug use, the statistics should be considered minimum estimates of drug-related behavior. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^aAsked of the subset of respondents who reported that they "ever used."

^bThe median is the number that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1988 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-122225 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 14-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.37

Cocaine and crack use by arrestees in 20 U.S. cities

By sex, frequency of use, and age at first use, 1988

City	Cocaine					Crack			
	Ever used	Used in last 30 days	Used in last 48 hours	Ever dependent ^a	Median age of first use ^b	Ever used	Used in last 30 days	Used in last 48 hours	Ever dependent ^a
Male									
Birmingham, AL	62 %	34 %	20 %	32 %	22	24 %	12 %	7 %	30 %
Chicago, IL	60	36	28	30	20	4	(c)	(c)	26
Cleveland, OH	51	27	15	45	21	27	19	10	55
Dallas, TX	44	21	14	20	21	15	8	4	25
Detroit, MI	44	19	9	22	21	41	24	15	44
Fort Lauderdale, FL	58	21	10	12	19	34	19	12	42
Houston, TX	28	10	8	21	20	7	5	4	39
Indianapolis, IN	39	15	7	22	20	9	2	0	(d)
Kansas City, MO	41	21	11	36	20	24	12	8	29
Los Angeles, CA	58	24	18	27	20	36	20	15	43
Miami, FL	52	32	18	23	20	22	19	15	62
New Orleans, LA	40	26	18	22	21	8	5	2	33
New York, NY	65	39	31	47	18	43	33	29	66
Omaha, NE	41	20	9	16	18	15	6	3	(d)
Philadelphia, PA	68	50	39	47	20	25	19	12	61
Phoenix, AZ	55	23	14	22	19	14	3	1	17
Portland, OR	69	28	20	16	20	16	5	2	19
St. Louis, MO	42	18	12	20	22	12	5	2	7
San Antonio, TX	39	18	10	15	20	10	2	1	20
San Diego, CA	61	24	18	22	14	18	7	5	20
Female									
Birmingham, AL	54	31	23	25	21	23	17	10	25
Chicago, IL	83	62	53	50	20	9	4	2	33
Dallas, TX	47	22	17	23	20	16	6	5	22
Detroit, MI	49	22	10	30	19	68	47	27	46
Kansas City, MO	43	21	16	38	22	27	19	13	61
Los Angeles, CA	60	26	21	28	20	39	22	17	41
New Orleans, LA	39	21	13	24	22	3	1	1	(d)
New York, NY	67	36	21	18	19	45	32	27	34
Philadelphia, PA	59	44	38	43	21	20	18	12	54
Phoenix, AZ	54	26	16	25	20	10	3	(c)	13
Portland, OR	75	37	29	25	20	22	10	5	24
St. Louis, MO	41	22	15	24	22	10	5	2	(d)
San Antonio, TX	35	16	11	10	20	7	3	2	(d)
San Diego, CA	64	36	28	32	21	28	14	5	28

Note: See Notes, tables 4.33 and 4.36. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^a Asked of the subset of respondents who reported that they "ever used."

^b The median is the number that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall.

^c Less than 1.0 percent.

^d Less than 20 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1988 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-122225 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 16-17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.38

Heroin use by arrestees in 20 U.S. cities

By sex, frequency of use, and age at first use, 1988

City	Ever used	Used in last 30 days	Used in last 48 hours	Ever dependent ^a	Median age of first use ^b
Male					
Birmingham, AL	14 %	3 %	(c)	20 %	20
Chicago, IL	29	16	14 %	47	18
Cleveland, OH	16	4	(c)	31	23
Dallas, TX	14	5	3	34	21
Detroit, MI	22	9	6	60	19
Fort Lauderdale, FL	13	2	1	12	17
Houston, TX	7	1	(c)	47	19
Indianapolis, IN	15	5	5	35	20
Kansas City, MO	12	2	(c)	20	(d)
Los Angeles, CA	25	10	8	51	19
Miami, FL	8	2	0	(d)	(d)
New Orleans, LA	13	4	3	46	19
New York, NY	33	21	17	78	18
Omaha, NE	12	2	0	(d)	(d)
Philadelphia, PA	16	7	6	53	19
Phoenix, AZ	18	5	4	37	19
Portland, OR	26	9	7	34	19
St. Louis, MO	16	5	4	44	22
San Antonio, TX	26	12	10	44	20
San Diego, CA	29	16	14	54	20
Female					
Birmingham, AL	15	0	0	(d)	(d)
Chicago, IL	46	25	20	60	19
Dallas, TX	17	8	5	33	20
Detroit, MI	37	14	9	67	18
Kansas City, MO	9	2	2	(d)	(d)
Los Angeles, CA	30	14	11	64	20
New Orleans, LA	9	4	2	61	21
New York, NY	38	24	18	71	19
Philadelphia, PA	15	7	6	60	19
Phoenix, AZ	22	11	9	66	19
Portland, OR	37	18	14	53	20
St. Louis, MO	11	4	2	(d)	(d)
San Antonio, TX	24	16	14	65	20
San Diego, CA	30	20	17	68	20

Note: See Notes, tables 4.33 and 4.36. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^aAsked of the subset of respondents who reported that they "ever used."

^bThe median is the number that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall.

^cLess than 1.0 percent.

^dLess than 20 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1988 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-122225 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 18.

Table 4.39

Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service

By type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-89

(Dollar values in thousands)

Type of drug seized	1975 ^a	1976 ^a	Transition quarter ^a	1977 ^b	1978 ^b	1979 ^b	1980 ^b	1981 ^b	1982 ^b
Heroin^b									
Number of seizures	436	437	104	245	179	173	149	170	168
Quantity (in pounds)	114.8	367.7	45.3	277.7	188.6	122.5	268.7	234.7	289.9
Value	\$39,367	\$126,089	\$15,534	\$124,705	\$86,823	\$75,080	\$166,150	\$147,306	\$174,170
Cocaine									
Number of seizures	1,011	1,167	330	1,025	846	1,259	1,307	1,372	1,364
Quantity (in pounds)	728.9	1,029.6	236.1	952.1	1,418.7	1,438.1	4,742.9	3,741.1	11,149.6
Value	\$155,392	\$219,561	\$50,333	\$246,167	\$380,013	\$424,393	\$1,528,826	\$1,126,645	\$3,462,205
Hashish									
Number of seizures	4,003	5,162	1,343	6,323	4,919	4,379	3,979	2,689	2,610
Quantity (in pounds)	3,400.9	13,436.7	469.6	15,923.0	22,658.5	50,848.9	14,675.4	17,991.8	58,276.6
Value	\$17,185	\$67,896	\$2,373	\$75,332	\$95,664	\$198,056	\$26,717	\$29,003	\$126,111
Marihuana									
Number of seizures	13,792	13,555	4,620	14,902	12,826	12,323	12,620	14,036	11,947
Quantity (in pounds)	466,510.3	759,359.9	115,334.4	1,652,772.7	4,616,883.7	3,583,555.5	2,361,141.5	5,109,792.5	3,958,870.9
Value	\$143,685	\$233,833	\$35,523	\$509,054	\$1,426,617	\$2,164,468	\$1,661,535	\$3,796,576	\$3,115,631
Opium									
Number of seizures	46	72	18	50	51	41	33	52	265
Quantity (in pounds)	18.6	37.6	4.4	20.2	20.3	26.1	49.9	9.5	197.0
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morphine									
Number of seizures	7	15	1	15	6	21	15	75	165
Quantity (in pounds)	1.2	3.9	--	1.4	1.8	8.8	50.7	6.2	17.8
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other drugs, barbiturates, and LSD									
Number of seizures	2,606	2,581	836	2,105	2,911	3,130	3,495	3,877	3,017
Quantity (in dosage units)	11,625,507	21,418,652	2,114,245	7,813,721	7,683,298	15,912,218	43,000,416	38,947,804	2,339,360
Value	\$9,649	\$17,777	\$1,755	\$4,376	\$7,837	\$44,236	\$148,351	\$137,096	\$11,814
Total									
Number of seizures	21,901	22,989	7,252	24,665	21,738	21,326	21,598	22,271	19,536
Value	\$365,278	\$655,207	\$105,518	\$959,634	\$1,996,954	\$2,906,224	\$3,531,580	\$5,236,626	\$6,889,931

Note: The data presented for 1975 and 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The Federal fiscal year is now Oct. 1 to Sept. 30.

The drug value is computed using the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) retail value lists. The illegal market retail drug prices for heroin and cocaine are based on evidence exhibits purchased by DEA; other dangerous drug prices are derived from monthly availability reports submitted by DEA field offices.

^aValue data were computed using retail values as of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1976.

^bValue data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of the fiscal year.

^cValue data were computed using the most recent retail values available at the time of publication. Values for heroin, cocaine, marihuana, and total have been recalculated to reflect updated retail price data from the National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee and the DEA.

^dValues for heroin, cocaine, and marihuana were estimated from the DEA national retail price data for the period July to September 1988. The value of hashish was estimated from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police retail price data for the month of August 1988. Values for opium, morphine, and other drugs cannot be estimated because of a lack of U.S. price data. Estimated values of "other drugs" for the years prior to fiscal year 1988 were based on an estimated mix of drugs that is no longer considered valid.

1983 ^c	1984 ^c	1985 ^c	1986 ^c	1987 ^c	1988 ^d	1989
285	396	426	406	527	322	452
593.6	664.3	784.6	692.4	639.0	1,350.5	1,055.0
\$347,334	\$428,477	\$491,124	\$399,492	\$391,289	\$905,230	NA
1,731	1,625	2,164	2,557	2,158	2,333	2,042
19,601.5	27,525.8	50,506.4	52,520.9	87,898.3	137,408.4	128,123.6
\$2,431,590	\$3,338,728	\$3,544,053	\$3,381,668	\$5,659,517	\$9,713,055	NA
1,829	1,530	1,948	2,158	1,930	1,675	1,656
2,209.8	42,389.5	22,970.0	17,555.4	1,073.2	94,475.1	51,476.1
\$4,033	\$77,361	\$41,920	\$22,822	\$1,717	\$263,575	NA
12,101	12,304	12,002	10,377	14,569	11,226	10,159
2,732,974.5	3,274,927.2	2,389,704.1	2,211,068.1	1,701,149.6	969,966.7	642,318.6
\$2,186,380	\$3,143,930	\$2,867,645	\$2,918,610	\$2,653,793	\$1,764,391	NA
103	429	1118	807	538	952	3,384
78.9	258.0	505.0	321.2	1,014.6	1,482.7	901.3
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
199	156	10	8	8	12	26
60.0	12.6	3.3	0.6	4.2	20.1	10.3
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,862	2,627	2,179	2,680	3,345	2,726	2,541
5,592,669	6,819,717	22,540,573	1,424,682	3,881,793	282,317	2,616,853
\$23,657	\$28,847	\$95,347	\$6,026	\$16,420	NA	NA
19,110	19,067	15,280	19,013	18,078	19,246	20,260
\$4,992,993	\$7,017,343	\$7,040,080	\$6,728,618	\$8,722,737	\$12,646,252	NA

^cFor 1975 through 1982 heroin value was computed for 60 percent purity. In fiscal year 1983, DEA revised the method of calculating and reporting price values and no longer base prices on the 60 percent purity factor.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue '76* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 36; and 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). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.40

Drug removals from the domestic market by the Drug Enforcement Administration

By type of drug, fiscal years 1978-89

	Opium (lbs.)	Heroin (lbs.)	Cocaine (lbs.)	Marihuana (lbs.)	Hashish (lbs.)	Hallucino- gens (d.u.)	Depres- sants (d.u.)	Stimu- lants (d.u.)	Metha- done (d.u.)
1978	27	442	1,009	1,117,422	3,004	4,349,917	311,044	2,901,948	39
1979	4	150	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	826	82,291	1,429,616	2,368	6,056,880	643,177	26,924,731	920
1988 ^a	73	1,828	127,970	1,244,180	83,542	17,530,667	192,215	95,972,547	375,008
1989	13	1,712	181,906	751,396	1,601	13,548,896	563,027	97,172,132	22,165

Note: As of 1981, domestic drug removals have been kept in the aggregate only. This differs slightly from the data formerly maintained in the *Statistical Report*, which is no longer published. The notation "d.u." means dosage unit.

^aData have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1978*, p. 3; *1979*, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.41

Number of marihuana plots sighted and eradicated, plants destroyed, arrests, and weapons seized

Under the Drug Enforcement Administration's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program, by State, 1989

State	Plots sighted	Plots eradicated	Number of plants destroyed	Number of arrests	Number of weapons seized
United States, total	55,864	49,699	129,924,695	5,767	2,320
Alabama	928	928	163,395	81	0
Alaska	69	69	17,981	82	24
Arizona	74	80	36,848	18	8
Arkansas	1,547	1,457	97,697	329	180
California	2,474	2,468	329,881	1,021	652
Colorado	12	12	16,039	69	3
Connecticut	8	7	227	10	0
Delaware	0	1	15	3	0
Florida	1,153	1,153	79,176	259	39
Georgia	923	923	99,620	106	0
Hawaii	29,160	23,518	1,144,835	660	111
Idaho	51	51	5,149	46	0
Illinois	194	189	471,081	104	21
Indiana	1,646	1,603	39,979,304	81	0
Iowa	96	64	85,733	12	0
Kansas	385	385	4,896,619	96	78
Kentucky	4,456	4,456	596,512	248	31
Louisiana	322	322	15,472	134	51
Maine	237	237	13,994	64	58
Maryland	161	161	2,185	16	2
Massachusetts	87	91	3,888	40	4
Michigan	963	632	343,068	93	75
Minnesota	1,589	1,589	438,862	50	25
Mississippi	235	235	17,605	66	7
Missouri	641	641	2,054,726	238	61
Montana	30	30	134,700	35	3
Nebraska	36	13	73,172,019	10	0
Nevada	10	9	627	14	35
New Hampshire	27	27	1,276	23	0
New Jersey	14	9	325	3	0
New Mexico	24	24	18,148	47	27
New York	43	43	7,362	12	0
North Carolina	2,150	2,150	100,649	224	12
Ohio	651	651	50,463	200	10
Oklahoma	399	399	2,575,246	41	21
Oregon	1,236	1,236	76,869	364	367
Pennsylvania	140	133	14,892	16	4
Rhode Island	50	50	880	0	0
South Carolina	257	257	30,403	34	14
South Dakota	67	58	98,795	2	0
Tennessee	1,813	1,813	547,353	160	14
Texas	113	107	1,311,817	68	53
Utah	44	43	10,783	58	8
Vermont	105	105	18,718	44	10
Virginia	505	495	20,854	93	62
Washington	373	373	41,015	260	220
West Virginia	83	76	7,692	28	2
Wisconsin	280	323	760,222	102	25
Wyoming	3	3	13,675	3	3

Note: These data were collected by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) in conjunction with the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program. This program is a joint Federal and State effort in which DEA contributes funding, training, equipment, investigative and aircraft resources to the participating States in the effort to eradicate domestically-cultivated marihuana. North Dakota did not participate in the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program in 1989.

Data for sightings were compiled from individual State reports and information provided by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. "Plots" are defined by the presence of marihuana plants and vary in size. "Plots eradicated" refer to those plots in which the marihuana plants were destroyed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *1989 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.42

Seizures of illegal drug laboratories

By type of drug manufactured, United States, fiscal years 1975-89

	Total	PCP	Metham- phetamine	Amphet- amine	Metha- qualone	Hashish oil	LSD	Cocaine	Other hallu- cinogens	Other controlled sub- stances ^a
Total	5,027	503	3,424	525	101	30	19	140	89	196
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	228	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

^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

Seizures for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service

By type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1978-89

(Domestic value in thousands)

Type of property seized	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Prohibited non-narcotic articles												
Number of seizures	28,085	20,959	18,464	19,198	23,463	25,870	20,225	15,849	12,785	32,254	12,828	10,391
Domestic value	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vehicles												
Number of seizures	6,198	2,829	3,039	4,011	5,951	9,481	9,347	9,323	8,911	11,400	12,073	12,434
Domestic value	\$19,351	\$9,060	\$12,269	\$14,882	\$35,936	\$63,912	\$62,954	\$80,666	\$74,597	\$84,807	\$97,570	\$100,369
Aircraft												
Number of seizures	94	135	195	272	206	203	157	145	123	176	129	180
Domestic value	\$16,554	\$19,979	\$11,584	\$32,487	\$34,742	\$19,104	\$50,327	\$150,448	\$17,414	\$112,479	\$204,643	\$202,455
Vessels												
Number of seizures	334	272	1,319	556	500	405	558	524	292	535	374	333
Domestic value	\$32,421	\$74,529	\$91,269	\$46,535	\$44,462	\$33,209	\$49,256	\$41,227	\$14,424	\$23,783	\$122,585	\$58,838
Monetary instruments												
Number of seizures	721	1,328	1,257	1,554	1,802	2,066	2,088	1,114	1,370	2,138	3,064	4,084
Domestic value	\$13,076	\$22,472	\$31,382	\$39,846	\$32,757	\$50,174	\$67,734	\$95,838	\$121,536	\$102,383	\$165,296	\$224,853
General merchandise												
Number of seizures	26,151	24,318	19,789	23,250	27,132	36,972	33,334	32,679	30,489	40,257	23,966	22,343
Domestic value	\$46,782	\$41,639	\$39,606	\$63,491	\$92,015	\$142,824	\$348,796	\$277,339	\$237,850	\$417,750	\$477,938	\$509,248
Total												
Number of seizures	61,583	49,841	44,063	48,841	59,054	74,997	65,709	59,634 ^a	53,970	86,760	52,434	49,765
Domestic value	\$128,183	\$167,680	\$186,109	\$197,242	\$239,312	\$309,223	\$579,068	\$645,519 ^a	\$465,820	\$741,203	\$1,068,032	\$1,095,762

Note: See Note, table 4.39. "Prohibited non-narcotic articles" includes vehicles, aircraft, vessels, monetary instruments, and other articles of contraband, with the exception of illegal drugs. "General merchandise" includes any other type of merchandise brought into the country in violation of the U.S. Customs laws.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A., 1980*, p. 32; *1985*, p. 40; *1989*, p. 40 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aRevised.

Table 4.44

Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard

By type and amount of property seized, 1976-89

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Vessels seized	16	38	141	101	134	146	173	170	218	165
Vessels seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation	12	21	32	23	17	21	30	21	38	28
Marihuana seized (lbs.)	183,168	1,032,609	3,321,035	2,682,586	2,494,774	2,643,043	3,525,775	2,448,940	2,505,357	2,142,133
Marihuana seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	164,406	179,538	326,829	353,950	279,607	183,990	194,073	91,988	265,666	247,577
Cocaine seized (lbs.)	62	0	0	0	0	40	9	46	1,967	6,547
Cocaine seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4.40	0.00	0.01	0.00	10.01	96.10	828.01	1,150.01	75.00	847.25
Hashish seized (lbs.)	0	0	0	43,550	564	34,580	0	29,962	1	2,099
Hashish seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	1,700	1,100	1	168	0	18	0	0	0
Hashish oil seized (gal.)	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	10	18	1
Thai sticks seized (lbs.)	10,185	17,130	0	0	12,623	0	0	0	1	0
Thai sticks seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	5,500	251	0	0	0	0	16,000	0
Dangerous drugs seized (doses)	0	200	500,000	4,186,060	514,584	5,961,009	61,628	100	0	1
Arrests	184	306	904	572	728	803	1,081	895	1,054	794
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	\$2,783.06	\$3,196.29

Note: A "Thai stick" is a Southeast Asian marihuana bud that is bound onto a short section of bamboo. It may be laced with opium, hashish, or another narcotic in order to increase its potency. This definition was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Source. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous presentations in SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Coast Guard, Operational Law Enforcement Division.

Table 4.45

Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized before circulation

Fiscal years 1972-89

(Value in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins	Counterfeit notes				Total value	Value of counterfeit coins		
		Passed on the public		Seized before circulation			Passed on the public	Seized before circulation	Total value
		Number	Value	Number	Value				
1972	\$27,752	287	\$4,816	1,097	\$22,911	\$27,726	\$15.3	\$10.7	\$26.0
1973	25,306	179	3,340	1,143	21,942	25,282	12.4	10.9	23.3
1974	21,402	121	2,431	660	18,951	21,382	7.9	11.7	19.7
1975	48,625	156	3,616	1,286	44,986	48,602	7.7	14.8	22.5
1976	35,089	135	3,375	673	31,706	35,080	5.4	3.3	8.8
Transition quarter	5,475	49	1,100	145	4,365	5,473	0.8	0.7	1.5
1977	44,039	255	4,872	1,178	39,158	44,030	7.1	1.3	8.5
1978	22,341	197	4,000	561	18,338	22,338	2.2	0.9	3.1
1979	50,770	188	4,515	1,240	46,249	50,764	1.8	3.6	5.4
1980	60,846	189	5,541	1,324	55,292	60,833	1.8	11.5	13.2
1981	58,554	228	6,906	1,390	51,642	58,547	4.8	1.7	6.5
1982	82,273	273	8,586	1,484	73,681	82,267	1.0	4.1	5.2
1983	71,790	215	7,803	1,518	63,960	71,763	2.3	24.8	27.2
1984	89,293	207	7,559	2,087	81,731	89,290	0.9	1.7	2.7
1985	68,659	183	6,926	1,335	61,732	68,658	1.1	0.7	1.8
1986	45,720	201	6,870	749	38,849	45,719	0.5	0.5	0.9
1987	71,584	294	9,322	1,382	62,261	71,583	0.5	0.6	1.0
1988	121,640	284	11,563	2,311	110,076	121,639	0.6	0.6	1.1
1989	89,101	389	13,842	2,191	75,258	89,100	1.6	0.1	1.7

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.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1986	1987	1988	1989
159	139	150	119
17	29	70	44
1,523,070	1,212,963	448,894	218,367
171,549	108,121	90,692	8,188
10,333.66	14,723.42	12,825.56	24,754.75
1,391.46	11,207.21	25,760.84	17,319.92
2	0	0	0
1	0	86,000	40,000
47	37	80	4
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
694	614	485	261
\$2,774.84	\$3,381.52	\$2,671.59	\$2,121.73

Table 4.46

Counterfeit plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service

By type of operation, fiscal years 1980-89

Fiscal year	Notes	Office machine copies	Food coupons	False identification	Coin	Foreign country	All other ^a	Total
1980	73	0	0	0	0	5	0	78
1981	76	1	0	0	1	6	0	84
1982	79	0	0	0	3	7	1	90
1983	104	0	0	0	1	11	3	119
1984	83	0	0	0	2	7	0	92
1985	92	7	0	1	1	5	3	109
1986	76	30	0	6	1	23	0	136
1987	103	41	3	6	10	18	1	182
1988	93	24	0	9	10	19	3	158
1989	71	21	1	6	0	20	4	123

Note: The fiscal year for the Federal Government is from October 1 to September 30.

^aIncludes all other U.S. obligations under U.S. Secret Service jurisdiction.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 4.47

Aliens deported from the United States

By reason for deportation, fiscal years 1908-88

(Deportation statistics by reason for deportation not available prior to fiscal year 1908)

Fiscal years	Total	Reason for deportation											
		Subversive or anarchistic	Criminal	Immoral	Violation of narcotic laws	Mental or physical defect	Previously excluded or deported	Failed to maintain or comply with conditions of non-immigrant status	Entered without proper documents	Entered without inspection or by false statements	Public charge	Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	Other
1908 to 1988	967,279	1,557	54,997	16,653	17,759	27,324	42,582	137,856	158,152	454,377	22,567	16,762	16,693
1908 to 1910	6,888	0	236	784	0	3,228	0	0	0	1,106	474	0	1,060
1911 to 1920	27,912	353	1,209	4,324	0	6,364	178	0	0	4,128	9,086	704	1,566
1921 to 1930	92,157	642	8,383	4,238	374	8,936	1,842	5,556	31,704	5,265	10,703	5,977	8,537
1931 to 1940	117,086	253	16,597	4,838	1,108	6,301	9,729	14,669	45,480	5,159	1,886	8,329	2,737
1941 to 1950	110,849	17	8,945	759	822	1,560	17,642	13,906	14,288	50,209	143	1,746	812
1951 to 1960	129,887	230	6,742	1,175	947	642	4,002	25,260	35,090	54,457	225	5	1,112
1961 to 1970	96,374	15	3,694	397	1,462	236	3,601	31,334	11,831	43,561	8	0	235
1961	7,438	4	498	73	106	54	357	3,020	400	2,916	2	0	8
1962	7,637	2	493	58	131	53	353	2,967	378	3,185	0	0	17
1963	7,454	4	452	61	158	29	368	2,302	417	3,642	1	0	20
1964	8,746	0	417	40	146	22	373	2,473	688	4,580	0	0	7
1965	10,143	0	385	53	143	23	355	3,241	1,036	4,881	2	0	24
1966	9,168	1	323	30	130	13	336	3,668	984	3,615	0	0	68
1967	9,260	0	320	29	154	14	360	3,126	1,272	3,947	2	0	36
1968	9,130	0	266	21	137	8	345	3,200	1,356	3,777	1	0	19
1969	10,505	3	272	14	155	12	361	2,901	1,789	4,983	0	0	15
1970	16,893	1	268	18	202	8	393	4,436	3,511	8,035	0	0	21
1971 to 1980	231,683	18	2,515	67	3,622	38	4,028	33,725	16,501	170,955	31	1	182
1971	17,639	2	286	9	232	7	476	4,140	2,979	9,483	4	0	21
1972	16,266	2	266	7	307	3	487	3,966	2,710	8,486	6	0	26
1973	16,842	7	226	7	395	7	594	3,989	2,247	9,342	4	0	24
1974	18,824	3	191	7	396	7	440	3,839	2,086	11,839	2	0	14
1975	23,438	0	225	4	583	6	526	3,649	1,896	16,529	1	0	19
1976	27,998	1	272	8	464	2	481	3,782	1,185	21,777	1	1	24
Transition quarter	8,927	0	83	2	110	0	141	1,007	271	7,304	3	0	6
1977	30,228	3	285	6	372	3	315	3,150	1,066	25,012	1	0	15
1978	28,371	0	220	4	314	1	236	2,543	871	24,165	5	0	12
1979	25,888	0	264	9	265	2	202	1,901	707	22,525	3	0	10
1980	17,262	0	197	4	184	0	130	1,759	483	14,483	1	0	11
1981	16,596	0	192	4	159	0	120	1,928	470	13,708	2	0	13
1982	14,154	2	228	4	168	2	88	1,716	407	11,520	0	0	19
1983	16,763	2	538	7	296	6	115	1,810	448	13,337	1	0	203
1984	18,006	2	568	5	501	2	125	1,801	398	14,551	1	0	52
1985	20,560	7	728	5	713	1	147	1,886	441	16,622	1	0	9
1986	22,937	2	1,136	8	968	4	212	1,875	366	18,280	4	0	82
1987	22,579	11	1,646	7	2,631	1	343	1,374	358	16,186	0	0	22
1988	22,848	3	1,640	31	3,988	3	410	1,016	370	15,333	2	0	52

Note: The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. "Aliens deported" refers to those aliens required to leave the country under formal orders of deportation. "Public charge" refers to persons deported for vagrancy and similar reasons. "Other" includes persons who, at the time of their entry, were excluded

as: polygamists, draft evaders, illiterates over 16 years of age, children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent(s), smugglers, and those deported for unknown reasons

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 presents information on the processing of adult and juvenile defendants in the United States. The data are derived from a variety of sources and provide information on courts at both the Federal and State level.

The section begins with information on requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors and on court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications. Next, data on the activities of the U.S. Attorneys' offices are presented.

The next portion of the section contains detailed information provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts on the workload and activities of the U.S. District Courts. Data are presented on criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending; the length of criminal and civil trials; the length of time from case filing to disposition; and disposition and sentencing patterns in the U.S. District Courts. A series of tables derived from a Bureau of Justice Statistics database compare the sentences of defendants convicted for drug and non-drug offenses.

The next section presents a series of tables on case processing in State courts. The data are from two Bureau of Justice Statistics sponsored projects: the National Judicial Reporting Program provides data representing the 75 largest counties in the United States and the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics program provides data on the processing of felony cases in five States. These data include various characteristics of felony defendants such as age, race, and sex; case disposition; type of conviction offense; type and length of sentences; and case processing time. Information on the method of conviction (i.e., jury or bench trial, or guilty plea) and the predisposition release status of defendants in State courts is also provided.

Information on petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners, appeals filed in the U.S. Courts of Appeals, and the activities of the U.S. Supreme Court are included. These data are provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Office of Attorney General. Data on requests for executive clemency, commutations of sentences, and pardons are also presented.

Information on the disposition of cases involving criminal tax fraud, antitrust violations, and immigration and nationality laws is presented. In addition, information concerning arrests, prosecutions, and convictions handled by the

U.S. Secret Service, the U.S. Postal Inspection Service, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service is offered.

The final portion of this section presents data on delinquency and status offense cases processed by juvenile courts in a number of States. This includes waiver of juveniles to adult criminal courts and predisposition detention of delinquents and status offenders. In addition, information on abuses of public office and judicial misconduct inquiries is presented. Finally, military court martial activities of the Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard are provided.

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 1973-89

Fiscal year	Requests			Witnesses		
	Total number	Percent		Total number	Percent	
		Criminal Division	Other		Criminal Division	Other
1973	1,160	66 %	34 %	2,715	59 %	41 %
1974	1,410	80	20	3,655	56	44
1975	1,632	77	23	3,733	58	42
1976	1,789	76	24	3,923	60	40
1977	1,798	70	30	4,413	44	56
1978	1,445	66	34	2,997	47	53
1979	1,596	73	27	3,204	57	43
1980	1,653	73	27	3,530	54	46
1981	1,686	74	26	3,271	62	38
1982	1,836	75	25	3,810	58	42
1983	1,986	72	28	4,226	53	47
1984	2,378	77	23	4,784	59	41
1985	2,451	77	23	5,146	65	35
1986	2,550	76	24	5,013	65	35
1987	2,359	79	21	4,603	71	29
1988	2,357	77	22	4,699	68	32
1989	2,302	78	22	4,496	72	28

Note: These data reflect requests received from Federal prosecutors under 18 U.S.C. 6001-6005, the statute that now governs the granting of use immunity. 18 U.S.C. 6003 requires all Federal prosecuting attorneys to receive authorization from the U.S. Attorney General (or representative) before seeking a court order for witness immunity. It should be noted that in some cases in which the authorization is obtained, the prosecutor may decide not to seek the immunity order from the courts. Therefore, the number of witnesses actually granted immunity is probably lower than the data in the table indicate. It should also be noted that data for 1973 and 1974 include a total of 11 requests and 27 witnesses, and 7 requests and 11 witnesses, respectively, falling under an older statute, 18 U.S.C. 2514, which has since been repealed. "Criminal Division" refers to the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Attorneys. "Other" refers to the remaining divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice (e.g., Antitrust, Tax, Civil Division, Civil Rights, and Lands and Natural Resources), as well as to the other Federal agencies (e.g., Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Department of Army) and to the Congress, all of which may request immunity of witnesses.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

Table 5.2

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1968-88

	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

Note: The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts is required, in accordance with provisions of 18 U.S.C. 2519(1), to transmit to Congress a report regarding applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications. This report is required to contain information about the number of such orders and any extensions granted. Every State and Federal judge is required to file a written report on each application made. This report is required to contain information on the grants and denials, name of applicant, offense involved, and duration of authorized intercept. Prosecuting officials who have applied for intercept orders are required to file reports containing information on the cost of the intercepts and the results of the intercepts in terms of arrests, trials, convictions, and the number of motions to suppress the use of the intercepts (Source 1988, p. 1). A total of 34 jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications during 1988. Eleven of these jurisdictions did not have any court-authorized orders for interception during 1988.

^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; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.3

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

By major offense under investigation, 1988

(This table shows the most serious offense for each court authorized interception)

Offense	Total	Federal	State
All offenses	738	293	445
Bribery	32	25	7
Gambling	126	4	122
Homicide and assault	14	1	13
Kidnaping	1	0	1
Larceny and theft	9	1	8
Loansharking, usury, and extortion	21	9	12
Narcotics	435	172	263
Racketeering	80	67	13
Other	20	14	6

Note: See Note, table 5.2.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 10, 11.

Table 5.4

Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1973-88

Year arrests and convictions reported	Year installed															
	1973 (N=812)	1974 (N=694)	1975 (N=676)	1976 (N=635)	1977 (N=601)	1978 (N=560)	1979 (N=533)	1980 (N=524)	1981 (N=562)	1982 (N=518)	1983 (N=602)	1984 (N=773)	1985 (N=722)	1986 (N=676)	1987 (N=634)	1988 (N=678)
1973																
Arrests	2,306	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	409	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1974																
Arrests	293	2,162	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	607	179	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1975^a																
Arrests	403	707	2,234	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	597	676	336	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1976^a																
Arrests	21	91	538	2,189	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	146	413	615	358	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1977^a																
Arrests	7	19	203	647	2,191	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	46	161	412	772	372	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1978^a																
Arrests	0	13	53	145	492	1,825	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	21	30	155	246	502	337	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1979^a																
Arrests	0	0	16	26	50	274	1,717	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1	9	22	75	198	303	368	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1980^a																
Arrests	0	0	0	3	10	106	585	1,871	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	4	2	2	19	48	146	424	259	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1981^a																
Arrests	0	5	9	45	119	18	111	637	1,735	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	2	6	9	36	97	49	250	474	248	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1982^a																
Arrests	0	0	0	1	3	16	44	93	558	1,725	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	1	1	26	22	108	310	745	453	X	X	X	X	X	X
1983^a																
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	42	61	290	330	705	1,716	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	8	159	122	325	473	776	521	X	X	X	X	X
1984^a																
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	17	116	238	664	2,393	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	95	143	389	833	649	X	X	X	X
1985^a																
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	104	43	266	638	2,469	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	1	0	2	2	18	22	93	98	320	958	660	X	X	X
1986^a																
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	37	64	174	334	1,026	2,410	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	1	2	0	62	15	47	88	226	409	1,114	761	X	X
1987^a																
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	77	42	225	419	759	2,226	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	54	45	80	265	552	830	506	X
1988^a																
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	67	169	305	716	2,486
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	31	7	55	195	523	936	543

Note: See Note, table 5.2. Arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from the interceptions of wire, oral, and electronic communication do not always occur within the same year as the implementation of the court order. This table presents arrest and conviction data for the year court-authorized interception began and subsequent years.

^aIncludes arrests and convictions that occurred prior to the year in which they were reported.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), p. 20; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.5

Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices

Fiscal years 1970-89

Fiscal year	Total	Criminal trials	Civil trials
1970	5,849	4,752	1,097
1971	6,355	5,202	1,153
1972	7,133	5,943	1,190
1973	7,304	6,203	1,101
1974	6,448	5,128	1,320
1975	6,247	5,180	1,067
1976	6,412	5,337	1,075
1977	5,490	4,446	1,044
1978	4,837	3,845	992
1979	4,752	3,663	1,089
1980	4,430	3,361	1,069
1981	4,791	3,627	1,164
1982	4,816	3,657	1,159
1983	6,247	4,994	1,248
1984	5,423	3,020	2,403
1985	5,944	3,026	2,918
1986	4,852	3,485	1,367
1987	4,721	3,635	1,086
1988	4,568	3,473	1,095
1989	6,124	3,694	2,430

Note: The U.S. Attorney is the highest ranking law enforcement representative in each of the Federal judicial districts. The Attorney and staff members assist the U.S. Attorney General in the enforcement of Federal criminal laws, the investigation and prosecution of corrupt public officials and organized crime figures, and the initiation of environmental litigation. In addition, the U.S. Attorney is responsible for the enforcement of laws pertaining to Federal programs. These include violations involving Medicaid and Medicare, U.S. Government contracts, the use of labor union funds, educational benefits for war veterans, and the food stamp program. In the civil law area, U.S. Attorneys are involved in tort claim and civil fraud cases, actions filed against the U.S. Government, Freedom of Information Act cases, and other civil matters. U.S. Attorneys are responsible for collecting criminal fines, civil judgments, prejudgment claims, forfeitures, penalties, and other monies owed to the Federal Government.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1979*, Chart 6; *Fiscal Year 1987*, Chart 5 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Table 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.6

Criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices

By offense, on Sept. 30, 1989

	Offenses for which there are criminal cases pending	
	Number	Percent
Total	32,065	100.00 %
Controlled substances	11,706	36.51
Fraud/government	1,578	4.92
Weapons control	2,007	6.26
Conspiracy	1,196	3.73
Stolen property	1,118	3.49
Bail	1241	3.87
Bank robbery	984	3.07
Income tax	845	2.63
Immigration	977	3.05
Postal crimes	926	2.89
Banks and banking	763	2.38
Mail and wire fraud	1647	5.13
Counterfeiting and forgery	807	2.52
All others	6,270	19.55

Note: See Note, table 5.5. These figures do not include appeals.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys, *United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), Chart 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.7

Suspects Investigated, prosecuted, and declined for prosecution by U.S. Attorneys

By type of offense, 1980 and 1987

Most serious offense alleged	Number of suspects whom U.S. attorneys:								
	Investigated for prosecution			Prosecuted in U.S. District Court			Declined for prosecution		
	1980	1987	Percent change	1980	1987	Percent change	1980	1987	Percent change
Total	69,344	91,310	31.7 %	31,218	54,392	74.2 %	22,525	26,171	16.2 %
Violent offenses	3,861	4,460	15.5	2,382	3,107	30.4	1,126	1,088	-3.4
Property offenses	21,429	28,900	34.9	8,321	15,989	92.2	10,428	10,963	5.1
Fraudulent offenses	16,594	24,765	49.2	6,250	13,415	114.6	8,855	9,760	10.2
Other property	4,835	4,135	-14.5	2,071	2,574	24.3	1,573	1,203	-23.5
Drug offenses	9,546	22,729	138.1	7,003	17,729	153.2	1,827	3,752	105.4
Public-order offenses	32,622	33,606	3.0	12,696	16,673	31.3	8,539	9,768	14.4
Regulatory offenses	6,218	7,488	20.4	1,936	2,867	48.1	2,879	4,207	46.1
Other public-order	26,404	26,118	-1.1	10,760	13,806	28.3	5,660	5,561	-1.7

Note: These data are from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics data base maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts.

Suspects are persons investigated in criminal matters by U.S. Attorneys. Matters are investigations that a U.S. Attorney investigated for 1 hour or more. Total for suspects considered for prosecution in 1980 includes 1,884 for whom offenses could not be determined; the 1987 total includes 1,611

suspects with unknown offenses. Other totals, which are subtotals for the suspect population, may include part of the unknowns. For a list of offenses in crime categories, see table 5.24. For methodology, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Cases, 1980-87*, Special Report NCJ-118311 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 5.8

Suspects prosecuted in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1980 and 1987^a

Most serious offense alleged	Percent of suspects prosecuted by U.S. attorneys	
	1980	1987
All offenses	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	7.8	5.8
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	0.5	0.4
Assault	1.4	1.2
Robbery	5.4	3.2
Rape	0.1	0.2
Other sex offenses	0.1	0.6
Kidnaping	0.3	0.1
Threats against the President	0.1	0.1
Property offenses	27.4	29.9
Fraudulent offenses	20.6	25.1
Embezzlement	5.6	6.3
Fraud ^b	10.5	14.9
Forgery	4.4	3.8
Counterfeiting	(c)	(c)
Other property	6.8	4.8
Burglary	0.2	0.2
Larceny	4.4	3.2
Motor vehicle theft	1.3	1.0
Other	0.9	0.4
Drug offenses	23.0	33.1
Public-order offenses	41.8	31.2
Regulatory offenses	6.4	5.4
Other public-order	35.4	25.8
Weapons	3.5	4.1
Immigration	9.4	4.3
Tax law violations ^d	2.4	3.1
Other	20.1	14.3

Note: See Note, table 5.7. Data on offense type were unavailable for 816 suspects in 1980 and for 894 in 1987. These cases were excluded from the calculations. For methodology, see Appendix 13.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dIncludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Cases, 1980-87*, Special Report NCJ-118311 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.9

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By case commencement method, 1981-88

Method of commencement	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent change 1988 over 1987
Total	30,681	31,918	35,855	37,649	39,882	41,420	43,280	43,670	0.9 %
Indictment	17,755	19,462	20,024	21,759	21,929	24,590	24,323	22,928	-5.7
Information, indictment waived	590	2,273	3,145	2,584	2,977	2,907	4,071	4,658	14.4
Information, other	9,183	6,678	7,933	8,232	9,120	9,088	9,451	9,983	5.6
Remanded from appellate court	89	66	32	41	30	39	30	47	56.7
Removed from State court	14	26	13	25	22	7	35	22	-37.2
Reopened/reinstated	117	107	73	117	118	132	167	141	-15.6
Appeal from U.S. Magistrate	192	164	155	156	119	70	69	110	59.4
Juvenile delinquency proceedings	84	111	58	182	99	104	82	116	41.5
Consent before magistrate	2,590	2,831	4,230	4,279	5,284	4,348	4,872	5,469	12.3
Retrial on mistrial	25	75	69	95	80	61	52	77	48.1
Retrial, remand from appeals court	42	125	123	179	104	74	128	119	-7.0

Note: These data exclude cases involving defendants received by transfer, i.e., where jurisdiction in a case is extended to a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending or in which an arrest warrant is issued. An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. Attorney. Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics During the Twelve Month Period Ended December 31, 1985* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986), p. A-46; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics December 1988* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1989), p. 46. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.10

Criminal cases commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1981-88

	Judgeships authorized	Commenced ^a		Termi- nated	Pending
		Number	Cases per Judgeships		
1981	516	31,328	61	30,221	15,866
1982	515	32,682	63	31,889	16,659
1983	515	35,913	70	33,985	18,587
1984	515	36,845	72	35,494	19,938
1985	575	39,500	69	37,139	22,299
1986	575	41,490	72	39,328	24,453
1987	575	43,292	75	42,287	25,263 ^b
1988	575	44,585	78	42,115	27,733
Percent change 1988 over 1987	0.0%	3.0%	4.0%	-0.4%	9.8%

^aIncludes transfers.

^bRevised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 14.

Table 5.11

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1955-88

	Pending July 1	Total filed		Total terminated	Pending June 30
		Original proceedings	Received by transfer		
1955	10,100	35,310	1,813	38,580	8,643
1956	8,643	28,739	1,914	32,053	7,243
1957	7,243	28,120	1,958	29,826	7,495
1958	7,495	28,897	1,840	30,781	7,451
1959	7,451	28,729	1,924	30,377	7,727
1960	7,727	28,137	1,691	29,864	7,691
1961	7,691	28,460	1,808	29,881	8,078
1962	8,078	29,274	1,743	30,013	9,082
1963	9,082	29,858	1,888	31,546	9,282
1964	9,282	29,944	1,789	31,437	9,578
1965	9,578	31,569	1,765	32,078	10,834
1966	10,834	29,729	1,765	30,644	11,684
1967	11,684	30,534	1,673	30,350	13,541
1968	13,541	30,714	1,857	31,349	14,763
1969	14,763	33,585	1,828	32,406	17,770
1970	17,770	38,102	1,857	36,819	20,910
1971	20,910	41,290	1,867	39,582	24,485
1972	24,485	47,043	2,011	48,101	25,438
1973	25,438	40,367	2,067	43,456	24,416
1974	24,416	37,667	2,087	41,526	22,644
1975	22,644	41,108	2,174	43,515	22,411
1976	22,411	39,147	1,911	43,675	19,794
1977	19,794	40,000	1,589	44,233	17,150
1978	17,150	34,624	1,359	37,286	15,847
1979	15,847	31,536	1,152	33,411	15,124
1980	15,124	27,910	1,022	29,297	14,759
1981	14,759	30,353	975	30,221	15,866
1982	15,866	31,765	917	31,889	16,659
1983	16,659	34,928	985	33,985	18,587
1984	18,587	35,911	934	35,494	19,938
1985	19,938	38,546	954	37,139	22,299
1986	22,299	40,427	1,063	39,333	24,456
1987	24,453	41,794 ^a	1,136	42,287	25,458
1988	25,263	43,116	1,082	42,115	27,733
Percent change 1988 over 1987	3.3%	3.2%	-4.8%	-0.4%	8.9%

Note: There are two reporting changes during fiscal year 1976 that have affected the data base. Beginning Oct. 1, 1975, all minor offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000), with the exception of most petty offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than \$500), are included. Minor offenses are generally disposed of by the magistrates and, in past years, most of these minor offenses would not have been counted in the workload of the district courts. Second, when the Federal Government's motion to dismiss an original indictment or information is granted, the superseding indictment or information does not become a new case as in the years prior to 1976, but remains the same case. (An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury, and an information is the charging document of the U.S. Attorney.)

^a"Received by transfer" includes defendants transferred by Rule 20, *Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure*, which provides that defendants who (1) are arrested or held in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against them or in which the warrant for their arrest was issued and (2) state in writing that they wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, may consent to disposition of the case in the district in which they are arrested or are held, subject to the approval of the U.S. Attorney for both districts.

^bDoes not include 362 cases that were reopened during the reporting period

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1981*, p. 94; *1985*, p. 170; *1986*, pp. 232, 233 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, pp. 238, 239; *1988*, pp. 241, 242 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.12

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By offense, years ending June 30, 1987 and 1988

Nature of offense	1987 offenses ^a	1988 offenses	Percent change ^b
Total	42,156	43,503	3.2%
Miscellaneous general offenses	11,791	11,604	-1.6
Drunk driving and traffic	7,917	7,653	-3.3
Weapons and firearms	1,921	2,023	5.3
Other miscellaneous general offenses	1,075	997	-7.3
Escape ^c	821	876	6.7
Kidnaping	57	55	-3.5
Fraud	7,188	7,366	2.5
Drug laws ^d	8,870	10,291	16.0
Narcotics	5,085	5,953	17.1
Marihuana	2,950	3,342	13.3
Controlled substances	835	996	19.3
Larceny and theft	3,453	3,531	2.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,135	1,674	-21.6
Embezzlement	2,253	2,067	-8.3
Immigration laws	1,632	1,894	16.1
Federal statutes	1,954	2,098	7.4
Other Federal statutes	1,330	1,456	9.5
Agricultural acts	224	294	31.3
Migratory bird laws	43	31	-27.9
Civil rights ^e	105	91	-13.3
Motor Carrier Act	50	61	22.0
Antitrust violations	73	70	-4.1
Food and drug acts	60	41	-31.7
Contempt	69	54	-21.7
Robbery	1,291	1,283	-0.6
Bank	1,215	1,196	-1.6
Postal	34	29	-14.7
Other	42	58	38.1
Assault	705	617	-12.5
Auto theft	253	293	15.8
Burglary	120	124	3.3
Homicide	146	147	0.7
Sex offenses	358	511	42.7
Liquor, Internal Revenue	7	3	B

Note: See Note, table 5.11.

^aSeveral figures will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK due to revisions made by the Source.

^bPercent change computed on a difference of 10 or more.

^cIncludes escape from custody, aiding and abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

^dThe Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513) became effective May 1, 1971.

^eThese are principally cases removed from State courts under provisions of the Civil Rights Act, Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1443.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 257-260. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.13

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1988

Circuit and district	Pending July 1, 1987				Total commenced	Filed Original proceedings					Reopens ^b	Transfers
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a			
	Total	25,263	21,451	3,583		229	44,585	43,116	28,248	14,397		
District of Columbia	493	483	8	2	636	608	460	145	3	17	11	
First Circuit	713	681	26	6	1,420	1,381	1,215	105	61	15	24	
Maine	130	124	6	0	181	176	124	51	1	1	4	
Massachusetts	315	303	9	3	334	311	278	30	3	6	17	
New Hampshire	18	17	1	0	43	40	39	1	0	2	1	
Rhode Island	46	43	3	0	94	91	83	8	0	1	2	
Puerto Rico	204	194	7	3	768	763	691	15	57	5	0	
Second Circuit	2,982	2,601	353	28	2,519	2,440	2,039	358	43	14	65	
Connecticut	180	172	8	0	227	217	190	24	3	2	8	
New York:												
Northern	142	120	19	3	253	239	155	83	1	0	14	
Eastern	1,059	919	135	5	755	728	661	66	1	7	20	
Southern	1,354	1,173	165	16	880	869	755	80	34	2	9	
Western	175	151	21	3	306	291	193	94	4	3	12	
Vermont	72	66	5	1	98	96	85	11	0	0	2	
Third Circuit	1,333	1,188	141	4	2,009	1,953	1,615	327	11	16	40	
Delaware	43	40	3	0	85	82	67	15	0	3	0	
New Jersey	411	304	106	1	685	664	411	248	5	4	17	
Pennsylvania:												
Eastern	338	327	8	3	430	417	402	10	5	2	11	
Middle	128	121	7	0	231	224	194	30	0	1	6	
Western	152	149	3	0	254	243	231	11	1	5	6	
Virgin Islands	261	247	14	0	324	323	310	13	0	1	0	
Fourth Circuit	1,908	1,334	548	26	6,399	6,294	2,423	3,833	38	32	73	
Maryland	450	323	118	9	825	796	365	419	12	7	22	
North Carolina:												
Eastern	191	136	44	11	1,221	1,207	221	984	2	4	10	
Middle	107	105	2	0	253	244	236	7	1	5	4	
Western	130	119	11	0	348	340	273	62	5	1	7	
South Carolina	155	136	19	0	375	357	300	56	1	2	16	
Virginia:												
Eastern	618	264	348	6	2,782	2,759	470	2,276	13	12	11	
Western	97	94	3	0	168	165	150	11	4	0	3	
West Virginia:												
Northern	86	84	2	0	191	190	183	7	0	1	0	
Southern	74	73	1	0	236	236	225	11	0	0	0	
Fifth Circuit	3,059	2,896	144	19	4,914	4,770	4,122	611	37	51	93	
Louisiana:												
Eastern	255	241	11	3	411	407	369	28	10	3	1	
Middle	34	32	2	0	58	58	54	2	2	0	0	
Western	74	62	9	3	213	206	149	51	6	2	5	
Mississippi:												
Northern	50	49	1	0	100	95	94	0	1	1	4	
Southern	143	133	9	1	203	191	183	7	1	1	11	
Texas:												
Northern	387	370	14	3	695	672	629	39	4	4	19	
Eastern	65	60	5	0	170	165	146	19	0	2	3	
Southern	1,406	1,373	27	6	1,901	1,836	1,656	176	4	29	36	
Western	645	576	66	3	1,163	1,140	842	289	9	9	14	
Sixth Circuit	1,508	1,350	146	12	3,421	3,283	2,469	795	19	35	103	
Kentucky:												
Eastern	88	86	2	0	185	179	170	9	0	4	2	
Western	167	100	66	1	614	596	156	437	3	5	13	
Michigan:												
Eastern	473	438	26	9	605	580	519	55	6	10	15	
Western	73	69	4	0	177	170	148	22	0	1	6	
Ohio:												
Northern	238	229	9	0	488	469	438	31	0	1	18	
Southern	149	132	17	0	483	460	393	67	0	2	21	
Tennessee:												
Eastern	63	58	3	2	217	208	182	20	6	4	5	
Middle	122	107	15	0	328	310	172	134	4	3	15	
Western	135	131	4	0	324	311	291	20	0	5	8	

See footnotes at end of table.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending June 30, 1988				
	Original proceedings						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Reopens ^b	Transfers					
42,115	40,645	24,831	14,830	984	341	1,129	27,733	23,828	3,676	229	
794	766	559	193	14	19	9	335	324	11	0	
1,439	1,410	1,223	113	74	12	17	694	660	31	3	
182	174	124	49	1	1	7	129	119	10	0	
346	338	303	31	4	3	5	303	290	10	3	
43	40	38	2	0	2	1	18	18	0	0	
78	75	68	6	1	1	2	62	56	6	0	
790	783	690	25	68	5	2	182	177	5	0	
2,511	2,431	1,913	460	58	23	57	2,990	2,661	298	31	
218	207	174	29	4	1	10	189	179	9	1	
226	223	145	77	3	1	2	169	139	26	4	
765	745	629	109	7	9	11	1,049	946	98	5	
907	872	694	143	35	8	27	1,327	1,178	131	18	
304	294	198	89	7	4	6	177	144	30	3	
91	90	75	13	2	0	1	79	75	4	0	
1,962	1,916	1,554	350	12	14	32	1,380	1,228	144	8	
98	94	75	18	1	1	3	30	29	1	0	
633	648	368	247	3	5	10	463	345	113	5	
413	402	386	11	5	3	8	355	342	10	3	
227	222	190	32	0	1	4	132	124	8	0	
271	263	247	15	1	3	5	135	133	2	0	
320	317	288	27	2	1	2	265	255	10	0	
5,997	5,868	2,104	3,603	161	29	100	2,310	1,547	748	15	
843	826	407	387	32	8	9	432	273	154	5	
1,183	1,160	160	984	16	3	20	229	176	52	1	
224	210	199	9	2	4	10	136	132	3	1	
345	333	257	70	6	1	11	133	125	7	1	
295	278	203	71	4	1	16	235	220	15	0	
2,601	2,566	418	2,052	96	11	24	799	287	506	6	
160	157	141	11	5	0	3	105	99	5	1	
161	157	149	8	0	1	3	116	114	2	0	
185	181	170	11	0	0	4	125	121	4	0	
4,268	4,090	3,349	559	182	54	124	3,705	3,448	247	10	
402	378	320	41	17	5	19	264	251	11	2	
70	67	64	1	2	0	3	22	19	3	0	
191	179	128	40	11	1	11	96	77	19	0	
91	87	82	3	2	2	2	59	59	0	0	
202	194	179	13	2	1	7	144	140	4	0	
586	557	496	49	12	3	26	496	472	22	2	
138	134	120	14	0	2	2	97	85	12	0	
1,491	1,437	1,239	153	45	25	29	1,816	1,685	126	5	
1,097	1,057	721	245	91	15	25	711	660	50	1	
3,042	2,889	2,174	685	30	33	120	1,887	1,576	303	8	
164	158	147	11	0	2	4	109	108	1	0	
481	470	140	322	8	4	7	300	116	183	1	
647	618	547	59	12	10	19	431	401	27	3	
171	161	142	19	0	1	9	79	71	8	0	
432	415	380	35	0	3	14	294	283	11	0	
402	384	322	62	0	2	16	230	205	25	0	
187	164	134	24	6	3	20	93	87	3	3	
323	306	163	136	4	5	15	127	92	34	1	
235	216	199	17	0	3	16	224	213	11	0	

Table 5.13

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1988--Continued

Circuit and district	Pending July 1, 1987				Total commenced	Filed				Reopens ^b	Transfers
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		Original proceedings					
						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		
Seventh Circuit	1,118	1,060	53	5	2,212	2,144	1,703	431	10	18	50
Illinois:											
Northern	616	590	26	0	809	793	713	80	0	4	12
Central	114	105	7	2	220	216	183	32	1	0	4
Southern	66	63	3	0	224	214	181	32	1	5	5
Indiana:											
Northern	117	115	2	0	246	229	213	15	1	5	12
Southern	71	61	10	0	426	418	160	257	1	2	6
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	92	86	4	2	151	140	128	6	6	1	10
Western	42	40	1	1	136	134	125	9	0	1	1
Eighth Circuit	957	865	87	5	2,196	2,120	1,606	493	21	23	53
Arkansas:											
Eastern	65	64	1	0	174	163	148	11	4	2	9
Western	18	13	5	0	114	107	82	25	0	2	5
Iowa:											
Northern	52	49	2	1	79	70	62	6	2	2	7
Southern	42	41	1	0	103	100	92	8	0	0	3
Minnesota:											
Eastern	146	130	15	1	273	262	230	29	3	6	5
Western	234	183	51	0	676	666	299	366	1	4	6
Nebraska:											
Eastern	93	89	3	1	132	124	115	7	2	0	8
North Dakota:											
Eastern	53	50	1	2	123	118	105	12	1	3	2
South Dakota:											
Eastern	85	82	3	0	228	224	212	7	5	3	1
Ninth Circuit	6,992	5,228	1,674	90	10,033	9,651	5,216	4,247	188	94	288
Alaska:											
Eastern	84	54	29	1	241	238	106	129	3	3	0
Arizona:											
Eastern	752	722	25	5	975	941	713	225	3	7	27
California:											
Northern	825	538	273	14	640	795	470	320	5	9	36
Eastern	255	189	57	9	563	545	370	172	3	0	18
Central	1,149	1,099	44	6	1,087	980	921	59	0	18	89
Southern	1,932	1,618	276	38	1,800	1,774	842	796	136	14	12
Hawaii:											
Eastern	889	84	802	3	1,552	1,547	135	1,412	0	3	2
Idaho:											
Eastern	43	33	10	0	152	139	104	28	7	5	8
Montana:											
Eastern	85	77	6	2	203	188	166	22	0	5	10
Nevada:											
Eastern	288	262	21	5	356	338	276	49	13	4	14
Oregon:											
Eastern	184	175	7	2	399	367	341	25	1	4	28
Washington:											
Eastern	174	158	12	4	480	463	426	35	2	8	9
Western	301	194	107	0	1,296	1,250	278	958	14	12	34
Guam:											
Eastern	26	22	3	1	76	75	58	17	0	0	1
Northern Marianas:											
Eastern	5	3	2	0	13	11	10	0	1	2	0
Tenth Circuit	1,078	868	202	8	2,539	2,452	1,758	672	22	20	67
Colorado:											
Eastern	193	148	44	1	460	445	277	166	2	1	14
Kansas:											
Eastern	176	152	24	0	380	366	226	140	0	3	11
New Mexico:											
Eastern	264	245	17	2	575	567	520	38	9	0	8
Oklahoma:											
Northern	89	87	1	1	177	170	164	6	0	1	6
Eastern	19	18	1	0	72	62	61	1	0	7	3
Western	178	97	79	2	503	489	244	243	2	4	10
Utah:											
Eastern	124	90	32	2	290	272	196	68	8	4	14
Wyoming:											
Eastern	35	31	4	0	82	81	70	10	1	0	1
Eleventh Circuit	3,122	2,897	201	24	6,287	6,020	3,622	2,380	18	52	215
Alabama:											
Northern	87	81	6	0	358	337	280	57	0	4	17
Middle	74	50	24	0	285	278	140	136	2	4	3
Southern	88	85	3	0	186	174	167	7	0	3	9
Florida:											
Northern	165	143	22	0	299	294	251	40	3	0	5
Middle	380	355	22	3	789	733	643	81	9	4	52
Southern	1,905	1,811	76	18	1,548	1,447	1,421	24	2	29	72
Georgia:											
Northern	260	239	20	1	654	606	452	154	0	5	43
Middle	62	54	6	2	1,889	1,883	124	1,758	1	1	5
Southern	101	79	22	0	279	268	144	123	1	2	9

^aPrimarily petty offenses tried by a judge.^bIncludes appeals from magistrates, reopens, and remands.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 241-248.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending June 30, 1988			
	Original proceedings						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Reopens ^b	Transfers				
1,825	1,752	1,339	401	12	18	55	1,505	1,405	94	6
493	475	433	42	0	5	13	932	866	66	0
209	200	168	31	1	1	8	125	112	11	2
208	199	161	37	1	5	4	82	80	1	1
222	211	199	11	1	3	8	141	133	8	0
428	412	149	262	1	2	14	69	66	3	0
142	136	119	9	8	1	5	101	97	2	2
123	119	110	9	0	1	3	55	51	3	1
2,120	2,027	1,468	531	25	24	69	1,033	932	89	12
173	164	148	13	3	3	6	66	63	2	1
95	89	61	26	2	0	6	37	33	4	0
84	79	62	15	2	2	3	47	45	2	0
91	87	78	9	0	0	4	54	53	1	0
281	268	243	23	2	1	12	182	172	8	2
255	242	202	38	2	6	7	164	153	9	2
674	651	274	374	3	6	17	236	184	52	0
141	134	126	7	1	0	7	84	77	5	2
105	97	85	9	3	3	5	71	64	5	2
221	216	189	20	7	3	2	92	88	1	3
9,971	9,649	4,532	4,784	333	56	266	7,054	5,628	1,322	104
235	195	97	95	3	2	38	90	49	39	2
1,035	1,011	729	257	25	3	21	692	646	43	3
855	813	459	329	25	7	35	810	541	258	11
462	436	291	131	14	0	26	356	266	88	2
919	883	792	87	4	11	25	1,317	1,264	47	6
1,944	1,910	740	971	199	3	31	1,788	1,572	160	56
1,892	1,877	124	1,746	7	2	13	549	83	465	1
136	122	79	34	9	7	7	59	53	5	1
174	162	132	20	10	4	8	114	103	11	0
327	304	234	52	18	2	21	317	284	26	7
324	306	265	36	5	3	15	259	246	13	0
396	389	306	78	5	2	5	258	245	10	3
1,182	1,153	220	927	6	9	20	415	247	156	12
84	62	61	19	2	1	1	18	17	1	0
6	6	3	2	1	0	0	12	12	0	0
2,300	2,186	1,403	739	44	16	98	1,317	1,119	190	8
460	437	243	186	8	1	22	193	160	33	0
352	335	178	152	5	2	15	204	183	21	0
447	426	366	43	17	1	20	392	365	24	3
156	152	129	22	1	0	4	110	109	1	0
75	64	59	4	1	7	4	16	16	0	0
495	473	218	250	5	3	19	186	113	72	1
241	230	153	71	6	2	9	173	134	35	4
74	69	57	11	1	0	5	43	39	4	0
5,886	5,661	3,213	2,409	39	43	182	3,523	3,300	199	24
345	330	271	57	2	1	14	100	95	5	0
248	230	108	117	5	4	14	111	70	40	1
182	174	160	14	0	3	5	92	92	0	0
276	263	210	46	7	0	13	188	176	11	1
730	683	589	83	11	3	44	439	413	24	2
1,362	1,293	1,236	53	4	25	44	2,091	2,009	63	19
598	573	400	167	6	5	20	316	297	18	1
1,882	1,867	109	1,755	3	0	15	69	59	10	0
263	248	130	117	1	2	13	117	89	28	0

Table 5.14

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By nature of suit or offense, year ending June 30, 1988

Nature of suit or offense	Total number of trials	Nonjury trials							Jury 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 all trials	19,901	10,303	6,964	1,700	739	775	92	33	9,598	1,277	2,306	1,991	3,345	508	171
Total all civil trials	12,536	7,088	4,260	1,370	644	699	83	32	5,448	798	1,260	1,067	1,964	284	75
Contract actions, total	2,735	1,714	1,007	346	147	188	21	5	1,021	135	254	187	365	62	18
Insurance	605	246	150	47	23	24	1	1	359	49	115	72	111	11	1
Marine	154	139	78	27	17	16	1	0	15	0	4	2	8	1	0
Miller Act	67	61	34	13	11	2	0	1	6	0	5	0	0	0	1
Negotiable instruments	95	69	50	10	3	4	1	1	26	7	7	8	2	2	0
Other contract actions	1,814	1,199	695	249	93	142	18	2	615	79	123	105	244	48	16
Real property, total	289	216	152	34	8	19	2	1	73	12	16	9	30	5	1
Condemnation of land	49	29	25	2	0	2	0	0	20	2	4	3	11	0	0
Other real property	240	187	127	32	8	17	2	1	53	10	12	6	19	5	1
Tort actions, total	3,335	929	479	208	119	116	6	1	2,406	368	582	511	838	94	13
Personal injury:															
Airplane	57	22	10	2	2	8	0	0	35	5	11	6	9	4	0
Asbestos	43	6	3	0	3	0	0	0	37	7	10	2	12	5	1
Assault, libel and slander	80	21	11	6	1	3	0	0	59	6	11	9	27	5	1
Employers' Liability Act	208	25	11	2	5	7	0	0	183	37	39	38	66	3	0
Marine	369	144	67	40	19	17	1	0	225	39	69	61	53	3	0
Motor vehicle	681	136	80	32	15	9	0	0	545	97	171	117	150	10	0
Other personal injury	1,575	397	187	87	64	54	4	1	1,178	158	246	237	471	58	8
Personal property damage	322	178	110	39	10	18	1	0	144	19	25	41	50	6	3
Statutory actions, total	5,754	3,820	2,248	758	364	373	53	24	1,934	274	408	360	728	121	43
Antitrust laws	90	51	26	9	6	8	1	1	39	1	4	0	14	12	8
Bankruptcy	122	104	83	11	1	8	0	1	18	2	6	3	6	1	0
Civil rights:															
Employment	1,195	747	265	208	139	115	16	4	448	32	89	107	188	28	4
Other civil rights	1,379	698	410	147	65	64	9	3	681	87	152	119	289	26	8
Prisoner petitions:															
Motions to vacate	10	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Habeas corpus	67	64	51	9	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1
Civil rights	477	225	171	26	14	12	1	1	252	94	73	45	39	1	0
Mandamus, etc.	17	15	13	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Forfeiture and penalty	159	145	108	20	15	2	0	0	14	2	5	5	2	0	0
Labor laws:															
Fair Labor Standards Act	95	65	28	25	8	4	0	0	30	5	7	11	7	0	0
Labor Management Relations Act	161	134	90	31	5	7	1	0	27	3	7	3	8	4	2
Other labor laws	313	254	165	52	15	18	3	1	59	5	11	12	24	5	2
Protected property rights:															
Copyright	145	125	74	26	10	14	0	1	20	3	6	2	9	0	0
Patent	132	89	19	17	12	26	7	8	43	2	2	2	15	18	4
Trademark	199	179	114	39	12	14	0	0	20	1	2	2	14	1	0
Securities, commodities and exchanges	248	142	78	25	14	18	6	1	106	8	10	12	55	15	6
Social Security laws	11	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Reapportionment suits	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Civil RICO	42	23	11	6	3	2	1	0	19	1	4	2	8	3	1
Tax suits	175	132	95	19	8	10	0	0	43	7	9	14	13	0	0
Interstate commerce	30	25	22	2	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	3	1	0	0
Environmental matters	73	67	37	11	3	11	3	2	6	0	2	3	1	0	0
Other statutory actions	611	515	371	70	30	38	5	1	96	19	17	15	32	6	7
Other actions total	423	409	374	24	6	3	1	1	14	9	0	0	3	2	0

See note at end of table.

Table 5.14

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By nature of suit or offense, year ending June 30, 1988--Continued

Nature of suit or offense	Total number of trials	Nonjury trials							Jury 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 criminal trials	7,365	3,215	2,704	330	95	76	9	1	4,150	479	1,046	924	1,381	224	96
Homicide	68	24	19	3	0	2	0	0	44	2	8	13	21	0	0
Robbery	273	113	101	10	2	0	0	0	160	14	45	53	45	2	1
Assault	138	44	36	6	1	1	0	0	94	21	37	23	12	1	0
Burglary	25	13	10	3	0	0	0	0	12	5	4	1	2	0	0
Larceny and theft	330	149	131	11	2	5	0	0	181	20	50	39	60	8	4
Embezzlement	150	63	51	6	3	3	0	0	87	6	10	18	39	11	3
Fraud:															
Income tax	237	69	56	9	2	1	1	0	168	7	17	27	96	15	6
Other fraud	851	322	249	42	12	15	4	0	529	48	95	106	200	56	24
Auto theft	61	24	22	1	1	0	0	0	37	4	9	13	11	0	0
Forgery	174	99	86	10	2	1	0	0	75	14	25	14	20	2	0
Counterfeiting	105	44	36	4	3	1	0	0	61	8	16	10	25	2	0
Sex offenses	119	61	50	5	5	1	0	0	58	8	18	9	23	0	0
Drug laws:															
Marihuana	739	390	339	38	7	5	1	0	349	56	100	92	87	10	4
Narcotics	2,169	899	736	97	42	22	1	1	1,270	121	345	300	436	52	16
Controlled substances	346	188	162	20	4	2	0	0	158	16	39	38	51	10	4
Escape	79	25	22	3	0	0	0	0	54	12	20	13	7	2	0
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	165	55	51	3	1	0	0	0	110	6	15	10	54	15	10
Firearms and weapons	544	275	245	22	2	6	0	0	269	49	106	56	49	5	4
Miscellaneous general offenses	192	77	67	6	0	4	0	0	115	20	13	22	45	11	4
Immigration laws	234	125	110	12	2	0	1	0	109	25	39	29	15	0	1
Liquor, Internal Revenue	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Selective Service Act	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Other Federal statutes	366	156	125	19	4	7	1	0	210	17	35	38	83	22	15

Note: "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.

This table includes trials conducted by district and appellate judges only. Trials conducted by magistrates are excluded. Trials of miscellaneous cases are included as are 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, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 229, 230.

Table 5.15

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants by U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, and method of disposition, year ending June 30, 1988

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	52,791	3.6	8,367	3.6	37,514	3.4	1,720	0.6	5,189	5.7
District of Columbia	1,070	3.5	110	3.4	800	3.1	34	6.5	126	5.7
First Circuit	1,864	4.1	237	4.2	1,395	3.6	13	3.3	219	6.4
Maine	208	5.0	30	2.5	155	4.7	3	B	20	6.8
Massachusetts	504	4.8	68	7.4	372	4.5	6	B	58	7.6
New Hampshire	51	3.6	6	B	35	3.5	0	B	10	4.0
Rhode Island	111	4.7	9	B	77	4.4	0	B	25	6.1
Puerto Rico	990	2.8	124	4.2	756	1.1	4	B	106	6.2
Second Circuit	3,657	5.3	364	13.1	2,784	4.6	43	9.3	466	8.2
Connecticut	314	5.2	30	5.0	248	4.6	15	10.3	21	6.8
New York:										
Northern	283	3.8	39	8.4	217	2.9	1	B	26	5.8
Eastern	1,195	5.5	89	13.0	910	4.9	14	6.5	182	7.9
Southern	1,379	5.8	157	17.8	1,026	5.0	10	8.8	186	8.9
Western	366	3.4	26	11.8	297	2.4	1	B	42	10.8
Vermont	120	5.4	23	85.1	86	4.2	2	B	9	B
Third Circuit	2,673	4.1	398	3.9	1,836	3.8	34	2.6	405	5.8
Delaware	132	3.8	34	2.4	64	3.2	2	B	32	5.2
New Jersey	844	4.3	110	4.6	623	3.9	16	1.3	95	8.1
Pennsylvania:										
Eastern	695	5.2	45	16.8	510	4.4	3	B	137	6.5
Middle	294	4.0	28	6.4	237	3.8	3	B	26	5.5
Western	352	3.9	83	3.5	212	3.8	0	B	57	5.2
Virgin Islands	356	3.1	98	2.3	190	3.2	10	4.1	58	3.5
Fourth Circuit	6,656	2.4	1,436	0.1	4,125	2.9	628	0.1	466	4.8
Maryland	1,047	4.1	149	2.2	791	3.9	17	4.6	90	6.8
North Carolina:										
Eastern	985	0.1	478	0.1	434	0.1	32	0.1	40	5.8
Middle	255	3.6	22	3.9	194	3.7	0	B	39	3.5
Western	451	3.4	61	3.4	325	3.0	4	B	61	5.2
South Carolina	394	3.7	56	2.3	309	3.9	1	B	28	6.0
Virginia:										
Eastern	2,780	1.5	585	0.8	1,491	1.7	569	0.1	135	3.3
Western	256	5.5	31	6.1	191	5.2	1	B	33	6.5
West Virginia:										
Northern	195	5.2	16	8.9	155	4.3	4	B	20	9.1
Southern	293	4.3	38	5.3	235	4.0	0	B	20	6.0
Fifth Circuit	5,764	3.5	959	4.4	4,188	3.3	84	3.5	533	5.0
Louisiana:										
Eastern	536	3.5	47	2.8	438	3.5	2	B	49	4.0
Middle	79	4.8	7	B	65	4.8	1	B	6	B
Western	231	3.3	44	3.7	167	3.1	5	B	15	6.3
Mississippi:										
Northern	120	4.8	13	3.9	84	4.6	2	B	21	5.4
Southern	242	5.0	39	5.6	181	4.5	0	B	22	5.7
Texas:										
Northern	846	4.1	174	4.5	566	3.7	3	B	103	6.8
Eastern	211	3.9	40	7.3	139	2.9	0	B	32	9.2
Southern	2,170	3.2	368	2.3	1,594	3.2	22	2.8	186	4.3
Western	1,329	3.5	227	14.8	954	3.1	49	3.8	99	4.7
Sixth Circuit	3,942	4.3	393	5.4	3,104	3.9	52	4.6	393	5.9
Kentucky:										
Eastern	242	5.3	39	10.4	154	4.8	1	B	48	6.1
Western	564	2.5	87	4.1	400	2.5	21	2.9	56	4.7
Michigan:										
Eastern	988	4.9	93	9.8	792	4.6	16	6.1	87	5.9
Western	207	3.6	17	2.2	174	3.5	1	B	15	5.4
Ohio:										
Northern	546	5.0	25	7.5	485	4.9	3	B	33	7.3
Southern	465	3.6	33	2.3	385	3.6	4	B	43	4.8
Tennessee:										
Eastern	203	3.7	18	6.9	148	3.4	1	B	36	6.1
Middle	367	3.8	50	5.7	292	3.6	3	B	22	6.2
Western	360	5.2	31	7.6	274	4.8	2	B	53	7.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.15

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants by U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, and method of disposition, year ending June 30, 1988--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	2,350	3.9	267	1.8	1,767	3.7	41	4.2	275	7.3
Illinois:										
Northern	784	4.4	21	9.2	627	3.9	12	7.8	124	8.9
Central	225	4.5	27	5.6	173	4.1	5	B	20	5.3
Southern	231	2.4	41	1.9	173	2.4	2	B	15	5.8
Indiana:										
Northern	277	4.7	27	5.6	207	4.4	4	B	39	6.5
Southern	469	1.4	108	0.1	334	2.5	12	0.1	15	6.3
Wisconsin:										
Eastern	213	4.8	17	2.0	150	4.6	6	B	40	8.0
Western	151	3.7	26	2.1	103	3.8	0	B	22	4.5
Eighth Circuit	2,663	3.8	369	2.1	1,919	3.7	37	2.5	338	5.7
Arkansas:										
Eastern	214	2.9	15	4.1	169	2.5	6	B	24	4.6
Western	126	2.9	6	B	91	2.5	1	B	28	7.4
Iowa:										
Northern	115	4.6	7	B	85	4.2	3	B	20	5.6
Southern	98	3.1	17	2.7	64	3.1	1	B	16	3.9
Minnesota:	432	4.9	19	6.3	322	4.4	3	B	88	6.3
Missouri:										
Eastern	352	4.0	56	5.5	236	3.4	4	B	56	6.0
Western	734	2.2	184	1.2	491	2.5	14	1.1	45	5.5
Nebraska:	198	5.0	23	3.8	158	5.0	2	B	15	6.0
North Dakota:	136	3.4	13	1.6	115	3.6	1	B	7	B
South Dakota:	258	4.5	29	4.1	188	4.4	2	B	39	5.0
Ninth Circuit	11,765	3.4	2,543	5.3	8,362	2.9	168	4.2	692	5.9
Alaska:	217	3.2	58	2.9	128	2.8	1	B	30	3.9
Arizona:	1,223	4.2	322	72.0	793	3.4	7	B	101	5.7
California:										
Northern	1,052	4.0	221	3.6	762	3.9	11	4.8	58	6.3
Eastern	588	4.1	76	5.9	462	3.6	5	B	45	10.9
Central	1,368	3.9	101	3.2	1,084	3.7	41	4.7	142	5.3
Southern	2,283	2.0	151	5.6	2,067	1.6	15	6.5	50	5.8
Hawaii:	1,956	3.2	994	10.1	878	0.8	22	3.1	62	6.5
Idaho:	152	4.5	39	4.8	88	4.3	10	2.4	15	5.0
Montana:	217	4.1	43	2.8	143	4.3	4	B	27	6.1
Nevada:	490	5.8	86	7.4	352	5.2	3	B	49	8.8
Oregon:	411	4.5	58	5.3	312	4.4	8	B	33	6.1
Washington:										
Eastern	374	3.6	131	3.5	217	3.4	8	B	18	6.2
Western	1,337	0.7	234	0.7	1,012	0.1	33	3.6	58	4.8
Guam:	85	2.1	19	14.7	62	0.3	0	B	4	B
Northern Marianas:	12	1.3	10	1.3	2	B	0	B	0	B
Tenth Circuit	2,782	3.4	526	3.2	1,975	3.3	27	3.9	254	4.9
Colorado:	560	3.2	100	5.4	415	2.9	2	B	43	7.3
Kansas:	409	3.5	122	2.3	248	4.0	9	B	30	4.3
New Mexico:	584	4.0	128	3.3	387	4.1	1	B	68	4.3
Oklahoma:										
Northern	208	4.1	20	4.5	163	3.7	4	B	21	6.5
Eastern	106	2.4	23	1.9	62	2.2	0	B	21	3.8
Western	537	2.3	64	2.8	433	2.1	3	B	37	3.7
Utah:	279	3.9	59	3.6	188	3.8	7	B	25	5.1
Wyoming:	99	3.3	10	4.6	79	2.9	1	B	9	B
Eleventh Circuit	7,605	3.1	765	3.8	5,259	2.8	559	0.1	1,022	5.2
Alabama:										
Northern	432	1.6	45	2.4	358	1.6	8	B	21	2.7
Middle	317	3.1	57	3.4	209	3.1	9	B	42	3.8
Southern	275	3.5	22	3.4	215	3.3	0	B	38	4.1
Florida:										
Northern	359	3.2	53	1.8	225	3.1	8	B	73	4.3
Middle	955	3.9	62	4.8	745	3.7	5	B	143	4.8
Southern	2,320	5.3	354	5.6	1,376	5.0	37	5.2	553	5.9
Georgia:										
Northern	754	3.7	72	4.6	574	3.3	13	0.1	95	5.8
Middle	1,864	0.1	45	5.5	1,335	0.1	468	0.1	16	3.2
Southern	329	2.8	55	1.6	222	2.7	11	0.9	41	4.5

Note: The median is the number that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 293-296.

^aComputed on 10 or more defendants only.

Table 5.16

Defendants detained in U.S. District Courts^a

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1988

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention cost (dollars)	Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
			Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)
Total	21,952	\$27,729,277	6,922	32,754	\$940,480	9,652	582,078	\$19,343,704	3,627	215,132	\$7,445,093
First Circuit	1,409	1,122,122	290	591	21,468	849	39,073	878,422	217	12,031	222,232
Maine	98	93,005	55	81	2,678	30	2,107	63,979	29	698	26,348
Massachusetts	322	300,556	66	146	12,792	102	7,173	287,444	1	8	320
New Hampshire	38	54,697	6	15	724	10	876	41,879	9	279	12,094
Rhode Island	8	4,561	1	2	115	3	30	1,346	1	54	3,100
Puerto Rico	943	669,303	162	347	5,159	704	28,887	483,774	177	10,992	180,370
Second Circuit	554	812,628	236	409	18,402	229	10,906	518,765	87	5,972	275,461
Connecticut	63	88,535	10	32	2,811	14	1,170	65,696	8	356	20,028
New York:											
Northern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern	8	8,184	8	10	396	6	77	5,588	1	50	2,200
Southern	304	339,412	121	174	7,830	116	4,338	195,890	53	2,991	135,692
Western	80	132,905	37	56	2,646	47	2,607	123,992	4	145	6,267
Vermont	99	243,592	60	137	4,719	46	2,714	127,599	21	2,430	111,274
Third Circuit	1,245	1,912,498	269	1,654	54,787	418	28,605	1,157,896	191	11,703	699,815
Delaware	107	217,339	35	56	2,340	56	5,259	166,749	21	678	48,250
New Jersey	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	472	710,141	57	488	17,180	165	12,723	438,548	72	5,175	254,413
Middle	79	62,370	11	20	630	29	1,077	33,970	13	949	27,770
Western	228	621,596	17	312	3,132	63	4,949	332,392	47	2,970	286,072
Virgin Islands	356	301,052	149	778	31,505	105	4,597	186,237	38	1,931	83,310
Fourth Circuit	1,788	1,196,674	310	1,457	32,614	594	35,615	896,265	180	10,179	267,795
Maryland	598	488,790	102	175	6,551	185	10,467	316,614	106	6,062	165,625
North Carolina:											
Eastern	189	82,552	26	93	2,112	58	3,115	67,315	7	636	13,125
Middle	203	119,554	26	332	5,992	79	5,771	92,491	11	801	21,071
Western	384	268,788	82	355	8,040	152	10,032	251,251	12	437	9,497
South Carolina	81	70,899	32	366	3,767	48	1,939	39,376	23	1,338	27,756
Virginia:											
Eastern	15	36,242	5	5	211	10	499	23,060	4	195	12,971
Western	83	53,437	15	30	3,366	26	1,491	48,671	1	70	1,400
West Virginia:											
Northern	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern	228	76,412	22	101	2,575	36	2,301	57,487	16	640	16,350
Fifth Circuit	3,317	3,435,742	1,460	5,313	161,826	1,597	75,153	2,454,334	562	24,678	819,582
Louisiana:											
Eastern	443	363,549	74	119	6,119	108	5,092	220,740	61	3,070	136,690
Middle	59	13,474	16	28	514	12	720	12,960	0	0	0
Western	138	40,867	10	18	399	34	1,366	30,172	6	468	10,296
Mississippi:											
Northern	60	16,993	8	46	1,326	22	400	6,571	11	542	9,096
Southern	72	13,339	8	16	594	12	841	11,086	6	86	1,659
Texas:											
Northern	603	867,824	279	716	23,096	323	18,427	655,273	130	5,473	189,455
Eastern	132	215,083	45	149	3,358	78	5,324	149,321	42	2,065	62,404
Southern	817	1,033,902	479	2,961	84,161	592	24,822	685,576	211	9,151	264,165
Western	993	870,711	541	1,260	42,259	416	18,161	682,635	95	3,823	145,817
Sixth Circuit	2,334	1,843,300	363	1,428	50,778	584	39,882	1,340,245	227	13,202	452,277
Kentucky:											
Eastern	135	176,355	36	114	3,757	57	5,509	137,673	27	1,061	34,925
Western	177	107,941	14	38	1,091	51	3,672	102,710	3	138	4,140
Michigan:											
Eastern	1,117	745,822	76	157	6,774	213	13,480	582,525	62	3,775	156,523
Western	202	92,163	20	177	11,384	32	1,779	53,977	17	899	26,802
Ohio:											
Northern	257	257,082	56	181	7,097	71	5,808	183,682	27	1,731	66,303
Southern	238	219,017	87	301	6,990	72	3,043	89,157	62	4,287	122,870
Tennessee:											
Eastern	130	112,306	37	50	2,045	42	2,899	82,217	24	896	28,044
Middle	61	120,824	34	390	11,040	36	3,624	106,267	1	110	3,520
Western	17	11,790	3	20	600	10	68	2,040	4	305	9,150

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.16

Defendants detained in U.S. District Courts^a

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1988--Continued

Circuit and district	Number of cases closed	Total detention cost (dollars)	Before initial hearing			After initial hearing			Post adjudication		
			Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)	Number of defendants	Number of days	Cost (dollars)
Seventh Circuit	1,520	\$2,207,151	339	1,191	\$53,534	483	41,752	\$1,393,566	294	16,700	\$760,051
Illinois:											
Northern	667	893,692	190	220	10,050	214	13,845	576,992	126	7,499	306,650
Central	36	68,437	21	74	3,505	19	946	43,262	9	481	21,670
Southern	157	61,801	10	106	3,930	19	899	36,861	13	496	21,010
Indiana:											
Northern	233	436,694	38	514	25,075	60	5,640	268,248	44	2,574	143,371
Southern	117	91,495	16	80	2,465	32	2,716	80,183	5	282	8,847
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	107	454,882	27	82	4,237	81	14,603	267,847	62	3,465	182,798
Western	123	200,150	37	115	4,272	58	3,103	120,173	35	1,903	75,705
Eighth Circuit	1,515	1,772,308	277	10,734	129,116	511	35,183	1,108,699	241	22,044	534,493
Arkansas:											
Eastern	150	42,485	10	22	575	36	1,795	39,516	5	110	2,394
Western	34	18,931	6	13	251	8	603	18,680	0	0	0
Iowa:											
Northern	80	70,763	21	64	2,818	19	1,170	51,757	11	360	16,188
Southern	84	86,645	9	34	1,444	43	1,357	61,441	14	528	23,760
Minnesota	339	579,064	58	150	9,089	117	6,978	422,821	44	2,529	147,154
Missouri:											
Eastern	89	28,356	5	7	344	26	565	25,192	2	59	2,820
Western	361	299,286	65	114	3,612	125	6,808	168,804	93	5,174	126,870
Nebraska	130	355,744	9	10,036	101,769	14	10,572	128,156	10	10,522	125,819
North Dakota	143	150,078	44	169	5,660	58	2,615	111,269	16	843	33,149
South Dakota	105	140,956	50	125	3,554	65	2,720	81,063	46	1,919	56,339
Ninth Circuit	3,661	6,346,158	1,386	4,466	174,336	2,070	103,682	4,253,213	931	55,786	1,918,609
Alaska	84	180,431	47	138	9,418	30	1,469	123,342	18	567	47,671
Arizona	1,003	1,879,109	644	1,398	54,866	767	33,290	1,315,598	259	12,749	508,645
California:											
Northern	3	558	0	0	0	1	18	558	0	0	0
Eastern	437	503,343	177	1,377	15,523	176	8,968	338,948	67	7,907	148,872
Central	1,321	1,935,234	154	702	51,881	672	39,134	1,321,429	397	18,540	561,924
Southern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	119	299,104	49	129	7,444	47	3,330	239,678	18	1,040	51,982
Idaho	129	124,625	26	51	1,878	33	1,926	71,389	17	1,265	51,358
Montana	52	93,278	29	84	2,986	43	1,968	68,333	15	663	21,959
Nevada	238	529,683	111	314	12,711	123	5,785	286,360	59	3,928	228,612
Oregon	256	795,670	145	242	16,379	176	7,696	483,055	79	9,091	296,286
Washington:											
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Western	2	2,783	0	0	0	2	98	2,523	1	10	260
Guam	17	2,340	4	31	1,300	0	0	0	1	26	1,040
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	1,412	1,634,893	556	2,199	107,293	648	36,761	1,065,526	226	12,947	462,074
Colorado	90	81,027	33	80	3,753	47	1,116	53,817	14	483	23,457
Kansas	140	102,542	26	65	2,462	40	1,448	55,732	20	1,095	44,348
New Mexico	552	1,052,880	346	1,170	80,554	333	25,136	708,960	82	5,525	263,366
Oklahoma:											
Northern	170	57,038	20	91	2,503	58	1,362	34,080	14	874	20,455
Eastern	92	55,717	13	25	664	22	673	24,189	14	771	30,864
Western	173	79,105	42	56	786	86	3,553	40,712	48	2,724	37,607
Utah	170	191,773	63	667	15,555	58	3,149	136,656	31	1,406	39,562
Wyoming	25	14,811	13	45	1,016	4	324	11,380	3	69	2,415
Eleventh Circuit	3,197	5,445,803	1,436	3,312	136,326	1,669	135,466	4,276,773	471	29,890	1,032,704
Alabama:											
Northern	322	127,710	38	85	2,117	28	5,463	113,003	7	420	12,590
Middle	231	42,398	26	43	773	43	1,634	29,090	11	697	12,535
Southern	141	70,974	62	82	1,318	76	5,163	54,395	27	1,167	15,261
Florida:											
Northern	215	218,072	60	277	8,077	100	6,574	181,133	29	1,314	28,862
Middle	701	1,334,897	201	437	21,670	392	31,398	1,086,237	84	7,623	226,990
Southern	1,066	2,934,609	810	1,670	81,876	754	65,685	2,260,623	225	13,336	592,110
Georgia:											
Northern	314	496,032	162	494	16,295	177	12,466	403,341	40	2,576	76,396
Middle	75	53,087	12	25	610	23	1,527	40,747	5	392	11,730
Southern	132	168,024	65	199	3,590	76	5,556	108,204	43	2,365	56,230

^aExcludes the District of Columbia.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 398-401.

Table 5.17

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, 1945-89

Year ending June 30	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by		Total
				Court	Jury			Court	Jury	
1945	1,413	228	197	5	26	1,185	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	5,814	4,440	290	1,087	4,119
1979	6,609	1,542	1,297	34	211	5,067	3,662	240	1,165	3,641
1980	6,343	1,594	1,337	32	225	4,749	3,450	236	1,063	3,479
1981	7,008	1,662	1,385	29	248	5,346	3,757	308	1,281	3,856
1982	7,981	1,645	1,360	51	234	6,336	4,798 ^h	342	1,196	4,586
1983	9,164	1,674	1,393	36	245	7,490	5,774 ^h	363	1,353	5,449
1984	9,191	1,732	1,421	28	283	7,459	5,793 ^h	218	1,448	5,756
1985	11,208	1,977	1,609	56	312	9,231	7,511 ^h	223	1,497	6,914
1986	12,934	2,170	1,811	63	296	10,764	8,898 ^h	159	1,717	8,152
1987	15,130	2,431	2,047	49	335	12,699	10,655 ^h	203	1,841	9,907
1988	15,750	2,588	2,168	45	375	13,162	11,044 ^h	170	1,948	9,983
1989	16,834	2,695	2,299	49	347	14,139 ⁱ	11,686 ^h	161	2,292	11,626

Note: See Note, table 5.11. These data represent defendants charged with Federal offenses under the following statutes: Title 21 U.S.C. 176(a) (the Marihuana Tax Act); Title 26 U.S.C. 1407 (Customs laws governing border crossings by narcotic addicts or violators); Title 18 U.S.C. 4741-62 (imposition of tax and affixing of tax stamps); 18 U.S.C. 494 (making false statements with intent to defraud the United States); 18 U.S.C. 1403 (conspiracy to commit an offense under the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); 18 U.S.C. 1406 (immunity from prosecution for grand jury testimony concerning violations of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act); other provisions of the Narcotic Drug Import and Export Act (Title 18 U.S.C. 171-200); and other narcotic drug laws (26 U.S.C. 4701-4736, 7237).

The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976.

Prior to 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 year and 1 day and under, over 1 year and 1 day to 3 years, 3 to 5 years, and 5 years and over.

^aFrom 1968 through 1981, defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act are included in the dismissed column.

^bIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

^cThe split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail type institution followed by a term of probation. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts.

^dTitle 18 U.S.C. 4205b(1) and (2). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.

Type of sentence											
Imprisonment											
Total regular ^b	Regular sentences				Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Probation	Fine and other ^f	Average sentence of imprisonment (in months) ^g	Average sentence to probation (in months)
	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over							
X	308	360	140	53	X	X	X	287	37	22.2	NA
X	430	377	108	34	X	X	X	369	20	18.7	NA
X	471	452	161	44	X	X	X	504	38	19.7	NA
X	488	408	122	30	X	X	X	411	23	18.6	NA
X	541	451	152	43	X	X	X	398	13	18.9	NA
X	595	736	218	105	X	X	X	471	11	21.9	NA
X	473	671	328	187	X	X	X	345	24	27.1	NA
X	221	652	402	276	X	X	X	312	6	35.2	NA
X	108	789	358	331	X	X	X	403	14	38.4	NA
X	72	681	360	370	X	X	X	411	16	41.3	NA
X	47	648	360	402	X	X	X	329	17	43.5	NA
X	511	511	341	376	X	X	X	250	13	45.8	NA
X	16	326	248	842	X	X	X	220	2	66.0	NA
X	25	167	141	1,018	X	X	X	282	8	69.4	NA
X	43	126	95	887	X	X	X	224	3	74.2	NA
X	33	145	148	906	X	X	X	271	3	72.8	NA
X	42	126	105	985	X	X	X	252	5	74.0	NA
X	38	129	106	900	X	X	X	217	13	70.5	NA
X	39	144	113	789	X	X	X	304	17	70.1	NA
X	28	142	157	749	X	X	X	309	23	63.7	NA
X	53	186	197	821	X	X	X	480	18	60.3	NA
X	85	154	276	757	X	X	X	589	13	61.3	NA
X	83	139	245	713	X	X	X	620	22	62.0	NA
X	93	141	203	841	X	X	X	728	33	64.4	NA
X	110	179	500	892	X	X	X	1,110	18	63.7	NA
X	101	166	276	740	X	X	X	1,156	22	64.8	NA
X	249	300	428	857	X	X	X	1,258	70	58.5	NA
X	882	396	789	983	X	X	X	2,068	130	46.4	NA
X	1,445	744	1,343	1,565	X	X	X	2,591	126	45.5	NA
X	1,547	792	1,390	1,396	X	X	X	3,039	81	43.7	NA
X	1,366	706	1,441	1,374	X	X	X	3,209	55	45.3	NA
X	1,221	790	1,544	1,484	X	X	X	2,927	75	47.6	NA
X	1,505	886	1,366	1,466	X	X	X	2,324	88	47.3	NA
3,605	885	623	956	1,141	169	275	70	1,630	68	51.3	38.6
2,820	369	614	868	969	454	190	177	1,379	47	50.8	37.8
2,547	281	565	792	909	499	248	185	1,232	38	54.5	38.7
2,865	403	578	748	1,136	527	321	143	1,371	119	55.5	36.6
3,516	383	729	966	1,438	643	312	115	1,617	133	61.4	34.1
4,150	447	890	1,011	1,802	755	437	107	1,893	148	63.8	33.7
4,306	354	845	1,173	1,934	773	580	97	1,584	119	65.7	43.2
5,316	498	1,103	1,463	2,252	899	608	91	2,182	105	64.8	36.1
6,601	506	1,271	1,808	3,016	1,091	452	8	2,353	259	70.0	38.7
8,188	613	1,491	2,049	4,035	1,201	515	3	2,680	112	73.0	39.9
8,560	708	1,466	1,577	4,809	1,067	355	1	3,042	137	78.0	33.4
10,838	1,270	2,343	1,844	5,381	503	285	X	2,358	155	73.8	32.8

^eTitle 18 U.S.C. 5010(b)(c) (repealed 10/14/84). Included in total imprisonment prior to 1978.

^fIncludes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines.

^gExcludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences, and life sentences beginning in 1978.

^hIncludes 40 pleas of nolo contendere in 1982, 39 pleas of nolo contendere in 1983, 17 pleas of nolo contendere in 1984, 35 pleas of nolo contendere in 1985, 33 pleas of nolo contendere in 1986, 54 pleas of nolo contendere in 1987, 39 pleas of nolo contendere in 1988, and 34 pleas of nolo contendere in 1989.

ⁱReflects convictions under the Comprehensive Crime Control Act and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1984* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986), pp. 42, 43; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1985* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), pp. 40, 41; and tables provided by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.18

Defendants sentenced to prison in U.S. District Court for drug and non-drug offenses

1980-87

	Total, all offenders sentenced to prison		Offenders sentenced to prison for non-drug offenses		Offenders sentenced to prison for drug offenses	
	Number	Annual percent change	Number	Annual percent change	Number	Annual percent change
1980	13,766	--	10,091	--	3,675	--
1981	15,360	11.6 %	11,007	9.1 %	4,353	18.4 %
1982	17,481	13.8	12,343	12.1	5,138	18.0
1983	18,505	5.9	12,940	4.8	5,565	8.3
1984	19,125	3.4	12,638	-2.3	6,487	16.6
1985	20,605	7.7	12,831	1.5	7,774	19.8
1986	23,058	11.9	13,786	7.4	9,272	19.3
1987	23,579	2.3	13,383	-2.9	10,196	10.0

Note: See Note, table 5.7. For methodology, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Cases, 1980-87*, Special Report NCJ-118311 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), p. 5, Table 9.

Table 5.19

Defendants sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts for drug and non-drug offenses and average sentence imposed

1980 and 1987

Most serious offense	1980		1987		Percent change 1980-87 in:	
	Number sentenced to prison	Average sentence imposed	Number sentenced to prison	Average sentence imposed	Number sentenced to prison	Average sentence imposed
Total	13,766	3.7 years	23,579	4.6 years	71.3 %	24.6 %
Non-drug offenses	10,091	3.6	13,383	3.8	32.6	5.4
Drug offenses	3,675	3.9	10,196	5.6	177.4	43.9

Note: See Note, table 5.7. For methodology, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Cases, 1980-87*, Special Report NCJ-118311 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), p. 6, Table 11.

Table 5.20

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1988

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended June 30, 1988			Indicted or first appearance during year ended June 30, 1988			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1988		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appear- ance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total all districts	17,599	16,839	95.7 %	48,674	46,323	95.2 %	42,793	21,091	49.3 %
District of Columbia	494	447	90.5	1,100	969	88.1	937	323	34.5
First Circuit	880	858	97.5	1,759	1,565	89.0	1,604	775	48.3
Maine	57	50	87.7	196	196	100.0	185	47	25.4
Massachusetts	127	112	88.2	541	359	66.4	464	248	53.4
New Hampshire	25	25	100.0	51	51	100.0	44	35	79.5
Rhode Island	31	31	100.0	106	106	100.0	100	21	21.0
Puerto Rico	640	640	100.0	865	853	98.6	811	424	52.3
Second Circuit	2,033	1,880	92.5	3,397	3,197	94.1	3,189	758	23.8
Connecticut	87	86	98.9	293	286	97.6	281	130	46.3
New York:									
Northern	130	127	97.7	253	253	100.0	239	132	55.2
Eastern	693	603	87.0	1,133	976	86.1	1,085	204	18.8
Southern	861	815	94.7	1,276	1,257	98.5	1,167	173	14.8
Western	191	179	93.7	344	328	95.3	325	87	26.8
Vermont	71	70	98.6	98	97	99.0	92	32	34.8
Third Circuit	867	839	96.8	2,389	2,341	98.0	2,235	846	37.9
Delaware	43	43	100.0	101	99	98.0	90	76	84.4
New Jersey	460	443	96.3	770	748	97.1	728	241	33.1
Pennsylvania:									
Eastern	37	34	91.9	667	666	99.9	638	196	30.7
Middle	28	28	100.0	289	289	100.0	279	80	28.7
Western	58	57	98.3	284	283	99.6	257	125	48.6
Virgin Islands	241	234	97.1	278	256	92.1	243	128	52.7
Fourth Circuit	1,249	1,218	97.5	5,611	5,537	98.7	5,018	3,015	60.1
Maryland	140	139	99.3	969	963	99.4	871	342	39.3
North Carolina:									
Eastern	331	330	99.7	544	539	99.1	498	278	55.8
Middle	40	40	100.0	270	270	100.0	239	81	33.9
Western	71	64	90.1	462	457	98.9	405	338	83.5
South Carolina	33	32	97.0	361	356	98.6	334	143	42.8
Virginia:									
Eastern	547	530	96.9	2,296	2,253	98.1	2,023	1,622	80.2
Western	29	26	89.7	238	230	96.6	214	103	48.1
West Virginia:									
Northern	20	20	100.0	198	197	99.5	179	64	35.8
Southern	38	37	97.4	273	272	99.6	255	44	17.3
Fifth Circuit	2,429	2,314	95.3	5,202	4,798	92.2	4,472	2,484	55.5
Louisiana:									
Eastern	158	155	98.1	499	499	100.0	466	237	50.9
Middle	20	20	100.0	74	73	98.6	71	14	19.7
Western	20	19	95.0	202	180	89.1	173	54	31.2
Mississippi:									
Northern	32	32	100.0	114	111	97.4	100	31	31.0
Southern	11	11	100.0	229	221	96.5	193	117	60.6
Texas:									
Northern	210	204	97.1	750	732	97.6	651	346	53.1
Eastern	23	23	100.0	206	202	98.1	164	83	50.6
Southern	1,279	1,251	97.8	1,878	1,612	85.8	1,663	964	58.0
Western	676	599	88.6	1,250	1,168	93.4	991	638	64.4
Sixth Circuit	859	784	91.3	3,913	3,724	95.2	3,493	1,298	37.2
Kentucky:									
Eastern	51	50	98.0	233	230	98.7	198	79	39.9
Western	201	196	97.5	509	484	95.1	453	299	66.0
Michigan:									
Eastern	103	70	68.0	1,006	926	92.0	864	133	15.4
Western	47	43	91.5	201	187	93.0	184	69	37.5
Ohio:									
Northern	142	120	84.5	572	531	92.8	540	148	27.4
Southern	103	100	97.1	466	463	99.4	431	106	24.6
Tennessee:									
Eastern	56	55	98.2	209	209	100.0	171	106	62.0
Middle	84	83	98.8	341	341	100.0	314	248	79.0
Western	72	67	93.1	376	353	93.9	338	110	32.5

See note at end of table.

Table 5.20

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1988--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended June 30, 1988			Indicted or first appearance during year ended June 30, 1988			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1988		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appear- ance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Seventh Circuit	333	304	91.3 %	2,355	2,201	93.5 %	2,057	756	36.8 %
Illinois:									
Northern	178	154	86.5	794	672	84.6	750	126	16.8
Central	18	18	100.0	229	216	94.3	198	33	16.7
Southern	2	2	100.0	216	200	92.6	188	123	65.4
Indiana:									
Northern	37	34	91.9	296	294	99.3	251	105	41.8
Southern	39	38	97.4	461	461	100.0	357	279	78.2
Wisconsin:									
Eastern	57	56	98.2	211	210	99.5	191	50	26.2
Western	2	2	100.0	148	148	100.0	122	40	32.8
Eighth Circuit	457	451	98.7	2,554	2,493	97.6	2,232	1,089	78.8
Arkansas:									
Eastern	15	15	100.0	211	208	98.6	198	147	74.2
Western	8	8	100.0	124	123	99.2	102	68	66.7
Iowa:									
Northern	18	18	100.0	110	102	92.7	104	57	54.8
Southern	19	19	100.0	102	102	100.0	81	56	69.1
Minnesota	118	117	99.2	433	423	97.7	408	61	15.0
Missouri:									
Eastern	114	113	99.1	344	344	100.0	287	201	70.0
Western	92	89	96.7	641	624	97.3	547	314	57.4
Nebraska	2	2	100.0	193	178	92.2	170	37	21.8
North Dakota	51	51	100.0	133	131	98.5	116	63	54.3
South Dakota	20	19	95.0	263	258	98.1	219	85	38.8
Ninth Circuit	4,018	3,849	95.8	10,901	10,110	92.7	8,832	4,911	55.6
Alaska	14	13	92.9	194	193	99.5	149	108	72.5
Arizona	677	643	95.0	1,256	1,249	99.4	870	432	49.7
California:									
Northern	371	300	80.9	1,051	687	65.4	812	363	44.7
Eastern	99	89	89.9	551	527	95.6	499	232	46.5
Central	642	625	97.4	1,412	1,239	87.7	1,252	617	49.3
Southern	1,449	1,432	98.8	2,058	1,933	93.9	1,907	1,005	52.7
Hawaii	79	79	100.0	1,513	1,511	99.9	953	823	86.4
Idaho	37	37	100.0	125	123	98.4	102	29	28.4
Montana	33	32	97.0	195	195	100.0	157	94	59.9
Nevada	134	132	98.5	467	464	99.4	390	41	10.5
Oregon	131	125	95.4	427	378	88.5	354	119	33.6
Washington:									
Eastern	108	105	97.2	328	314	95.7	240	160	66.7
Western	225	218	96.9	1,252	1,225	97.8	1,080	843	78.1
Guam	19	19	100.0	68	68	100.0	65	43	66.2
Northern Marianas	--	--	--	4	4	100.0	2	2	100.0
Tenth Circuit	812	745	91.7	2,285	2,271	99.4	2,180	993	45.6
Colorado	203	181	89.2	461	456	98.9	437	323	73.9
Kansas	93	61	65.6	289	285	98.6	278	118	42.4
New Mexico	261	252	96.6	458	458	100.0	438	134	30.6
Oklahoma:									
Northern	28	28	100.0	189	185	97.9	185	44	23.8
Eastern	11	11	100.0	91	91	100.0	79	45	57.0
Western	197	194	98.5	491	490	99.8	467	171	36.6
Utah	3	2	66.7	218	218	100.0	208	116	55.8
Wyoming	16	16	100.0	88	88	100.0	88	42	47.7

See note at end of table.

Table 5.20

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1988--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ended June 30, 1988			Indicted or first appearance during year ended June 30, 1988			Convicted and sentenced during year ended June 30, 1988		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appear- ance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Eleventh Circuit	3,168	3,150	99.4 %	7,208	7,117	98.7 %	6,544	3,843	58.7 %
Alabama:									
Northern	58	58	100.0	414	409	98.8	395	373	94.4
Middle	33	33	100.0	262	262	100.0	239	131	54.8
Southern	30	29	96.7	274	256	93.4	259	183	70.7
Florida:									
Northern	44	44	100.0	316	314	99.4	292	205	70.2
Middle	128	120	93.8	921	899	97.6	887	412	46.4
Southern	1,365	1,359	99.6	2,072	2,052	99.0	1,875	494	26.3
Georgia:									
Northern	204	202	99.0	794	784	98.7	684	331	48.4
Middle	1,144	1,144	100.0	1,876	1,864	99.4	1,651	1,576	95.5
Southern	162	161	99.4	279	277	99.3	262	138	52.7

Note: These data are computed only for the respective time intervals actually begun and terminated during the year ending June 30, 1988. The Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (U.S.C. 3152-3156 and 3161-3174) required each U.S. District Court to adopt a plan for the prompt disposition of criminal cases in accordance with statutory time limits. The time interval from arrest to indictment or information is 30 days (18 U.S.C. 3161(b)). Defendants entering a plea of not guilty must be brought to trial not more than 70 days after a filing of an information or indictment, or after an appearance before a judicial officer of the court in which the charge is pending, whichever comes last (18 U.S.C. 3161(c)(1)). The trial may not commence sooner than 30 days from the date the defendant first appears unless

written waiver is given (18 U.S.C. 3161(c)(2)). See Note, table 5.9 for definitions of indictment and information.

The Speedy Trial Act does not establish time limits governing the period between conviction and sentencing, but does require that statistics be furnished regarding the time span of this interval. The Committee on Administration of the Criminal Law of the Judicial Conference has recommended a 45-day time limit for the interval from conviction to sentencing.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 325-328.

Table 5.21

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-88

Year ending June 30	Not convicted						Convicted and sentenced			
	Total defendants	Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act ^b	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
					Court	Jury			Court	Jury
1945	43,755	7,641	X	6,462	331	848	36,114	30,817	3,082	2,215
1946	38,872	6,693	X	5,599	259	835	32,179	27,385	3,250	1,544
1947	38,180	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	34,525	31,739	1,731	1,155
1951	42,286	4,096	X	3,204	309	583	38,190	35,271	1,795	1,124
1952	39,947	3,904	X	2,947	296	661	36,043	32,734	2,002	1,307
1953	39,234	4,349	X	3,220	409	720	34,885	31,336	2,207	1,342
1954	44,447	4,903	X	3,617	501	785	39,544	35,560	2,308	1,678
1955	40,235	5,184	X	3,832	450	902	35,501	31,148	2,077	1,826
1956	33,216	4,320	X	3,125	425	770	28,896	25,029	2,227	1,640
1957	31,284	3,544	X	2,426	348	770	27,740	23,867	2,343	1,530
1958	32,055	3,717	X	2,606	378	733	28,338	24,256	2,475	1,607
1959	32,125	3,736	X	2,667	321	748	28,389	24,793	2,089	1,507
1960	31,984	3,828	X	2,629	340	859	28,156	24,245	2,179	1,732
1961	32,671	4,046	X	2,887	291	868	28,625	24,830	2,124	1,671
1962	33,110	4,599	X	3,374	390	835	28,511	24,639	1,997	1,875
1963	34,845	5,042	X	3,735	544	763	29,803	25,924	2,005	1,874
1964	33,381	4,211	X	2,936	559	716	29,170	26,273	942	1,955
1965	33,718	4,961	X	3,789	463	709	28,757	25,923	961	1,873
1966	31,975	4,661	X	3,570	397	694	27,314	24,127	1,066	2,121
1967	31,535	5,191	X	4,196	409	586	26,344	23,121	1,040	2,173
1968	31,843	6,169	14	4,967	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435
1969	32,796	5,993	15	4,852	483	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513
1970	36,356	8,170	19	6,589	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777
1971	44,615	12,512	30	10,625	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143
1972	49,516	12,296	18	10,201	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659
1973	46,724	11,741	45	9,712	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101
1974	48,014	11,784	21	9,998	508	1,257	36,230	30,660	1,785	3,785
1975	49,212	11,779	5	10,269	397	1,108	37,433	31,816	1,580	4,037
1976	51,612	11,500	6	9,746	508	1,240	40,112	34,041	1,587	4,484
1977	53,188	11,732	NA	9,952	598	1,382	41,456	35,323	1,629	4,504
1978	45,922	9,417	NA	7,792	311	1,314	36,505	31,112	1,431	3,962
1979	41,175	8,262	NA	6,791	303	1,168	32,913	27,295	2,006	3,612
1980	36,560	7,962	NA	6,633	283	1,046	28,598	23,111	1,851	3,636
1981	38,127	8,259	NA	6,981	266	1,012	29,868	24,322	1,867	3,679
1982	40,466	8,214	NA	7,051	255	938	32,252	27,392	1,205	3,655
1983	43,329	7,738	NA	6,566	281	891	35,591	30,523	1,286	3,782
1984	44,501	8,397	NA	7,022	327	1,048	36,104	31,461	969	3,674
1985	47,360	8,830	NA	7,484	415	931	38,530	33,823	994	3,713
1986	50,040	9,300	NA	7,894	461	945	40,740	35,448	1,139	4,153
1987	54,168	10,226	NA	8,802	446	978	43,942	38,440	1,371	4,131
1988	52,791	9,889	NA	8,379	453	1,057	42,902	37,514	1,267	4,121

Note: See Note, table 5.11. The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source.

Beginning in 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months, and 60 months and over.

^aIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

^bIncludes defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.

^cA split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651 approved Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834). Included are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts. For years 1959 through 1962, split sentences are included in prison terms less than 1 year and 1 day.

^d18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).

^e18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).

^fIncluded with sentences of probation.

^gNot computed where the number of defendants is less than 25. Split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence.

^hIncludes Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act sentences.

ⁱIncludes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines, and life sentences.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. H-1; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, p. 108; *1981*, p. 101, Table 46; *1982*, p. 141; *1983*, p. 171; *1985*, p. 180; *1986*, pp. 271-278 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, pp. 294-304; *1988*, pp. 297-304 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Type of sentence													
Imprisonment ^a													
Total	Total regular					Split sentence ^c	Indeter- minate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Pro- bation	Fine	Other	Average sentence to impris- onment (in months)	Average sentence to probation (in months)
	Total regular	1 through 12 months	13 through 35 months	36 through 59 months	60 months and over								
17,095	X	10,522	3,634	2,017	922	X	X	X	14,359	4,660	(f)	16.5	NA
15,393	X	9,316	3,610	1,809	658	X	X	X	12,691	4,095	(f)	18.6	NA
15,146	X	9,043	3,679	1,746	688	X	X	X	13,318	4,124	(f)	17.3	NA
13,505	X	8,033	3,329	1,517	626	X	X	X	14,014	3,001	(f)	17.6	NA
14,730	X	9,389	3,378	1,392	571	X	X	X	15,161	3,182	(f)	15.8	NA
14,998	X	8,910	3,799	1,588	701	X	X	X	16,603	3,024	(f)	17.5	NA
15,568	X	9,215	3,758	1,805	790	X	X	X	19,855	2,767	(f)	18.1	NA
15,963	X	9,094	3,817	2,072	980	X	X	X	17,687	2,393	(f)	19.1	NA
16,355	X	8,969	4,213	2,164	1,009	X	X	X	15,811	2,719	(f)	19.4	NA
19,221	X	10,977	4,546	2,487	1,211	X	X	X	17,517	2,806	(f)	18.9	NA
17,542	X	8,942	4,584	2,724	1,292	X	X	X	14,584	2,945	(f)	21.9	NA
13,576	X	5,681	4,217	2,478	1,200	X	X	X	12,365	2,955	(f)	24.9	NA
13,798	X	5,473	4,018	2,635	1,672	X	X	X	11,434	2,508	(f)	28.0	NA
14,101	X	5,382	4,029	2,861	1,829	X	X	X	11,617	2,620	(f)	28.2	NA
14,350	X	5,024	3,680	3,237	1,849	(c)	X	X	11,379	2,660	(f)	29.2	NA
14,170	X	5,024	3,877	3,288	1,981	(c)	X	X	11,081	2,905	(f)	29.6	NA
14,462	X	4,057	4,753	3,481	2,171	(c)	X	X	10,714	2,772	677	31.0	NA
14,042	X	4,088	4,441	3,418	2,095	(c)	X	X	11,071	2,618	780	32.0	NA
13,639	X	2,949	4,218	3,228	2,076	1,168	X	X	12,047	2,847	1,270	32.3	NA
13,573	X	2,992	4,095	3,094	1,987	1,115	X	X	11,634	2,689	1,574	31.9	NA
13,668	X	3,748	3,139	3,262	2,252	1,267	X	X	10,779	2,477	1,833	33.5	NA
13,282	X	3,549	2,926	3,332	2,092	1,383	X	X	10,256	2,356	1,420	32.9	NA
13,085	X	3,236	2,837	3,411	2,381	1,220	X	X	9,435	2,293	1,531	36.5	NA
12,610	X	2,473	2,413	3,568	2,915	1,241	X	X	9,820	1,816	1,428	42.2	NA
12,847	X	2,771	2,252	3,500	3,012	1,312	X	X	9,991	1,682	2,283	42.0	NA
12,415	X	2,753	2,253	3,290	2,775	1,344	X	X	11,387	1,935	2,441	41.1	NA
14,378	X	2,820	2,599	3,326	3,482	2,151	X	X	13,243	1,789	2,693	42.1	NA
16,832	X	4,450	2,645	3,695	3,569	2,473	X	X	15,395	2,232	2,761	38.1	NA
17,540	X	3,384	2,912	4,141	4,220	2,883	X	X	15,026	1,866	551	15.4	NA
17,180	X	3,333	2,880	4,107	3,960	2,900	X	X	16,623	2,078	349	42.2	NA
17,301	X	3,337	2,825	4,437	4,387	2,315	X	X	17,913	1,876	343	45.5	NA
18,477	X	3,530	3,096	4,731	4,862	2,258	X	X	18,208	3,199	228	47.2	NA
19,552	13,772	4,016	2,938	2,953	3,865	3,217	1,604	959	16,135	5,409	360	34.7 ^g	32.8
17,426	12,234	3,284	2,804	2,792	3,354	3,263	1,132	797	14,525	4,279	285	48.6 ^g	32.4
14,580	9,818 ^h	2,320	2,344	2,389	2,765	3,234	987	641	13,459	4,368	506	49.0 ^g	32.3
13,191	8,484 ^h	2,016	1,936	1,945	2,587	3,012	1,123	572	11,053	3,916	438	51.9 ^g	33.1
13,700	8,906 ^h	2,192	1,904	1,906	2,906	3,069	1,232	491	12,173	3,507	488	55.3 ^g	31.7
15,857	10,673 ^h	2,202	2,313	2,422	3,736	3,538	1,163	483	12,723	3,395	277	58.6 ^g	32.2
17,886	11,979 ^h	2,503	2,671	2,543	4,262	3,973	1,496	438	14,097	3,220	388	57.2 ^g	33.5
17,710	11,828 ^h	2,282	2,666	2,628	4,252	4,063	1,482	337	13,880	3,977	537	58.0 ^g	35.0
18,679	12,910 ^h	2,285	2,886	2,995	4,744	4,084	1,494	191	14,404	4,830	617	60.2 ^g	35.2
20,261	15,004	2,393	3,251	3,529	5,831	4,397	1,200	20	15,230	4,232	657	64.6 ^g	35.5 ^g
23,344	17,556	2,661	3,850	3,942	7,103	4,524	1,257	7	16,023	4,368	207	65.4 ^g	35.2 ^g
22,473	17,605	3,070	3,721	3,291	7,523	4,014	848	6	16,057	4,087	285	66.1 ^g	34.0 ^g

Table 5.22

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1988

Nature of offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury				Court	Jury
Total	52,791	9,889	8,368	423	1,068	42,902	36,917	597	1,267	4,121
GENERAL OFFENSES										
Homicide	150	40	24	1	15	110	86	0	0	24
Murder-first degree	45	12	8	0	4	33	21	0	0	12
Murder-second degree	42	16	6	1	9	26	20	0	0	6
Manlaughter	63	12	10	0	2	51	45	0	0	6
Robbery	1,195	131	104	2	25	1,064	925	2	5	132
Bank	1,100	104	83	2	19	996	876	2	5	113
Postal	29	4	4	0	0	25	16	0	0	9
Other	66	23	17	0	6	43	33	0	0	10
Assault	599	163	126	8	29	436	334	0	22	76
Burglary	111	19	18	0	1	92	83	1	0	8
Bank	25	4	4	0	0	21	18	0	0	3
Postal	34	6	6	0	0	28	26	1	0	1
Interstate shipments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	52	9	8	0	1	43	39	0	0	4
Larceny and theft	3,865	706	603	38	65	3,159	2,866	33	82	178
Bank	189	11	6	0	5	178	162	0	1	15
Postal	736	76	68	0	8	660	629	0	7	24
Interstate shipments	302	30	21	0	9	272	224	2	4	42
Other U.S. property	1,693	362	317	19	26	1,331	1,222	13	35	61
Transport etc., stolen property	266	37	29	1	7	229	201	3	4	21
Other	679	190	162	18	10	489	428	15	31	15
Embezzlement	2,109	231	208	3	20	1,878	1,800	14	8	56
Bank	880	85	77	0	8	795	769	8	1	17
Postal	391	45	38	1	6	346	329	0	2	15
Other	838	101	93	2	6	737	702	6	5	24
Fraud	9,071	1,340	1,123	24	193	7,731	6,853	69	58	751
Income tax	1,371	143	96	2	45	1,228	1,036	23	16	153
Lending institution	1,117	157	129	4	24	960	873	7	8	72
Postal	1,886	297	229	10	58	1,589	1,374	15	9	191
Veterans and allotments	83	17	17	0	0	66	65	0	0	1
Securities and Exchange	24	4	4	0	0	20	14	0	1	5
Social Security	237	43	41	0	2	194	178	3	1	12
False personation	49	12	12	0	0	37	35	0	0	2
Nationality laws	143	9	8	0	1	134	132	0	0	2
Passport fraud	359	27	26	0	1	332	325	1	4	2
False claims and statements	1,898	317	285	3	29	1,581	1,433	11	8	129
Other	1,904	314	276	5	33	1,590	1,388	9	11	182
Auto theft	382	59	45	0	14	323	286	5	3	29
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,070	293	254	3	36	1,777	1,654	12	7	104
Transport forged securities	42	10	9	0	1	32	30	0	0	2
Postal forgery	154	16	12	0	4	138	124	0	0	14
Other forgery	1,175	142	129	3	10	1,033	981	9	4	39
Counterfeiting	699	125	104	0	21	574	519	3	3	49
Sex offenses	438	64	44	4	16	374	310	5	18	41
Sexual abuse	137	60	19	1	10	107	85	3	1	18
Other	301	34	25	3	6	267	225	2	17	23
Drug Prevention and Control Act	15,750	2,588	2,168	45	375	13,162	11,005	39	170	1,948
Marihuana	4,890	872	726	28	116	4,018	3,557	16	60	385
Drugs	9,228	1,399	1,167	16	216	7,829	6,348	17	99	1,365
Controlled substances	1,632	317	275	1	41	1,315	1,100	6	11	198
Miscellaneous general offenses	11,653	3,230	2,782	301	147	8,423	6,769	384	766	504
Bribery	211	32	20	0	12	179	146	0	1	32
Drunk driving and traffic	7,433	2,369	2,070	275	24	5,064	3,979	361	687	37
Escape	775	188	181	2	5	587	538	2	9	38
Extortion, racketeering, threats	666	113	92	1	20	553	409	4	3	137
Gambling and lottery	198	41	37	0	4	157	121	0	0	36
Kidnaping	48	11	9	0	2	37	22	0	0	15
Perjury	123	31	18	0	13	92	71	0	1	20
Weapons and firearms	1,962	353	281	11	61	1,609	1,385	6	40	178
Other	237	92	74	12	6	145	98	11	25	11

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.22

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1988--Continued

Nature of offense	Total defendants	Not convicted				Convicted and sentenced				
		Total	Dismissed ^a	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty	Plea of nolo contendere	Convicted by	
				Court	Jury				Court	Jury
SPECIAL OFFENSES										
Immigration laws	2,358	330	300	6	24	2,028	1,939	5	15	69
Liquor, Internal Revenue	12	5	5	0	0	7	7	0	0	0
Federal statutes	3,028	690	564	18	108	2,338	2,000	24	113	201
Agricultural acts	350	119	103	7	9	231	194	6	27	4
Antitrust violations	133	30	9	0	21	103	81	1	0	21
Food and Drug Act	72	18	18	0	0	54	49	3	0	2
Migratory bird laws	49	21	20	1	0	28	15	1	8	4
Motor Carrier Act	80	10	10	0	0	70	67	0	0	3
National defense laws	4	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	0	0
Civil rights	135	79	58	1	20	56	40	0	2	14
Contempt	55	16	15	1	0	39	29	0	8	2
Customs laws	143	27	24	0	3	116	104	2	0	10
Postal laws	358	15	14	0	1	343	336	2	0	5
Other	1,649	354	292	8	54	1,295	1,083	8	68	136

^aIncluded in this column are defendants who were committed pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. 2902 of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 281-284.

Table 5.23

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By most serious offense at disposition, 1980-87

Most serious offense at disposition	Number of defendants							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Convicted defendants								
All offenses ^a	29,943	32,007	34,193	37,187	39,065	40,924	43,920	44,518
Violent offenses	2,134	2,264	2,354	2,109	2,210	2,226	2,192	2,241
Property offenses	10,780	11,074	12,781	13,523	13,042	13,274	14,546	14,349
Fraudulent offenses ^b	6,733	7,262	8,792	9,098	8,723	8,958	10,520	10,443
Other property offenses	4,047	3,812	3,989	4,425	4,319	4,316	4,026	3,906
Drug offenses	5,135	5,981	6,979	7,657	8,898	10,289	11,984	13,423
Possession	498	1,085	1,598	1,597	1,808	1,770	1,636	2,193
Trafficking ^c	4,633	4,893	5,377	6,055	7,086	8,517	10,336	11,224
Public-order offenses	11,893	12,688	12,079	13,898	14,911	15,132	15,193	14,500
Regulatory offenses	1,828	2,364	1,813	1,945	2,001	2,167	2,010	1,847
Other public-order	10,065	10,324	10,266	11,953	12,910	12,965	13,183	12,653
Defendants whose cases were dismissed								
All offenses	7,713	7,470	7,164	7,101	7,824	8,767	8,562	8,510
Violent offenses	468	475	446	332	344	367	393	348
Property offenses	2,117	2,196	2,065	2,158	2,268	2,507	2,292	2,337
Fraudulent offenses ^b	1,254	1,299	1,243	1,354	1,491	1,445	1,421	1,506
Other property offenses	863	897	822	804	777	1,062	871	831
Drug offenses	1,581	1,622	1,493	1,524	1,734	1,977	1,945	2,082
Possession	166	245	353	295	306	477	444	377
Trafficking ^c	1,413	1,377	1,139	1,228	1,427	1,499	1,500	1,704
Public-order offenses	3,547	3,177	3,160	3,087	3,476	3,888	3,904	3,743
Regulatory offenses	406	556	338	333	332	402	421	398
Other public-order	3,141	2,621	2,822	2,754	3,144	3,486	3,483	3,345
Defendants sentenced to prison								
All offenses	13,766	15,360	17,481	18,505	19,125	20,605	23,058	23,579
Violent offenses	1,770	1,961	2,027	1,822	1,840	1,807	1,813	1,837
Property offenses	4,630	4,874	5,834	5,864	5,414	5,612	6,291	6,234
Fraudulent offenses ^b	2,825	3,161	3,873	3,736	3,396	3,696	4,416	4,610
Other property offenses	1,805	1,713	1,961	2,128	2,018	1,916	1,875	1,624
Drug offenses	3,675	4,353	5,138	5,565	6,487	7,774	9,272	10,196
Possession	114	453	718	542	741	762	677	609
Trafficking ^c	3,560	3,899	4,417	5,022	5,743	7,012	8,588	9,584
Public-order offenses	3,690	4,172	4,482	5,254	5,381	5,410	5,682	5,312
Regulatory offenses	484	623	516	581	596	661	688	601
Other public-order	3,206	3,549	3,966	4,673	4,785	4,749	4,994	4,711

Note: See Note, table 5.7. For methodology, see Appendix 13.

^cIncludes importing and manufacturing but excludes a small number of "other" drug offenses shown in the total.^aIncludes the following numbers of defendants whose offenses could not be determined: 5 (1984), 128 (1985), and 100 (1986). Exclude defendants with unknown case outcomes: 42 (1985), 128 (1986), and 171 (1987).^bExcludes tax fraud, reported as "other public order."Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Cases, 1980-87*, Special Report NCJ-118311 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), p. 7.

Table 5.24

Defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1980 and 1987

Most serious offense at conviction	Percent of all defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts	
	1980	1987
All offenses	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	7.1	5.0
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	0.4	0.2
Negligent manslaughter	(a)	(a)
Assault	1.5	1.1
Robbery	4.6	2.8
Rape	0.2	0.2
Other sex offenses	0.1	0.5
Kidnaping	0.2	0.1
Threats against the President	0.1	0.1
Property offenses	36.0	32.2
Fraudulent offenses	22.5	23.5
Embezzlement	5.4	4.3
Fraud ^b	11.0	14.8
Forgery	3.9	3.0
Counterfeiting	2.1	1.3
Other property	13.5	8.8
Burglary	0.4	0.2
Larceny	10.1	6.9
Motor vehicle theft	1.5	0.7
Arson	(a)	(a)
Transportation of stolen property	0.9	0.6
Other	0.5	0.4
Drug offenses	17.1	30.2
Possession ^c	1.7	4.9
Trafficking ^c	15.5	25.2
Public-order offenses	39.7	32.6
Regulatory offenses	6.1	4.1
Other public-order	33.6	28.4
Weapons	3.3	3.9
Immigration	7.3	4.8
Tax law violations ^d	4.7	3.1
Racketeering and extortion	1.4	1.1
Other ^e	16.9	15.5

Note: See Note, table 5.7. Offenses were not known for a small number of defendants convicted. For methodology, see Appendix 13.

^aLess than 0.05 percent.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

^cIncludes importing, manufacturing, and other.

^dIncludes tax fraud.

^eIncludes bribery, perjury, national defense offenses, escape, gambling, liquor offenses, mail offenses, traffic offenses, and other crimes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Cases, 1980-87*, Special Report NCJ-118311 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 5.25

Ten most numerous conviction offenses in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1980 and 1987

	Number of defendants convicted			
	1980	1987		Total, 1980-87
All offenses	29,943	All offenses	44,518	All offenses 301,757
Ten most numerous	23,506	Ten most numerous	36,936	Ten most numerous 239,148
Drug trafficking ^a	4,633	Drug trafficking ^a	11,224	Drug trafficking ^a 58,121
Traffic violations	3,590	Fraud ^b	6,588	Fraud ^b 39,184
Fraud ^b	3,307	Traffic violations	5,328	Traffic violations 36,729
Larceny	3,026	Larceny	3,057	Larceny 24,260
Immigration	2,200	Drug possession	2,193	Immigration 19,029
Embezzlement	1,605	Immigration	2,138	Embezzlement 14,632
Tax law violations	1,407	Embezzlement	1,918	Weapons 12,263
Robbery	1,371	Weapons	1,730	Drug possession 12,185
Other regulatory ^c	1,187	Other regulatory ^c	1,386	Forgery 11,730
Forgery	1,180	Tax law violations	1,374	Robbery 11,015

Note: See Note, table 5.7. Offenses were not known for a small number of defendants convicted. Only defendants in cases closed during the specified year were counted. For methodology, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes manufacturing and importing but not "other" drug offenses.
^bExcludes tax fraud.

^cIncludes all regulatory offenses other than agriculture, antitrust, labor law, food and drug, and motor carrier violations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Cases, 1980-87*, Special Report NCJ-118311 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 5.26

Defendants convicted and sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1980 and 1987^a

Most serious offense at conviction	Defendants convicted		Percent change	Defendants sentenced to prison		Percent change
	1980	1987		1980	1987	
All offenses	29,943	44,518	48.7 %	13,766	23,579	71.3 %
Violent offenses	2,134	2,241	5.0	1,770	1,837	3.8
Property offenses	10,780	14,349	33.1	4,630	6,234	34.6
Fraudulent offenses ^b	6,733	10,443	55.1	2,825	4,610	63.2
Other property	4,047	3,906	-3.5	1,805	1,624	-10.0
Drug offenses	5,135	13,423	161.4	3,675	10,196	177.4
Possession	498	2,193	340.4	114	609	434.2
Trafficking ^c	4,637	11,230	142.2	3,561	9,587	169.2
Public-order offenses	11,893	14,500	21.9	3,690	5,312	44.0
Regulatory offenses	1,828	1,847	1.0	484	601	24.2
Other public-order	10,065	12,653	25.7	3,206	4,711	46.9

Note: See Note, table 5.7. For methodology, see Appendix 13.

^aDetail may not add to total because of a small number of defendants for whom offense could not be determined.

^bIncludes embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and counterfeit-ing but excludes tax fraud.

^cIncludes importing, manufacturing, and "other" drug offenses (fewer than seven defendants in either year).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Cases, 1980-87*, Special Report NCJ-118311 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), p. 3, Table 4; p. 4, Table 7.

Table 5.27

Defendants sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts and mean sentence length imposed

By type of offense, 1980 and 1987^a

Most serious offense at conviction	Percent of defendants sentenced to prison		Mean sentence length for offenders sentenced to prison (in months)	
	1980	1987	1980	1987
All offenses	100.0 %	100.0 %	44.3	55.2
Violent offenses	12.9	7.8	125.4	126.2
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	0.7	0.4	123.4	154.6
Negligent manslaughter	0.1	0.1	36.6	25.9
Assault	1.9	1.2	40.7	48.4
Robbery	9.1	4.9	141.5	148.1
Rape	0.2	0.4	85.7	114.4
Other sex offenses	0.2	0.5	39.7	59.5
Kidnaping	0.5	0.2	262.6	293.9
Threats against the President	0.1	0.1	39.4	45.0
Property offenses	33.6	26.4	29.3	32.5
Fraudulent offenses	20.5	19.6	27.1	31.1
Embezzlement	3.3	2.3	20.1	22.1
Fraud ^d	10.1	13.1	24.9	32.1
Forgery	4.4	2.6	32.5	30.6
Counterfeiting	2.7	1.5	35.0	37.2
Other property	13.1	6.9	32.9	36.5
Burglary	0.6	0.3	46.0	59.0
Larceny	8.6	4.8	29.2	33.8
Motor vehicle theft	2.3	0.9	38.1	44.3
Arson (c)	0.1	0.1	34.3	51.7
Transportation of stolen property	1.3	0.6	47.7	37.3
Other	0.3	0.1	9.3	11.7
Drug offenses	26.7	43.2	47.1	67.8
Possession	0.8	2.6	14.7	48.1
Trafficking ^d	25.9	40.7	48.1	69.1
Public-order offenses	26.8	22.5	24.0	33.3
Regulatory offenses	3.5	2.5	25.3	42.1
Other public-order	23.3	20.0	23.8	32.2
Weapons offenses	4.2	5.0	37.6	53.3
Immigration offenses	7.4	5.7	13.0	15.2
Tax law violations ^e	3.5	2.7	13.1	21.1
Racketeering and extortion	2.3	1.6	62.6	84.4
Other ^f	5.9	4.9	19.1	19.4

Note: See Note, table 5.7. For methodology, see Appendix 13.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dIncludes importing, manufacturing, and "other" for 1980. Includes importing and manufacturing for 1987.

^eIncludes tax fraud.

^fIncludes bribery, perjury, national defense offenses, escape, gambling, liquor offenses, mail offenses, traffic offenses, and other crimes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Cases, 1980-87*, Special Report NCJ-118311 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), p. 4, Table 8; p. 5, Table 10.

Table 5 28

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1988

Offense	Sentences to imprisonment								Type of sentence		
	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Total regular	Regular ^a				Average sentence in months ^b	Split sentence ^c	Other	
				1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over			Indeter- minated ^d	Youth Correc- tions Act or youthful offender ^e
Total	42,902	22,473	17,605	3,070	3,721	3,291	7,523	65.9	4,014	848	6
GENERAL OFFENSES											
Homicide	110	94	77	4	6	16	51	137.3	10	7	0
Murder-first degree	33	23	20	0	2	5	13	127.0	1	2	0
Murder-second degree	26	23	21	0	0	3	18	225.2	1	1	0
Manslaughter	51	48	36	4	4	8	20	91.8	8	4	0
Robbery	1,064	990	844	8	58	75	703	150.3	23	121	2
Bank	996	932	791	7	47	68	669	152.8	21	118	2
Postal	25	22	21	1	2	1	17	159.0	0	1	0
Other	43	36	32	0	9	6	17	81.7	2	2	0
Assault	436	267	214	63	52	47	52	45.2	42	11	0
Burglary	92	75	58	2	14	9	33	72.2	12	5	0
Bank	21	20	17	0	1	1	15	122.8	0	3	0
Postal	28	21	18	1	5	4	8	46.2	1	2	0
Interstate shipments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Other	43	34	23	1	8	4	10	55.2	11	0	0
Larceny and theft	3,159	1,161	804	166	232	197	209	42.2	313	44	0
Bank	178	107	90	5	11	14	60	82.7	10	7	0
Postal	660	377	275	53	107	75	40	32.2	91	11	0
Interstate shipments	272	168	127	15	32	41	39	50.7	32	9	0
Other U.S. property	1,331	235	134	54	35	22	23	30.2	96	5	0
Transport etc., stolen property	229	147	96	10	23	27	36	51.2	42	9	0
Other	489	127	82	29	24	18	11	26.7	42	3	0
Embezzlement	1,878	512	266	61	82	72	51	35.7	225	21	0
Bank	7,925	227	113	23	34	39	17	34.5	105	9	0
Postal	346	78	33	10	14	6	3	23.2	42	3	0
Other	737	207	120	28	34	27	31	40.4	78	9	0
Fraud	7,731	3,492	2,359	724	618	495	522	38.8	1,027	106	0
Income tax	1,228	565	312	110	97	58	47	31.0	235	18	0
Lending institution	960	494	317	52	117	79	69	37.5	162	15	0
Postal	1,589	824	562	86	164	149	163	50.6	229	33	0
Veterans and allotments	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Securities and Exchange	20	13	10	0	3	2	5	60.6	2	1	0
Social Security	194	59	37	12	9	11	5	27.5	21	1	0
False personation	37	19	15	3	4	7	1	28.9	4	0	0
Nationality laws	134	38	32	22	6	2	2	13.5	6	0	0
Passport fraud	332	75	47	24	8	7	8	28.0	24	4	0
False claims and statements	1,581	662	512	318	82	61	51	17.0	134	16	0
Other	1,590	743	515	97	128	119	171	56.2	210	18	0
Auto theft	323	224	188	21	44	56	67	46.5	28	8	0
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,777	853	631	149	178	166	138	40.3	196	25	1
Transport forged securities	32	22	16	3	5	1	7	65.3	4	2	0
Postal forgery	138	85	66	7	16	21	22	74.5	16	3	0
Other forgery	1,033	431	311	103	82	71	55	31.6	108	12	0
Counterfeiting	574	315	238	36	75	73	54	40.7	68	8	1
Sex offenses	374	215	165	10	22	40	93	97.5	33	15	2
Sexual abuse	107	90	74	6	7	18	43	111.4	5	11	0
Other	267	125	91	4	15	22	50	86.2	28	4	2
Drug Prevention and Control Act	13,162	9,983	8,560	708	1,466	1,577	4,809	78.0	1,067	355	1
Marihuana	4,018	2,414	1,910	302	500	355	753	57.3	457	47	0
Drugs	7,829	6,575	5,799	331	828	1,061	3,579	82.9	515	260	1
Controlled substances	1,315	994	851	75	138	161	477	91.5	95	48	0
Miscellaneous general offenses	8,423	2,569	1,993	471	505	383	634	56.7	498	78	0
Bribery	179	76	49	10	16	9	14	55.6	23	4	0
Drunk driving and traffic	5,064	275	127	105	14	8	0	8.6	148	0	0
Escape	587	523	450	188	148	66	48	23.3	50	23	0
Extortion, racketeering, threats	553	401	327	16	61	77	173	95.2	61	13	0
Gambling and lottery	157	55	31	10	15	5	1	20.6	23	1	0
Kidnaping	37	29	26	0	1	2	23	243.6	0	3	0
Perjury	92	55	40	14	9	11	6	37.4	14	1	0
Weapons and firearms	1,609	1,113	914	119	233	199	363	63.3	166	33	0
Other	145	42	29	9	8	6	6	38.7	13	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Total	Probation				Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other ^f
	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over			
16,057	4,239	2,621	4,420	4,777	34.0	4,087	285
6	0	1	3	2	40.0	0	10
2	0	0	2	0	33.0	0	8
1	0	0	1	0	36.0	0	2
3	0	1	0	2	46.0	0	0
72	1	2	15	54	55.5	0	2
62	1	0	11	50	57.5	0	2
3	0	0	0	3	60.0	0	0
7	0	2	4	1	36.0	0	0
138	56	36	27	19	25.3	30	1
15	0	4	2	9	46.4	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	60.0	0	0
6	0	0	1	5	54.0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
8	0	4	1	3	39.0	1	0
1,701	509	327	419	446	31.5	282	15
69	8	14	24	23	39.2	1	1
282	12	59	105	106	40.6	1	0
104	6	13	31	54	44.4	0	0
930	366	189	182	193	27.4	154	12
81	8	6	27	40	43.2	1	0
235	109	46	50	30	24.3	125	2
1,341	142	222	454	523	40.3	20	5
561	56	75	192	238	42.1	4	3
262	30	68	99	65	35.1	5	1
518	56	79	163	220	40.8	11	1
3,993	312	724	1,401	1,556	40.8	186	60
632	46	136	209	241	40.1	27	4
458	16	79	117	246	45.2	4	4
740	50	120	241	329	42.3	21	4
66	11	5	24	26	39.5	0	0
7	2	0	2	3	39.4	0	0
133	9	26	39	59	42.2	2	0
17	4	3	5	5	34.1	1	0
90	9	8	64	9	34.2	2	4
246	13	22	156	55	38.8	3	8
813	83	185	273	272	39.4	74	32
791	69	140	271	311	40.5	52	4
92	0	8	30	54	48.9	1	6
910	83	189	310	328	39.0	11	3
10	1	0	2	7	47.1	0	0
52	1	3	22	26	45.7	1	0
595	72	137	198	188	36.9	5	2
253	9	49	88	107	42.1	5	1
154	12	19	50	73	43.5	1	4
15	3	1	3	8	43.2	0	2
139	9	18	47	65	43.6	1	2
3,042	1,115	296	671	960	33.4	89	48
1,536	814	136	271	315	26.9	53	15
1,199	214	126	320	539	41.1	27	28
307	87	34	80	106	35.6	9	5
2,736	1,645	324	410	357	21.0	3,071	47
95	14	20	40	21	34.7	7	1
1,774	1,527	157	75	15	11.1	2,989	26
54	8	10	17	19	37.6	3	7
150	10	21	56	63	45.2	1	1
98	9	25	39	25	36.2	4	0
2	1	1	0	0	18.0	0	6
31	6	5	8	12	38.7	4	2
470	31	76	171	192	41.6	23	3
62	39	9	4	10	19.0	40	1

Table 5.28

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1988--Continued

Offense	Sentences to Imprisonment										Type of sentence	
	Total defendants sentenced	Total imprisonment	Total regular	Regular ^a				Average sentence in months ^b	Split sentence ^c	Indeterminate ^d	Other	
				1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over				Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	
SOCIAL OFFENSES												
Immigration laws	2,028	1,309	936	497	340	71	28	15.7	337	36	0	
Liquor, Internal Revenue	7	3	3	3	0	0	0	12.0	0	0	0	
Federal statutes	2,338	726	507	183	104	87	133	55.8	203	16	0	
Agricultural acts	231	42	25	20	2	1	2	13.1	17	0	0	
Antitrust violations	103	16	3	2	1	0	0	12.0	13	0	0	
Food and Drug Act	54	15	8	5	1	0	2	28.6	7	0	0	
Migratory bird laws	28	7	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	7	0	0	
Motor Carrier Act	70	20	13	6	1	3	3	42.9	7	0	0	
National defense laws	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	10.5	0	0	0	
Civil rights	56	30	20	8	4	3	5	218.8	10	0	0	
Contempt	39	26	18	11	5	2	0	13.6	7	1	0	
Customs laws	116	31	22	15	1	4	2	29.0	7	2	0	
Postal laws	343	43	28	16	3	6	3	31.9	15	0	0	
Other	1,295	494	368	99	85	68	116	56.9	113	13	0	

^aIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

^bExcludes split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act/youthful offender sentences, and life sentences included in "other" category.

^cA split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651. Included in these figures are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count, to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts.

^dTitle 18 U.S.C. 4205b(1) and (2).

^eTitle 18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).

^fIncludes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines, and life sentences.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 285-292.

Table 5.29

Felony convictions in State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States (estimated), 1986

Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions			
	United States		75 largest counties	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	582,764	100 %	245,204	100 %
Murder ^a	9,854	1.7	4,635	1.9
Rape	19,685	3.4	7,014	2.9
Robbery	42,305	7.3	23,660	9.6
Aggravated assault	35,245	6.0	15,140	6.2
Burglary	102,683	17.6	37,623	15.3
Larceny ^b	91,092	15.6	38,210	15.6
Drug trafficking	76,437	13.1	40,116	16.4
Other felonies	202,463	34.7	78,800	32.1

Note: These data are based on results of the first survey of State felony courts from the National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP) conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. For this initial phase, NJRP recorded information on 1986 felony sentences using a nationally-representative sample of State felony courts. Only offenses that State penal codes define as felonies are included. Excluded are Federal courts, and State or local courts that did not try felony cases. The sample includes 54 counties representative of the Nation's 75 largest. The 75 largest counties in the United States comprise about 37 percent of the U.S. population but account for about half of the Nation's crime (Source, pp. 2, 3). Estimates for the United States are based on 100 counties, including all 54 counties representing the Nation's 75 largest, and 46 additional counties randomly sampled after stratifying by number of 1985 felony convictions. "Because of the size and nature of the sample, the data reported here on the 75 largest counties are likely to be a more accurate estimate of the true total than the data on the Nation as a whole" (Source, p. 2). Any person convicted of multiple offenses that included any of the UCR Index Crimes received the offense designation of the most serious Index Crime. Persons received the offense designation for drug trafficking only if they were not also convicted of one of the Index Crimes.

For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-115210 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1989), p. 2, Table 1.

Total	Probation				Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other ^f
	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over			
637	102	121	264	150	35.8	29	53
3	1	0	2	0	28.0	1	0
1,217	261	348	362	246	31.5	365	30
126	52	37	21	16	24.1	62	1
33	3	11	10	9	35.8	54	0
28	3	8	13	4	33.0	11	0
9	3	2	2	2	30.7	12	0
41	2	8	12	19	43.3	9	0
1	0	0	0	1	54.0	0	0
22	4	11	4	3	28.6	3	1
9	3	2	2	2	29.3	4	0
62	8	21	19	14	33.5	23	0
281	66	104	81	30	27.6	17	2
605	117	144	198	146	33.7	170	26

Table 5.30

Most serious offense of felony offenders convicted in State courts

By offense, sex, race, and age, United States (estimated), 1986

Most serious conviction offense	Estimated total number of convictions	Percent of convicted felons who were:											
		Total	Sex		Race			Age					
			Male	Female	White	Black	Other	14 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years and older
Total	582,764	100 %	87 %	13 %	59 %	40 %	1 %	11 %	53 %	24 %	8 %	3 %	1 %
Murder ^a	9,854	100	91	9	51	46	3	9	47	32	7	4	1
Rape	19,685	100	99	1	63	37	(b)	5	40	26	18	6	5
Robbery	42,305	100	94	6	47	53	(b)	18	59	19	4	(b)	(b)
Aggravated assault	38,245	100	91	9	55	44	1	9	48	27	9	5	2
Burglary	102,683	100	96	4	61	38	1	20	62	14	3	1	(b)
Larceny ^c	91,092	100	80	20	61	38	1	11	54	23	7	4	1
Drug trafficking	76,437	100	86	14	51	48	1	7	51	30	8	3	1
Other felonies	202,463	100	83	17	62	37	1	7	49	28	11	3	2

Note: See Note, table 5.29. Figures on sex are based on 93 percent of the estimated total of 582,764 convicted felons; figures on race, 66 percent of the total; figures on age, 81 percent of the total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Felons Convicted in State Courts, 1986*, NCJ-120021 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), p. 3, Table 1.

Table 5.31

Most serious offense of felony offenders convicted in State courts

By offense and method of conviction, United States (estimated), 1986^a

Most serious conviction offense	Estimated total number of convicted felons	Percent	Trial						Guilty plea	
			Total		Jury		Bench		Number	Percent
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	582,764	100 %	66,366	11 %	46,565	8 %	19,801	3 %	516,398	89 %
Murder ^b	9,854	100	4,139	42	3,449	35	690	7	5,715	58
Rape	19,685	100	6,299	32	5,118	26	1,181	6	13,386	68
Robbery	42,305	100	6,769	16	5,077	12	1,692	4	35,536	84
Aggravated assault	38,245	100	5,737	15	4,590	12	1,147	3	32,508	85
Burglary	102,683	100	10,268	10	7,188	7	3,080	3	92,415	90
Larceny ^c	91,092	100	7,288	8	3,644	4	3,644	4	83,804	92
Drug trafficking	76,437	100	7,644	10	5,351	7	2,293	3	68,793	90
Other felonies	202,463	100	18,222	9	12,148	6	6,074	3	184,241	92

Note: See Note, table 5.29. Data on type of conviction are based on 88 percent of the estimated total 582,764 convicted felons. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Case Processing in State Courts, 1986*, Special Report NCJ-121753 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.32

Most serious offense of felony offenders convicted in State courts

By type of sentence, sex, and race, United States (estimated), 1986

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of convictions				
	Total	Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
Sentenced to incarceration					
Murder ^a	2	2	2	2	3
Rape	4	5	(b)	4	4
Robbery	10	10	4	8	12
Aggravated assault	7	7	4	7	7
Burglary	19	21	7	21	19
Larceny ^c	15	14	24	17	16
Drug trafficking	13	12	16	9	13
Other felonies	30	29	43	32	26
Sentenced to prison					
Murder ^a	3	3	3	3	4
Rape	6	6	(b)	6	5
Robbery	12	12	6	10	14
Aggravated assault	7	7	4	6	7
Burglary	20	22	7	22	21
Larceny ^c	14	13	26	15	15
Drug trafficking	11	10	15	7	11
Other felonies	27	27	39	31	23
Sentenced to jail					
Murder ^a	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Rape	2	2	(b)	2	1
Robbery	4	4	2	2	6
Aggravated assault	8	9	5	9	8
Burglary	17	19	8	20	14
Larceny ^c	17	17	22	21	18
Drug trafficking	16	16	16	11	19
Other felonies	36	33	47	35	34
Sentenced to probation					
Murder ^a	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Rape	1	2	(b)	1	1
Robbery	3	3	2	2	4
Aggravated assault	6	6	5	5	8
Burglary	14	17	3	16	15
Larceny ^c	17	16	26	21	17
Drug trafficking	15	15	15	13	15
Other felonies	44	41	49	42	40

Note: See Note, table 5.29. Figures on sex are based on 93 percent of the estimated total of 570,351 convicted felons sentenced to prison, jail, or probation; figures on race, 66 percent of the estimated total of 563,067 whites and blacks sentenced to prison, jail, or probation. For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most serious penalty imposed--prison being the most serious, followed by jail, then probation. Prison includes sentences to death. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Felons Convicted in State Courts, 1986*, NCJ-120021 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), p. 6, Table 5.

Table 5.33

Felony sentences imposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States (estimated), 1986

Most serious conviction offense	United States							75 largest counties						
	Total	Percent of felons sentenced to:			Percent of felons sentenced to:			Total	Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
		Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Other		Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Other
Total	100 %	67 %	46 %	21 %	33 %	31 %	2 %	100 %	71 %	41 %	30 %	29 %	27 %	2 %
Murder ^a	100	95	92	3	5	4	1	100	95	91	4	5	4	1
Rape	100	88	75	13	12	10	2	100	86	68	18	14	13	1
Robbery	100	87	76	11	13	12	1	100	87	71	16	13	12	1
Aggravated assault	100	71	45	26	29	26	3	100	74	43	31	26	23	3
Burglary	100	74	53	21	26	24	2	100	75	50	25	25	23	2
Larceny ^b	100	64	40	24	36	34	2	100	65	36	29	35	33	2
Drug trafficking	100	64	37	27	36	35	1	100	75	35	40	25	23	2
Other felonies	100	58	36	22	42	39	3	100	60	27	33	40	36	4

Note: See Note, table 5.29. 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. Sentence designation "other" includes unknown sentences--3,039 weighted cases for the Nation and 465 for the 75 largest counties. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-115210 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1989), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 5.34

Felony sentences imposed by State courts

By offense, sex, and race, United States (estimated), 1986

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of felons sentenced to:						
	Total	Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
		Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Other
Male	100 %	70 %	49 %	21 %	30 %	28 %	2 %
Murder ^a	100	95	93	2	5	4	1
Rape	100	88	75	13	12	10	2
Robbery	100	89	78	11	11	10	1
Aggravated assault	100	74	47	27	26	23	3
Burglary	100	74	54	20	26	24	2
Larceny ^b	100	67	43	24	33	31	2
Drug trafficking	100	66	37	27	35	33	2
Other felonies	100	62	40	22	38	36	2
Female	100	50	30	20	50	47	3
Murder ^a	100	95	88	7	5	5	0
Rape	100	75	58	17	25	25	0
Robbery	100	69	55	14	31	28	3
Aggravated assault	100	44	24	20	56	52	4
Burglary	100	70	41	29	30	28	2
Larceny ^b	100	49	31	18	51	48	3
Drug trafficking	100	53	31	22	47	46	1
Other felonies	100	46	25	21	54	50	4
White	100	66	45	21	34	32	2
Murder ^a	100	94	92	2	6	6	(c)
Rape	100	89	76	13	11	11	(c)
Robbery	100	89	80	9	11	10	1
Aggravated assault	100	73	44	29	27	25	2
Burglary	100	72	50	22	28	27	1
Larceny ^b	100	61	37	24	39	37	2
Drug trafficking	100	56	33	23	44	43	1
Other felonies ^c	100	60	39	21	40	38	2
Black	100	69	50	19	31	28	3*
Murder ^a	100	95	93	2	5	5	(c)
Rape	100	91	83	8	9	6	3
Robbery	100	88	77	11	12	11	1
Aggravated assault	100	66	47	19	34	30	4
Burglary	100	74	58	16	26	24	2
Larceny ^b	100	69	48	21	31	29	2
Drug trafficking	100	67	41	26	33	31	2
Other felonies	100	60	39	21	40	36	4

Note: See Note, table 5.29. Figures on sex are based on 93 percent of the estimated total of 582,764 convicted felons; figures on race, 66 percent of the estimated total of 576,936 whites and blacks convicted of a felony. For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most serious penalty imposed--prison being the most serious, followed by jail, then probation. Prison includes sentences to death. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Felons Convicted in State Courts, 1986*, NCJ-120021 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), p. 5.

Table 5.35

Felony sentences imposed by State courts

By offense and method of conviction, United States (estimated), 1986^a

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of felons sentenced to:						
	Total	Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
		Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Other
Trial	100 %	80 %	65 %	15 %	20 %	18 %	2 %
Murder ^b	100	99	98	1	1	1	(c,d)
Rape	100	85	78	7	15	11	4
Robbery	100	90	85	5	10	9	1
Aggravated assault	100	86	62	24	14	12	2 ^d
Burglary	100	88	64	24	12	10	2 ^d
Larceny ^e	100	70	50	20	31	29	2 ^d
Drug trafficking	100	76	63	13	24	22	2
Other felonies	100	69	51	18	31	27	4
Jury	100	84	71	13	16	14	2
Murder ^b	100	99	99	1	1	1	(c,d)
Rape	100	88	80	8	13	9	4
Robbery	100	93	90	3	7	6	1 ^d
Aggravated assault	100	89	64	25	11	9	2 ^d
Burglary	100	92	70	22	8	5	3 ^d
Larceny ^e	100	67	53	14	33	31	2 ^d
Drug trafficking	100	82	71	11	8	17	1 ^d
Other felonies	100	74	58	16	26	24	2 ^d
Bench	100	71	50	21	29	26	3
Murder ^b	100	96	93	3	4	3	1 ^d
Rape	100	79	73	6	21	20	4 ^d
Robbery	100	78	67	11	22	18	4 ^d
Aggravated assault	100	76	57	19	24	21	3 ^d
Burglary	100	81	53	28	19	18	1 ^d
Larceny ^e	100	72	46	26	28	26	2 ^d
Drug trafficking	100	63	43	20	37	35	2 ^d
Other felonies	100	59	38	21	42	34	8 ^d
Guilty plea	100	65	44	21	35	33	2
Murder ^b	100	93	90	3	8	7	(c,d)
Rape	100	87	75	12	13	11	2
Robbery	100	87	76	11	14	13	1
Aggravated assault	100	68	43	25	32	29	3
Burglary	100	72	52	20	29	27	2
Larceny ^e	100	63	40	23	38	36	2
Drug trafficking	100	59	34	25	41	39	2
Other felonies	100	56	35	21	44	41	3

Note: See Note, tables 5.29 and 5.31. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

- ^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.
^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.
^cLess than 0.5 percent.
^dEstimates are based on fewer than 10 sample cases.
^eIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Case Processing in State Courts, 1986*, Special Report NCJ-121753 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 5.36

Length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States (estimated), 1986

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	United States				75 largest counties			
	Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:				Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Incarceration			Probation	Incarceration			Probation
Total	Prison	Jail	Total		Prison	Jail		
Average sentence	58	81	9	46	47	75	8	41
Murder ^a	213	221	20	81	210	222	17	56
Rape	129	151	11	54	132	164	10	58
Robbery	124	139	10	49	91	109	10	52
Aggravated assault	66	97	10	57	51	80	10	41
Burglary ^c	57	75	10	54	43	60	10	45
Larceny ^b	31	46	7	42	26	40	7	41
Drug trafficking ^c	42	69	9	53	33	62	7	42
Other felonies	38	56	8	41	26	50	7	38
Median sentence	36	60	6	36	24	48	6	36
Murder ^a	240	240	12	60	240	240	12	60
Rape	96	120	10	36	72	96	7	60
Robbery	84	108	9	36	60	66	9	60
Aggravated assault	36	60	6	36	24	48	6	36
Burglary ^c	36	60	6	36	24	48	7	36
Larceny ^b	24	36	5	36	16	30	6	36
Drug trafficking	24	60	6	36	12	48	6	36
Other felonies	24	36	4	36	12	36	5	36

Note: See Note, tables 5.29 and 5.33. The median sentence is the sentence length that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all sentence lengths fall. Sentence length data exclude 670 weighted cases with unknown prison sentences for the Nation and 236 weighted cases for the 75 largest counties. Averages exclude sentences to death or to life in prison. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^cPrison averages are based on cases where both total sentence and sentence for most serious offense were known.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-115210 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1989), p. 4.

Table 5.37

Length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By offense, sex, and race, United States (estimated), 1986

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Total	Incarceration		Probation
		Prison	Jail	
Male	60	83	9	47
Murder ^a	217	224	22	84
Rape	129	150	11	55
Robbery	128	143	10	50
Aggravated assault	66	96	11	55
Burglary	57	75	10	56
Larceny ^b	32	46	7	43
Drug trafficking	42	65	9	56
Other felonies	40	57	9	41
Female	42	64	6	44
Murder ^a	168	180	14	51
Rape	124	156	6	46
Robbery	85	103	9	36
Aggravated assault	71	122	5	73
Burglary	54	82	15	43
Larceny ^b	29	42	5	39
Drug trafficking	43	65	8	46
Other felonies	32	53	5	44
White	62	88	8	46
Murder ^a	228	235	9	48
Rape	123	144	8	63
Robbery	162	178	11	46
Aggravated assault	59	94	7	48
Burglary	62	85	10	55
Larceny ^b	31	47	6	41
Drug trafficking	46	70	9	52
Other felonies	43	63	7	42
Black	59	79	9	60
Murder ^a	220	226	26	137
Rape	170	187	11	46
Robbery	111	127	10	54
Aggravated assault	72	97	11	87
Burglary	57	70	9	70
Larceny ^b	36	48	8	50
Drug trafficking	38	57	8	78
Other felonies	34	48	8	49

Note: See Note, tables 5.29 and 5.34. Figures on sex are based on 93 percent of the estimated total of 565,025 convicted felons sentenced to prison, jail, or probation and not receiving a sentence to death or to life imprisonment; figures on race, 67 percent of the estimated total of 553,567 whites and blacks sentenced to prison, jail, or probation and not receiving a sentence to death or to life imprisonment. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Felons Convicted in State Courts, 1986*, NCJ-120021 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), p. 6, Table 4.

Table 5.38

Length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By offense and method of conviction, United States (estimated), 1986

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Total		Trial				Bench		Guilty plea	
	Average	Median	Total		Jury		Average	Median	Average	Median
			Average	Median	Average	Median				
Sentences to prison	81	60	145	90	159	120	103	60	72	60
Murder ^a	221	240	321	480	341	960	250	180	171	158
Rape	151	120	200	180	212	240	156	96	128	108
Robbery	139	108	270	120	287	144	182	120	121	96
Aggravated assault	97	60	158	108	172	120	107	72	82	60
Burglary	75	60	97	60	114	72	54	36	74	60
Larceny ^b	46	36	51	36	51	36	51	24	46	36
Drug trafficking	65	60	98	60	93	60	122	84	59	54
Other felonies	56	36	94	60	98	72	81	36	53	36
Sentences to jail	9	6	11	6	12	5	10	6	9	6
Murder ^a	20	12	11	12	12 ^c	11 ^c	11 ^c	12 ^c	24	12
Rape	11	10	9	12	8	12	16	6	12	12
Robbery	10	9	11	8	11	9	11	6	11	9
Aggravated assault	10	6	17	6	17	6	15	12	9	6
Burglary	10	6	6	3	5	3	8	4	10	6
Larceny ^b	7	5	7	6	2	1	9	6	7	5
Drug trafficking	9	6	21	12	25	12	15	12	8	6
Other felonies	8	4	12	6	15	6	8	5	8	4
Sentences to probation	47	36	31	24	32	30	29	24	48	36
Murder ^a	84	60	53	48	72	60	37	36	87	60
Rape	55	36	45	36	39	36	56	60	59	48
Robbery	49	36	26	24	30	24	21	12	52	36
Aggravated assault	59	36	34	24	36	24	31	24	61	36
Burglary	56	36	26	24	28	24	25	18	57	36
Larceny ^b	43	36	26	18	27	18	25	18	44	36
Drug trafficking	54	36	47	36	54	36	38	30	54	36
Other felonies	41	36	25	24	26	24	24	24	42	36

Note: See Notes, tables 5.29 and 5.31. 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. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

^cEstimates are based on fewer than 10 sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Case Processing in State Courts, 1986*, Special Report NCJ-121753 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 4.

Table 5.39

Number of days between arrest and conviction for felony cases disposed of by State courts

By offense and method of conviction, United States (estimated), 1986

(In days)

Most serious conviction offense	Estimated number of days between arrest and conviction for cases disposed by:				
	Total	Total	Trial Jury	Bench	Guilty plea
Average number of days	166	184	195	159	164
Murder ^a	274	279	280	272	257
Rape	210	239	242	220	192
Robbery	173	186	185	189	172
Aggravated assault	178	197	185	228	174
Burglary	142	131	144	107	143
Larceny ^b	151	138	165	111	154
Drug trafficking	172	217	209	235	168
Other felonies	171	181	197	149	169
Median number of days	123	141	162	105	120
Murder ^a	220	212	219	206	212
Rape	184	216	216	162	159
Robbery	122	110	110	107	125
Aggravated assault	140	175	176	158	132
Burglary	101	102	131	60	102
Larceny ^b	105	113	140	63	107
Drug trafficking	127	177	177	162	123
Other felonies	125	130	144	108	124

Note: See Note, table 5.29. The median number of days marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall. Data are based on 57 percent of the estimated total 582,764 convicted felons. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Case Processing in State Courts, 1986*, Special Report NCJ-121753 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 6, Table 10.

Table 5.40

Number of days between conviction and sentencing for felony cases disposed of by State courts

By offense and method of conviction, United States (estimated), 1986

(In days)

Most serious conviction offense	Estimated number of days between conviction and sentencing for cases disposed by:				
	Total	Total	Trial Jury	Bench	Guilty plea
Average number of days	31	31	27	39	31
Murder ^a	46	62	62	61	27
Rape	29	25	23	33	32
Robbery	38	38	34	53	36
Aggravated assault	27	39	30	76	26
Burglary	32	25	21	33	32
Larceny ^b	31	28	23	35	32
Drug trafficking	32	33	30	42	32
Other felonies	29	24	19	32	29
Median number of days	7	9	12	0	7
Murder ^a	11	21	21	35	0
Rape	4	0	1	0	21
Robbery	16	24	24	14	6
Aggravated assault	9	25	25	31	4
Burglary	2	0	0	0	5
Larceny ^b	7	1	11	0	13
Drug trafficking	9	8	8	3	8
Other felonies	3	1	1	0	3

Note: See Note, table 5.29. The median number of days marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall. Data are based on 78 percent of the estimated total of 582,764 convicted felons. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Case Processing in State Courts, 1986*, Special Report NCJ-121753 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 7, Table 11.

Table 5.41

Criminal cases in five States

By type of offense, United States, 1983 and 1986

Offense type	1983	1986	Percent change 1983 to 1986
All offenses			
Arrests	443,504	521,786	18 %
Prosecutions	369,945	433,335	17
Convictions	274,842	322,808	17
Sentences			
Jail	120,035	157,948	32
Prison	45,845	54,632	19
Violent offenses			
Arrests	120,148	138,026	15
Prosecutions	98,585	111,326	13
Convictions	68,849	72,687	5
Sentences			
Jail	24,247	29,337	21
Prison	18,526	19,351	4
Property offenses			
Arrests	196,269	200,609	2
Prosecutions	168,634	172,216	2
Convictions	132,143	134,948	2
Sentences			
Jail	64,628	72,285	12
Prison	19,591	21,300	9
Drug offenses			
Arrests	68,447	103,826	52
Prosecutions	50,921	81,992	61
Convictions	34,364	58,630	71
Sentences			
Jail	17,794	35,883	102
Prison	5,055	10,832	114
Public-order offenses			
Arrests	58,640	79,325	35
Prosecutions	51,605	67,801	31
Convictions	41,486	56,543	36
Sentences			
Jail	13,366	20,443	53
Prison	2,673	3,149	18

Note: These data were collected through the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The OBTS program provides detailed data on the criminal justice processing of those arrested for felonies in participating States. These data are from the five participating States that provided comparable data for the years 1983-86. The five States are California, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Public-order offenses include weapons, driving while intoxicated, disturbing the peace, obstructing police, vice, bribery, sex offenses not involving assault, and parole violations. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Cases in Five States, 1983-86*, Special Report NCJ-118798 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1989), p. 1.

Table 5.42

Disposition of felony arrests in five States

By type of arrest offense, United States, 1983-86

Arrest offense	Number of persons arrested	Percent of persons arrested who were:			
		Prosecuted	Convicted	Sentenced to Incarceration	
				Total	Prison
All offenses					
1983	1,924,778	84 %	62 %	39 %	10 %
1984	443,504	83	62	37	10
1985	465,538	84	63	39	10
1986	493,950	84	63	40	10
1986	521,786	83	62	41	11
Violent offenses					
1983	506,336	82	55	36	15
1984	120,148	82	56	36	15
1985	121,202	82	56	36	15
1986	126,960	82	54	35	14
1986	138,026	81	53	35	14
Property offenses					
1983	795,526	86	67	45	10
1984	196,269	86	67	43	10
1985	195,956	86	68	44	10
1986	202,692	86	67	45	10
1986	200,609	86	67	47	11
Drug offenses					
1983	336,696	78	54	40	9
1984	68,447	74	50	33	7
1985	75,117	78	53	37	8
1986	89,306	78	55	41	9
1986	103,826	79	57	45	10
Public-order offenses					
1983	286,220	88	73	29	4
1984	58,640	88	71	27	5
1985	73,263	90	75	30	4
1986	74,992	89	75	30	4
1986	79,325	86	71	30	4

Note: See Note, table 5.41. Most of the increase in arrests for public-order offenses between 1983 and 1984 is accounted for by a law in Pennsylvania that changed driving under the influence of alcohol from a misdemeanor to a felony, making it reportable under OBTS definitions. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Cases in Five States, 1983-86*, Special Report NCJ-118798 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1989), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 5.43

Disposition of cases prosecuted in five States

By type of arrest offense, United States, 1983-86^a

Arrest offense	Number of persons prosecuted	Percent of persons prosecuted whose cases resulted in:			
		Total	Con- viction	Dis- missal	Other noncon- viction
All offenses	1,610,093	100 %	75 %	24 %	2 %
1983	369,898	100	74	24	2
1984	392,183	100	75	23	2
1985	414,677	100	75	23	2
1986	433,335	100	74	24	2
Violent offenses	412,923	100	67	30	3
1983	98,571	100	68	28	4
1984	99,522	100	68	28	4
1985	103,504	100	66	30	3
1986	111,326	100	65	32	3
Property offenses	683,362	100	78	20	1
1983	168,616	100	78	20	1
1984	168,392	100	79	20	1
1985	174,138	100	78	20	1
1986	172,216	100	78	21	1
Drug offenses	261,114	100	70	30	1
1983	50,918	100	67	32	1
1984	58,225	100	68	31	1
1985	69,979	100	70	29	1
1986	81,992	100	72	28	1
Public-order offenses	252,694	100	83	16	2
1983	51,793	100	80	18	2
1984	66,044	100	83	15	1
1985	67,056	100	83	15	2
1986	67,801	100	83	15	1

Note: See Note, table 5.41. Information on the court disposition of 100 cases prosecuted was not available. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Cases in Five States, 1983-86*, Special Report NCJ-118798 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1989), p. 3.

Table 5.44

Sentences received by persons arrested for felonies in five States

By type of arrest offense, United States, 1983-86^a

Arrest offense	Number of persons convicted	Percent of sentences resulting in:					
		Nonincarceration			Incarceration		
		Total	Probation	Other	Total	Jail	Prison
All offenses	1,124,007	33 %	18 %	15 %	67 %	50 %	17 %
1983	258,375	36	20	16	64	46	18
1984	272,641	34	19	15	66	49	17
1985	290,280	33	18	15	67	50	17
1986	302,711	30	16	14	70	52	18
Violent offenses	267,212	33	17	15	67	40	28
1983	64,592	33	18	15	67	38	29
1984	65,475	33	18	15	67	39	28
1985	66,766	33	17	16	67	40	27
1986	70,379	31	16	15	69	42	27
Property offenses	520,025	32	19	13	68	53	15
1983	127,109	34	20	14	66	51	15
1984	127,511	33	19	13	67	52	15
1985	133,610	32	19	13	68	53	15
1986	131,795	29	17	12	71	55	16
Drug offenses	180,136	26	16	10	74	58	16
1983	33,846	32	20	13	68	53	15
1984	38,964	29	18	11	71	56	15
1985	48,926	25	15	10	75	59	16
1986	58,400	20	12	8	80	61	19
Public-order offenses	156,634	46	21	25	54	46	8
1983	32,828	51	25	26	49	41	8
1984	40,691	46	21	25	54	47	7
1985	40,978	46	20	26	54	46	8
1986	42,137	44	19	25	56	49	7

Note: See Note, table 5.41. Information on the sentence received was not available for 6.5 percent of those convicted. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Cases in Five States, 1983-86*, Special Report NCJ-118798 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1989), p. 4.

Table 5.45

Sentences received by persons arrested for felonies in five States

By arrest offense, United States, 1983-86 (aggregate)^a

Arrest offense	Number of persons convicted	Percent of sentences resulting in:					
		Nonincarceration			Incarceration		
		Total	Probation	Other	Total	Jail	Prison
Homicide	17,401	12 %	8 %	3 %	88 %	19 %	70 %
Sexual assault	24,213	22	17	5	78	38	40
Robbery	90,578	22	14	8	78	36	42
Aggravated assault	114,838	45	21	24	55	46	9
Burglary	202,523	23	15	8	77	55	22

Note: See Note, table 5.41. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Cases in Five States, 1983-86*, Special Report NCJ-118798 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1989), p. 5, Table 6.

Table 5.46

Sentences received by persons arrested for felonies in five States

By type of conviction offense, United States, 1983-86^a

Conviction offense	Number of persons convicted	Percent of sentences resulting in:					
		Nonincarceration			Incarceration		
		Total	Probation	Other	Total	Jail	Prison
All offenses	1,111,572	32 %	18 %	14 %	68 %	50 %	18 %
1983	255,894	35	20	15	65	47	18
1984	269,184	33	19	14	67	49	17
1985	287,124	32	18	14	68	51	17
1986	299,420	29	16	13	71	53	18
Violent offenses	195,564	27	17	10	73	38	35
1983	46,324	28	19	9	72	36	36
1984	47,922	28	18	10	72	37	35
1985	48,586	28	17	10	72	39	34
1986	52,732	25	16	9	75	41	34
Property offenses	483,584	28	19	9	72	55	17
1983	118,554	30	21	9	70	53	17
1984	118,584	29	20	9	71	54	17
1985	123,787	28	20	9	72	55	17
1986	122,659	25	17	8	75	57	18
Drug offenses	163,819	22	15	7	78	60	18
1983	29,968	29	19	10	71	54	16
1984	35,070	26	17	9	74	58	16
1985	44,839	22	15	7	78	62	17
1986	53,942	17	12	5	83	63	20
Public-order offenses	268,605	50	19	31	50	44	6
1983	61,048	54	22	33	46	40	6
1984	67,558	49	19	30	51	45	6
1985	69,912	49	19	30	51	45	6
1986	70,087	48	17	30	52	46	6

Note: See Note, table 5.41. Information on the conviction offense code and/or the sentence received was not available for 7.6 percent of those convicted. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Cases in Five States, 1983-86*, Special Report NCJ-118798 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1989), p. 5, Table 5.

Table 5.47

Sentences imposed in five States

By type of court-disposed offense, United States, 1983-86 (aggregate)^a

Court-disposed offense	Total	Type of court action or sentence		
		Probation ^b	Jail	Prison
Number	1,029,778	277,990	556,358	195,430
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	17.8	14.6	13.4	34.7
Homicide	1.2	0.2	0.3	5.1
Kidnaping	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7
Sexual assault				
Rape	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.8
Other sexual assault	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Type unspecified	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.7
Robbery	5.7	2.6	2.7	18.6
Assault	7.7	8.8	7.9	5.4
Other violent	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.4
Property offenses	44.2	38.8	47.5	42.7
Burglary	11.3	5.5	10.7	21.2
Larceny	14.9	13.6	17.7	8.6
Motor vehicle theft	2.9	2.0	3.5	2.2
Arson	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7
Fraud	6.6	7.7	6.2	5.8
Stolen property	6.0	7.1	6.2	3.6
Other property	2.3	2.5	2.7	0.5
Drug offenses	14.9	9.4	17.7	14.7
Public-order offenses	23.1	37.3	21.4	8.0
Weapons	4.6	6.6	4.0	3.2
Other public-order	18.6	30.7	17.4	4.7

Note: See Note, table 5.41. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes grants of probation awarded by a court before judgment.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Cases in Five States, 1983-86*, Special Report NCJ-118798 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1989), p. 7.

Table 5.48

Predisposition release status of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge and type of release, United States (estimated), 1988^a

Most serious felony arrest charge	Percent of felony defendants detained			Percent of felony defendants released								
	Total	With-		Total released	Financial pretrial release					Nonfinancial pretrial release		
		out bail	out ball		Bond type				Recogni- zance or citation release	Unse- cured bond		
					Full	Surety	cash	Deposit			Other	
All offenses	34 %	31 %	4 %	66 %	31 %	16 %	8 %	6 %	1 %	35 %	29 %	6 %
Violent offenses	41	34	6	59	32	13	10	8	2	27	24	7
Murder	61	35	26	39	32	14	10	7	1	7	6	1
Rape	45	41	5	55	32	12	10	9	2	22	17	5
Robbery	48	42	7	52	29	8	12	7	1	23	21	2
Assault	31	27	4	69	35	17	7	9	2	34	31	3
Other	34	30	4	66	30	15	10	4	1	36	28	8
Property offenses	38	34	4	62	25	13	5	6	1	37	30	7
Burglary	47	43	4	53	22	10	5	7	(b)	31	24	7
Theft	36	33	4	64	25	13	6	5	1	39	33	6
Other	30	27	3	70	29	17	5	5	2	41	32	8
Drug offenses	28	26	2	72	36	19	10	6	1	36	30	7
Sale/trafficking	31	29	2	69	37	20	13	3	1	32	28	4
Other	25	24	1	75	35	19	8	8	(b)	39	31	9
Public-order offenses	30	24	6	70	31	17	9	4	1	39	34	5
Driving-related	14	13	1	86	39	27	9	2	2	47	44	3
Other	34	28	7	66	29	14	9	4	1	37	32	5

Note: The data were collected through the National Pretrial Reporting Program initiated by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics in 1988. The data are based on a sample of 39 of the 75 most populous counties in the United States and a sample of felony defendants in each of the 39 counties. The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is based on 11,063 sample felony cases processed in the 39 jurisdictions in February 1988. Data on detention-release outcome were available for 95.3

percent of sample cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not sum to total due to rounding.
^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 8, Table 8.

Table 5.49

Time from arrest to pretrial release for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge, United States (estimated), 1988

Most serious felony arrest charge	Percent of released defendants who, after arrest, were released within:						
	Same day	1 day ^a	2 days	1 week	1 month	6 months	1 year
All offenses	22.5 %	45.5 %	58.7 %	78.2 %	91.5 %	99.4 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	15.6	33.1	47.3	70.2	86.3	98.7	100.0
Murder	19.0	26.8	40.4	56.4	79.7	91.8	100.0
Rape	11.5	27.3	35.7	60.3	79.2	98.0	100.0
Robbery	11.9	24.3	39.8	64.8	83.4	98.7	100.0
Assault	17.2	40.5	55.8	77.3	92.0	99.2	100.0
Other	20.9	35.3	45.5	69.4	80.2	100.0	100.0
Property offenses	28.8	53.1	64.1	80.0	93.0	99.8	100.0
Burglary	17.8	41.9	52.7	72.0	90.0	99.1	100.0
Theft	29.3	56.5	70.4	84.4	94.6	100.0	100.0
Other	37.3	58.1	65.7	81.1	93.3	100.0	100.0
Drug offenses	20.0	43.6	58.5	80.6	93.5	99.5	100.0
Sale/trafficking	13.2	39.2	54.4	76.5	91.6	99.3	100.0
Other	23.9	46.1	60.8	82.9	94.5	99.4	100.0
Public-order offenses	24.0	50.8	62.7	77.8	88.3	99.1	100.0
Driving-related	34.1	52.5	56.6	66.3	77.0	97.7	100.0
Other	19.9	50.1	65.2	82.5	92.9	99.6	100.0

Note: See Note, table 5.48. Release data were collected for 1 year. Defendants who were not released during the course of the study may have been released later but are excluded from the table. Time from arrest to pretrial release was available for 96.6 percent of all sample cases involving a defendant who was released pretrial. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aIncludes defendants who were released on either the day of arrest or the day following.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 10, Table 11.

Table 5.50

Adjudication outcome of felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge, United States (estimated), 1988^a

Most serious felony arrest charge	Total	Convicted							Not convicted			Other outcome ^b
		Total convicted	Felony			Misdemeanor			Total	Dis-missed	Acquit-ted	
			Total	Plea	Trial	Total	Plea	Trial				
All offenses	100 %	70 %	54 %	49 %	5 %	16 %	16 %	(c)	23 %	22 %	1 %	7 %
Violent offenses	100	61	46	40	6	15	14	1 %	32	30	2	8
Murder	100	66	63	40	23	3	3	0	29	19	10	5
Rape	100	60	56	45	11	5	4	1	37	34	3	4
Robbery	100	66	56	50	6	10	10	(c)	27	26	1	7
Assault	100	53	32	28	4	21	20	1	37	35	2	10
Other	100	65	47	41	6	18	18	0	30	29	1	5
Property offenses	100	75	56	52	4	19	19	(c)	20	19	1	5
Burglary	100	77	65	59	6	12	12	(c)	19	18	1	4
Theft	100	74	51	48	3	24	23	1	21	20	1	6
Other	100	75	52	50	2	23	22	1	26	19	1	5
Drug offenses	100	69	57	52	5	12	12	(c)	23	22	1	8
Sale/trafficking	100	77	65	60	5	12	12	(c)	18	18	(c)	4
Other	100	64	52	47	5	12	12	(c)	26	25	1	11
Public-order offenses	100	77	54	51	3	23	22	1	19	18	1	5
Driving-related	100	88	65	64	1	23	22	1	9	9	0	2
Other	100	71	49	46	3	22	22	(c)	22	21	1	6

Note: See Note, table 5.48. Thirteen percent of all cases were still pending adjudication at the end of the 1-year study period. Data on adjudication outcome were available for 98.7 percent of those sample cases that had been adjudicated. Conviction offense may differ from arrest offense. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^bIncludes diversion and deferred adjudication.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 12, Table 13.

Table 5.51

Sentences received by felony defendants convicted in the 75 largest counties

By arrest charge and most serious prior conviction, United States (estimated), 1988^a

Most serious prior conviction and current felony arrest charge	Percent of convicted defendants sentenced to:					
	Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
	Total	State prison	Jail ^b	Total	Probation	Fine
Prior violent felony conviction						
All offenses	86 %	63 %	22 %	14 %	14 %	0 %
Violent offenses	94	73	21	6	6	0
Property offenses	85	65	20	15	15	0
Drug offenses	80	54	26	20	20	0
Public-order offenses	83	61	22	17	17	0
Prior nonviolent felony conviction						
All offenses	83	57	26	17	16	(c)
Violent offenses	87	72	15	13	13	0
Property offenses	82	58	24	18	18	(c)
Drug offenses	83	53	30	17	16	1
Public-order offenses	83	51	33	17	16	1
Prior misdemeanor conviction						
All offenses	64	30	34	36	35	1
Violent offenses	82	56	26	18	18	(c)
Property offenses	58	30	29	42	41	1
Drug offenses	61	19	42	39	37	2
Public-order offenses	61	23	38	39	39	0
No prior conviction						
All offenses	49	22	27	51	48	2
Violent offenses	68	44	24	32	32	1
Property offenses	40	19	22	60	58	2
Drug offenses	54	20	34	46	43	3
Public-order offenses	32	11	21	68	62	6

Note: See Note, table 5.48. Sentences to prison, jail, and probation may have included a fine, restitution, or community service. Fines may have included restitution or community service in some cases. Data on sentence and prior conviction record were available for 84.6 percent of sample cases involving defendants who had been convicted of a known type of felony. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 10.

^aDetail may not sum to total due to rounding.

^bIncludes sentences that also involved probation.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988*, NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 14.

Table 5.52

Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners

By type of petition, years ending June 30, 1977-88

Type of petition	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent change 1988 over 1987
Total	19,537	21,924	23,001	23,287	27,711	29,303	30,775	31,107	33,468	33,765	37,316	38,839	4.0 %
Petitions by Federal prisoners													
Motions to vacate sentence	4,691	4,955	4,499	3,713	4,104	4,328	4,354	4,526	6,262	4,432	4,519	5,130	13.5
Habeas corpus	1,921	1,924	1,907	1,322	1,248	1,186	1,311	1,427	1,527	1,556	1,669	2,071	24.1
Mandamus, etc.	1,745	1,851	1,664	1,465	1,680	1,927	1,914	1,905	3,405	1,679	1,812	1,867	3.0
Civil rights	542	544	340	323	342	381	339	372	373	427	313	330	5.4
	483	636	588	603	834	834	790	822	957	770	725	862	18.9
Petitions by State prisoners													
Motions to vacate sentence	14,846	16,969	18,502	19,574	23,607	24,975	26,421	26,581	27,206	29,333	32,797	33,709	2.8
Habeas corpus	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	NA	X
Mandamus, etc.	6,866	7,033	7,123	7,031	7,790	8,059	8,532	8,349	8,534	9,045	9,542	9,880	3.5
Civil rights	228	206	184	146	178	175	202	198	181	216	276	270	-2.2
	7,752	9,730	11,195	12,397	15,639	16,741	17,687	18,034	18,491	20,072	22,972	23,559	2.6

Note: See Note, table 5.14. Petitions by Federal prisoners are suits brought against the Federal Government. Petitions by State prisoners are those petitions in which the State or its representative(s) is named as the defendant(s).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, p. 61; *1985*, p. 149 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, p. 179; *1988*, p. 182 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 5.53

Appeals commenced, terminated, and pending, and Judgeships authorized in U.S. Courts of Appeals

Years ending June 30, 1981-88

	Judgeships authorized	Commenced			
		Number	Cases per three-judge panel	Terminated	Pending
1981	132	26,362	599	25,066	21,548
1982	132	27,946	635	27,984	21,510
1983	132	29,630	673	28,660	22,480
1984	132	31,490	716	31,185	22,785
1985	156	33,360	642	31,387	24,758
1986	156	34,292	659	33,774	25,276
1987	156	35,176	676	34,444	26,008
1988	156	37,524	722	35,888	27,644
Percent change 1988 over 1987					
1987	0.0 %	6.7 %	6.7 %	4.2 %	6.3 %

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.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 2

Table 5.54

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1976-88

Nature of suit or offense	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	Percent change 1988 over 1987
Total cases	15,054	15,718	15,649	16,322	19,259	21,391	23,551	25,039	26,606	28,560	29,425	30,798	32,686	6.1%
Total civil cases	10,404	10,980	11,162	12,220	14,854	17,014	18,784	20,249	21,725	23,571	24,291	25,538	26,674	4.4
U.S. cases	3,327	3,622	3,928	3,983	4,654	4,940	5,517	5,820	6,259	6,744	6,415	6,292	6,210	-1.3
U.S. plaintiff	407	449	537	720	869	777	899	964	958	914	989	969	838	-13.5
Contract actions	41	24	52	64	99	55	91	96	109	99	87	136	105	-22.8
Real property actions	67	73	67	71	101	141	148	136	126	111	107	117	108	-7.7
Civil rights	44	55	49	49	62	47	96	77	91	68	79	112	95	-15.2
Labor laws	59	52	46	46	68	82	87	109	94	68	84	78	86	10.3
All other	196	245	323	490	539	452	477	546	538	568	632	526	444	-15.6
U.S. defendant	2,920	3,173	3,391 ^a	3,263	3,785	4,163	4,618	4,856	5,301	5,830	5,426	5,323	5,372	0.9
Contract actions	154	107	209 ^a	158	179	212	136	136	169	141	141	132	127	-3.8
Real property actions	33	32	58 ^a	62	63	82	80	80	76	77	82	79	106	34.2
Tort actions	162	181	286	308	324	395	443	496	410	404	409	448	379	-15.4
Civil rights	NA	NA	405	432	454	469	619	632	625	720	612	642	691	7.6
Prisoner petitions:														
Motions to vacate sentence	526	502	343	389	450	459	359	388	470	551	624	712	856	20.2
Habeas corpus	206	242	268	214	302	344	455	440	462	531	485	546	524	-4.0
Prisoner civil rights	64	71	89	102	159	234	234	282	294	288	324	349	335	-4.0
Other prisoner petitions	99	60	59	70	96	118	155	148	171	140	136	195	247	26.7
Selective Service Act	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X
Social Security laws	293	478	585 ^a	574	627	642	779	992	1,204	1,188	1,178	982	992	1.0
Tax suits	212	193	240	206	197	239	248	259	457	448	393	288	264	-8.3
Environmental matters	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	124	89	94	102	81	60	70	16.7
Freedom of Information Act	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	103	104	130	143	134	108	-19.4
All other	1,191	1,304	849 ^a	748	934	784	875	811	765	1,110	816	756	673	-11.0
Private cases	7,077	7,358	7,234	8,237	10,200	12,074	13,267	14,429	15,466	16,827	17,876	19,246	20,464	6.3
Federal question	5,267	5,589	5,383	6,208	7,728	9,005	9,994	10,769	11,734	12,910	13,989	15,130	15,901	5.1
Contract actions	143	137	165	201	252	307	373	401	495	586	525	510	533	4.5
Tort actions	341	349	378	412	497	581	600	607	680	749	782	697	800	14.8
Civil rights	1,297	1,334	1,535	1,795	2,145	2,587	2,787	3,043	3,215	3,648	3,928	3,926	3,931	0.1
Antitrust	251	261	279	274	343	391	378	345	303	310	345	309	274	-11.3
Prisoner petitions:														
Habeas corpus	866	837	676	859	1,020	1,258	1,529	1,683	1,609	2,172	2,331	2,755	3,107	12.8
Prisoner civil rights	619	774	753	1,069	1,578	1,851	2,038	2,297	2,796	2,772	2,982	3,817	4,070	6.6
Other prisoner petitions	54	39	37	50	70	47	63	89	162	78	110	111	114	2.7
Labor laws	279	287	349	363	417	580	704	845	966	1,009	1,056	1,084	1,109	2.3
Copyrights, patent, and trademark	150	95	234 ^a	232	270	394	434	334	303	275	339	329	301	-8.5
Securities, commodities, exchange	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	305	308	342	290	464	407	443	8.8
Constitutionality of State statutes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	116	82	104	110	71	101	42.3
All other	1,267	1,476	977 ^a	953	1,136	1,394	666	701	781	917	1,017	1,114	1,118	0.4
Diversity of citizenship	1,714	1,713	1,796	1,991	2,427	3,030	3,217	3,610	3,668	3,878	3,834	4,065	4,504	10.8
Contract actions	942	996	980	1,129	1,362	1,815	1,808	1,983	2,102	2,192	2,289	2,459	2,414	-1.8
Tort actions	709	622	700	775	996	1,029	1,240	1,413	1,409	1,538	1,393	1,434	1,930	34.6
All other	63	95	116	87	69	186	169	214	157	148	152	172	160	-7.0
General local jurisdiction	96	56	55	38	45	39	56	50	64	39	53	51	59	15.7
Contract actions	46	33	11	10	10	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	7	17	142.9
Tort actions	25	14	8	11	14	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	16	29	81.3
Prisoner petitions	11	9	1	0	7	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	3	3	0.0
All other	14	0	35	17	14	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	25	10	-60.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.54

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1976-88--Continued

Nature of suit or offense														Percent change
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1988 over 1987
Total criminal cases	4,650	4,738	4,487	4,102	4,405	4,377	4,767	4,790	4,881	4,989	5,134	5,260 ^b	6,012 ^b	14.3%
Homicide	48	39	51	41	52	51	62	54	53	49	56	56	54	-3.6
Assault	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	90	61	67	63	75	80	6.7
Robbery and burglary	484	396	358	291	310	304	362	327	294	300	237	228	229	0.4
Larceny and theft	303	251	306	247	244	324	285	287	239	242	210	236	188	-20.3
Embezzlement and fraud	482	650	704	689	826	887	912	917	855	912	971	960	1,093	13.1
Auto theft	139	116	84	95	64	64	60	52	49	55	51	23	37	60.9
Drug Prevention and Control Act	1,388	1,381	1,303	1,371	1,369	1,583	1,605	1,774	1,970	2,063	2,134	2,254	2,977	32.1
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	184	176	154	153	251	143	158	158	188	263	245	203	135	-33.5
Firearms	301	276	298	221	175	169	281	293	248	229	276	258	297	15.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	NA	NA	178	188	214	167	194	191	221	157	183	161	142	-11.8
Selective Service Act	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X
Immigration	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99	94	97	64	78	73	78	6.8
All other	1,307	1,448	1,051 ^a	806	900	480	675	553	606	588	629	559	702	25.6

Note: See Note, table 5.14. "Private cases" brought in U.S. District Courts include suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. Prisoner petitions included in this category are those filed by State prisoners naming a State or its representative(s) as the defendant(s). "Diversity of citizenship" refers to lawsuits between residents of different States.

^aData revised from previous report.

^bTotal includes reopened, remanded, and reinstated appeals as well as original appeals.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 68; *1978* (Preliminary Report), p. 46; *1980*, pp. 366-369; *1982*, p. 82 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1984* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1985), p. 112; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1985*, p. 118; *1986*, pp. 165-168 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, pp. 165-168; and *1988*, pp. 168-171. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.55

Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court

At conclusion of the October terms 1976-87

	October terms											
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Argued during term	176	172	168	156	154	184	183	184	175	171	175	167
Disposed of by full opinions	154	153	153	143	144	169	174	174	159	161	164	151
Disposed of by per curiam opinions	22	8	8	12	8	10	6	6	11	10	10	9
Set for reargument	0	9	8	1	2	4	3	4	5	1	1	7
Granted review this term	169	162	163	154	183	210	179	149	185	187	167	180
Reviewed and decided without oral argument	207	129	110	128	130	134	135	86	82	103	113	95
Total to be available for argument at outset of following term	88	75	79	78	102	126	113	80	87	101	91	105

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1981*, p. A-1; *1986*, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 139. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.56

Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court

By method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-87

October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis
1976				
Cases on docket	4,730	8	2,324	2,398
Disposed of	3,918	2	1,852	2,064
Remaining on dockets	812	6	472	334
1977				
Cases on docket	4,704	14	2,341	2,349
Disposed of	3,867	3	1,911	1,953
Remaining on dockets	837	11	430	396
1978				
Cases on docket	4,731	17	2,383	2,331
Disposed of	4,017	0	2,021	1,996
Remaining on dockets	714	17	362	335
1979				
Cases on docket	4,781	23	2,509	2,249
Disposed of	3,889	1	2,050	1,838
Remaining on dockets	892	22	459	411
1980				
Cases on docket	5,144	24	2,749	2,371
Disposed of	4,196	7	2,222	1,950
Remaining on dockets	948	17	527	421
1981				
Cases on docket	5,311	22	2,935	2,354
Disposed of	4,433	6	2,390	2,037
Remaining on dockets	878	16	545	317
1982				
Cases on docket	5,079	17	2,170	2,352
Disposed of	4,201	3	2,190	2,008
Remaining on dockets	878	14	520	344
1983				
Cases on docket	5,100	18	2,688	2,394
Disposed of	4,140	7	2,148	1,985
Remaining on dockets	960	11	540	409
1984				
Cases on docket	5,006	15	2,575	2,416
Disposed of	4,261	8	2,175	2,078
Remaining on docket	745	7	400	338
1985				
Cases on docket	5,158	10	2,571	2,577
Disposed of	4,275	2	2,095	2,178
Remaining on docket	883	8	476	399
1986^a				
Cases on docket	5,123	12	2,547	2,564
Disposed of	4,349	1	2,105	2,243
Remaining on docket	774	11	442	321
1987				
Cases on docket	5,268	16	2,577	2,675
Disposed of	4,387	5	2,131	2,251
Remaining on docket	881	11	446	424

Note: "Original" refers to those cases that were on the Supreme Court docket previously and disposed of, but that have been reinstated for some reason. For all cases other than "original" ones, a docket filing fee must be "paid." If the petitioner is indigent, the docket filing fee is waived and the case is filed "in forma pauperis."

^aData have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1981*, p. A-1; *1986*, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and *Annual Report of the Director, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 139. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.57

Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court filed, terminated, and pending

By circuit and nature of proceedings, year ending June 30, 1988

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1987	Terminated				Pending June 30, 1988	Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1987	Terminated				Pending June 30, 1988
		Filed	Granted	Denied	Dis-missed				Filed	Granted	Denied	Dis-missed	
Total	987 ^a	2,837	142	2,428	25	1,229	Sixth Circuit	83 ^a	340	13	338	4	68
Criminal	258	744	19	662	2	319	Criminal	14	68	2	69	1	10
U.S. civil	148	395	36	366	2	139	U.S. civil	30	26	1	48	0	7
Private civil	520	1,614	81	1,332	20	701	Private civil	36	229	9	208	2	46
Administrative appeals	61	84	6	68	1	70	Administrative appeals	3	17	1	13	1	5
District of Columbia Circuit	25	107	10	102	0	20	Seventh Circuit	134	187	11	161	2	147
Criminal	3	17	0	13	0	7	Criminal	40	41	2	41	0	38
U.S. civil	14	37	7	43	0	1	U.S. civil	15	24	1	24	0	14
Private civil	2	34	2	27	0	7	Private civil	72	120	8	95	2	87
Administrative appeals	6	19	1	19	0	5	Administrative appeals	7	2	0	1	0	8
First Circuit	17 ^a	70	4	61	1	21	Eighth Circuit	25	231	10	207	2	37
Criminal	5	27	0	24	1	7	Criminal	4	59	2	55	0	6
U.S. civil	4	8	2	6	0	4	U.S. civil	7	41	4	36	1	7
Private civil	8	35	2	31	0	10	Private civil	13	127	4	112	1	23
Administrative appeals	0	0	0	0	0	0	Administrative appeals	1	4	0	4	0	1
Second Circuit	94	219	12	193	1	107	Ninth Circuit	335	344	14	268	0	397
Criminal	20	60	3	53	0	24	Criminal	92	93	1	82	0	102
U.S. civil	5	36	1	30	0	12	U.S. civil	40	88	5	69	0	54
Private civil	63	117	8	104	1	67	Private civil	177	143	8	106	0	206
Administrative appeals	6	4	0	6	0	4	Administrative appeals	26	20	0	11	0	35
Third Circuit	49	260	14	232	7	56	Tenth Circuit	99	135	8	86	1	139
Criminal	6	69	2	69	0	4	Criminal	44	53	4	33	0	60
U.S. civil	11	39	5	37	0	8	U.S. civil	11	18	1	10	0	18
Private civil	32	149	7	123	7	44	Private civil	40	60	2	42	1	55
Administrative appeals	0	3	0	3	0	0	Administrative appeals	4	4	1	1	0	6
Fourth Circuit	41	277	16	215	0	87	Eleventh Circuit	47	338	15	261	3	106
Criminal	10	68	1	49	0	28	Criminal	16	109	1	99	0	25
U.S. civil	3	27	2	22	0	6	U.S. civil	5	19	4	14	1	5
Private civil	26	178	11	141	0	52	Private civil	22	208	10	146	2	72
Administrative appeals	2	4	2	3	0	1	Administrative appeals	4	2	0	2	0	4
Fifth Circuit	38	329	15	304	4	44							
Criminal	4	80	1	75	0	8							
U.S. civil	3	30	3	27	0	3							
Private civil	29	214	10	197	4	32							
Administrative appeals	2	5	1	5	0	1							

Note. See Note, table 5.54. "Writ of certiorari" is an order by the appellate court that is used when the court has discretion on whether or not to hear an appeal. If the appellate court grants the writ, it has the effect of ordering the lower court to certify the record and send it up to the higher court which will then hear the appeal. "U.S. civil" filings involve suits against the Federal government brought in U.S. District Courts. "Private civil" filings involve suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. Administrative appeals include applications for enforcement or petitions for review of orders of an administrative board or agency. For a list of U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see table 5.13.

^a Adjusted.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 149.

Table 5.58

U.S. Supreme Court cases argued and decided on merits

At conclusion of the October terms 1980-88

	October terms																	
	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent
Argued	154 ^a	100 %	184 ^a	100 %	183	100 %	184	100 %	175	100 %	171	100 %	175	100 %	167	100 %	170	100 %
Government participating	101	66	104 ^a	57	131	72	118	64	114	65	106	62	104	59	106	63	91	54
Government as petitioner or appellant ^b	31	31	30	29	44	34	46	39	37	32	39	37	27	26	36	34	25	27
Government as respondent or appellee ^b	37	36	27	26	44	34	33	28	34	30	24	23	32	31	34	32	25	27
Government as amicus ^{b,c}	33	33	47	45	43	33	39	33	43	38	43	41	45	43	36	34	41	45
Government not participating	53	34	80	43	52	28	66	36	61	35	65	38	71	41	61	37	79	46
Decided on merits ^d	277	100	315	100	283	100	262	100	236	100	275	100	282	100	251	100	265	100
Government participating	128	46	136	43	172	61	150	57	146	62	139	51	140	50	135	54	122	46
Decided in favor of Govern- ment's position ^b	92	72	111	82	115	67	124	83	113	77	99	71	98	70	82	61	86	70
Decided against Govern- ment's position ^b	32	25	20	15	50	29	23	15	30	21	35	25	36	26	38	28	25	20
Not classifiable as for or against ^b	4	3	5	3	7	4	3	2	3	2	5	4	6	4	15	11	11	9
Government not participating	149	54	179	57	111	39	112	43	90	38	136	49	142	50	116	46	143	54

Note: The data above represent actions taken during the annual terms of the U.S. Supreme Court. "Amicus" refers to a party who is not involved directly in the suit, but who demonstrates an interest in the case by filing a supportive brief. "Decided on merits" refers to a reassessment and resolution of the substantive issues presented in the case, but that does not involve active participation of the litigants through the filing of written and oral arguments.

^aIncludes cases set for reargument in succeeding terms.

^bPercent is based on the total cases in which the Government participated.

^cIncludes cases in which the Government filed briefs as amicus curiae but did not participate in the argument.

^dIncludes cases summarily affirmed, reversed, or vacated on the in forma pauperis docket.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *1980 Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1981), p. 9; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Solicitor General. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.59

Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending in the Office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney

Fiscal years 1953-89

Fiscal year	Received	Granted		Denied	Pending
		Pardons	Commutations		
1953	599	97	8	355	681
1954	461	55	7	348	732
1955	662	59	4	684	647
1956	585	192	9	568	463
1957	585	232	4	443	369
1958	406	98	6	302	369
1959	434	117	2	286	398
1960	437	149	5	244	437
1961	481	226	18	266	408
1962	595	166	16	315	506
1963	592	133	45	233	687
1964	921	314	74	437	783
1965	1,008	195	80	569	947
1966	865	364	81	726	641
1967	863	222	23	520	739
1968	749	13	3	415	1,057
1969	724	0	0	505	1,276
1970	459	82	14	698	941
1971	454	157	16	648	574
1972	514	235	20	410	425
1973	485	202	5	341	362
1974	426	187	8	337	256
1975	613	147	9	328	385
1976	604	78	11	244	658
1977	722	129	8	300	863
1978	641	162	3	836	508
1979	710	143	10	448	617
1980	523	155	11	500	474
1981	548	76	7	260	679
1982	462	83	3	547	508
1983	447	91	2	306	556
1984	447	37	5	326	635
1985	407	32	3	279	728
1986	362	55	0	290	745
1987	410	23	0	311	821
1988	384	38	0	497	673
1989	373	41	1	392	612

Note: Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the President to grant executive clemency for Federal offenses. The U.S. Pardon Attorney, in consultation with the Deputy Attorney General, receives and reviews all petitions for executive clemency, initiates the necessary investigations, and prepares the recommendation of the Deputy Attorney General to the President (Source, p. 35). Clemency may be a reprieve, remission of fine, commutation, or pardon. A "pardon," which is generally considered only after sentence completion, restores basic civil rights and may aid in the reinstatement of professional or trade licenses that may have been lost as a result of the conviction. A "commutation" is a reduction of sentence. Petitions denied also include those that are closed administratively. The figures presented in this table do not include clemency actions on draft resisters, or military deserters and absentees during the Vietnam era.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1979*, p. 31; 1980, p. 35 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Pardon Attorney. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.60

Commutations and pardons granted

By jurisdiction, 1987

Jurisdiction	Number of commutations	Number of pardons	Authorities responsible for pardons/commutations
Alabama	0	218	Governor--commutations, Pardon board--pardons.
Alaska	2	3	Governor
Arizona	(a)	(a)	Governor, after favorable recommendation by Board of Pardon and Parole
California	0	49	Governor
Connecticut	9	61	Pardon board
Delaware	0	28	Governor, pardon board
District of Columbia	(a)	(a)	President of the United States
Florida	4	58 ^b	Board of Executive Clemency
Georgia	67	90	State Board of Pardons and Paroles
Hawaii	0	10	Governor. Hawaii Paroling Authority makes recommendations.
Idaho	13	9	Parole Commission has jurisdiction to grant pardons and commutations subject to approval of governor.
Illinois	3	20	Governor. Illinois Prisoner Review Board makes recommendations.
Indiana	4	8	Governor makes final decision. Parole board makes recommendations.
Iowa	0	8	Governor
Kansas	3	0	Governor. Parole board makes recommendations.
Kentucky	0	11	Governor
Louisiana	(c)	98 ^d	Governor upon recommendation of pardon board
Maine	0	5	Governor
Maryland	0	15	Governor. Parole Commission makes recommendations. In case of pardon, two commissioners review investigation of Division of Parole and Probation, and make recommendations.
Massachusetts	3	40	Governor. Board makes recommendations.
Michigan	0	0	Governor
Minnesota	0	0	Pardon board
Mississippi	(e)	0	Governor
Missouri	0	2	Governor
Montana	5	5	Pardon board (parole board) makes all recommendations and approvals for all releases, pardons, and commutations.
Nebraska	1	17	Pardon board
Nevada	4	11 ^f	Pardon board
New Hampshire	0	3	Governor and five-member executive council
New Jersey	11	3	Governor
New Mexico	0	Less than 10	Governor
New York	3	0	Governor
North Carolina	8	1	Governor ^g
North Dakota	5	1	Pardon board
Ohio	15	8	Governor
Oklahoma	815 ^h	38	Governor, after recommendation of Pardon and Parole Board
Oregon	0	3	Governor
Pennsylvania	6	7	Governor
Rhode Island	0	0	Governor

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.60

Commutations and pardons granted

By jurisdiction, 1987--Continued

Jurisdiction	Number of commutations	Number of pardons	Authorities responsible for pardons/commutations
South Carolina	0	240 ⁱ	Governor--commutations, Pardon board--pardons.
South Dakota	3	9	Governor
Tennessee	0	0	Governor
Texas	12	204	Governor upon recommendation of parole board.
Utah	0 ^j	0	Pardon board
Vermont	0	2	Governor
Virginia	0	3	Governor
Washington	0	0	Governor
West Virginia	(a)	(a)	Governor
Wisconsin	2	32	Governor
Wyoming	16	(a)	Governor
Federal ^k	3	32	President of the United States after recommendation of deputy attorney general.

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Department of Justice. Arkansas and Colorado did not respond to the survey. Because policies and procedures regarding commutations and pardons vary widely across jurisdictions, the reader is encouraged to consult the Source or the State authorities responsible for pardons/commutations for further explanation of the data presented.

A "commutation" changes a sentence or punishment to one that is less severe. A "pardon" forgives and releases a person from further punishment.

The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aNot reported.

^bRestoration of civil rights and firearm authority constitute a large number of cases, often separate from pardon.

^cIncludes 25 lifers and 7 others commuted to parole eligibility with no reduction in sentence.

^dIncludes pardons and/or restoration of rights. Does not include automatic first offender pardons or first offender pardons not processed by pardon board.

^eAll commutations granted in recent years have been to relieve overcrowding, except for those granted to persons already released on parole.

^fOne conditioned pardon was granted to an inmate and 10 pardons to community cases (discharged from prison or supervision; in community for 5 years with no criminal involvement).

^gRequest opinions of district attorney, law enforcement, and judges before any action is taken.

^hIn order to reduce prison crowding, Oklahoma granted 815 commutations to prisoners nearing the end of their terms. Life sentences are rarely commuted and there have been no commutations from death sentences since the mid-1960's.

ⁱFiscal year 1987.

^jUtah has a totally indeterminate sentencing system that gives the pardon board very broad latitude to make release decisions without the necessity of granting commutations or pardons.

^kFiscal year 1985.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., July 1988), pp. 7-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.61

Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-89

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Cases initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	9,035	8,901	9,481	9,780	7,114	5,838	6,498	5,910	6,194	6,065	5,861	5,511	4,889	5,417
<u>Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division</u>														
Prosecution recommended	3,147	3,408	3,439	3,338	2,267	1,978	2,297	2,610	2,990	3,234	3,524	3,526	3,044	3,242
Prosecution not recommended	5,650	5,459	5,969	6,252	6,329	3,701	3,852	3,549	3,446	3,015	2,654	2,354	2,167	2,011
<u>Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel</u>														
Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the U.S. Department of Justice	589	486	597	800	1,285	571	293	257	267	253	249	186	277	199
Convictions	2,037	2,161	2,153	2,515	2,321	1,621	1,680	1,948	1,921	2,005	2,460	2,556	2,491	2,282

Note: The Criminal Investigation Division of the Internal Revenue Service is responsible for enforcing the criminal provisions of the tax laws, investigating evidence of tax evasion or tax fraud, identifying and investigating persons who derive substantial income from illegal activities and who violate tax laws, investigating money laundering violations under the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31) and recommending prosecution (Source, 1978, p. 30).

The Criminal Tax Division of the Office of Chief Counsel handles criminal tax legal matters for the Internal Revenue Service, reviews criminal cases and decides if cases warrant prosecution, coordinates criminal tax prosecutions with the U.S. Department of Justice, and provides assistance to U.S. Attorneys in criminal tax trials upon request (Source,

1978, p. 53). Some cases referred by the Criminal Investigation Division may not go through the Office of Chief Counsel. For example, recommendations to prosecute money laundering violations are referred directly to U.S. Attorneys.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976*, p. 151; *1977*, p. 139; *1978*, p. 98 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.62

Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-89

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution ^a	2,037	2,695	2,634	2,883	2,726	1,955	2,176	2,457	2,873	3,133	3,594	3,420	3,169	3,225
Grand jury action														
Indictments and Informations	1,331	1,636	1,724	1,820	1,832	1,785	1,844	1,801	2,158	2,452	2,954	2,906	2,769	2,669
No true bill	1	31	11	26	15	9	10	3	3	4	6	4	8	7
Disposition														
Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	977	1,229	1,189	1,270	1,337	1,212	1,291	1,203	1,444	1,611	1,992	2,115	2,074	1,931
Convicted after trial	216	247	225	342	264	282	333	295	364	414	468	441	417	351
Acquitted	77	55	70	86	80	81	65	69	54	68	83	71	74	67
Nolle prosequere or dismissed	71	110	119	183	193	142	145	146	152	149	209	198	205	247

Note: See Note, table 5.61. For an explanation of indictments and informations, see Note, table 5.9. A "nolle prosequere" disposition occurs when a prosecutor decides not to prosecute a case. "No true bill" refers to cases in which the grand jury decides not to indict the defendant. Data for 1984-86 have been revised by the Source.

^aIncludes cases approved by the Office of Chief Counsel plus cases that are referred directly to the U.S. Department of Justice and to U.S. Attorneys by the Criminal Investigation Division.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976*, p. 61; *1977*, p. 48; *1978*, p. 53 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.63

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Fiscal years 1981-89

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

Note: The U.S. Postal Inspection Service is the law enforcement arm of the U.S. Postal Service and is responsible for protecting the mail, postal facilities and employees from criminal attack, and protecting the American public from mail fraud schemes, pornography, and other postal-related crimes. The number of convictions may be greater than the number of arrests in a given year because convictions may occur in a year subsequent to an arrest.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, *Semi-Annual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1989), p. 64; and data provided by the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.64

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

By type of offense, fiscal year 1989

Type of offense	Arrests	Convictions
National, total	11,502	9,479
Internal crime		
Mail theft	1,154	1,107
Embezzlement	410	386
Workers' compensation fraud	39	28
Narcotics related	451	343
Miscellaneous	47	39
External crime		
Mail theft	4,725	3,967
Burglary	289	253
Robbery	84	78
Assault	466	343
Miscellaneous	1,001	854
Prohibited mailings		
Pornography/obscenity	232	250
Controlled substances	886	449
Explosives	98	96
Miscellaneous	27	21
Mail fraud	1,543	1,225
Fraud against U.S. Postal Service	50	40

Note: See Note, table 5.63. Internal crimes are those involving employees of the U.S. Postal Service and external crimes are those committed by individuals or groups outside the organization. Internal mail theft includes contractors and some non-employees engaged in mail related work such as mailroom employees. Embezzlement includes theft of funds and falsification of records. Narcotics cases include both employees and non-employees selling narcotics on postal property. Miscellaneous internal crimes include theft of property and sabotage of equipment. External mail theft includes theft and possession of stolen mail. Assault includes threats and assaults against on-duty postal employees. Miscellaneous external crimes include counterfeit and contraband postage, money order offenses, vandalism, and arson. Pornography/obscenity includes sexually oriented advertisements, and scurrilous and defamatory matter. Controlled substances include narcotics, alcoholic beverages, hazardous materials, and drug paraphernalia. Miscellaneous prohibited mailings include extortion and false documents.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, *Semi-Annual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1989), p. 64.

Table 5.65

Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By type of case, years ending June 30, 1975-88

Year	Total	U.S. Government cases		Private cases	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1975	1,467	92	6.3 %	1,375	93.7 %
1976	1,574	70	4.4	1,504	95.6
1977	1,689	78	4.6	1,611	95.4
1978	1,507	72	4.8	1,435	95.2
1979	1,312	78	5.9	1,234	94.1
1980	1,535	78	5.1	1,457	94.9
1981	1,434	142	9.9	1,292	90.1
1982	1,148	111	9.7	1,037	90.3
1983	1,287	95	7.4	1,192	92.6
1984	1,201	101	8.4	1,100	91.6
1985	1,142	90	7.9	1,052	92.1
1986	922	84	9.1	838	90.9
1987	858	100	11.6	758	88.4
1988	887	233	26.3	654	73.7

Note: U.S. Government cases include both civil and criminal filings, and include cases where the Government was a plaintiff or defendant.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1984, p. 151; 1985, p. 156; 1986, pp. 176, 238 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1987, pp. 178, 257; 1988, pp. 181, 264 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.66

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 1978-88

Type of case and disposition	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total, all cases	16,796	17,398	14,863	16,005	14,138	16,493	17,980	17,688	23,405	18,894	18,360
Dismissals ^a	1,402	1,893	1,882	3,195	3,767	5,202	7,370	7,767	7,998	6,653	6,037
Acquittals	46	42	46	39	51	58	64	88	148	245	115
Convictions	15,348	15,463	12,935	12,771	10,320	11,233	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208
Aggregate fines imposed	\$786,370	\$606,818	\$821,579	\$672,746	\$877,753	\$503,716	\$785,689	\$929,926	\$1,122,998	\$1,489,491	\$2,528,308
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	7,597	7,867	6,361	5,605	4,892	5,451	5,701	5,261	6,113	5,382	5,012
Total cases pending end of year	1,199	1,422	2,817	3,259	3,230	4,764	4,103	3,477	NA	NA	NA
Immigration cases, total	16,445	16,970	14,498	15,602	13,712	15,848	16,989	16,976	22,751	18,200	17,590
Dismissals ^a	1,265	1,767	1,778	3,057	3,606	4,845	6,688	7,259	7,504	6,169	5,547
Acquittals	40	40	42	36	43	56	64	82	143	245	114
Convictions	15,140	15,163	12,678	12,509	10,058	10,947	10,237	9,635	15,104	11,786	11,929
Aggregate fines imposed	\$779,720	\$602,818	\$806,029	\$667,756	\$834,953	\$486,630	\$767,764	\$903,141	\$1,117,025	\$1,462,941	\$2,523,933
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	7,307	7,505	6,167	5,441	4,622	5,250	5,496	5,093	6,113	5,196	4,946
Immigration cases pending end of year	1,108	1,345	2,698	3,129	3,025	4,478	3,909	3,264	NA	NA	NA
Nationality cases, total	351	428	365	403	426	645	991	712	654	694	770
Dismissals ^a	137	126	104	138	161	357	682	508	494	484	490
Acquittals	6	2	4	3	3	2	0	6	5	0	1
Convictions	208	300	257	262	262	286	309	198	155	210	279
Aggregate fines imposed	\$6,650	\$4,000	\$15,550	\$4,990	\$42,800	\$17,086	\$17,925	\$26,785	\$5,973	\$26,550	\$4,375
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	290	362	194	164	270	201	205	168	67	186	66
Nationality cases pending end of year	91	77	119	130	205	286	194	213	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. Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

^aDismissed or otherwise closed.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.67

Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws

By offense, fiscal years 1978-88

Offense	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total	15,348	15,463	12,935	12,771	10,320	11,233	10,546	9,833	15,258	11,996	12,208
Violations of immigration laws	15,140	15,163	12,678	12,509	10,058	10,947	10,237	9,630	14,995	11,786	11,929
Entry of aliens illegally	12,257	12,371	10,067	10,022	7,878	8,060	6,695	6,627	11,030	8,190	7,379
Reentries of deported aliens	619	542	577	351	341	543	634	516	308	347	314
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	1,143	1,291	1,135	1,200	965	1,579	1,754	1,249	1,422	984	808
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	85	158	89	97	44	58	124	166	225	141	298
Fraud and false statements or entries	30	10	36	34	77	69	80	172	99	105	128
Alien registration or alien address violations	2	8	38	57	51	15	5	3	28	89	28
Alien crewmen who overstayed	12	5	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Stowaways on vessels or aircraft	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perjury	1	1	1	0	3	2	4	8	22	2	4
Importation of aliens for immoral purposes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
All other violations	990	776	733	746	698	621	941	888	1,859	1,926	2,969
Violations of nationality laws	208	300	257	262	262	286	309	203	263	210	279
False representation as citizens of the United States	161	207	177	194	179	185	228	163	136	200	248
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	0	1	6	4	12	2	9	13	109	2	3
Reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers	47	92	74	64	71	99	72	27	18	8	13
Sale of naturalization or citizenship papers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.68

Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1975-90

Investigative activity	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Total cases for investigation	202,042	244,462	155,250	310,092	259,205	198,338	192,358	232,563	260,166	289,707	293,875
Cases pending beginning of the fiscal year	52,368	61,852	104,180	113,363	99,123	70,376	54,247	78,280	83,157	101,697	87,654
Counterfeiting	1,998	2,580	2,604	2,701	2,548	3,377	2,710	3,253	3,040	3,569	3,396
Check forgery	35,385	43,115	83,162	93,517	31,488	53,733	37,974	59,899	63,815	80,844	60,545
Bond forgery	13,068	13,981	14,773	13,854	12,119	9,501	9,248	9,803	9,799	8,333	10,385
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Protective intelligence	551	452	742	639	627	803	823	915	1,621	1,556	1,217
Other criminal and noncriminal	1,366	1,724	2,899	2,652	2,341	2,962	3,492	4,410	4,882	7,395	12,111
Cases received	149,694	182,610	51,070	196,729	160,082	127,962	138,111	154,283	177,009	188,010	206,221
Counterfeiting	22,750	14,944	4,602	20,777	21,417	21,041	18,289	18,038	20,190	19,335	16,874
Check forgery	84,863	113,035	35,022	128,500	92,832	65,322	69,414	78,746	101,291	110,335	115,455
Bond forgery	13,183	14,735	2,825	12,588	10,670	9,966	8,446	10,075	9,676	10,009	7,003
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Protective intelligence	11,207	15,802	3,664	14,623	14,703	12,070	13,428	16,562	17,333	12,359	14,103
Other criminal and noncriminal	17,671	24,094	4,957	20,241	20,460	19,563	28,534	30,862	28,519	35,972	52,786
Cases closed	139,159	139,346	41,101	208,679	186,224	140,845	112,178	147,424	156,102	198,880	189,034
Counterfeiting	22,055	14,833	4,419	20,701	20,466	20,556	17,575	17,952	19,396	19,097	16,042
Check forgery	76,743	72,667	24,273	139,365	119,735	80,024	46,467	73,798	82,762	128,488	108,135
Bond forgery	11,824	13,471	3,510	13,526	11,740	9,366	7,363	9,617	10,715	7,455	7,363
Fraud	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Protective intelligence	11,268	15,494	3,748	14,605	14,500	12,022	13,291	15,820	17,354	12,658	13,538
Other criminal and noncriminal	17,269	22,881	5,151	20,482	19,783	18,877	27,482	30,237	25,875	31,182	43,956

Note: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year of July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
308,433	318,747	304,493	274,605	237,112	NA
99,791	103,586	94,428	98,135	95,928	77,923
3,848	3,441	3,492	4,238	4,098	4,479
65,270	53,453	50,571	55,003	51,720	41,829
9,285	7,714	6,766	5,008	4,263	4,236
NA	NA	NA	20,690	21,213	12,492
1,755	1,416	1,873	1,850	1,886	1,781
19,633	37,562	31,726	11,346	12,748	13,106
208,642	215,161	210,065	176,470	141,184	NA
17,307	16,978	16,352	12,868	15,348	NA
92,373	119,498	116,645	87,783	62,216	NA
5,420	5,034	4,261	2,449	3,292	NA
NA	NA	29,794	18,739	14,450	NA
13,179	9,635	8,888	11,488	7,894	NA
80,413	64,016	34,125	43,143	37,984	NA
198,922	214,487	199,091	173,661	151,924	NA
17,189	16,574	15,401	12,779	14,712	NA
101,360	118,892	109,026	87,849	68,185	NA
6,502	5,430	4,936	2,935	2,900	NA
NA	NA	26,180	17,391	15,190	NA
13,426	9,159	8,882	11,424	7,949	NA
60,445	64,432	34,666	41,283	42,988	NA

Table 5.69

Disposition of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1975-89

Fiscal year	Total	Type of disposition				
		Convicted	Acquitted	Nolle prosee	No true bill	Other dismissals
1975	8,668	7,788	106	183	7	584
1976	7,990	7,283	101	91	4	511
Transition quarter	1,978	1,815	23	23	2	115
1977	11,797	10,979	130	154	3	531
1978	12,697	12,017	104	86	1	489
1979	10,146	9,543	98	101	1	403
1980	6,752	6,310	60	79	1	302
1981	6,487	6,142	43	52	3	247
1982	8,100	7,646	42	60	4	348
1983	8,668	8,202	65	38	1	36
1984	7,147	6,739	56	32	4	316
1985	8,640	8,077	58	40	2	463
1986	9,480	9,065	84	41	1	289
1987	8,893	8,535	61	47	1	249
1988	7,010	6,698	41	34	7	230
1989	7,082	6,773	34	64	3	208

Note: See Note, table 5.68. For definitions of "nolle prosee" and "no true bill," see Note, table 5.62.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.70

Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed

By the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973-89

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980
Forged check cases									
Number of checks paid	650,778,132	708,071,443	781,642,177	822,607,245	174,650,139	727,408,380	716,747,047	694,314,158	680,134,101
Forged checks received for investigation	59,004	64,363	78,148	108,724	33,679	121,022	85,286	59,495	65,808
Checks received for investigation per million checks paid	91	91	100	132	193	166	119	86	97
Forged check cases closed	58,480	59,936	70,085	68,302	23,120	132,135	112,000	74,011	42,972
Value of forged checks in cases closed	\$10,736,304	\$13,743,149	\$15,950,460	\$16,460,178	\$5,146,619	\$32,644,134	\$30,527,400	\$20,472,639	\$12,133,942
Forged bond cases									
Forged bonds received for investigation	13,849	13,163	12,645	14,356	2,738	12,189	10,399	9,624	8,242
Forged bond cases closed	14,428	14,190	11,285	13,110	3,425	13,097	11,465	9,019	7,152
Value of forged bonds in cases closed	\$1,229,846	\$1,166,703	\$1,024,298	\$1,119,774	\$283,505	\$1,173,031	\$1,074,141	\$796,160	\$783,661

Note: See Note, table 5.68. "Forged check cases" includes U.S. Government-issued checks only. Data from 1984 have been revised from previous presentations.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
656,847,315	646,076,116	622,107,103	606,033,165	567,770,300	563,867,940	573,508,224	455,227,655	436,537,232
74,269	96,689	106,843	112,770	89,418	117,303	115,361	86,963	61,526
113	150	172	184	157	208	201	191	141
69,288	78,129	124,832	105,481	98,333	116,631	107,632	87,019	67,453
\$20,982,549	\$26,540,293	\$45,821,647	\$42,641,247	\$41,147,452	\$53,040,172	\$55,192,629	\$46,047,146	\$41,757,277
9,867	9,451	9,811	6,878	5,303	4,961	4,207	2,424	3,268
9,392	10,499	7,265	7,236	6,378	5,354	4,884	2,904	2,876
\$911,283	\$1,207,623	\$645,498	\$816,788	\$560,656	\$771,249	\$587,474	\$497,746	\$346,615

Table 5.71

Delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts in 15 States

By type of offense, and race and sex of juvenile, 1984 and 1985^a

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1985	Percent change	1984	1985	Percent change	1984	1985	Percent change
Total cases	353,782	382,487	8.1 %	287,491	310,252	7.9 %	66,292	72,236	9.0 %
Delinquency offenses									
Person	51,409	56,644	10.2	41,618	45,923	10.3	9,791	10,721	9.5
Property	193,124	211,508	9.5	158,797	172,676	8.7	34,327	38,832	13.1
Drugs	27,633	30,146	9.1	22,587	24,965	10.5	5,046	5,181	2.7
Public order	81,617	84,190	3.2	64,489	66,688	3.4	17,128	17,502	2.2
Race									
White	249,971	269,953	8.0	198,571	213,220	7.4	45,342	49,735	9.7
Person	29,095	31,582	8.5	23,371	25,231	8.0	5,325	5,880	10.4
Property	138,221	151,928	9.9	111,311	121,008	8.7	23,565	26,905	14.2
Drugs	22,016	23,174	5.3	17,156	18,224	6.2	4,262	4,262	0.0
Public order	60,639	63,269	4.3	46,733	48,757	4.3	12,190	12,688	4.1
Nonwhite	103,810	112,534	8.4	82,283	89,292	8.5	19,147	20,484	7.0
Person	22,314	25,061	12.3	17,685	20,042	13.3	4,323	4,646	7.5
Property	54,902	59,530	8.5	43,879	47,274	7.7	9,694	10,731	10.7
Drugs	5,616	6,972	24.1	4,833	6,013	24.4	631	732	19.2
Public order	20,978	20,921	-0.3	15,886	15,963	0.5	4,499	4,355	-3.2

Note: These data were collected by the National Center for Juvenile Justice for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The data are gathered from courts with juvenile jurisdiction in participating States. States included in this table are Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 32.0 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to totals due to rounding or interpolation techniques.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1985*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), p. 74.

Table 5.72

Status offense cases processed by juvenile courts in 13 States

By type of offense, and race and sex of juvenile, 1984 and 1985^a

	Total			Male			Female		
	1984	1985	Percent change	1984	1985	Percent change	1984	1985	Percent change
Total cases	69,707	76,930	10.4 %	38,784	42,962	10.8 %	30,923	33,967	9.8 %
Status offenses									
Runaway	16,826	19,082	13.4	6,247	7,126	14.1	10,579	11,956	13.0
Liquor	19,046	20,342	6.8	13,911	14,690	5.6	5,135	5,652	10.1
Truancy	7,567	7,764	2.6	4,121	4,198	1.9	3,446	3,566	3.5
Ungovernable	16,882	18,252	8.1	8,161	9,009	10.4	8,721	9,243	6.0
Other status	9,386	11,489	22.4	6,344	7,939	25.1	3,042	3,550	16.7
Race									
White	56,384	62,874	11.5	29,282	32,421	10.7	22,661	25,257	11.5
Runaway	13,517	15,758	13.6	4,965	5,666	14.1	8,443	9,575	13.4
Liquor	17,824	19,258	8.0	11,340	12,120	6.9	3,968	4,449	12.1
Truancy	5,906	6,190	4.8	3,135	3,104	-1.0	2,430	2,612	7.5
Ungovernable	11,542	12,667	9.7	5,568	6,213	11.6	5,868	6,299	6.2
Other status	7,595	9,406	23.8	4,274	5,318	24.4	1,952	2,322	19.0
Nonwhite	13,323	14,051	5.5	6,380	6,798	6.6	6,274	6,495	3.5
Runaway	3,310	3,724	12.5	1,224	1,398	14.2	2,059	2,298	11.6
Liquor	1,221	1,084	-11.2	816	717	-12.1	232	216	-6.9
Truancy	1,661	1,574	-5.2	793	800	0.9	771	654	-15.2
Ungovernable	5,341	5,586	4.6	2,528	2,698	6.7	2,764	2,819	19.9
Other status	1,790	2,083	16.4	1,019	1,185	16.3	448	508	13.4

Note: See Note, table 5.71. States included in this table are Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 25.8 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to totals due to rounding or interpolation techniques.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1985*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), p. 75.

Table 5.73

Delinquency cases waived to adult criminal court in 10 States

By offense, and sex and age of juvenile, 1985^a

	Delinquency cases waived to criminal court					
	Total	Sex		Age		
		Male	Female	15 years or younger	16 years	17 years or older
All offenses	1,917	1,855	62	92	438	1,385
Percent	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Index violent offenses						
Murder	5	5	5	5	5	5
Forcible rape	4	4	0	7	3	4
Robbery	17	17	13	26	20	15
Aggravated assault	9	9	11	8	11	9
Index property offenses						
Burglary	19	19	3	13	16	20
Larceny-theft	12	12	11	13	9	12
Motor vehicle theft	6	6	3	4	6	6
Arson	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	(b)	(b)
Nonindex delinquency offenses						
Simple assault	3	3	2	8	2	3
Drug law violations	7	7	6	2	8	7
Other nonindex	19	18	45	13	20	19

Note: See Note, table 5.71. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Hawaii, Maryland, Mississippi, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 26.4 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to totals due to rounding or interpolation techniques.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1985*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), p. 53.

Table 5.74

Delinquents securely detained prior to juvenile court disposition in 14 States

By type of offense, and sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1985

	Percent of delinquency cases detained			
	Person	Property	Drugs	Public order
All cases	29 %	21 %	27 %	29 %
Nonpetitioned cases				
Sex				
Male	11	10	12	16
Female	8	9	14	19
Race				
White	10	9	12	15
Black	11	11	17	21
Other	15	15	16	21
Age				
12 years or younger	6	4	10	9
13 years	9	7	9	17
14 years	10	9	11	17
15 years	12	10	12	17
16 years	12	12	13	17
17 years or older	13	13	14	16
Petitioned cases				
Sex				
Male	42	34	42	40
Female	33	28	37	41
Race				
White	39	32	38	39
Black	42	36	49	43
Other	47	38	46	50
Age				
12 years or younger	25	20	32	32
13 years	34	29	34	40
14 years	40	33	40	45
15 years	42	36	43	44
16 years	44	35	42	41
17 years or older	44	34	41	36

Note: See Note, table 5.71. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Virginia. These States represent 33.7 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1985*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), p. 56.

Table 5.75

Status offenders securely detained prior to juvenile court disposition in 11 States

By type of offense, and sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1985

	Percent of status offense cases detained				
	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovern- able	Other status
All cases	22 %	5 %	3 %	8 %	6 %
Nonpetitioned cases					
Sex					
Male	20	3	1	5	4
Female	19	4	1	4	5
Race					
White	19	3	1	5	3
Black	24	8	1	3	14
Other	17	6	(a)	15	3
Age					
12 years or younger	15	(a)	1	2	5
13 years	15	5	1	5	5
14 years	19	4	1	4	4
15 years	19	4	1	5	4
16 years	22	3	1	6	4
17 years or older	23	3	1	8	5
Petitioned cases					
Sex					
Male	35	14	7	19	11
Female	34	11	6	19	11
Race					
White	34	13	7	20	9
Black	38	21	7	16	15
Other	(a)	(a)	(a)	19	(a)
Age					
12 years or younger	41	(a)	7	20	5
13 years	38	(a)	7	21	7
14 years	34	19	7	22	15
15 years	32	18	6	17	13
16 years	32	11	5	19	9
17 years or older	38	12	(a)	16	13

Note: See Note, table 5.71. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Virginia. These States represent 24.5 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 15.

^aToo few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1985*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), p. 57.

Table 5.76

Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office

By level of government, 1970-88

	Elected or appointed official														
	Federal			State			Local			Others involved			Total		
	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In-dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed
Total	4,584	697	3,991	1,043	331	811	3,489	969	2,805	3,746	1,138	3,078	12,862	3,135	10,685
1970	9	0	9	10	0	7	26	0	16	18	0	12	63	0	44
1971	58	0	40	21	0	16	46	0	28	35	0	24	160	0	108
1972	58	4	42	17	0	10	106	0	75	27	1	15	208	5	142
1973	60	2	48	19	0	17	85	2	64	80	14	52	244	18	181
1974	59	1	51	36	0	23	130	4	87	66	0	56	291	5	217
1975	53	5	43	36	5	18	139	15	94	27	2	24	255	27	179
1976	111	1	101	59	30	35	194	98	100	199	70	144	563	199	380
1977	129	32	94	50	33	38	157	62	164	171	83	144	507	210	440
1978	133	42	91	55	20	56	171	72	127	198	71	135	557	205	409
1979	128	21	115	58	30	32	212	67	156	289	69	252	687	187	555
1980	123	16	131	72	28	51	247	82	168	279	87	202	721	213	552
1981	198	23	159	87	36	66	244	102	211	349	70	294	878	231	730
1982	158	38	147	49	18	43	257	58	232	265	72	249	729	186	671
1983	460 ^a	58	424	81	26	65	270	61	226	262	77	257	1,073	222	972
1984	408	77	429	58	21	52	203	74	196	267	97	257	936	269	934
1985	563	90	470	79	20	66	248	49	221	292	97	240	1,182	256	997
1986	596	83	523	88	24	71	232	55	207	277	84	225	1,193	246	1,026
1987	651	118	545	102	26	76	246	89	204	342	135	256	1,341	368	1,081
1988	629	86	529	66	14	69	276	79	229	303	109	240	1,274	288	1,067

Note: Questionnaires are sent annually to the U.S. Attorneys' offices in each of the Federal judicial districts eliciting data concerning indictments and convictions during the year as well as prosecutions awaiting trial on December 31 of each year. These data cover persons elected or appointed to office and career (staff) government employees; "others involved" include individuals who hold no official position, but who participated in an offense aimed at corrupting another's public office. "Abuse of public office" includes offenses such as extortion, bribery, and conflict of interest.

^aThe 1983 figures were reviewed to attempt to identify the reason for the substantial jump in prosecutions of Federal officials. The explanation appears to be two-fold; there clearly has been a greater focus on Federal corruption nationwide, but there

also appears to have been more consistent reporting of lower-level employees who abused their office, cases that may have been overlooked in the past. For reference, the U.S. Attorneys' offices were told: "For purposes of this questionnaire, a public corruption case includes any case involving abuse of office by a public employee. We are not excluding low-level employees or minor crimes, but rather focusing on the job-relatedness of the offense and whether the offense involves abuse of the public trust placed in the employee."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, "Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1981," p. 20; "1988," p. 29, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC. (Mimeographed.)

Table 5.77

Judicial misconduct inquiries, complaints, and dispositions

By type of disposition and State, 1988-89^a

	Complaints				Disposition of			
	Pending at beginning of reporting period	Received during reporting period	Pending at end of reporting period	Dismissed without formal adjudication ^b	Informal action taken	Judge resigned while investigation pending	Judge resigned after formal charges filed	Judge voluntarily retired before charges filed
Alabama	2	150	14	134	4	0	0	0
Alaska	44	50	57	31	0	0	0	0
California	28	693	30	630	49	3	0	0
Colorado	10	155	11	140	0	0	0	2
Connecticut	6	35	10	30	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	6	2	4	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	2	367 ^f	3	366 ^f	0	0	0	0
Florida	5	370	25	325	11	4	0	0
Hawaii	10	39	3	43	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	29	4	18	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	155	7 ^g	148	20	1	0	0
Indiana	12	102	13	89	7	0	2	0
Kansas	5	163	8	160	6	1	0	0
Kentucky	7	151	6	145	3	0	0	1
Louisiana	16	64	19	100 ^m	1	0	0	0
Maine	6	56	7	37	2	0	0	0
Michigan	115	440	137	418	0	0	0	4
Minnesota	18	129	10	124	4	0	0	0
Mississippi	16	150	13	123	27	1	0	0
Missouri	16	102	24	93	1	0	0	0
Montana	1	35	18	15	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	1	62	2	61	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	8	50	12	49	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	30	222	34	199	7	0	0	1
New Mexico	6	55	12	42	7	0	0	0
New York	133	1109	161	1012	31	7	0	NA
North Carolina	15	92	9	96	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	3	19	6	13	0	0	0	0
Ohio	39	213 ^v	47	205	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	4	104	23	77	6	0	0	1
Oregon	7	120	8	114	6	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	145	244	162	210	1	3 ^z	0	0
South Carolina	22	128	23	109	10	3 ^z	0	0
Texas	457	627	627	401 ^{aa}	NA	4	1	0
Utah	16	48	9	80	4	0	0	0
Washington	6	117	27	95	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	11	309	11 ^{ad}	300	5	1	0	0

Note: The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations conducts annual surveys of judicial conduct commissions. These commissions are typically State agencies created by statute or constitutional amendment with the mandate to receive, investigate, and dispose of complaints regarding judicial misconduct. The judicial conduct commissions handle complaints such as judicial prejudice or bias, slow processing of orders, procedural or administrative irregularity, courtroom demeanor, and conflict of interest. (The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 3(Fall 1981), p. 2.) A confidentiality provision prohibits revealing disposition of complaints in Virginia and Wyoming. Information was not available for Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia. The data presented are for 1988 and 1989, however reporting periods vary across jurisdictions, with some States reporting by calendar year and others by fiscal year. Cross jurisdiction comparisons should be done cautiously due to differences among the States in definitions of complaint and recording practices (The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 7(Fall 1985) p. 1.)

^aMost States reported complaints received for the calendar year 1988. However, the following States reported complaints received for calendar year 1989: Illinois, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Carolina. The following jurisdictions reported on a fiscal year basis: Alabama, District of Columbia, (10/1/88 through 9/30/89); Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Utah, (7/1/88 through 6/30/89), New Jersey, (9/22/88 through 9/21/89); Texas, (9/1/88 through 8/31/89).

^bCategory includes complaints dismissed after no investigation, minimal or initial investigation, or substantial investigation.

^cRemedy is not available in the jurisdiction.

^dCase remanded to Commission from Supreme Court as to appropriate recommended sanction.

^eJudge retired for medical disability.

^f345 concerned the same case, issues, and judge, and all were investigated as one matter.

^gFigure represents complaints filed in 1989 pending as of May 1, 1990.

^hCase dismissed by Court after formal charges brought due to statute of limitations.

ⁱCommission can confidentially caution or reprimand. This is an informal resolution. A court can privately reprimand after formal charges are brought.

^jRemedy can be imposed or approved by court only.

^kThese cases resulted in letters to cease and desist and an admonishment.

^lKentucky commission cannot impose a fine, but may suspend a judge without pay.

^mThis figure represents a separate category of complaints not included in the "complaints received" category.

ⁿMatter referred to Supreme Court with a recommendation for disciplinary action.

^oCases disposed for lack of jurisdiction.

^pThese figures represent the same case within the State.

^qFormal complaints were initiated.

^rCase referred to another committee.

^sOne judge given one year probation.

complaints

Judge voluntarily retired after formal charges filed	Case dismissed after formal hearing	Judge privately censured, admonished, or reprimanded	Judge publicly censured, admonished, or reprimanded	Judge suspended as final sanction	Fine imposed	Judge removed from office	Other
0	0	0 ^c	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 ^d
0	0	8	0	0 ^c	0 ^c	1	0
0	0	13	0	0	0	1 ^a	0
0	0	1	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	0 ^c	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	0 ^c	0	0 ^c	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	0 ^c	3	0 ^c	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1 ^h	1 ⁱ	0 ^j	0 ^j	0 ^j	0	0
0	0	2 ^k	0 ^j	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	2	1	0	0 ^l	0	0
0	0	9	1 ^j	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 ⁿ
0	0	23	5	0	0	0	18 ^o
2	0	6	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	1	1 ^p	1 ^p	1 ^p	0	11 ^q
0	0	0	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0 ^c	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	0	0 ^j	0 ^j	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	9	1	0 ^c	0 ^c	0	1 ^r
0	0	0	0	2 ^s	0	1	2 ^t
5 ^u	1	0 ^c	9	0 ^c	0 ^c	5	0
0	0	1	1	0 ^c	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	0 ^c	0	0
0	0	0 ^c	0	0	0	2	0
1	0	0 ^c	0 ^c	0	0 ^c	0	1 ^w
0	0	0 ^c	0	0	0 ^c	0	1 ^x
0	0	7 ^j	0	2	0	11	6 ^y
0	1	3 ^j	4	0 ^c	0 ^c	0	0
2	0	37	4	0 ^c	0 ^c	0	8 ^{ab}
0	0	0	1	0	0 ^c	0	1 ^{ac}
0	0	0 ^c	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	4 ^{ae}	0 ^{af}	1	0 ^c	0	0

ⁱOne judge referred to higher court for counseling; one complaint withdrawn.

^uIncludes all matters closed upon vacancy of office due to reasons other than resignation, e.g. Judge's retirement and failure to win re-election, etc.

^vDoes not include letters and phone calls.

^wJudge retired prior to hearing in the Court on the Judiciary.

^xJudge resigned after public hearing by commission and recommendation of removal to Supreme Court.

^yOne judge died while investigation pending; 5 cases administratively closed.

^zTwo judges suspended from office while investigations pending; one judge resigned after investigation initiated.

^{aa}Texas does not distinguish between types of investigations prior to dismissals and its

Commission often expends considerable resources in reaching its decisions.

^{ab}Dismissals for corrective action undertaken by judge.

^{ac}Complaint dismissed, withdrawn after investigation.

^{ad}One complaint pending as of 12/31/88.

^{ae}Judge privately cautioned, told of Commission's concerns. Private admonition is available not as a sanction, but only as an informal action in the pre-complaint stage.

^{af}One judge waived confidentiality, so the commission made the admonition public.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the American Judicature Society, Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.78

Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-89

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 %	1980	2,739	88.1 %
Officers	42	80.9	Officers	22	77.3
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6	Enlisted personnel	2,717	88.2
1972	3,319	93.7	1981	3,366	77.8
Officers	52	78.8	Officers	22	68.2
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9	Enlisted personnel	3,344	77.9
1973	2,356	93.9	1982	4,090	73.5
Officers	19	68.4	Officers	47	95.7
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1	Enlisted personnel	4,043	73.2
1974	3,258	94.3	1983	3,670	95.6
Officers	14	78.5	Officers	47	91.5
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4	Enlisted personnel	3,623	95.6
1975	2,878	93.3	1984	2,845	95.3
Officers	15	53.3	Officers	41	85.4
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5	Enlisted personnel	2,804	95.5
1978	2,265	91.8	1985	2,724	95.2
Officers	20	65.0	Officers	52	88.5
Enlisted personnel	2,245	92.1	Enlisted personnel	2,672	95.3
Transition quarter	500	90.8	1986	2,701	94.7
Officers	8	62.5	Officers	50	98.0
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2	Enlisted personnel	2,651	94.6
1977	1,920	89.9	1987	2,516	95.8
Officers ^a	23	78.3	Officers	37	86.5
Enlisted personnel ^b	1,897	90.0	Enlisted personnel	2,479	96.0
1978	1,608	88.7	1988	2,554	95.3
Officers	13	83.3	Officers	27	77.8
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,595	88.7	Enlisted personnel	2,527	95.5
1979	1,768	90.7	1989	2,435	93.9
Officers ^a	22	72.7	Officers	35	91.4
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,746	90.9	Enlisted personnel	2,400	94.0

Note: In the military justice system, a General Court-Martial consists of a military judge and not less than five members (jurors), although a trial may be heard by a military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). A Special Court-Martial consists of not less than three members, or a military judge and not less than three members, or trial by military judge alone, if requested by the accused (10 U.S.C. 815). The jurisdiction of the Special Court-Martial is limited to non-capital offenses. In addition, a Special Court-Martial cannot adjudge a dishonorable discharge, dismissal, confinement longer than 6 months, hard labor without confinement for longer than 3 months, forfeiture of more than two-thirds pay, or any forfeiture of pay for longer than 6 months. If a bad conduct discharge (BCD) is adjudged, the Special Court-Martial must have included a verbatim record of the proceeding, counsel for the accused, and a military judge (10 U.S.C. 819). This is referred to as a Special (BCD) Court-Martial.

These data reflect the combined activity of both General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30.

^aIncludes one cadet.

^bIncludes one civilian.

^cIncludes two prisoners.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.79

Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court and personnel, 1971-89

Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial		Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted		Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
1971	184	85.3 %	2,018	90.0 %	1981	360	94.7 %	1,345	92.7 %
Officers	9	77.8	4	0.0	Officers	20	80.0	5	60.0
Enlisted personnel	175	85.7	2,014	90.0	Enlisted personnel	340	95.6	1,340	92.8
1972	228	89.9	2,306	93.4	1982	428	98.1	1,563	93.0
Officers	7	42.9	1	100.0	Officers	43	93.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	221	91.4	2,305	93.4	Enlisted personnel	385	98.7	1,559	93.2
1973	296	91.6	2,395	92.4	1983	431	94.2	1,225	93.2
Officers	6	100.0	1	0.0	Officers	48	79.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	290	91.4	2,394	92.4	Enlisted personnel	383	96.1	1,225	93.2
1974	225	89.8	2,168	91.1	1984	429	94.2	993	91.9
Officers	5	60.0	4	25.0	Officers	41	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	220	90.5	2,164	91.2	Enlisted personnel	388	65.5	991	91.9
1975	235	92.8	1,509	88.8	1985	452	93.0	973	92.0
Officers	8	87.5	5	60.0	Officers	53	87.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	227	93.0	1,504	88.9	Enlisted personnel	399	98.0	972	92.0
1976	165	90.3	909	89.5	1986	621	96.0	876	93.9
Officers	5	80.0	1	0.0	Officers	61	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	160	90.6	908	89.6	Enlisted personnel	560	96.6	876	93.9
1977	173	87.9	866	87.4	1987	755	94.6	865	91.6
Officers	7	85.7	2	50.0	Officers	56	85.7	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	166	87.9	864	87.5	Enlisted personnel	699	95.3	864	91.7
1978	122	92.6	843	89.3	1988	915	95.0	804	93.0
Officers	5	80.0	2	0.0	Officers	44	86.4	0	X
Enlisted personnel	117	93.2	841	89.5	Enlisted personnel	871	95.4	804	93.0
1979	202	92.6	1,033	91.7	1989	806	95.5	642	92.5
Officers	12	66.7	3	33.3	Officers	62	95.1	0	X
Enlisted personnel	190	94.2	1,030	90.9	Enlisted personnel	744	95.9	642	92.5
1980	289	86.9	1,368	92.7					
Officers	19	78.9	2	100.0					
Enlisted personnel	270	87.4	1,366	92.7					

Note: See Note, table 5.78. 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 5.80

Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court, 1971-89

	General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial		General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial
1971			1981		
Total number tried	184	2,018	Total number tried	360	1,345
Percent pleading guilty	24.5	53.3	Percent pleading guilty	43.1	52.6
1972			1982		
Total number tried	228	2,306	Total number tried	428	1,563
Percent pleading guilty	29.3	54.1	Percent pleading guilty	41.4	48.4
1973			1983		
Total number tried	296	2,395	Total number tried	431	1,225
Percent pleading guilty	30.4	50.8	Percent pleading guilty	37.6	46.2
1974			1984		
Total number tried	225	2,168	Total number tried	429	993
Percent pleading guilty	32.9	49.3	Percent pleading guilty	33.5	44.5
1975			1985		
Total number tried	235	1,509	Total number tried	452	973
Percent pleading guilty	34.9	44.1	Percent pleading guilty	67.0	69.0
1976			1986		
Total number tried	165	909	Total number tried	621	876
Percent pleading guilty	30.3	43.8	Percent pleading guilty	43.5	53.9
1977			1987		
Total number tried	173	866	Total number tried	755	865
Percent pleading guilty	36.4	44.0	Percent pleading guilty	46.4	51.8
1978			1988		
Total number tried	122	843	Total number tried	915	804
Percent pleading guilty	29.5	47.6	Percent pleading guilty	49.2	50.5
1979			1989		
Total number tried	202	1,033	Total number tried	806	642
Percent pleading guilty	34.2	49.8	Percent pleading guilty	49.6	56.0
1980					
Total number tried	289	1,368			
Percent pleading guilty	32.5	55.0			

Note. See Notes, tables 5.78 and 5.79.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.81

Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of disposition and court, 1971-89

	Disposition approved							Disposition approved							
	General Courts-Martial				Special Courts-Martial			General Courts-Martial				Special Courts-Martial			
	Total	Dis-honorable dis-charge ^a	Bad conduct dis-charge	No dis-charge or dis-missal	Total	Bad conduct dis-charge	No dis-charge or dis-missal	Total	Dis-honorable dis-charge ^a	Bad conduct dis-charge	No dis-charge or dis-missal	Total	Bad conduct dis-charge	No dis-charge or dis-missal	
1971															
Number	157	23	67	67	1,811	161	1,650	1981	360	73	189	98	1,345	289	1,056
Percent	100.0	14.6	42.7	42.7	100.0	8.9	91.1	Percent	100.0	20.3	52.5	27.2	100.0	21.5	78.5
1972															
Number	205	21	112	72	2,154	172	1,982	1982	428	99	248	91	1,563	411	1,152
Percent	100.0	10.2	54.6	35.2	100.0	8.0	92.0	Percent	100.0	23.1	57.9	18.9	100.0	26.3	73.7
1973															
Number	271	23	178	70	2,212	345	1,867	1983	431	112	234	85	1,225	398	827
Percent	100.0	8.5	65.7	25.8	100.0	15.6	84.4	Percent	100.0	26.0	54.3	19.7	100.0	32.5	67.5
1974															
Number	202	26	128	48	1,974	342	1,632	1984	429	127	228	74	993	335	658
Percent	100.0	12.9	63.4	23.7	100.0	17.3	82.7	Percent	100.0	29.6	53.1	17.2	100.0	33.7	66.3
1975															
Number	218	24	146	44	1,340	220	1,120	1985	452	152	226	74	973	337	636
Percent	100.0	12.8	67.0	20.2	100.0	16.4	83.6	Percent	100.0	34.0	50.0	16.0	100.0	39.0	61.0
1976															
Number	149	24	94	31	814	137	677	1986	596	164	351	81	823	370	453
Percent	100.0	16.1	63.1	20.8	100.0	16.8	83.2	Percent	100.0	27.5	58.9	13.6	100.0	45.0	55.0
1977															
Number	152	23	86	43	757	93	664	1987	714	150	483	81	792	380	412
Percent	100.0	15.1	56.6	28.3	100.0	12.3	87.7	Percent	100.0	21.0	67.7	11.3	100.0	48.0	52.0
1978															
Number	113	10	64	39	753	112	641	1988	869	151	623	95	748	319	429
Percent	100.0	8.8	56.6	34.5	100.0	14.9	85.1	Percent	100.0	17.4	71.7	10.9	100.0	42.6	57.4
1979															
Number	187	44	94	49	937	163	774	1989	773	126	537	110	594	220	374
Percent	100.0	23.5	50.3	26.2	100.0	17.4	82.6	Percent	100.0	16.3	69.5	14.2	100.0	37.1	62.9
1980															
Number	251	64	138	49	1,268	254	1,014								
Percent	100.0	25.5	55.0	19.5	100.0	20.0	80.0								

Note See Notes, tables 5.78 and 5.79. Punitive discharges imposed by General and Special Courts-Martial must be approved by the General Convening Authority. Discharges apply to enlisted personnel. The comparable disposition for officers is referred to as a dismissal. The data above include only dispositions that were approved by the General Convening Authority.

^aIncludes dismissals of officers.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force

Table 5.82

Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial

By type of court, fiscal years 1966-89

Fiscal year	Type of Courts-Martial		
	General	Special (BCD)	Summary
1966	3	95	212
1967	2	68	211
1968	0	91	216
1969	2	92	207
1970	2	76	174
1971	2	129	287
1972	6	167	348
1973	5	206	307
1974	7	190	212
1975	4	189	267
1976	4	181	221
Transition quarter	0	25	47
1977	5	84	188
1978	3	58	180
1979	2	47	122
1980	3	67	169
1981	2	58	192
1982	9	79	151
1983	10	68	128
1984	6	33	105
1985	5	43	77
1986	5	19	50
1987	11	24	63
1988	13	25	35
1989	5	40	48

Note. See Note, table 5.78. A Summary Court-Martial is a military trial by one commissioned officer who need not be a lawyer. Punishment may not exceed 30 days in confinement, and may include reduction and forfeitures of not more than two-thirds of 1 month's pay. No counsel is furnished for prosecution or defense. Accused personnel have the option to refuse trial by Summary Court-Martial, but refusal may result in the charges being referred to a higher level court-martial. The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with former Federal fiscal years July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30.

Source. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

Table 5.83

Offenses Involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

Fiscal years 1978-89

Type of offense	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Assault	1	4	4	14	6	4	3	28	1	4	1	4
Housebreaking	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	33	66	62	20	35	70	11	32	23	35	26	12
Forgery	NA	46	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21
Conspiracy	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4
Sodomy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA
Marihuana offenses	8	49	30	22	88	41	17	18	1	NA	NA	NA
Controlled drug offenses	1	26	4	19	18	25	20	18	5	6	9	20
Offenses against Coast Guard property	8	5	13	7	16	3	NA	NA	3	2	5	NA
False representation of official statements	3	NA	2	1	22	8	1	12	2	3	4	4
Violation of order or regulation	7	16	20	26	63	15	14	4	11	22	16	18
Willful disobedience or disrespect	7	5	6	16	10	2	2	13	2	NA	NA	2
Insubordinate conduct toward a petty officer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1
AWOL or desertion	72	50	73	44	56	38	18	14	10	4	30	21
Breaking restriction	8	1	13	6	35	37	14	18	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missing ship movements	14	2	7	7	9	3	4	4	NA	NA	3	2
Frauds against the United States	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	4
General offenses	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	5	18	12
Other offenses	41	22	48	42	46	61	5	8	29	23	NA	11

Note: See Notes, tables 5.78 and 5.82. 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 5.82 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 5.84

Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1981-89

	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
Number of convictions	55	100 %	74	100 %	62	100 %	32	100 %	36	100 %	16	100 %	23	100 %	25	100 %	36	100 %
Disposition^a																		
Bad conduct discharge	5	9	9	12	16	26	3	9	7	19	3	19	3	13	8	32	11	31
Confinement at hard labor	34	62	41	55	35	56	18	56	18	50	7	44	13	57	13	52	14	39
Hard labor without confinement	13	24	4	5	6	10	1	3	2	6	2	12	4	17	5	20	8	22
Reduction in rate	38	69	46	62	49	79	25	78	28	78	9	56	21	91	18	72	26	72
Restriction	11	20	11	15	9	14	6	19	5	14	NA	NA	2	9	5	20	4	11
Forfeiture of pay	41	74	48	65	35	56	21	66	24	67	10	63	10	43	9	36	18	50
Fine	NA	NA	4	5	24	39	2	6	3	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	8	5	14
Other	5	9	13	18	17	27	10	31	8	22	5	38	3	13	NA	NA	10	28

Note: See Note, table 5.78.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

^aDisposition totals are greater than the conviction totals shown because more than one disposition may be imposed in each case.

Section 6

Persons under correctional supervision

Information presented in this section focuses on persons under community supervision, juveniles in public and private confinement facilities, the number and characteristics of jails and jail inmates, and myriad characteristics of State and Federal prison populations. In addition, information is provided on clients in drug and alcohol treatment units as well as prisoners executed and under sentence of death.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census conducts an annual survey for the Bureau of Justice Statistics examining parole and probation in the United States. The results of this survey provide data on the number, rate, and movement of persons under parole and probation supervision. When available, these data are presented for each of the 50 States.

A series of tables on juveniles confined in State and local facilities is derived from a national census of public and private juvenile facilities conducted periodically by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data presented include the number and confinement rate of juveniles, annual admissions and discharges, the average length of stay, and average cost per resident. Trend tables based on data from the past five censuses provide comparisons for the years 1975 through 1987. Characteristics of juveniles detained, and detailed information on current offense, criminal history, weapon use, and drug or alcohol use is derived from a survey of juveniles and young adults confined in State-operated facilities in 1987.

The next section presents data on local jails. This information is from the National Jail Census, conducted every five years, and the Annual Survey of Jails which is conducted in noncensus years. Information provided includes: the number of jails and jail inmates, average daily population, juveniles held in jails, age and capacity of jails, and annual admissions and releases. Also provided for the first time are data on AIDS testing of inmates and jails under court order. Trend tables are provided when available, allowing comparisons for the years 1983 through 1988.

Information on State and Federal prisoners is derived from an annual census of all State correctional departments and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. These tables present the number and rate of prisoners under State and Federal jurisdiction at yearend, admissions and releases during the year, type of release, and selected prisoner characteristics. A number of trend comparisons are also provided. The Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, conducted in 1986, pro-

vides additional descriptive information; this includes inmate characteristics, criminal history, drug and alcohol use, and prison rule violations.

The section also presents data on sex-offender housing and treatment programs in State prisons; the number of escapes from State prisons and escapees returned; and population and capacity data for U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers.

A series of tables dealing with clients in drug and alcohol treatment units are also presented in this section. This information includes the number of drug and alcohol treatment units in the United States, clients in treatment, client characteristics (sex, age, race, ethnicity, and jurisdictional location), budgeted capacity, and utilization rate.

A section on post release supervision focuses on conditional and unconditional releases from State and Federal correctional facilities, rates of persons on parole, movement of the parole population, and persons released from parole supervision. Data on recidivism rates and rearrest rates of State prisoners are also presented. These data are based on a sample of prisoners released in eleven States in 1983.

The final portion of this section presents data on inmate deaths, death sentences, and executions. State and Federal prisoners sentenced to death, movement of prisoners on death row, and persons executed or otherwise removed from death row are provided. Selected characteristics of persons sentenced to death and executed are included. In addition, methods of execution used in death penalty States and execution trends are provided for each State.

Table 6.1

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons under community supervision

By type of supervision, region, and State, 1987 and 1988

(Rate per 100,000 adults^a)

Region and State	Parole supervision		Probation supervision		Region and State	Parole supervision		Probation supervision	
	1987	1988	1987	1988		1987	1988	1987	1988
United States, total	201	224	1,247	1,295	South	230	253	1,441	1,489
Federal	10	11	33	33	Alabama	115	157	789	843
State, total	191	213	1,213	1,262	Arkansas	226	220	774 ^b	913
Northeast	238	272	1,095	1,132	Delaware	231	221	1,927	1,939
Connecticut	19	15	1,779	1,855	District of Columbia	789	824	2,222	2,587
Maine	X	0	521	672	Florida	31	27	1,644	1,698
Massachusetts	89 ^b	95	2,170	2,027	Georgia	243	248	2,463	2,525
New Hampshire	81	57	525	364	Kentucky	122	125	263	269
New Jersey	269	314	955	1,014	Louisiana	230	260	964	1,004
New York	232	251	840	891	Maryland	236	265	2,135	2,262
Pennsylvania	423	508	937	1,008	Mississippi	189	173	368	427
Rhode Island	56	58	1,081	1,288	North Carolina	97	128	1,315	1,384
Vermont	49	44	1,371	1,434	Oklahoma	74	62	990	992
Midwest	106	115	1,101	1,127	South Carolina	130	146	950	1,159
Illinois	159	167	963	1,054	Tennessee	257	262	733	790
Indiana	76	83	1,403	1,366	Texas	570	657	2,454	2,437
Iowa	94	92	606	618	Virginia	141	145	404	388
Kansas	147	190	997	1,057	West Virginia	60	58	314	343
Michigan	94	113	1,691	1,684	West	178	201	1,087	1,178
Minnesota	46	51	1,415 ^b	1,575	Alaska	38	137	831	839
Missouri	166 ^b	189	1,082	1,110	Arizona	90	95	916	1,004
Nebraska	39	38	983	968	California	203	237	1,178	1,262
North Dakota	31	34	333	360	Colorado	69	72	597	984
Ohio	75	75	900	874	Hawaii	127	137	1,114	1,197
South Dakota	91	120	506	485	Idaho	92	113	598	623
Wisconsin	113	115	740	747	Montana	107 ^b	115	542	561
					Nevada	212 ^b	218	707 ^b	752
					New Mexico	113	102	381	538
					Oregon	104	125	1,127	1,162
					Utah	108	115	555	528
					Washington	310	311	1,734	1,742
					Wyoming	105	86	538	537

Note: These data are from a survey of probation and parole agencies of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system on 1987 and 1988 probation and parole populations. The survey was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Persons on probation are defined as offenders who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency resulting from a court order. Excluded under this definition are persons placed on bench probation, court probation, summary probation, or any status not requiring supervision by a probation agency. Parolees are offenders conditionally released from prison to parole supervision either by a discretionary parole board decision or by fulfilling the conditions for a mandatory release. Many States update their population counts, so that the Jan. 1, 1988, numbers may differ from those

previously published for Dec. 31, 1987. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aUnpublished U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the adult population age 18 and older for July 1, 1987, and July 1, 1988, were used to calculate rates.

^bEstimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113948, pp. 2, 3; *1988*, Bulletin NCJ-119970, pp. 2, 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.2

Movement of the probation population under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1988

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population on Jan. 1, 1988	Movement during 1988		Probation population on Dec. 31, 1988	Percent change in probation population 1987-88
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	2,247,158	1,465,388	1,355,990	2,356,483	4.9 %
Federal	60,382	25,760	25,608	60,534	0.3
State, total	2,186,776	1,439,628	1,330,382	2,295,949	5.0
Northeast	413,808	223,388	201,340	435,856	5.3
Connecticut	43,659	30,893	28,669	45,883	5.1
Maine ^a	4,605	4,754	3,300	6,059	31.6
Massachusetts	97,571	52,852	58,076	92,347	-5.4
New Hampshire	2,827	2,060	1,939	2,948	4.3
New Jersey	53,827	28,191	22,294	59,724	11.0
New York	112,461	45,903	37,555	120,809	7.4
Pennsylvania	85,084	49,372	42,160	92,296	8.5
Rhode Island	8,181	6,073	4,430	9,824	20.1
Vermont	5,593	3,290	2,917	5,966	6.7
Midwest	474,319	373,382	348,902	498,799	5.2
Illinois	82,332	50,523	42,119	90,736	10.2
Indiana ^a	56,978	55,281	56,328	55,931	-1.8
Iowa	12,745	11,272	10,918	13,099	2.8
Kansas	18,059	10,146	8,743	19,462	7.8
Michigan ^a	109,398	91,906	87,024	114,280	4.5
Minnesota	44,363	46,246	40,425	50,184	13.1
Missouri ^a	40,766	27,509	25,777	42,498	4.2
Nebraska ^a	11,511	15,472	15,572	11,411	-0.9
North Dakota ^a	1,616	850	725	1,741	7.7
Ohio	68,769	47,641	46,204	70,206	2.1
South Dakota ^a	2,594	4,500	4,590	2,504	-3.5
Wisconsin	25,188	12,036	10,477	26,747	6.2
South	893,086	587,550	555,263	925,300	3.6
Alabama ^a	23,406	10,955	9,183	25,178	7.6
Arkansas ^a	14,609	4,389	3,067	15,931	9.0
Delaware	9,398	3,934	3,756	9,576	1.9
District of Columbia	13,750	10,178	11,535	12,393	-9.9
Florida	155,194	204,013	197,218	161,989	4.4
Georgia	110,484	64,800	60,016	115,268	4.3
Kentucky	7,181	4,075	3,858	7,398	3.0
Louisiana ^a	30,313	13,067	12,162	31,218	3.0
Maryland	72,816	44,123	38,320	78,619	8.0
Mississippi	7,595	3,623	3,370	7,848	3.3
North Carolina	63,940	35,136	30,912	67,164	6.7
Oklahoma	23,477	(b)	(b)	23,404	-0.3
South Carolina	24,959	15,555	11,291	29,223	17.1
Tennessee ^a	26,403	21,805	19,447	28,761	8.9
Texas	289,690	139,398	140,182	288,906	-0.3
Virginia	16,450	9,966	8,783	17,633	7.2
West Virginia	4,421	2,533	2,163	4,791	8.4
West	405,563	255,308	224,877	435,994	7.5
Alaska	2,941	1,295	1,242	2,994	1.8
Arizona	23,158	10,648	8,338	25,468	10.0
California	239,985	151,428	128,617	262,796	9.5
Colorado	22,981	21,004	20,046	23,939	4.2
Hawaii	8,882	7,086	6,250	9,718	9.4
Idaho ^a	4,146	2,317	2,106	4,357	5.1
Montana	3,168	1,362	1,255	3,275	3.4
Nevada ^a	5,338	3,223	2,636	5,925	11.0
New Mexico	5,310	5,538	5,157	5,691	7.2
Oregon ^a	24,079	11,069	10,970	24,178	-0.4
Utah	5,833	3,664	3,902	5,595	-4.1
Washington	57,825	35,887	33,468	60,244	4.2
Wyoming	1,917	787	890	1,814	-5.4

Note: See Note, table 5.1. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

^bNot reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-119970 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1989), p. 2.
Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.3

Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System

By type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1975-88

Type of supervision	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
All cases	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Court probation	51.8	52.3	50.0	45.0	41.7	38.8	40.2	42.1	43.2	42.3	42.7	42.0	43.5	41.6
U.S. Magistrate probation	13.5	15.3	16.2	16.7	15.4	14.6	18.3	20.5	21.5	21.9	21.8	22.8	21.0	21.5
Pretrial diversion	3.2	4.9	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	5.5	3.8	0.0
Parole	21.9	17.9	14.9	16.7	20.2	24.4	21.8	18.7	17.5	18.1	16.6	15.7	16.2	18.2
Mandatory release	6.7	5.5	7.2	9.5	9.5	8.5	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.3	7.1	7.7	8.8	10.9
Military parole	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3
Special parole	2.4	3.4	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.6	5.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.2	5.5	6.4
Number of cases	36,061	35,102	35,098	34,808	33,839	31,410	29,575	31,531	33,784	34,582	35,199	37,583	38,486	37,974

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

These data represent persons who began supervision in the 12-month period prior to June 30 of the year noted. The Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands began reporting data in 1977.

"Pretrial diversion" was called "deferred prosecution" in years prior to 1977.

"Special parole" refers to a specified period of parole attached to a term of imprisonment at sentencing. This provision is applicable to violations of certain drug laws (see Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1260).

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1975, p. 164; 1985, p. 212; 1986, p. 43 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1988 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 39. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.4

Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System

Year ending June 30, 1988

	Number	Percent ^a
Persons under supervision on July 1, 1987	73,432	X
Total received	46,258	100 %
Court probation	15,799	34
Pretrial diversion	0	0
U.S. Magistrate probation	8,180	18
Parole	6,930	15
Mandatory release	4,148	9
Military parole	482	1
Special parole	2,435	5
Received by transfer	8,284	18
Total removed	44,276	100
Court probation	14,696	33
Pretrial diversion	1,231	3
U.S. Magistrate probation	7,998	18
Parole	6,125	14
Mandatory release	3,728	8
Military parole	374	1
Special parole	1,840	4
Removed by transfer	8,284	19
Persons under supervision on June 30, 1988	75,414	X

Note: See Note, table 6.3.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1988 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 331, 332. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.5

Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System and authorized probation officers on June 30

United States, 1975-88

	Number of probationers	Number of probation officers
1975	64,261	1,377
1976	64,246	1,452
1977	64,427	1,578
1978	66,681	1,604
1979	66,087	1,604
1980	64,450	1,604
1981	59,016	1,534
1982	58,373	1,637
1983	60,180	1,574
1984	63,092	1,690
1985	65,999	1,758
1986	69,656	1,847
1987	73,432	1,879
1988	75,414	2,046

Note: See Note, table 6.3.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1980, p. 15; 1982, p. 19, Table 19; 1983, pp. 20, 38; 1985, pp. 22, 52 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1987, pp. 38, 49; 1988, pp. 38, 51 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.10

Juveniles admitted to and discharged from private juvenile facilities

By region and State, selected years 1975-87

Region and State	1975		1977		1979		1982		1984		1987	
	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges	Admissions	Discharges
United States, total	56,708	50,986	67,045	61,571	69,507	64,574	88,806	84,399	101,007	96,006	125,954	119,960
Northeast	18,330	17,286	2,183	1,935	6,679	6,042	15,339	8,260	20,608	19,590	29,082	27,371
Connecticut	630	517	653	532	(a)	(a)	1,687	1,636	1,977	1,918	1,898	1,774
Maine	408	265	373	344	535	476	1,080	1,026	1,017	992	557	530
Massachusetts	10,750	10,556	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,742	4,576	5,876	5,702
New Hampshire	403	383	(a)	(a)	283	245	137	115	172	97	149	73
New Jersey	278	222	1,157	1,059	828	746	881	835	841	840	1,808	1,756
New York	3,374	3,195	(a)	(a)	4,780	4,396	6,696	(a)	7,225	6,961	6,218	5,938
Pennsylvania	2,120	1,880	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	3,636	3,502	3,999	3,613	11,896	10,963
Rhode Island	150	114	(a)	(a)	253	179	361	314	323	304	311	303
Vermont	217	154	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	861	832	312	289	369	332
Midwest	13,006	11,876	9,205	8,414	10,896	12,298	23,156	21,695	32,357	30,839	38,721	36,989
Illinois	1,238	1,076	1,263	1,186	721	717	1,003	720	851	759	588	532
Indiana	795	721	1,028	970	1,747	1,612	1,448	1,386	3,027	2,897	3,416	3,199
Iowa	615	512	1,122	997	1,326	1,078	2,274	2,081	2,668	2,589	3,241	2,990
Kansas	575	434	1,274	1,101	1,637	1,524	1,624	1,496	2,701	2,590	2,825	2,487
Michigan	1,911	1,754	(a)	(a)	1,541	1,447	2,657	2,423	2,894	2,825	2,752	2,616
Minnesota	3,336	3,218	(a)	(a)	(a)	2,271	5,530	5,378	7,019	6,739	7,194	7,028
Missouri	902	790	1,325	1,204	1,311	1,207	703	673	850	705	966	937
Nebraska	881	878	782	709	632	616	709	717	674	667	703	693
North Dakota	179	111	216	171	182	124	228	201	203	204	223	197
Ohio	1,143	1,039	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	4,088	3,781	7,993	7,630	10,016	9,723
South Dakota	610	590	440	405	466	442	584	520	400	361	349	329
Wisconsin	821	753	1,755	1,671	1,333	1,260	2,308	2,319	3,077	2,873	6,448	6,258
South	10,945	9,453	15,782	14,832	14,887	14,689	25,735	24,258	29,919	28,758	35,428	34,249
Alabama	189	172	(a)	(a)	1,206	1,175	1,878	1,811	2,735	2,715	2,440	2,325
Arkansas	495	437	418	366	1,013	933	1,497	1,416	1,467	1,421	1,887	1,827
Delaware ^b	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	351	307
District of Columbia	38	38	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	989	907	1,129	1,079	529	564
Florida	1,475	1,376	3,285	3,154	1,927	1,823	(a)	1,944	3,105	2,860	2,878	2,825
Georgia	818	664	625	501	323	291	1,246	1,197	675	629	1,565	1,475
Kentucky	244	223	416	412	1,235	1,087	2,046	1,946	2,290	2,182	2,633	2,511
Louisiana	636	536	672	662	647	678	585	568	615	615	2,151	2,107
Maryland	875	772	1,490	1,377	1,707	1,476	4,149	4,076	3,195	3,065	2,819	2,742
Mississippi	389	349	509	453	95	83	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	143	143
North Carolina	184	141	1,103	975	(a)	(a)	1,706	(a)	1,741	1,679	1,176	1,033
Oklahoma	1,899	1,727	4,692	4,645	3,640	3,552	5,442	5,365	6,065	5,902	7,456	7,307
South Carolina	227	147	352	297	383	331	299	292	219	200	211	178
Tennessee	265	213	(a)	(a)	734	699	1,001	(a)	833	766	1,450	1,424
Texas	2,976	2,490	2,172	1,949	1,933	1,744	3,823	3,719	4,713	4,588	6,225	6,059
Virginia	149	108	(a)	(a)	(a)	792	751	715	714	665	931	897
West Virginia	86	60	48	41	44	25	323	302	423	392	583	525
West	14,341	12,325	8,657	7,683	19,937	17,600	17,764	16,462	17,891	16,574	22,723	21,351
Alaska	1,519	1,403	587	503	658	565	856	825	1,061	1,064	1,065	1,042
Arizona	1,372	1,064	1,177	1,016	6,369	6,216	2,334	2,275	2,557	2,310	2,299	2,090
California	5,883	5,038	(a)	(a)	6,868	6,445	8,633	7,677	6,556	5,957	10,624	10,080
Colorado	1,392	1,296	1,142	1,057	1,119	1,054	1,393	1,367	1,093	1,037	1,970	1,844
Hawaii	158	127	179	166	139	118	360	346	271	261	282	275
Idaho	495	426	306	273	383	325	383	353	503	481	128	124
Montana	189	140	235	177	329	298	220	209	245	227	219	205
Nevada	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	226	215	238	178	264	229	308	308
New Mexico	165	156	1,986	1,859	1,013	964	1,373	1,366	1,680	1,564	1,061	999
Oregon	1,357	1,174	1,056	951	1,170	1,029	1,077	1,027	1,148	1,045	1,436	1,328
Utah	196	206	237	176	451	371	219	193	265	214	504	324
Washington	1,615	1,295	1,752	1,505	1,212	(a)	678	646	2,248	2,185	1,408	1,384
Wyoming	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1,419	1,348

Note: See Notes, tables 6.6 and 6.9. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^aData not shown to preserve confidentiality.

^bNo private juvenile facilities were reported in operation in Delaware in 1975, 1977, 1979, 1982, and 1984.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities*, NCJ-114065 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 20, 22; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.11

Average length of stay for juveniles discharged from public facilities

By facility type and adjudication status, United States, 1982, 1984, and 1986

	Average length of stay (in days)								
	1982			1984			1986		
	All facilities	Short-term facilities	Long-term facilities	All facilities	Short-term facilities	Long-term facilities	All facilities	Short-term facilities	Long-term facilities
Total									
All environments	38	14	157	41	13	174	109	17	184
Institutional	34	13	172	36	13	187	NA	14	225
Open	83	26	122	108	18	142	NA	33	159
Detained									
All environments	12	12	16	12	12	21	15	14	26
Institutional	12	12	18	12	12	20	NA	12	25
Open	13	13	11	19	17	24	NA	24	27
Committed									
All environments	148	39	196	163	30	216	165	59	188
Institutional	147	32	215	162	30	238	NA	56	232
Open	151	139	152	164	14	166	NA	130	162
Voluntarily admitted									
All environments	51	15	65	32	18	34	123	17	195
Institutional	53	18	251	27	9	32	NA	5	335
Open	51	14	61	34	30	34	NA	19	169

Note: See Note, table 6.6. These data are for the calendar years 1982, 1984, and 1986. "Detained" juveniles refer to those awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement; "committed" juveniles have been adjudicated and placed; and "voluntarily admitted" refers to juveniles admitted but not adjudicated. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities*, NCJ-114065 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 59; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.12

Juveniles held in public and private juvenile facilities

By demographic characteristics and adjudication status, United States, on Feb. 2, 1987

	Total		Public facilities		Private facilities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	91,646	100 %	53,503	58 %	38,143	42 %
Sex						
Male	72,611	79	46,272	86	26,339	69
Female	19,035	21	7,231	14	11,804	31
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	47,577	52	23,375	44	24,202	63
Black, non-Hispanic	31,080	34	20,898	39	10,182	27
Hispanic ^a	10,699	12	7,887	15	2,812	7
Other ^b	2,290	2	1,343	3	947	2
Age on census date						
Total 9 years and under	1,037	1	73	(c)	964	3
10 to 13 years	9,132	10	2,811	5	6,321	17
14 to 17 years	73,392	80	43,898	82	29,494	77
18 to 21 years	8,085	9	6,721	13	1,364	4
Adjudication status						
Detained	18,695	20	16,176	30	2,519	7
Committed	65,558	72	37,074	69	28,484	75
Voluntarily admitted	7,393	8	253	1	7,140	19

Note: See Notes, tables 6.6 and 6.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

^aOf Hispanic origin, either black or white.

^bAmerican Indians, Alaskan natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.13

Juveniles held in public and private juvenile facilities

By sex and reason held, United States, on Feb. 2, 1987^a

	Male						Female					
	Total		Public facilities		Private facilities		Total		Public facilities		Private facilities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	72,611	100 %	46,272	64 %	26,339	36 %	19,035	100 %	7,231	38 %	11,804	62 %
Juveniles detained or committed for												
Delinquent acts, total	55,955	77	44,757	97	11,198	43	7,306	38	5,512	76	1,794	15
Crimes against persons	14,330	20	12,297	27	2,033	8	1,208	6	1,003	14	205	2
Violent ^b	8,097	11	7,438	16	659	2	545	3	505	7	40	(c)
Other ^d	6,233	9	4,859	10	1,374	5	663	3	498	7	165	1
Crimes against property	27,157	37	21,272	46	5,885	22	2,927	15	2,159	30	768	?
Serious ^e	17,339	24	14,595	32	2,744	10	1,399	7	1,151	16	248	2
Other ^f	9,818	14	6,677	14	3,141	12	1,528	8	1,008	14	520	4
Alcohol offenses ^g	807	1	535	1	272	1	174	1	108	1	66	1
Drug related offenses	4,061	6	3,198	7	863	3	518	3	320	4	198	2
Distribution ^h	1,541	2	1,340	3	201	1	103	1	82	1	21	(c)
Other ⁱ	2,520	3	1,858	4	662	3	415	2	238	3	177	2
Public order offenses ^j	2,163	3	1,864	4	299	1	679	4	516	7	163	1
Probation/parole violation	3,597	5	3,183	7	414	2	1,126	6	1,017	14	109	1
Other or unknown offenses	3,840	5	2,408	5	1,432	5	674	4	389	5	285	2
Non-delinquent reasons, total	16,656	23	1,515	3	15,141	57	11,729	62	1,719	24	10,010	85
Status offenses ^k	5,785	8	1,198	3	4,587	17	4,549	24	1,325	18	3,224	27
Dependency, neglect, abuse	5,012	7	142	(c)	4,870	18	3,640	19	219	3	3,421	29
Emotional disturbance, retardation, etc.	1,272	2	48	(c)	1,224	5	620	3	20	(c)	600	5
Other, non-delinquent	77	(c)	20	(c)	57	(c)	37	(c)	9	(c)	28	(c)
Voluntary admissions	4,510	6	107	(c)	4,403	17	2,883	15	146	2	2,737	23
Self-admitted	179	(c)	2	(c)	177	(c)	138	1	0	0	138	1
Referred	4,331	6	105	(c)	4,226	16	2,745	14	146	2	2,599	22

Note: See Notes, tables 6.6 and 6.11. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

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

^b Murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault.

^c Less than 0.5 percent.

^d Negligent manslaughter, simple assault, sexual assault, etc.

^e Burglary, arson, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft.

^f Vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

^g Drunkenness, liquor law violations, driving under the influence of alcohol.

^h Growing or manufacturing for the purposes of distributing.

ⁱ Possession, use, or driving under the influence of drugs, or growing or manufacturing for self use.

^j Weapons offenses, prostitution, disorderly conduct, minor traffic offenses, curfew or loitering laws, commercialized vice, and offenses against morals and decency.

^k Running away, truancy, incorrigibility, curfew violations, possession, purchase or consumption of alcoholic beverages, promiscuity, violation of court order stemming from previous status offense.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.14

Juvenile custody facilities on Feb. 2, 1987 and average cost per resident per day, 1986

By region and type of facility, United States

Region and type of facility	Number of facilities on Feb. 2, 1987	Average cost per resident per day
		1986
United States, total	3,299	\$75
Public	1,107	74
Private	2,194	76
Region		
Northeast	659	100
Public	210	124
Private	449	87
Midwest	987	75
Public	273	75
Private	714	75
South	850	67
Public	386	70
Private	464	63
West	803	67
Public	236	63
Private	567	76
Type of facility		
Short-term institutional	477	74
Public	427	74
Private	51	82
Short-term open	286	75
Public	73	91
Private	213	69
Long-term institutional	407	77
Public	230	75
Private	177	04
Long-term open	2,129	73
Public	377	69
Private	1,753	75

Note: See Note, table 6.6. For a list of States in regions, see table 6.6. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 17.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.15

Youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By demographic characteristics, United States (estimated), yearend 1987^a

Characteristics	Total	Estimated percent of youth		
		11 to 14 years old	15 to 17 years old	18 years and older
Estimated number of youth	25,024	3,096	15,130	6,798
Sex				
Male	93.1 %	92.4 %	93.2 %	93.3 %
Female	6.9	7.6	6.8	6.7
Race				
White	53.1	46.4	53.8	54.6
Black	41.1	46.7	40.3	40.5
Other ^b	5.7	6.9	5.9	4.8
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	18.9	10.1	15.5	30.7
Non-Hispanic	81.1	89.9	84.5	69.3
Education				
6th grade or less	12.7	46.0	9.5	4.5
7th or 8th grade	41.0	51.5	48.8	18.2
Some high school	43.4	2.5	41.1	67.7
High school graduate	2.9	0.0	0.6	9.6
Median education	8 years	7 years	8 years	10 years

Note: This information was obtained from a survey of juveniles and young adults in custody conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. This survey was based on personal interviews with a nationally representative sample of 2,621 juveniles and young adults. Interviews were conducted in 50 institutions in 26 States, representing 1 in 4 long-term, State-operated institutions. Data presented are estimates of characteristics of the 18,226 juveniles and 6,798 young adults represented by the sample. Participation in the survey was voluntary and the response rate was 89 percent.

The sample design was a stratified sample based on the size of the correctional facility. Facilities that were long-term and State-operated with institutional environments were included in the sampling frame. The majority of these institutions described themselves as training schools. Excluded from the survey were institutions that were locally operated, State facilities not designed for secure custody and all short-term or privately-operated facilities and institutions.

Primarily as a result of the inclusion of California's Youth Authority facilities, more than a quarter of the sample was made up of young adults who are age 18 and older (up to 25 years of age). This older population is referred to as young adults, while those less than the age of 18 will be referred to as juveniles. All residents regardless of age are referred to as youth. (Source, pp. 1, 9.)

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

^b Includes American Indians, Alaskan natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 2.

Table 6.16

Current offense of youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By age, sex, race, and ethnicity, United States (estimated), yearend 1987^a

Age and current offense	Total	Sex		Race		Ethnicity	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Less than 18 years old	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	39.3	39.8	32.0	32.9	47.0	40.6	39.1
Murder ^b	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8
Negligent manslaughter	0.6	0.4	2.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.5
Kidnaping	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Rape	2.4	2.6	0.0	1.8	3.3	1.0	2.6
Other sexual assault	3.5	3.7	1.0	4.3	2.8	2.3	3.7
Robbery	13.1	13.3	10.6	10.8	15.9	15.8	12.6
Assault	16.3	16.5	14.7	11.9	21.4	16.8	16.3
Other violent	1.2	1.3	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
Property offenses	45.6	46.0	40.8	51.1	38.6	35.9	47.3
Burglary	23.8	24.2	18.6	27.2	19.4	20.1	24.4
Larceny/theft	7.3	7.4	5.3	8.0	6.3	3.1	8.0
Motor vehicle theft	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.2	7.1	7.3	7.9
Arson	1.8	1.9	0.4	2.1	1.5	0.9	1.9
Fraud	1.1	0.6	7.4	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.1
Stolen property	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.5
Other property	2.5	2.6	0.0	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.4
Drug offenses	5.6	5.4	7.7	4.2	7.4	14.3	4.1
Possession	2.9	2.6	6.9	2.7	3.5	6.3	2.3
Trafficking	2.5	2.6	0.8	1.3	3.8	8.0	1.6
Other drug	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Public-order offenses	7.2	7.0	10.1	8.8	5.4	5.0	7.5
Weapons	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	2.0
Other public-order	5.3	5.1	8.9	7.2	3.2	4.0	5.5
Juvenile status offenses ^c	2.2	1.6	9.3	2.7	1.6	4.2	1.8
Other offenses	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
18 years and older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Violent offenses	52.3	52.2	53.0	48.2	56.0	60.3	48.7
Murder ^b	7.1	7.2	B	8.1	5.6	9.3	6.1
Negligent manslaughter	2.2	2.3	B	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.2
Kidnaping	1.4	1.0	B	2.0	0.4	2.3	1.0
Rape	5.1	5.4	B	4.4	5.8	5.4	4.9
Other sexual assault	1.6	1.8	B	2.5	0.4	0.9	2.0
Robbery	18.0	16.9	B	14.0	22.6	18.4	17.8
Assault	16.6	17.2	B	14.5	18.9	21.3	14.5
Other violent	0.3	0.4	B	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Property offenses	29.0	30.1	14.5	34.2	22.6	21.8	32.2
Burglary	17.1	17.5	B	21.4	11.5	13.3	18.8
Larceny/theft	3.5	3.8	B	4.5	2.6	2.2	4.2
Motor vehicle theft	3.3	3.5	B	3.3	3.7	2.5	3.7
Arson	1.0	4.0	B	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1
Fraud	1.4	1.3	B	1.6	0.9	1.9	1.2
Stolen property	2.3	2.5	B	2.2	2.7	1.2	2.8
Other property	0.4	0.4	B	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
Drug offenses	11.3	10.5	23.2	8.8	14.9	11.1	11.4
Possession	5.6	5.4	B	5.2	6.1	6.1	5.5
Trafficking	5.4	4.8	B	3.7	8.1	5.0	5.6
Other drug	0.3	0.3	B	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
Public-order offenses	6.8	6.6	9.3	8.4	5.5	6.4	7.0
Weapons	2.5	2.2	B	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.3
Other public-order	4.3	4.4	B	6.1	2.4	3.7	4.7
Juvenile status offenses ^c	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
Other offenses	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2

Note: See Note, table 6.15.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.^cIncludes noncriminal juvenile offenses, such as truancy, running away, and incorrigible behavior.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 6.17

Criminal history of juveniles in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By type of offender, United States (estimated), yearend 1987^a

Criminal history	Type of offender					
	Total	Non-violent ^b	Ever violent	Current violent only	Prior violent only	Current and prior violent
Estimated number in juvenile institutions	18,077 ^c	7,691	10,386	4,492	3,024	2,870
Estimated percent in juvenile institutions	100.0 %	42.5 %	57.5 %	24.8 %	16.7 %	15.9 %
Number of times ever arrested						
1	14.8	17.0	13.2	24.5	4.9	4.5
2	13.3	14.9	12.1	16.3	6.2	11.6
3 to 5	29.4	32.9	26.8	29.6	25.3	24.2
6 to 10	21.1	18.5	22.9	16.2	26.9	29.2
11 or more	21.5	16.7	24.9	13.4	36.6	30.5
Number of times ever on probation						
0	17.8	15.0	19.9	36.7	5.7	8.7
1	46.6	50.2	43.9	40.0	43.9	50.0
2	19.7	20.5	19.1	13.8	25.0	21.0
3 to 5	13.3	12.3	14.1	8.5	19.5	17.0
6 to 10	2.0	1.6	2.3	0.4	4.6	2.7
11 or more	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.5
Number of prior admissions to correctional facilities						
0	41.5	42.0	41.1	59.3	20.1	34.7
1	26.2	29.2	24.0	21.7	29.4	21.9
2	12.1	14.0	10.7	7.8	12.7	13.2
3 to 5	12.1	10.2	13.6	7.3	17.8	19.1
6 to 10	5.3	3.2	6.8	2.6	13.4	6.5
11 or more	2.8	1.5	3.7	1.3	6.6	4.5

Note: See Note, table 6.15.

^a Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^b Current and prior offenses were nonviolent. Prior offenses include prior terms of probation or incarceration.^c The number of juveniles differs from that in table 6.15 because of missing data.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 4.

Table 6.18

Prior offenses of juveniles in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By most serious current offense, United States (estimated), yearend 1987

Prior offense ^a	Estimated percent of juveniles whose most serious offense was:				
	Total	Violent	Property	Drugs	Public-order
Violent offenses	32.7 %	37.7 %	27.8 %	35.4 %	36.1 %
Murder ^d	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.6
Rape	2.5	3.5	1.0	0.0	4.1
Robbery	7.7	10.7	5.5	10.8	4.2
Assault	27.9	31.5	24.9	29.3	31.6
Property offenses	69.6	57.7	82.6	57.4	70.6
Burglary	35.3	23.3	49.0	21.2	30.7
Larceny/theft	39.2	31.9	47.7	34.1	37.9
Motor vehicle theft	27.4	22.3	33.7	17.0	26.1
Arson	4.9	4.4	5.4	3.8	6.1
Fraud	5.2	3.6	6.6	6.3	5.8
Stolen property	10.9	8.2	12.4	14.1	13.2
Other property	30.5	26.2	38.2	21.3	21.1
Drug offenses	22.1	19.0	19.8	60.8	26.5
Possession	17.4	15.4	16.1	40.9	20.4
Trafficking	11.1	9.4	8.5	47.5	11.1
Public-order offenses	16.0	15.8	16.3	14.2	18.4
Juvenile status offenses ^c	38.6	33.4	42.1	27.6	49.4
No prior offenses	16.6	25.9	9.4	16.4	11.1

Note: See Note, table 6.15. Because of the small number of reported cases, prior offense categories about which respondents were not directly questioned were excluded.

^a Includes previous terms of probation or incarceration.^d Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.^c Includes noncriminal juvenile offenses, such as truancy, running away, and incorrigible behavior.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 5, Table 6.

Table 6.19

Weapon use by juveniles held for violent offenses in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions
By type of current offense, United States (estimated), yearend 1987^a

Weapon use	Estimated percent of juveniles with a current violent offense					
	All violent	Homicide ^b	Sexual assault ^c	Robbery	Assault	Other violent
Did not use a weapon	59.2 %	22.3 %	94.7 %	56.0 %	56.1 %	71.9 %
Used a weapon	40.9	77.8	5.3	44.0	43.9	28.1
Gun	19.7	56.9	1.5	23.7	15.4	13.0
Knife	10.1	17.8	2.6	11.2	9.9	9.5
Other ^d	11.1	3.1	1.2	9.1	18.6	5.6

Note: See Note, table 6.15.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bIncludes murder and all forms of manslaughter.^cIncludes rape and other sexual assaults.^dIncludes weapons such as axes, ice picks, scissors, clubs, baseball bats, ropes, vehicles, and objects used for strangulation and suffocation.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Youth In Custody, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 6.20

Family structure and peer group involvement of youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By age, United States (estimated), yearend 1987

	Estimated percent of youth		
	Total	Less than 18 years old	18 years and older
Family structure			
<u>Person(s) lived with while growing up</u>			
Both parents	29.8 %	27.8 %	35.2 %
Mother only	48.4	50.2	43.7
Father only	5.6	5.9	4.9
Grandparents	10.0	10.3	9.1
Other relative	2.8	2.4	3.9
Friends	0.2	0.2	0.3
Foster home	1.6	1.6	1.5
Agency or institution	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other	1.4	1.3	1.4
<u>Family member ever incarcerated^a</u>			
No	48.2	47.2	51.0
Yes	51.8	52.8	49.0
Mother	8.8	9.4	7.3
Father	24.4	25.9	20.4
Brother or sister	25.1	23.7	28.8
Other relative	13.1	14.4	9.5
<u>Had group of friends who were involved with crime</u>			
No	68.7	69.3	67.1
Yes	31.3	30.7	32.9
<u>With others at time of current offense</u>			
No	38.0	37.2	40.4
Yes	62.0	62.8	59.6

Note: See Note, table 6.15.

^aPercents add to more than 100 percent because more than one family member may have been incarcerated.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Youth In Custody, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 3, Table 2.

Table 6.21

Illegal drug use by youth in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions

By age and history of use, United States (estimated), yearend 1987

Type of drug use	Estimated percent of youth		
	Total	Less than 18 years old	18 years and older
Ever used any drug on a regular basis ^a	63.1 %	59.7 %	72.3 %
Ever used a major drug on a regular basis ^b	31.4	27.5	41.9
Used any drug in the month before the current offense	58.7	57.5	61.8
Used a major drug in the month before the current offense ^b	30.8	28.5	37.0
Under the influence of drugs at time of the current offense	39.4	39.1	40.3

Note: See Note, table 6.15.

^aUsed once a week or more for at least a month.^bMajor drugs include heroin, cocaine, LSD, and PCP.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Youth In Custody, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 7, Table 11.

Table 6.22

Drug and alcohol use at time of current offense by juveniles in long-term, State-operated juvenile institutions
By type of current offense, United States (estimated), yearend 1987^a

Current offense	Estimated percent of juveniles who were:				
	Under the influence of				
	Not under the influence	Either drugs or alcohol	Drugs only	Alcohol only	Both drugs and alcohol
All offenses	52.4 %	47.6 %	15.7 %	8.5 %	23.4 %
Violent offenses	55.4	44.6	12.1	8.2	24.2
Murder ^b	57.5	42.5	15.2	17.3	10.0
Rape	65.8	34.2	3.6	6.2	24.5
Other sexual assault	76.7	23.3	5.9	8.1	9.3
Robbery	48.8	51.2	13.8	6.8	30.6
Assault	51.4	48.6	14.6	8.5	25.5
Property offenses	50.4	49.6	16.8	9.7	23.1
Burglary	47.1	52.9	18.8	10.4	23.6
Larceny/theft	51.2	48.8	17.4	11.3	20.2
Motor vehicle theft	55.4	44.6	13.4	8.6	22.6
Arson	65.0	35.0	14.3	1.5	19.1
Drug offenses	40.7	59.3	34.4	0.0	24.9
Possession	40.6	59.4	36.0	0.0	23.4
Trafficking	43.9	56.1	32.9	0.0	23.2
Public-order offenses	56.3	43.7	15.9	7.2	20.6
Juvenile status offenses	50.6	49.4	15.3	16.5	17.6

Note: See Note, table 6.15. Offense categories with too few cases to provide reliable estimates are not presented.

^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Survey of Youth In Custody, 1987*, Special Report NCJ-113365 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988), p. 8, Table 13.

Table 6.23

Number of jails, number of jail inmates, and ratio to general population

By region and State, June 30, 1983 and 1988

Region and State	Number of jails		Number of inmates			Inmates per 100,000 population in 1988 ^a
	1983	1988	1983	1988	Percent change 1983-88	
United States, total	3,338	3,316	223,551	343,569	54 %	144
Northeast	223	223	36,634	57,613	57	126
Maine	14	15	560	669	19	56
Massachusetts	17	19	3,304	5,454	65	93
New Hampshire	11	11	475	789	66	73
New Jersey	32	28	5,971	11,124	86	144
New York	72	75	16,154	25,928	61	145
Pennsylvania	77	75	10,170	13,649	34	114
Midwest	972	964	39,538	50,646	28	85
Illinois	98	95	8,849	9,891	12	85
Indiana	93	90	3,599	5,235	45	94
Iowa	90	90	839	1,036	23	37
Kansas	86	94	1,328	1,906	44	76
Michigan	87	85	7,637	9,404	23	102
Minnesota	67	71	1,954	3,227	65	75
Missouri	129	123	3,783	4,154	10	81
Nebraska	67	66	844	1,156	37	72
North Dakota	31	26	243	288	19	43
Ohio	121	122	7,116	9,160	29	84
South Dakota	31	29	316	522	65	73
Wisconsin	72	73	3,030	4,667	54	96
South	1,607	1,599	89,479	143,751	61	171
Alabama	108	110	4,464	4,819	8	117
Arkansas	89	87	1,602	1,994	24	83
District of Columbia ^b	2	1	2,843	1,693	-40	274
Florida	103	102	14,668	28,236	93	229
Georgia	203	196	10,214	17,482	71	276
Kentucky	96	95	3,711	4,695	27	126
Louisiana	94	90	8,507	11,222	32	255
Maryland	30	35	4,608	7,486	62	162
Mississippi	91	96	2,498	3,501	40	134
North Carolina	99	102	3,496	5,469	56	84
Oklahoma	104	100	2,215	2,595	17	80
South Carolina	58	55	2,690	3,497	30	101
Tennessee	108	108	6,005	10,858	81	222
Texas	273	275	15,224	29,439	93	175
Virginia	95	95	5,719	9,372	64	156
West Virginia	54	52	1,015	1,393	37	74
West	536	530	57,900	91,559	58	185
Alaska ^c	5	5	37	27	-27	X
Arizona	31	33	2,940	6,006	104	172
California	142	149	41,720	64,216	54	227
Colorado	60	61	2,747	4,882	78	148
Idaho	36	37	604	810	34	81
Montana	50	46	405	616	52	77
Nevada	23	19	940	2,343	149	222
New Mexico	35	34	1,346	2,188	63	145
Oregon	39	39	2,304	2,819	22	102
Utah	24	25	906	1,261	39	75
Washington	65	60	3,610	5,934	64	128
Wyoming	26	22	341	457	34	95

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

The 1988 Census included all locally-administered jails that held inmates beyond arraignment (usually more than 48 hours) and that were staffed by municipal or county employees. Eight jails that were privately operated under contract for local governments were also included. Excluded from the Census were physically separate drunk tanks, lockups, and other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they had been formally charged, as well as all Federal and State-administered facilities, including the combined jail-prison systems in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Five locally-operated jails in Alaska were included. (Source p. 9).

A number of items were incompletely reported. Where the number of inmates convicted

and awaiting sentence was not available, estimates were accepted. In some cases data for inmates convicted and awaiting sentence may have been reported as awaiting arraignment/trial or being tried. The race of Hispanic inmates and Hispanic staff was incompletely reported. Respondents estimated approximately 20 percent of the time-spent data. (Source p. 9).

^aBased on resident population estimates, July 1, 1988, U.S. Bureau of the Census Press Release CB89-47.

^bThe decline in the District of Columbia jail population reflects the reclassification of the Occoquan complex from a jail to a prison between 1983 and 1988.

^cThe number of inmates per 100,000 population could not be calculated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 6.24

Number of jails

By size of jail and region, United States, 1978, 1983, and 1988

Jail size ^a	United States, total			Northeast			Midwest			South			West		
	1978	1983	1988	1978	1983	1988	1978	1983	1988	1978	1983	1988	1978	1983	1988
United States, total	3,493	3,336 ^b	3,316	207	223	223	1,042	970	964	1,678	1,607	1,599	566	536	530
Fewer than 50 inmates	2,844	2,471	2,219	109	95	67	933	819	775	1,380	1,208	1,069	422	349	308
50 to 249	519	675	798	75	87	90	89	124	157	249	333	412	106	131	139
250 to 499	76	117	159	12	25	31	11	16	20	32	41	71	21	35	37
500 to 999	44	54	89	9	10	25	7	10	8	15	19	30	13	15	26
1,000 or more inmates	10	19	51	2	6	10	2	1	4	2	6	17	4	6	20

Note: See Note, table 6.23. The census dates were Feb. 15, 1978 and June 30, 1983 and 1988.

^aBased on average daily population.

^bSize of jail information was unavailable for two jails in 1983.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 11.

Table 6.25

Age of jails, number of jails, and inmates housed

By region, United States, June 30, 1988

Characteristic	United States, total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
Jails that were:					
Less than 5 years old	360	29	80	172	79
5 to 9 years old	388	22	116	180	70
10 to 14 years old	481	19	152	225	85
15 to 24 years old	575	19	167	294	95
25 to 49 years old	736	29	194	395	118
50 to 99 years old	636	58	196	303	79
100 or more years old	140	47	59	30	4
Inmates in jails that were:					
Less than 5 years old	58,526	9,645	6,411	24,834	17,636
5 to 9 years old	42,087	2,374	4,915	25,690	9,108
10 to 14 years old	38,669	5,978	5,781	20,410	6,500
15 to 24 years old	49,208	7,617	9,906	20,412	11,273
25 to 49 years old	92,339	11,192	10,476	31,896	38,775
50 to 99 years old	50,164	12,207	12,139	17,608	8,210
100 or more years old	12,576	8,600	1,018	2,901	57

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 10, Appendix table 3.

Table 6.26

Number of jail inmates, average daily population, and rated capacity on June 30

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-89

	Number of jail inmates							
	National Jail Census 1983	Annual Survey of Jails					National Jail Census 1988	Annual Survey of Jails 1989
		1984	1985	1986	1987			
One-day counts								
All inmates	223,551	234,500	256,615	274,444	295,873	343,569	395,553	
Adults	221,815	233,018	254,986	272,736	294,092	341,893	393,303	
Male	206,163	216,275	235,909	251,235	270,172	311,594	356,050	
Female	15,652	16,743	19,077	21,501	23,920	30,299	37,253	
Juveniles ^a	1,736	1,482	1,629	1,708	1,781	1,676	2,250	
Average daily population								
All inmates	227,541	230,641	265,010	265,517	290,300	336,017	386,845	
Adults	225,781	228,944	263,543	264,113	288,725	334,566	384,954	
Male	210,451	212,749	244,711	243,143	264,929	306,379	349,180	
Female	15,330	16,195	18,832	20,970	23,796	28,187	35,774	
Juveniles ^a	1,760	1,697	1,467	1,404	1,575	1,451	1,891	
Rated capacity of jails	261,556	261,432	272,830	285,726	301,198	339,633	367,769	
Percent of rated capacity occupied	85 %	90 %	94 %	93 %	98 %	101 %	108 %	

Note: Data for 1983 and 1988 are from the National Jail Census, taken every 5 years and conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Questionnaires were mailed to all (N=3,358) locally-administered jails in the Nation in January 1983. Through the use of various follow-up procedures a response rate of 99 percent was achieved. In 1988, questionnaires were mailed to 3,448 locally-administered jails in the Nation during the week of August 1. Forty-four jails were added to the initial mailing, and 176 were deleted, leaving a final count of 3,316 facilities. Through the use of various follow-up procedures a response rate of 100 percent was achieved.

Data for 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1989 are from the Annual Survey of Jails that is taken during noncensus years. The survey is based on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and a stratified random sample of jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 inmates. For 1984, 1,164 jails representing 893 jurisdictions were surveyed; in 1985, 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions were represented in the survey; in 1986, 1,137 jails in 868 jurisdictions were included; in 1987, 1,135 jails in 866 jurisdictions were included; and in 1989, 1,128 jails in 809 jurisdictions were included. Data for these survey years are estimates and therefore subject to sampling error.

A local jail is defined as a facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered by local officials. Specifically, excluded from the

count were temporary lockups that house persons for less than 48 hours, physically separate drunk tanks, other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they had been formally charged, and Federal or State administered facilities. (Source, 1990, p. 4.) Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont have combined jail-prison systems and therefore were excluded in 1984-89. Alaska was also excluded as a combined system in 1987-89. In 1988 and 1989 five locally-operated jails in Alaska and eight jails that were privately-operated under contract for local governments were included.

^aJuveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 18) initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. Because fewer than 1 percent of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used in interpreting any changes over time.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 1 and p. 7, Table 5; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5; and 1989, Bulletin NCJ-123264, p. 1, Table 1 and p. 2, Table 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.27

Jail inmates and rated capacity

By region and size of jail, United States, 1978, 1983, and 1988

Characteristic	Inmates			Jail rated capacity			Percent of capacity occupied		
	1978	1983	1988	1978	1983	1988	1978	1983	1988
United States, total	158,394	223,551	343,569	245,094	261,556	339,633	65 %	85 %	101 %
Region									
Northeast	24,228	36,634	57,613	32,363	36,617	52,386	75	100	110
Midwest	28,452	39,538	50,646	50,329	51,528	58,958	57	77	86
South	67,444	89,479	143,751	106,697	114,184	150,118	63	78	96
West	38,270	57,900	91,559	55,705	59,227	78,171	69	98	117
Jail size^a									
Fewer than 50 inmates	35,335	36,564	40,004	86,304	69,941	62,188	41	52	64
50 to 249	51,878	69,710	87,065	72,798	81,051	93,541	71	86	93
250 to 499	25,901	38,780	58,410	32,476	38,532	54,450	80	101	107
500 to 999	27,985	38,612	62,036	33,640	39,189	53,394	83	99	116
1,000 or more inmates	17,295	39,885	96,054	19,876	32,837	76,060	87	121	126

Note: See Note, table 6.23. A variety of capacity measures are used by correctional reporting authorities that reflect both available space to house inmates and the ability to staff and operate an institution. The measure reported here, rated capacity, is the number of beds or inmates assigned by a rating official to institutions within a jurisdiction. Data are for the annual periods ending Feb. 15, 1978, and June 30, 1983, and 1988.

^aBased on average daily population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 6, Table 13.

Table 6.28

Jail Inmates on June 30

By sex, race, and ethnicity, United States, 1984-87 and 1989

	Percent of jail inmates on June 30 ^a				
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1989
Sex^b					
Male	93 %	92 %	92 %	92 %	91 %
Female	7	8	8	8	9
Race^b					
White	59	59	58	57	51
Male	55	55	54	53	46
Female	4	4	4	4	5
Black	40	40	41	42	47
Male	37	37	37	38	43
Female	3	3	3	4	4
Other ^c	1	1	1	1	2
Male	1	1	1	1	1
Female	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)
Ethnicity^b					
Hispanic	13	14	14	14	14
Male	12	13	13	13	13
Female	1	1	1	1	1
Non-Hispanic	87	86	86	86	86
Male	81	80	80	79	78
Female	6	7	7	7	8

Note: See Note, table 6.26.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.^bSex was reported for all inmates for all 5 years. Race and ethnicity were reported for 88 percent of the inmates in 1984, 80 percent in 1985, 97 percent in 1986, 93 percent in 1987, and 91 percent of the inmates in 1989.^cNative Americans, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.^dLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 6, Table 3; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 3; and *1989*, Bulletin NCJ-123264, p. 2, Table 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.29

Jail Inmates

By sex and legal status, United States, June 30, 1983 and 1988

Sex and legal status	1983		1988		Percent change, 1983-88
	Number of inmates	Percent	Number of inmates	Percent	
United States, total	223,551	100.0 %	343,569	100.0 %	53.7 %
Male					
Adult	206,163	92.2	311,594	90.7	51.1
Juvenile	1,619	0.7	1,564	0.5	-3.4
Female					
Adult	15,652	7.0	30,299	8.8	93.6
Juvenile	117	(a)	112	(a)	-4.3

Note: See Note, table 6.23. A juvenile is a person defined by State law as being subject to juvenile court jurisdiction. The definition is based on age and the charged offense. Most States set the maximum age of a juvenile at 17 years, but many exceptions depend upon offense severity and an offender's adjudication history.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 6.30

Jail Inmates

By race, ethnicity, and region, United States, June 30, 1988^a

Race, ethnicity	United States, total		Northeast		Midwest		South		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All inmates	343,569	100.0 %	57,613	100.0 %	50,646	100.0 %	143,751	100.0 %	91,559	100.0 %
White (non-Hispanic)	148,893	43.3	21,324	37.0	28,793	56.8	58,893	41.0	39,883	43.6
Black (non-Hispanic)	139,289	40.5	25,663	44.5	19,310	38.1	72,686	50.6	21,630	23.6
Hispanic ^b	51,455	15.0	10,388	18.0	1,800	3.6	11,714	8.1	27,553	30.1
Other ^c	3,932	1.1	238	(d)	743	1.5	458	(d)	2,493	2.7

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

^dLess than one-half of 1 percent.^aPercents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^bAny race.^cAmerican Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 4, Table 7.

Table 6.31

Conviction status of adult jail inmates on June 30

By sex, United States, 1983-89

	Number of jail inmates						
	National Jail Census 1983	Annual Survey of Jails				National Jail Census 1988	Annual Survey of Jails 1989
		1984	1985	1986	1987		
Total number of adults with known conviction status	221,644	229,822	250,468	269,179	289,495	341,893	393,303
Convicted	107,660	113,491	123,409	127,067	139,394	166,224	189,012
Male	100,557	105,529	114,131	117,100	128,818	151,810	171,181
Female	7,103	7,962	9,278	9,967	10,576	14,414	17,831
Unconvicted	113,984	116,331	127,059	142,112	150,101	175,669	204,291
Male	105,459	107,901	117,560	130,806	137,213	159,784	184,869
Female	8,525	8,430	9,499	11,306	12,888	15,855	19,422

Note: See Note, table 6.26.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 2; and *1989*, Bulletin NCJ-123264, p. 2, Table 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.32

Conviction status of jail inmates

By region, United States, June 30, 1988^a

Region	Total		Unconvicted		Convicted							
	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Total		Awaiting sentence		Sentenced		Other	
					Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent	Num-ber	Per-cent
United States, total	343,569	100 %	176,705	51.4 %	166,864	48.6 %	12,975	3.8 %	142,747	41.6 %	11,142	3.2 %
Northeast	57,613	100	29,397	51.0	28,216	49.0	3,296	5.7	22,244	38.6	2,676	4.6
Midwest	50,646	100	26,983	53.3	23,663	46.7	1,993	3.9	19,909	39.3	1,761	3.5
South	143,751	100	76,258	53.0	67,493	47.0	5,318	3.7	56,970	39.6	5,205	3.6
West	91,559	100	44,067	48.1	47,492	51.9	2,368	2.6	43,624	47.6	1,500	1.6

Note: See Note, table 6.23. Jail census figures may undercount the number of convicted inmates and overcount the number of unconvicted inmates because some facility records do not distinguish inmates awaiting sentence and other convicted persons from unconvicted inmates. Figures on conviction status reported in the 1983 Survey of Inmates of Local Jails indicate that approximately 40 percent of all jail inmates were unconvicted, 59 percent were convicted, and 1 percent were of unknown conviction status.

^aDetail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 4, Table 8.

Table 6.33

Average daily population of jails

By region and State, 1978, 1983, and 1988

Region and State	Average daily jail population		
	1978	1983	1988
United States, total	157,930	227,541	336,017
Northeast	24,150	37,498	56,873
Maine	310	557	651
Massachusetts	2,269	3,516	5,412
New Hampshire	389	492	785
New Jersey	3,930	6,297	10,978
New York	10,926	16,371	25,484
Pennsylvania	6,326	10,265	13,563
Midwest	28,767	41,327	49,773
Illinois	5,993	9,262	9,453
Indiana	2,552	3,834	5,061
Iowa	719	905	1,062
Kansas	942	1,313	1,864
Michigan	5,815	7,624	9,444
Minnesota	1,396	2,208	3,001
Missouri	2,870	3,937	4,296
Nebraska	545	951	1,110
North Dakota	146	260	280
Ohio	5,516	7,578	9,062
South Dakota	306	337	514
Wisconsin	1,967	3,118	4,626
South	66,855	91,946	139,475
Alabama	5,052	4,884	4,900
Arkansas	1,217	1,630	1,959
District of Columbia ^a	1,360	2,361	1,551
Florida	10,317	14,950	27,029
Georgia	8,070	10,797	16,172
Kentucky	2,310	3,833	4,711
Louisiana	5,084	8,207	11,092
Maryland	3,619	4,629	7,300
Mississippi	2,273	2,473	3,247
North Carolina	2,623	3,885	5,553
Oklahoma	1,735	2,490	2,717
South Carolina	2,260	2,840	3,521
Tennessee	4,623	6,269	10,082
Texas	10,859	15,366	29,124
Virginia	4,396	6,226	9,111
West Virginia	1,057	1,106	1,406
West	38,158	56,770	89,896
Alaska	37	34	28
Arizona	2,408	2,913	5,808
California	26,199	40,622	63,359
Colorado	1,632	2,523	4,492
Idaho	532	661	820
Montana	398	416	596
Nevada	988	964	2,184
New Mexico	738	1,308	2,155
Oregon	1,876	2,342	2,807
Utah	647	944	1,354
Washington	2,457	3,660	5,806
Wyoming	246	383	487

Note: See Note, table 6.23. Data for 1978 were based on average weekday populations for the annual period ending Feb. 15, 1978. Data for 1983 and 1988 are average daily populations for the periods ending June 30, 1983 and 1988.

^aThe decline in the District of Columbia jail population reflects the reclassification of the Occoquan complex from a jail to a prison between 1983 and 1988.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 6.34

Average daily population of juveniles in local jails

By region and State, 1978, 1983, and 1988

Region and State	1978	1983	1988
United States, total	1,740	1,760	1,451
Northeast	95	270	50
Maine	8	7	10
Massachusetts	0	0	0
New Hampshire	1	2	2
New Jersey	1	6	10
New York	82	252	28
Pennsylvania	3	3	0
Midwest	522	368	301
Illinois	27	26	19
Indiana	154	150	132
Iowa	19	17	1
Kansas	53	13	15
Michigan	27	11	8
Minnesota	24	18	7
Missouri	42	10	6
Nebraska	33	24	16
North Dakota	6	3	18
Ohio	68	43	6
South Dakota	14	25	14
Wisconsin	55	28	59
South	752	884	910
Alabama	17	13	7
Arkansas	48	52	66
District of Columbia	15	15	10
Florida	49	335	563
Georgia	16	0	5
Kentucky	73	67	32
Louisiana	16	9	0
Maryland	0	20	62
Mississippi	64	17	56
North Carolina	30	29	0
Oklahoma	27	36	22
South Carolina	30	33	33
Tennessee	86	65	2
Texas	80	53	6
Virginia	186	140	46
West Virginia	15	0	0
West	371	238	190
Alaska	3	0	0
Arizona	9	25	33
California	131	66	35
Colorado	26	6	12
Idaho	37	36	7
Montana	28	10	5
Nevada	14	9	4
New Mexico	31	28	58
Oregon	37	1	3
Utah	4	0	0
Washington	28	7	1
Wyoming	23	50	32

Note: See Note, table 6.23. Data are for the annual periods ending Feb. 15, 1978 and June 30, 1983, and 1988.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 10, Appendix table 1.

Table 6.35

Admissions to and releases from local jails on June 30

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-89

	June 30, 1983	June 30, 1984	June 30, 1985	June 30, 1986	June 30, 1987	June 30, 1988	June 30, 1989
Total admissions	8,084,344	7,838,521	8,364,533	8,354,032	8,627,200	9,669,954	9,774,096
Adults	7,978,978	7,742,941	8,252,427	8,261,176	8,529,983	9,604,691	9,720,102
Males	7,270,663	7,007,292	7,430,148	7,410,057	7,670,765	8,498,197	8,606,700
Females	708,315	735,649	822,279	851,119	859,218	1,106,494	1,113,402
Juveniles ^a	105,366	95,580	112,106	92,856	97,217	65,263	53,994
Males	86,850	79,617	94,579	72,046	74,970	54,087	45,294
Females	18,516	15,963	17,527	20,810	22,247	11,176	8,700
Total releases	7,941,236	7,716,067	8,279,054	8,284,676	8,408,914	9,550,369	9,494,814
Adults	7,837,156	7,622,366	8,169,461	8,193,124	8,314,491	9,485,883	9,442,773
Males	7,145,818	6,904,343	7,359,076	7,342,940	7,469,188	8,390,991	8,367,519
Females	691,338	718,023	810,385	850,184	845,303	1,094,892	1,075,254
Juveniles ^a	104,080	93,701	109,593	91,552	94,423	64,486	52,041
Males	85,564	77,564	92,235	70,442	72,567	53,375	43,559
Females	18,516	16,137	17,358	21,110	21,856	11,111	8,482

Note: See Note, table 6.26.

^aJuveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 18) initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 6, Table 4; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 3, Table 4; and *1989*, Bulletin NCJ-123264, p. 2, Table 4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.36

Admissions to and releases from jails

By legal status, sex, and region, United States, 1988

Region	Admissions					Releases ^a				
	Total	Adults		Juveniles		Total	Adults		Juveniles	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	9,669,954	8,498,197	1,106,494	54,087	11,176	9,550,369	8,390,991	1,094,892	53,375	11,111
Northeast	697,659	635,040	60,315	2,084	220	681,428	620,459	58,658	2,093	218
Midwest	1,524,814	1,349,108	156,932	15,069	3,705	1,508,158	1,335,477	154,100	14,896	3,685
South	4,743,034	4,163,413	550,440	25,077	4,104	4,679,024	4,107,270	543,073	24,607	4,074
West	2,704,447	2,350,636	338,807	11,857	3,147	2,681,759	2,327,785	339,061	11,799	3,134

Note: See Notes, tables 6.23 and 6.29. Data are for the annual period ending June 30, 1988.

Releases include expirations of sentence, transfers to probation or parole, transfers to State and Federal correctional facilities, and transfers to other jurisdictions. Both admissions and releases include intrasystem transfers within jail complexes.

^aReleases include expirations of sentence, transfers to probation or parole, transfers to State and Federal correctional facilities, and transfers to other jurisdictions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 5, Table 9.

Table 6.37

Inmate deaths while under jail jurisdiction

By cause of death and region, United States, 1988

Cause of death	United States, total				
	Northeast	Midwest	South	West	
Total	667	113	102	296	156
Illness/natural cause (excluding AIDS)	274	34	33	127	80
Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) ^a	66	35	3	22	6
Suicide	284	34	61	131	58
Homicide by other inmate(s)	7	2	1	1	3
Homicide-other	3	1	0	2	0
Other causes, including accidental self-injury	33	7	4	13	9

Note: See Note, table 6.23. Data are for the annual period ending June 30, 1988.

^aIncludes AIDS mortalities resulting from pneumocystis carini pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma, and other AIDS-related diseases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 5, Table 11.

Table 6.38

Jails testing inmates for acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)

By region and size of jail, United States, 1988

Characteristic	Total ^a	Number of jails that tested:					
		No inmates for AIDS	All inmates	High risk population	Upon inmate request	Upon clinical indications for need	Upon court order
United States, total	3,316	1,655	90	203	818	1,108	547
Region							
Northeast	223	41	8	19	104	123	52
Midwest	964	527	13	51	206	287	175
South	1,599	844	64	95	335	532	236
West	530	243	5	38	173	166	84
Size of jail ^b							
Fewer than 50 inmates	2,219	1,413	51	82	366	495	286
50 to 249	798	214	32	73	284	410	169
250 to 499	159	12	3	26	86	111	51
500 to 999	89	8	3	16	51	58	28
1,000 or more inmates	51	8	1	6	31	34	13

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

^aDetail adds to more than total because some jails tested inmates for more than one reason.^bBased on average daily population.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 10, Appendix table 2.

Table 6.39

Jails under court order or consent decree

By reason, United States, on June 30, 1988

Whether under court order and reason	Total	Ordered to limit population	Not ordered to limit population
Total number of jails	3,316	404	2,912
Not under court order or consent decree for specific conditions	2,904	84	2,820
Under court order or consent decree for:	412 ^a	320 ^a	92 ^a
Crowded living units	306	278	28
Recreation facilities	190	147	43
Medical facilities or services	161	128	33
Staffing patterns	137	102	35
Visiting practices or policies	132	103	29
Library services	137	111	26
Inmate classification	123	102	21
Food service (quantity or quality)	122	97	25
Disciplinary procedures or policies	111	85	26
Grievance procedures or policies	106	83	23
Totality of conditions	92	74	18
Fire hazards	90	69	21
Other reasons	242	183	59

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 7, Table 16.

Table 6.40

Number of jails holding inmates for Federal, State, or other local authorities and number being held

By region, United States, June 30, 1988^a

Characteristic	United States, total	North-east	Midwest	South	West
Jails	3,316	223	964	1,599	530
Number holding inmates for other authorities	1,778	155	371	978	274
Federal	550	64	113	217	126
State	1,205	103	169	746	185
Other local	658	66	208	285	99
Number holding inmates because of crowding elsewhere	978	77	186	606	109
Inmates	343,569	57,613	50,646	143,751	91,559
Number being held for other authorities	42,046	6,014	3,466	26,875	5,691
Federal	8,256	665	843	4,854	1,894
State	28,481	4,602	1,202	19,683	2,994
Other local	5,309	747	1,421	2,338	803
Number being held because of crowding elsewhere	26,513	2,582	1,945	20,042	1,944

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

^aDetail adds to more than total because some jails held inmates for more than one type of jurisdiction.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 7, Table 14.

Table G.41

Prisoners housed in jails due to overcrowded State facilities

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1987 and 1988

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners housed in jails						Prisoners in jails as a percent of all prisoners 1988
	Total		Male		Female		
	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	
United States, total	12,361	14,208	11,778	13,543	583	665	2.2 %
Northeast	2,458	2,626	2,355	2,489	103	137	2.7
Maine	23	22	23	21	0	1	1.7
Massachusetts ^a	142	303	142	298	0	5	4.5
New Jersey	2,283	2,267	2,180	2,136	103	131	13.4
Vermont	10	34	10	34	0	0	4.2
South	9,414	10,527	8,937	10,096	476	431	4.5
Alabama	763	471	732	442	31	29	3.7
Arkansas	50	340	50	335	0	5	6.2
Kentucky	966	932	898	824	67	108	13.1
Louisiana	3,784	4,132	3,504	3,962	280	170	25.4
Mississippi	925	1,036	8,92	1,007	33	29	14.0
South Carolina	468	438	464	434	4	4	3.2
Tennessee	1,610	2,218	1,610	2,218	NA	NA	28.7
Virginia	848	960	787	874	61	86	6.8
West	490	1,055	486	958	4	97	0.2
Arizona	0	485	0	428	0	57	0.4
Colorado ^a	208	321	208	281	0	40	5.6
Idaho ^a	130	200	130	200	0	0	12.7
Utah	106	49	102	49	4	0	2.5
Washington	46	0	46	0	0	0	0.0

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 18.

^aColorado, Idaho, and Massachusetts, did not include the inmates in jails in their jurisdiction counts; however, the percent of jurisdiction population was calculated for all persons serving sentences to prison, whether in prison or in jail.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), Table 5.5.

Table 6.42

Fees charged by jails to hold inmates for other authorities

By region and size of jail, United States, 1988

Characteristic	Average per diem fees charged to hold inmates for:		
	Federal authorities	State authorities	Other local authorities
United States, total	\$34.05	\$25.28	\$26.67
Region			
Northeast	46.06	39.16	47.56
Midwest	35.15	32.12	29.70
South	28.04	16.86	17.50
West	37.62	33.41	33.94
Size of jail ^a			
Less than 50 inmates	31.64	23.69	25.15
50 to 249	34.89	25.85	28.55
250 to 499	37.22	30.54	34.41
500 to 999	43.04	38.29	42.67
1,000 or more inmates	40.49	33.63	38.67

Note: See Note, table 6.23.

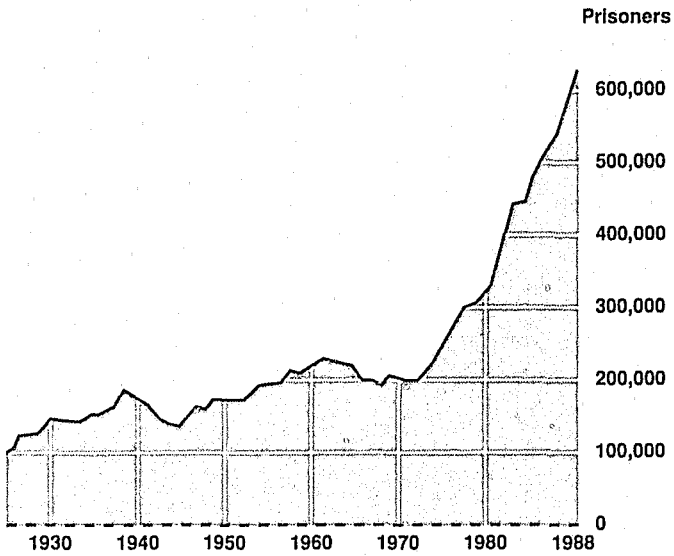
^aBased on average daily population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-121101 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990), p. 7, Table 15.

Figure 6.1

Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-88



Note: Prison population data were compiled by a yearend census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. Data for 1925 through 1939 include sentenced prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatories whether committed for felonies or misdemeanors. Data for 1940 through 1970 include all adult felons serving sentences in State and Federal institutions. Since 1971, the census has included all adults or youthful offenders sentenced to a State or Federal correctional institution with maximum sentences of over 1 year.

Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in a 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1980)), "in custody" refers to the direct physical control and responsibility for the body of a confined person. "Under jurisdiction" is defined as follows: A State or Federal prison system has jurisdiction over a person if it retains the legal power to incarcerate the person in one of its own prisons. Jurisdiction is not determined by the inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority holding the inmate. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa.

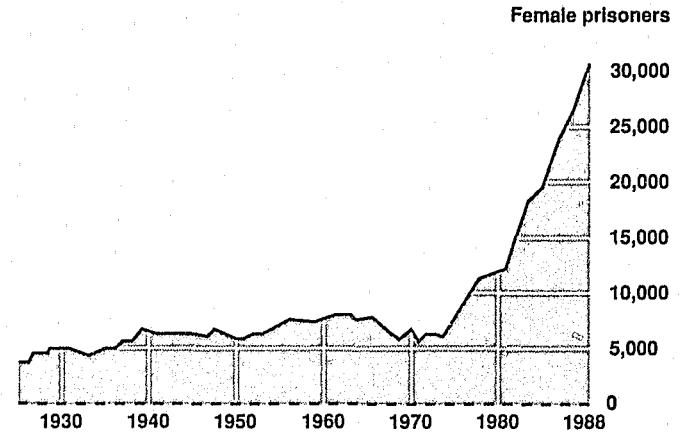
For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 18.

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); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.1; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.1; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.1; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.1 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.2

Sentenced female prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-88



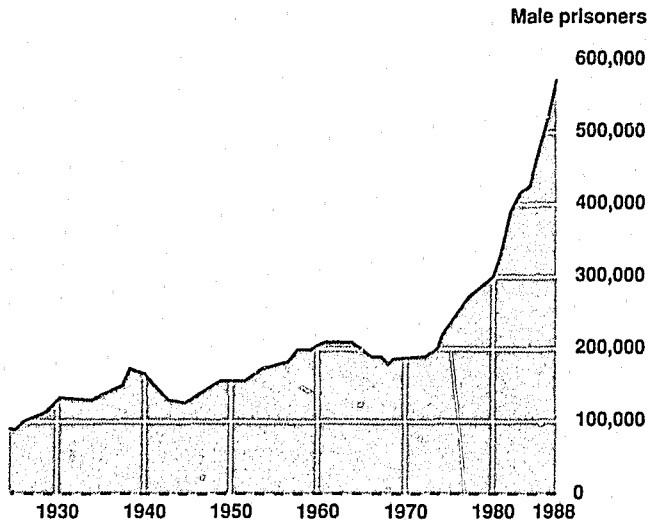
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.3; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.3; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.3; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.3 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.3

Sentenced male prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-88



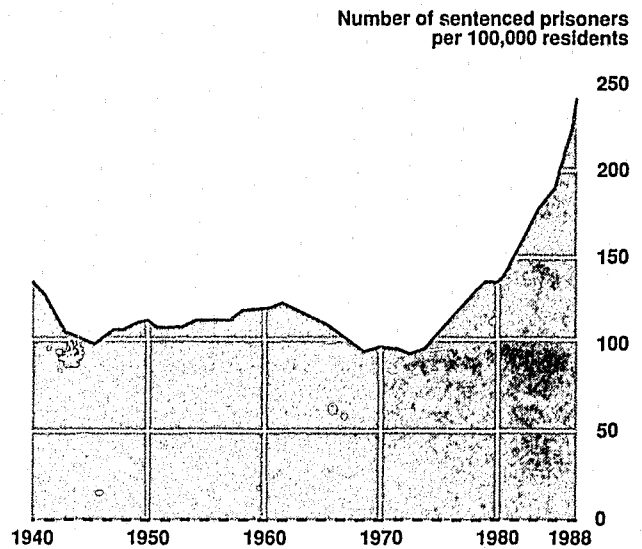
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.2; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.2; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.2; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.2 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.4

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1940-88



Note: See Note, figure 6.1. The rates for the period before 1980 are based on the civilian population. The civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. Since 1980, the rates are based on the total resident population provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 18.

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, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.4; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.43

Number and rate (per 100,000 resident population of each sex) of sentenced prisoners
in State and Federal Institutions on Dec. 31

By sex, United States, 1925-88

(Rate per 100,000 resident population of each sex)

Year	Total	Rate	Males		Females		Year	Total	Rate	Males		Females	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate				Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1925	91,669	79	88,231	149	3,438	6	1960	212,953	117	205,265	230	7,688	8
1926	97,991	83	94,287	157	3,704	6	1961	220,149	119	212,268	234	7,881	8
1927	109,993	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	278,141	126	267,097	249	11,044	10
1943	137,220	103	131,054	202	6,166	9	1978	285,456	129	274,244	255	11,212	10
1944	132,456	100	126,350	200	6,106	9	1979	294,396	132	282,813	261	11,583	10
1945	133,649	98	127,609	193	6,040	9	1980	301,470	133	289,465	264	12,005	10
1946	140,079	99	134,075	191	6,004	8	1981	315,974	138	303,643	274	12,331	11
1947	151,304	105	144,961	202	6,343	9	1982	353,167	153	338,940	302	14,227	12
1948	155,977	106	149,739	205	6,238	8	1983	394,374	170	378,045	336	16,329	14
1949	163,749	109	157,663	211	6,086	8	1984	419,820	179	402,391	352	17,429	14
1950	166,123	109	160,309	211	5,814	8	1985	443,398	188	424,193	NA	19,205	NA
1951	165,680	107	159,610	208	6,070	8	1986	480,568	200	458,972	NA	21,296	NA
1952	168,233	107	161,994	208	6,239	8	1987	522,084	216	497,540	NA	24,544	NA
1953	173,579	108	166,909	211	6,670	8	1988	560,812	228	533,990	NA	26,822	NA
1954	182,901	112	175,907	218	6,994	8							
1955	185,780	112	178,655	217	7,125	8							
1956	189,565	112	182,190	218	7,375	9							
1957	195,414	113	188,113	221	7,301	8							
1958	205,643	117	198,208	229	7,435	8							
1959	208,105	117	200,469	228	7,636	8							

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. Both custody and jurisdiction figures are shown for 1977 to facilitate year to year comparison. Data for 1984-1987 have been revised from previous presentations. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-104864, p. 3, Table 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Tables 5.1-5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.45

Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal Institutions

By region and jurisdiction, 1988

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1987	Total	New court commitments	Admissions				
				Parole or other conditional release violators returned	Return of escapees and persons absent without leave	Return from appeal or bond	Transfers from other jurisdictions	Other admissions
United States, total	560,812	379,742	261,242	101,354	9,934	948	4,084	2,180
Federal institutions, total ^a	39,523	19,232	15,932	2,744	272	20	264	0
State institutions, total	521,289	360,510	245,310	98,610	9,662	928	3,820	2,180
Northeast	87,267	49,829	34,198	11,958	957	131	2,229	356
Connecticut ^b	4,637	4,716	3,606	943	159	5	3	0
Maine	1,238	631	510	89	7	5	4	16
Massachusetts ^{c,d}	5,972	4,367	2,141	1,173	148	NA	905	0
New Hampshire	867	512	413	96	3	NA	0	0
New Jersey	15,969	7,707	5,151	2,081	129	24	NA	322
New York	40,842	23,627	17,386	4,770	401	72	981	17
Pennsylvania	16,246	7,099	4,134	2,578	42	18	327	0
Rhode Island ^{a,b}	991	673	432	191	33	7	9	1
Vermont ^b	505	497	425	37	35	NA	0	0
Midwest	110,740	60,810	46,656	11,511	1,071	612	411	549
Illinois ^c	19,850	10,952	8,684	2,161	66	41	NA	0
Indiana ^c	10,634	5,187	4,842	272	73	NA	0	0
Iowa ^c	2,851	2,756	1,585	808	205	9	72	77
Kansas	5,781	2,966	1,912	977	49	NA	28	0
Michigan ^c	23,879	11,258	8,025	1,984	581	546	122	0
Minnesota	2,546	2,197	1,690	470	37	0	0	0
Missouri	11,357	6,705	4,668	1,562	NA	NA	4	471
Nebraska	1,963	1,078	809	231	26	1	10	1
North Dakota	380	305	271	31	1	2	0	0
Ohio ^a	24,240	13,978	11,524	2,243	25	11	175	0
South Dakota	1,133	653	528	115	8	2	0	0
Wisconsin	6,126	2,775	2,118	657	NA	NA	NA	0
South	215,802	149,820	115,924	27,118	4,876	113	1,097	692
Alabama	12,602	5,370	4,230	744	231	97	38	30
Arkansas ^a	5,441	2,855	2,126	705	22	NA	2	0
Delaware ^{a,b}	2,159	1,041	832	23	126	0	0	60
District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	5,614	5,478	1,876	1,780	972	NA	850	0
Florida ^c	32,360	36,656	33,941	921	1,501	NA	102	191
Georgia ^c	17,724	10,635	8,129	2,328	173	NA	5	0
Kentucky ^d	6,437	3,993	2,655	1,225	90	NA	1	22
Louisiana ^a	15,375	5,662	4,699	912	45	0	6	0
Maryland ^d	12,912	5,637	5,037	476	85	NA	15	22
Mississippi	6,719	3,176	2,431	388	63	NA	7	287
North Carolina ^c	16,118	12,601	10,713	1,419	469	0	0	0
Oklahoma ^a	9,639	6,030	5,539	123	356	1	6	5
South Carolina	11,862	5,830	4,378	1,269	168	15	NA	0
Tennessee	7,639	2,322	1,492	690	140	0	0	0
Texas ^c	38,821	34,739	21,213	13,233	293	NA	0	0
Virginia	12,931	7,091	6,038	831	82	X	65	75
West Virginia ^c	1,449	706	595	51	60	NA	0	0
West	107,480	100,051	48,532	48,023	2,758	72	83	583
Alaska ^b	1,767	1,053	926	100	3	0	24	0
Arizona ^c	10,558	5,463	4,381	921	136	0	23	2
California ^c	64,812	73,398	29,958	42,612	627	NA	NA	201
Colorado ^a	4,808	3,254	2,346	670	233	3	2	0
Hawaii ^{b,d}	1,532	488	438	44	6	NA	0	0
Idaho	1,435	1,059	740	248	3	53	2	13
Montana	1,207	568	297	236	29	0	6	0
Nevada	4,434	2,541	2,005	500	36	NA	0	0
New Mexico	2,586	2,060	1,118	539	31	1	5	366
Oregon	5,457	5,474	2,673	1,444	1,356	0	NA	1
Utah	1,837	1,093	578	482	32	1	0	0
Washington	6,131	3,233	2,765	198	256	14	0	0
Wyoming ^c	916	367	307	29	10	0	21	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. All figures on admissions and releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. The data represents the number of transactions and not the number of individual prisoners who were involved in such movements. Because of different counting procedures among the States, a "0" entry in any category can mean that: (1) the State uses this category of admission or release but had no inmates in the category during 1988; (2) the State uses this category but cannot report the number of inmates in the category; or (3) the State does not use this category. "Unconditional releases" include expiration of sentence, commutation of sentence, and other such unqualified discharges. "Conditional releases" are those involving some form of supervision over the offender upon

return to the community and include parole, probation, supervised mandatory release (early release because of good behavior), and other forms of conditional discharge. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

^aCounts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 18.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

Releases

Total	Conditional releases	Unconditional releases	Escapes and absent without leave	Out on appeal or bond	Transfers to other jurisdictions	Deaths	Other releases	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1988
336,822	253,651	62,675	11,277	802	5,197	1,571	1,761	603,732
16,017	9,511	5,437	476	49	112	127	305	42,738
320,805	244,140	57,238	10,801	753	4,973	1,444	1,456	56,994
42,574	33,258	5,031	1,052	435	2,251	431	116	94,522
4,630	3,148	1,085	185	169	28	15	0	4,723
655	410	216	9	5	9	6	0	1,214
3,884	1,674	1,163	144	NA	881	22	0	6,455
360	232	114	6	3	0	5	0	1,019
6,740	5,441	1,011	135	76	0	77	0	16,936
19,909	17,269	709	435	138	1,006	251	101	44,560
5,462	4,382	605	66	39	306	49	15	17,883
485	412	15	26	5	21	6	0	1,179
449	290	113	46	NA	0	0	0	553
51,473	39,909	8,523	1,543	113	544	193	648	120,077
9,721	8,824	630	58	32	NA	42	135	21,081
4,550	4,250	193	96	NA	0	11	0	11,271
2,573	2,229	215	10	14	103	2	0	3,034
2,930	2,707	61	65	19	59	19	0	5,817
7,525	5,613	515	1,225	NA	123	49	0	27,612
1,944	1,799	112	25	0	0	8	0	2,799
5,886	4,905	458	NA	23	10	12	478	12,176
975	646	242	29	2	52	4	0	2,066
271	195	71	2	0	0	3	0	414
11,756	5,826	5,649	25	21	197	38	0	26,462
766	509	246	8	2	0	1	0	1,020
2,576	2,406	131	X	NA	0	4	35	6,325
138,875	93,478	37,240	5,037	119	1,923	546	532	226,747
5,615	3,596	1,640	241	54	57	27	0	12,357
2,777	2,310	430	22	NA	0	15	0	5,519
993	604	180	130	0	0	5	74	2,207
4,464	1,153	887	945	NA	1,462	17	0	6,628
34,335	10,957	21,559	1,669	NA	54	90	6	34,681
10,341	6,706	3,138	216	NA	236	45	0	18,018
3,311	2,359	787	87	NA	9	16	53	7,119
4,795	3,842	884	17	15	4	28	5	16,242
4,975	4,331	526	83	NA	13	22	0	13,572
2,644	1,820	678	67	NA	19	27	33	7,251
12,468	11,004	897	440	0	0	32	95	16,251
5,221	1,233	3,601	341	2	9	29	6	10,448
4,790	3,518	1,065	155	22	0	30	0	12,902
2,229	1,752	273	160	24	0	20	0	7,732
33,123	32,356	128	347	NA	0	61	231	40,437
6,094	5,415	500	37	2	60	80	0	13,928
700	522	67	80	NA	0	2	29	1,455
87,883	77,495	6,444	3,169	86	255	274	160	119,648
958	536	383	3	4	19	3	10	1,862
4,443	3,374	797	171	0	53	26	22	11,578
64,430	62,017	1,180	938	NA	91	178	26	73,780
2,297	1,723	217	263	12	3	10	69	5,765
510	444	41	6	10	8	1	0	1,510
913	697	192	4	1	0	6	13	1,581
503	393	71	33	1	3	2	0	1,272
2,094	1,074	964	29	14	0	13	0	4,881
1,923	1,137	689	20	1	72	4	0	2,723
4,940	3,500	29	1,399	0	NA	12	0	5,991
986	839	96	27	19	0	3	2	1,944
3,548	1,585	1,664	266	22	0	11	0	5,816
338	176	121	10	2	6	5	18	945

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^dNumbers for admission categories are estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), Table 5.10.

Table 6.46

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1987 and 1988

Region and jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than a year		
	1987	1988	Percent change	1987	1988	Percent change
United States, total	585,084	627,600	7.3 %	560,812	603,732	7.7 %
Federal institutions, total ^a	48,300	49,928	3.4	39,523	42,738	8.1
State institutions, total	536,784	577,672	7.6	521,289	560,994	7.6
Northeast	91,210	99,180	8.7	87,267	94,522	8.3
Connecticut ^b	7,511	8,005	6.6	4,637	4,723	1.9
Maine	1,299	1,277	-1.7	1,238	1,214	-1.9
Massachusetts ^c	6,268	6,757	7.8	5,972	6,455	8.1
New Hampshire ^b	867	1,019	17.5	867	1,019	17.5
New Jersey	15,969	16,936	6.1	15,969	16,936	6.1
New York	40,842	44,560	9.1	40,842	44,560	9.1
Pennsylvania	16,267	17,900	10.0	16,246	17,883	10.1
Rhode Island ^{a,b}	1,428	1,906	33.5	991	1,179	19.0
Vermont ^b	759	820	8.0	505	553	9.5
Midwest	111,123	120,382	8.3	110,740	120,077	8.4
Illinois ^{a,c}	19,850	21,081	6.2	19,850	21,081	6.2
Indiana ^c	10,827	11,406	5.3	10,634	11,271	6.0
Iowa ^c	2,851	3,034	6.4	2,851	3,034	6.4
Kansas	5,781	5,817	0.6	5,781	5,817	0.6
Michigan ^c	23,879	27,612	15.6	23,879	27,612	15.6
Minnesota	2,546	2,799	9.9	2,546	2,799	9.9
Missouri	11,357	12,176	7.2	11,357	12,176	7.2
Nebraska	2,086	2,156	3.4	1,963	2,066	5.2
North Dakota	430	466	8.4	380	414	8.9
Ohio ^a	24,240	26,462	9.2	24,240	26,462	9.2
South Dakota	1,133	1,020	-10.0	1,133	1,020	-10.0
Wisconsin	6,143	6,353	3.4	6,126	6,325	3.2
South	222,825	233,919	5.0	215,802	226,747	5.1
Alabama	12,827	12,610	-1.7	12,602	12,357	-1.9
Arkansas ^a	5,441	5,519	1.4	5,441	5,519	1.4
Delaware ^{a,b}	2,982	3,197	7.2	2,159	2,207	2.2
District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	7,645	8,831	15.5	5,614	6,628	18.1
Florida ^c	32,445	34,732	7.0	32,360	34,681	7.2
Georgia ^c	18,575	18,787	1.1	17,724	18,018	1.7
Kentucky	6,437	7,119	10.6	6,437	7,119	10.6
Louisiana	15,375	16,242	5.6	15,375	16,242	5.6
Maryland	13,467	14,276	6.0	12,912	13,572	5.1
Mississippi	6,880	7,384	7.3	6,719	7,251	7.9
North Carolina ^c	17,218	17,078	-0.8	16,118	16,251	0.8
Oklahoma ^a	9,639	10,448	8.4	9,639	10,448	8.4
South Carolina	12,664	1,388	9.7	11,862	12,902	8.8
Tennessee	7,639	7,732	1.2	7,639	7,732	1.2
Texas ^c	38,821	40,437	4.2	38,821	40,437	4.2
Virginia	13,321	14,184	6.5	12,931	13,928	7.7
West Virginia ^c	1,449	1,455	0.4	1,449	1,455	0.4
West	111,626	124,191	11.3	107,480	119,648	11.3
Alaska ^b	2,528	2,588	2.4	1,767	1,862	5.4
Arizona ^c	10,948	12,095	10.5	10,558	11,578	9.7
California ^c	66,975	76,171	13.7	64,812	73,780	13.8
Colorado ^a	4,808	5,765	19.9	4,808	5,765	19.9
Hawaii ^b	2,264	2,300	1.6	1,532	1,510	-1.4
Idaho	1,435	1,581	10.2	1,435	1,581	10.2
Montana	1,207	1,272	5.4	1,207	1,272	5.4
Nevada	434	4,881	10.1	4,434	4,881	10.1
New Mexico	2,670	2,825	5.8	2,586	2,723	5.3
Oregon	5,457	5,991	9.8	5,457	5,991	9.8
Utah	1,853	1,961	5.8	1,837	1,944	5.8
Washington	6,131	5,816	-5.1	6,131	5,816	-5.1
Wyoming ^c	916	945	3.2	916	945	3.2

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

^aCounts of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to a year or less. See "Sentencing information" for relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 18.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), Table 5.1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.47

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1988

Region and Jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	627,600	308,712	289,462	5,350	2,177	21,899
Federal institutions, total	49,928	33,347	15,316	872	393	0
State institutions, total	577,672	275,365	274,146	4,478	1,784	21,899
Northeast	99,180	46,008	49,219	129	169	3,655
Connecticut ^{a,b}	8,005	2,385	3,794	9	6	1,811
Maine	1,277	1,256	16	5	0	0
Massachusetts ^c	6,757	3,870	2,325	10	22	530
New Hampshire	1,019	984	34	0	1	0
New Jersey	16,936	5,811	9,805	4	8	1,308
New York	44,560	22,044	22,320	85	111	0
Pennsylvania	17,900	7,624	10,244	11	15	6
Rhode Island	1,906	1,214	681	5	6	0
Vermont ^{a,d}	820	820	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest	120,382	59,346	57,152	1,039	65	2,780
Illinois ^{b,c}	21,081	6,641	12,516	29	6	1,889
Indiana ^{c,d}	11,406	7,805	3,588	13	0	0
Iowa ^{b,c}	3,034	2,293	671	47	4	19
Kansas ^b	5,817	3,493	1,977	73	22	252
Michigan ^{b,c}	27,612	11,218	15,814	104	12	464
Minnesota ^b	2,799	1,732	757	216	3	91
Missouri ^d	12,176	6,490	5,661	17	7	1
Nebraska	2,156	1,448	631	69	0	8
North Dakota	466	382	7	75	2	0
Ohio ^d	26,462	13,326	13,136	0	0	0
South Dakota	1,020	733	31	256	0	0
Wisconsin	6,353	3,785	2,363	140	9	56
South	233,919	90,463	131,991	1,111	43	10,311
Alabama ^d	12,610	4,878	7,722	6	4	0
Arkansas ^a	5,519	2,699	2,786	1	2	31
Delaware ^a	3,197	1,255	1,937	2	3	0
District of Columbia ^{a,c,d}	8,831	269	8,562	0	0	0
Florida ^{b,c}	34,732	15,782	18,379	15	13	543
Georgia ^{c,d,e}	18,787	6,801	11,986	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	7,119	4,939	2,179	1	0	0
Louisiana	16,242	4,513	11,729	0	0	0
Maryland	14,276	3,861	10,383	9	0	23
Mississippi	7,384	2,207	5,140	10	7	20
North Carolina ^c	17,078	6,820	9,680	429	10	139
Oklahoma ^{b,d}	10,448	6,176	3,287	626	1	358
South Carolina	13,888	5,225	8,620	8	2	33
Tennessee ^f	7,732	4,375	3,128	NA	NA	229
Texas ^{b,c,g}	40,437	13,882	17,678	3	NA	8,874
Virginia ^f	14,184	5,543	8,580	NA	NA	61
West Virginia ^c	1,455	1,238	215	1	1	0
West	124,191	79,548	35,784	2,199	1,507	5,153
Alaska ^a	2,588	1,448	291	823	26	0
Arizona ^c	12,095	9,744	1,907	425	15	4
California ^c	76,171	44,703	27,958	NA	NA	3,510
Colorado ^d	5,765	4,314	1,323	62	12	54
Hawaii ^{a,b}	2,300	702	144	14	1,287	153
Idaho	1,581	1,496	24	46	11	4
Montana	1,272	1,006	17	246	1	2
Nevada ^d	4,881	2,821	1,539	62	41	418
New Mexico	2,825	2,441	297	83	4	0
Oregon ^d	5,991	4,740	765	139	13	334
Utah	1,961	1,693	174	38	22	34
Washington ^b	5,816	3,697	1,282	211	73	553
Wyoming ^{b,c}	945	743	63	50	2	87

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bHispanic prisoners were classified as persons of unknown race.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^dRacial group membership of the population was estimated.

^eGeorgia reported only two racial categories: white and nonwhite.

^fTennessee's and Virginia's "not known" category includes all persons reported as other than white or black.

^gTexas reported only three racial categories: white, nonwhite, and American Indian or Alaskan native. Asians and Pacific Islanders are included in the nonwhite category.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), Table 5.6.

Table 6.48

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1988

(Rate per 100,000 resident population)

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length			Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length		
	Total	More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced		Total	More than 1 year	1 year or less and unsentenced
United States, total	254	244	10	South	275	266	8
Federal institutions, total ^a	20	17	3	Alabama ^a	307	300	6
State institutions, total	234	227	7	Arkansas ^a	230	230	NA
Northeast	195	186	9	Delaware ^{a,b}	479	331	148
Connecticut ^b	247	146	101	District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	1,436	1,078	358
Maine	105	100	5	Florida ^c	278	278	0
Massachusetts ^c	114	109	5	Georgia ^c	293	281	12
New Hampshire	93	93	X	Kentucky	191	191	X
New Jersey	219	219	0	Louisiana	370	370	X
New York	248	248	X	Maryland	306	291	15
Pennsylvania	149	149	0	Mississippi	282	277	5
Rhode Island ^{a,b}	191	118	73	North Carolina ^c	261	249	13
Vermont ^d	146	98	47	Oklahoma ^a	323	323	NA
Midwest	200	200	1	South Carolina	397	369	28
Illinois ^{a,c}	181	181	NA	Tennessee	157	157	0
Indiana ^c	205	202	2	Texas ^c	240	240	X
Iowa ^c	107	107	X	Virginia	234	230	4
Kansas	232	232	X	West Virginia ^c	78	78	X
Michigan ^c	298	298	X	West	243	234	9
Minnesota	64	64	X	Alaska ^b	493	355	138
Missouri	236	236	X	Arizona ^c	342	328	15
Nebraska	134	129	6	California ^c	266	257	8
North Dakota	70	62	8	Colorado ^a	174	174	NA
Ohio ^a	243	243	NA	Hawaii ^b	208	136	71
South Dakota	143	143	0	Idaho	157	157	X
Wisconsin	130	130	1	Montana	158	158	0
				Nevada	452	452	X
				New Mexico	187	180	7
				Oregon	215	215	X
				Utah	116	115	1
				Washington	124	124	X
				Wyoming ^c	199	199	X

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to a year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

^aCounts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 18.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cIncarceration rates for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are based on custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), Table 5.4.

Table 6.49

Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1987 and 1988

Region and Jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length												
	Total			More than 1 year			Total			1 year or less and unsentenced		Unsentenced	
	1987	1988	Percent change	1987	1988	Percent change	1987	1988	Percent change	1 year or less		1987	1988
										1987	1988		
United States, total	562,814	606,810	7.8 %	540,101	583,616	8.1 %	22,713	23,194	2.1 %	9,723	9,263	12,990	13,931
Federal institutions, total ^a	42,478	44,205	4.1	35,110	37,850	7.8	7,368	6,355	-13.7	2,281	1,867	5,087	4,488
State institutions, total	520,336	562,605	8.1	504,991	545,766	8.1	15,345	16,839	9.7	7,442	7,396	7,903	9,443
Northeast	88,403	96,475	9.1	84,516	91,788	8.6	3,887	4,687	20.6	1,476	1,669	2,411	3,018
Connecticut ^b	6,961	7,516	8.0	4,280	4,380	2.3	2,681	3,136	17.0	819	865	1,862	2,271
Maine	1,258	1,285	2.1	1,197	1,202	0.4	61	83	36.1	61	63	0	20
Massachusetts	6,361	6,862	7.9	5,972	6,455	8.1	389	407	4.6	296	302	93	105
New Hampshire	845	983	16.3	828	959	15.8	17	24	41.2	0	0	17	24
New Jersey	13,650	14,652	7.3	13,650	14,652	7.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
New York	40,842	44,560	9.1	40,842	44,560	9.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	16,302	17,929	10.0	16,258	17,890	10.0	44	39	-11.4	21	17	23	22
Rhode Island ^{a,b}	1,440	1,918	33.2	999	1,187	18.8	441	731	65.8	153	283	238	448
Vermont ^b	744	770	3.5	490	503	2.7	254	267	5.1	126	139	128	128
Midwest	111,013	120,209	8.3	110,353	119,710	8.5	660	499	-24.4	388	294	272	205
Illinois ^a	19,850	21,081	6.2	19,850	21,081	6.2	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	0
Indiana	10,871	11,444	5.3	10,634	11,271	6.0	237	173	-27.0	193	135	44	38
Iowa	2,851	3,034	6.4	2,851	3,034	6.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	5,875	5,932	1.0	5,871	5,930	1.0	4	2	-50.0	0	0	4	2
Michigan	23,879	27,612	15.6	23,879	27,612	15.6	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	2,706	2,942	8.7	2,553	2,807	9.9	153	135	-11.8	0	0	153	135
Missouri	11,357	12,176	7.2	11,357	12,176	7.2	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	2,224	2,161	-2.8	2,025	2,048	1.1	199	113	-43.2	128	83	71	30
North Dakota	482	525	8.9	432	473	9.5	50	52	4.0	50	52	0	0
Ohio ^a	23,943	26,113	9.1	23,943	26,113	9.1	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	0
South Dakota	1,128	1,030	-8.7	1,128	1,030	-8.7	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	5,847	6,159	5.3	5,830	6,135	5.2	17	24	41.2	17	24	0	0
South	210,934	222,364	5.4	204,313	215,400	5.4	6,621	5,964	5.2	4,776	4,525	1,845	2,439
Alabama	12,581	12,365	-1.7	12,356	12,112	-2.0	225	253	12.4	225	253	0	0
Arkansas ^a	5,323	5,455	2.5	5,323	5,455	2.5	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	0
Delaware ^{a,b}	2,741	3,045	11.1	2,021	2,129	5.3	720	916	27.2	243	373	477	543
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	7,645	8,381	9.6	5,614	6,178	10.0	2,031	2,203	8.5	899	556	1,132	1,647
Florida	31,924	34,327	7.5	31,839	34,276	7.7	85	51	-40.0	85	51	0	0
Georgia	18,575	18,787	1.1	17,724	18,018	1.7	851	769	-9.6	851	769	0	0
Kentucky	5,471	6,187	13.1	5,471	6,187	13.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	11,504	12,110	5.3	11,504	12,110	5.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Maryland	13,291	14,084	6.0	12,745	13,389	5.1	546	695	27.3	546	695	0	0
Mississippi	5,955	6,348	6.6	5,854	6,277	7.2	101	71	-29.7	101	71	0	0
North Carolina	17,404	17,292	-0.6	16,118	16,251	0.8	1,286	1,041	-19.1	1,100	827	186	214
Oklahoma ^a	8,381	8,921	6.4	8,381	8,921	6.4	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	0
South Carolina	11,070	13,002	17.5	10,322	12,064	16.9	748	938	25.4	726	930	22	8
Tennessee	7,249	7,354	1.4	7,249	7,354	1.4	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Texas	38,821	40,437	4.2	38,821	40,437	4.2	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Virginia	11,522	12,787	11.0	11,522	12,787	11.0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	1,477	1,482	0.3	1,449	1,455	0.4	28	27	-3.6	0	X	28	27
West	109,986	123,557	12.3	105,809	118,868	12.3	4,177	4,689	12.3	802	908	3,375	3,781
Alaska ^b	2,118	2,307	8.9	1,438	1,661	15.5	680	646	-5.0	115	97	565	549
Arizona	10,948	12,095	10.5	10,558	11,578	9.7	390	517	32.6	390	517	0	0
California	66,975	76,171	13.7	64,812	73,780	13.8	2,163	2,391	10.5	0	0	2,163	2,391
Colorado ^a	4,802	5,646	17.6	4,802	5,646	17.6	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	0
Hawaii ^b	2,099	2,155	2.7	1,435	1,398	-2.6	664	757	14.0	197	160	467	597
Idaho	1,341	1,493	11.3	1,341	1,493	11.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,187	1,249	5.2	1,187	1,249	5.2	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Nevada	4,371	4,902	12.1	4,303	4,801	11.6	68	101	48.5	0	0	68	101
New Mexico	2,672	2,745	2.7	2,586	2,643	2.2	86	102	18.6	84	102	2	0
Oregon	4,309	4,703	9.1	4,309	4,703	9.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Utah	1,818	2,057	13.1	1,711	1,943	13.6	107	114	6.5	16	17	91	97
Washington	6,430	7,089	10.2	6,411	7,028	9.6	19	61	221.1	0	15	19	46
Wyoming	916	945	3.2	916	945	3.2	0	0	X	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^aCounts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing Information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), Table 5.18.

Table 6.50

Characteristics of State prison inmates

United States, 1979 and 1986 (estimated)

	Percent of prison inmates	
	1979	1986
Sex		
Male	96.0 %	95.6 %
Female	4.0	4.4
Race		
White	49.6	49.7
Black	47.8	46.9
Other	2.6	3.4
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	9.9	12.6
Non-Hispanic	90.1	87.4
Age^a		
Less than 18 years	0.8	0.5
18 to 24 years	35.6	26.7
25 to 34 years	42.4	45.7
35 to 44 years	13.8	19.4
45 to 54 years	5.1	5.2
55 to 64 years	1.7	1.8
65 years or older	0.5	0.6
Marital status		
Married	22.4	20.3
Widowed	2.3	1.9
Divorced	16.9	18.1
Separated	6.6	6.0
Never married	51.9	53.7
Education^b		
Less than 12 years	52.7	61.6
12 years or more	47.3	38.4
Military service		
Served	23.8	20.2
Never served	76.2	79.8
Pre-arrest employment		
<u>Employed</u>		
Full-time	70.5	69.0
Part-time	60.5	57.4
	10.0	11.6
<u>Not employed</u>		
Looking	29.5	31.0
Not looking	14.0	18.0
	15.5	13.0
Income prior to arrest		
<u>Free at least 1 year, annual income</u>		
No income	1.6	1.6
Less than \$3,000	24.5	24.7
\$3,000 to \$9,999	37.9	33.7
More than \$10,000	36.0	39.9
<u>Free less than 1 year, monthly income</u>		
Less than \$500	39.5	40.1
\$500 to \$999	29.2	28.4
More than \$1,000	31.4	31.5

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics through the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. This survey, conducted in 1979 and 1986, employs a stratified probability sampling design with the probabilities proportional to the size of the correctional facility. In 1979, 11,397 interviews were conducted at 215 prisons with a selected sample of about 12,000 inmates. In 1986, 13,711 interviews were conducted at 275 prisons from a sample of approximately 15,000 inmates. In 1979, the State prison population was an estimated 274,563. In 1986, the estimated prison population was 450,416. For each characteristic other than ethnicity and income, data were available for at least 99 percent of the inmates. Ethnicity data were available for 95 percent of the inmates in both 1979 and 1986. Income data were available for 50 percent of the inmates in 1979 and 89 percent of the inmates in 1986.

^aThe median age was 26 in 1979 and 28 in 1986.

^bThe median number of years education was 11 in 1979 and 10 in 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986*, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 3, Tables 1 and 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.51

Current offense of State prison inmates

By criminal history, United States, 1986 (estimated)

Current offense	Criminal history of prison inmates ^a		
	First timers	Recidivists ^b	
		No prior violence	Prior violence
Violent offenses			
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder ^c	29.1	20.5	15.0
Negligent manslaughter	10.1	5.4	3.5
Kidnaping	2.8	3.1	3.5
Rape	7.6	7.8	7.8
Other sexual assault	10.8	8.1	6.6
Robbery	27.0	40.0	43.9
Assault	10.9	14.0	18.1
Other violent	1.7	1.2	1.5
Nonviolent offenses			
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Property offenses			
Burglary	25.8	38.6	35.8
Larceny/theft	9.8	13.6	14.1
Motor vehicle theft	0.7	3.2	3.8
Arson	3.1	1.3	1.8
Fraud	11.0	8.7	6.2
Stolen property	1.0	4.8	4.8
Other property offenses	0.9	1.0	1.5
Drug offenses			
Possession	6.6	6.4	6.3
Trafficking	26.1	10.1	9.5
Other drug	0.4	0.6	0.5
Public-order offenses			
Weapons offense	3.2	2.2	5.7
Other public-order ^d	7.1	8.2	8.8
Other offenses	4.4	1.1	1.1

Note: See Note, table 6.50.

^a Percents may not add to 100 due to rounding.^b Defined as having previously been sentenced to probation or incarceration as a juvenile or adult.^c Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.^d Includes offenses such as commercialized vice and probation and parole violations.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986*, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 4, Table 6; p. 5, Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.52

State prison inmates under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol at the time of current offense

By current offense, United States, 1986 (estimated)

Current offense	Whether under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of offense				
	Not under the influence	Total ^a	Under the influence		
			Drugs only	Alcohol only	Both
All offenses	46.2 %	53.8 %	17.2 %	18.5 %	18.1 %
Violent offenses					
Murder ^b	48.1	51.9	9.3	23.6	19.0
Negligent manslaughter	47.6	52.4	7.2	32.4	12.8
Kidnaping	41.6	58.4	14.2	21.2	23.0
Rape	43.3	56.7	6.8	24.7	25.2
Other sexual assault	54.2	45.8	5.3	20.9	19.6
Robbery	44.7	55.3	20.7	13.4	21.2
Assault	46.9	53.1	10.7	24.5	17.9
Other violent	47.8	52.2	11.6	20.4	20.2
Property offenses					
Burglary	37.5	62.5	21.9	19.7	20.9
Larceny/theft	45.3	54.8	23.6	15.7	15.5
Motor vehicle theft	46.8	53.2	16.4	19.6	17.2
Arson	43.7	56.3	6.4	25.7	24.2
Fraud	60.0	40.0	19.7	10.9	9.4
Stolen property	56.7	43.2	16.7	13.5	13.0
Other property	28.8	71.1	8.6	37.7	24.8
Drug offenses					
Possession	51.6	48.4	34.4	5.7	8.3
Trafficking	51.9	48.0	30.1	5.7	12.2
Other drug	49.9	50.0	39.5	0.5	10.0
Public-order offenses					
Weapons offense	58.7	41.3	12.1	21.8	7.4
Other public-order ^c	42.7	57.2	13.8	30.0	13.4
Other offenses	61.4	38.6	13.1	11.9	13.6

Note: See Note, table 6.50. Drug use information is based directly on the responses from inmates. Inmates were asked a very detailed set of questions about each of 10 drugs. Drug use histories were developed by examining the responses to all of the 10 sets of questions. The drugs that were specifically asked about were: heroin or methadone; amphetamines and barbiturates, alone or in combination; methaqualone (quaaludes); cocaine; LSD; PCP; and marijuana and hashish. Alcohol use was examined in a separate set of questions. (Source, p. 8.)

^a Percents may not add to total due to rounding.^b Includes nonnegligent manslaughter.^c Includes offenses such as commercialized vice and probation and parole violations.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986*, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 6, Table 12.

Table 6.53

State prison inmates' involvement in prison rule violations

By demographic characteristics and drug-use history, United States, 1986

Characteristic	Percent of Inmates charged with violating prison rules during current sentence	Percent of charged inmates found guilty	Characteristic	Percent of Inmates charged with violating prison rules during current sentence	Percent of charged inmates found guilty
All inmates	52.7 %	94.0 %	Immediate family members served time		
<u>Sex</u>			No	49.3 %	93.6 %
Male	52.9	94.0	Yes	58.2	94.5
Female	47.0	93.2	<u>Region</u>		
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>			Northeast	55.7	92.7
White (non-Hispanic)	51.2	93.8	Midwest	61.7	95.2
Black (non-Hispanic)	56.8	94.3	South	49.6	94.1
Hispanic ^a	46.9	93.1	West	46.8	93.3
Other race ^b	57.0	94.9	<u>Ever used drugs</u>		
<u>Age</u>			No	37.3	92.5
17 years or younger	44.3	(c)	Yes	56.6	94.2
18 to 24 years	60.2	95.0	<u>Ever used drugs regularly</u>		
25 to 34 years	55.1	94.3	No	43.0	92.4
35 to 44 years	46.0	92.6	Yes	58.5	94.7
45 years or older	29.2	89.5	<u>Used drugs in month before admission offense</u>		
<u>Marital status</u>			No	43.4	92.6
Married	41.2	91.9	Yes, less than once a week	58.2	92.7
Widowed	42.8	92.5	Yes, at least once a week	55.2	95.3
Divorced/separated	48.1	92.7	Yes, daily or almost daily	61.3	94.9
Never married	59.8	95.0	<u>Under drug influence at time of admission offense</u>		
<u>Education</u>			No	48.7	93.2
Less than 12 years	55.6	94.4	Yes	59.9	95.3
12 years or more	47.9	93.1			
<u>Military service</u>					
Served in Vietnam	47.5	92.2			
Served elsewhere	48.4	93.5			
Never served	53.8	94.2			

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) through the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. This survey is part of the National Prisoner Statistics Program, sponsored and designed by BJS and is carried out every 5 or 6 years. The data are derived from a nationally-representative sample of State prison inmates in 1986.

The sample design is a stratified two-stage selection with the probabilities proportional to the size of the correctional facility. The sample is selected independently from two frames, one for males only and a second to allow an oversample of females. Within each frame, facilities are stratified by type (prison versus community corrections facility) and by census region. In the second stage, interviewers visit each chosen facility and select a sample of prisoners using predetermined sampling procedures. In 1986, 13,711 interviews were conducted at 275 facilities from a sample of about 15,000.

Rule violators were inmates who were formally charged with or written up for breaking prison rules or regulations during their current admission. Being written up means receiving tickets or incident reports and having records of the incidents placed in

administrative files. Prison rule-breaking involves a wide variety of misbehavior, ranging from minor infractions such as horseplay, failing to follow sanitary regulations, smoking where prohibited, and abusive language toward staff, to serious offenses such as use of contraband drugs and alcohol, possession of a weapon, offering a bribe, extortion, rioting, assault, and murder.

Up to 2.0 percent missing data are excluded from the categories of race/ethnicity, age, marital status, education, military service, and immediate family members who served time.

^a Any race.

^b American Indians, Alaskan natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^c Too few cases to obtain a statistically reliable estimate.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison Rule Violators*, Special Report NCJ-120344 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1989), p. 2, Tables 2 and 3; p. 3, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.54

Punishment received for most recent infraction by State prison inmates found guilty of prison rule violations

By selected demographic and facility characteristics, United States, 1986

Punishment	Percent of rule violators who received punishment										
	Race, ethnicity ^a					Facility size ^b			Facility security level ^c		
	Sex		White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic ^d	Fewer than 500 inmates	500 to 999	1,000 or more	Maximum	Medium	Minimum
Solitary confinement or segregation	31.2 %	23.2 %	31.4 %	31.5 %	27.5 %	28.5 %	36.2 %	29.4 %	34.9 %	31.6 %	23.6 %
Loss of good time	25.3	19.8	25.4	23.8	29.4	28.5	23.4	23.9	24.2	22.9	29.6
Confinement to own cell or quarters	15.7	17.0	14.8	15.0	20.5	13.7	14.3	17.8	17.9	15.7	13.4
Loss of entertainment or recreational privileges	15.3	17.3	14.8	13.6	22.4	14.3	15.4	16.0	15.3	15.7	17.3
Loss of commissary or store privileges	13.2	9.4	11.7	12.5	19.3	9.0	13.4	15.2	18.3	9.5	12.6
Reprimand	9.4	8.8	10.7	8.5	7.3	9.9	9.8	8.8	9.2	9.7	9.5
Extra work	8.3	12.9	9.0	7.5	9.2	10.4	8.3	7.4	4.8	9.0	15.5
Loss of job assignment	7.1	4.6	7.1	5.9	11.2	6.4	5.5	8.2	6.8	7.8	6.4
Loss of visiting privileges	6.4	5.0	5.6	5.9	8.0	6.2	6.6	6.2	5.2	6.3	8.4
Higher custody level within facility	5.9	4.4	6.6	4.7	8.5	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.9	5.5	3.3
Transfer to another facility	5.7	2.7	5.3	5.2	8.2	6.7	4.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	7.0
No punishment or punishment suspended	6.8	5.9	7.9	5.9	5.7	7.3	7.5	6.0	5.7	7.1	8.3

Note: See Note, table 6.53. This table excludes approximately 3 percent of all inmates who received punishment in the form of fines, fees, or restitution requirements, or lost rights to participate in drug, alcohol, vocational, or educational programs; and 1 percent for whom type of punishment was not reported. Information concerning facility size and security level was based on the 1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities, a complete enumeration of prisons and community-based correctional facilities (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *1984 Census of State Adult Correctional Facilities*, NCJ-105585 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987)).

^aRaces other than white or black were not included because there were too few cases for statistically valid estimates.

^bBased on average daily population.

^cExcludes inmates in specialized facilities not using the maximum/medium/minimum classification, including reception classification and diagnosis centers; medical treatment units; hospitals; youthful offender facilities; and work and prerelease centers.

^dAny race.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prison Rule Violators*, Special Report NCJ-120344 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1989), p. 7, Tables 13 and 14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.55

Sex offenders, housing, treatment programs, and parole provisions

By State, 1988

State	Total population of system	Incarcerated sex offenders		Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Special parole provisions for sex offenders
		Number	Percent of total population			
Alabama	12,500	1,100	8.8 %	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, Sexual Addictions Anonymous group, 26-bed in-patient program provides peer support.	None, however treatment recommendations are often a factor in parole decisions.
Alaska	2,325	605	26.0	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	No
Arizona	11,795 ^b	1,654	14.0	No	Individual counseling, group counseling. Psychiatric treatment available if medically indicated.	Yes, maximum supervision for the first six months (weekly contacts with parole officer).
Arkansas	5,358	703 ^c	13.0	Yes ^d	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	No set provisions for sex offenders. Special provisions left to discretion of Parole Board.
California	74,012	6,948 ^e	9.3	No	Group counseling, also 50-bed facility in Atascadero State Hospital where some sex offenders, 2 years before parole date, are treated and counseled.	Yes, they have to register.
Colorado	4,849 ^f	954	19.7	No	Group counseling, have used depo-provera a few times.	Yes, Parole/Community Services Risk Assessment Program, sex offender treatment, no contact with minors for child molesters, other special conditions dependent on case. Four parole officers are assigned to a special sex offender's supervision program in Denver area.
Connecticut	7,477	554 ^g	7.4	No	Individual counseling, group counseling. Mental Health Units provide medical treatment/therapy deemed necessary for individual cases.	Yes, in certain cases. Mental health evaluation and treatment is stipulated by Parole Board.
Delaware	1,549	275	17.8	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, informal inmate support groups resulting from group participation.	Yes, continued group participation after parole to street.
District of Columbia	8,851 ^b	338 ^h	3.8	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, psychotropic medication if needed.	No
Florida	34,868	3,918 ⁱ	11.2	No	Individual counseling, inmate support groups.	No, each parole has own set of negotiations, no general rules concerning sex offenders.
Georgia	18,234 ^j	2,042	11.2	No	Individual counseling, group counseling.	Some are given the requirement to participate in a support group provided by a community agency as a condition of parole.
Hawaii	1,353 ^k	270 ^l	20.0	No	Group counseling.	Yes, if appropriate are required to seek out-patient treatment.
Idaho	1,520	276	18.2	No	Individual counseling, group counseling (including education), inmate support groups.	Yes, must have a psychological or psychiatric evaluation prior to parole.
Illinois	20,892 ^b	2,452 ^b	11.7	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes, often requested to enter counseling programs upon release.

See notes at end of table.

Table 6 55

Sex offenders, housing, treatment programs, and parole provisions

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Total population of system	Incarcerated sex offenders		Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Special parole provisions for sex offenders
		Number	Percent of total population			
Indiana	11,255	852	7.6 %	No	Individual counseling, group counseling.	No
Iowa	3,271 ^m	488 ⁿ	15.0	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	No
Kansas	5,992	1,300	21.7	No	Group counseling year long therapy. Also started experimental intensive program in Fall 1988 at 3 facilities. Is contracted program, 20 hours a week for 6 months.	No
Kentucky	5,569 ⁿ	854	15.3	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes, must successfully complete mandated treatment prior to parole and participation in aftercare treatment.
Louisiana	15,252 ^o	1,437	9.4	No ^p	Individual counseling.	Yes, treatment in mental health facilities, counseling, etc. if deemed necessary.
Maine	1,322	441 ^l	33.0	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups, proposed penile plethysmograph diagnosis.	No
Massachusetts	6,265	896	14.3	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, group counseling.	No
Minnesota	2,651 ^q	498	18.8	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes, residential placement.
Mississippi	7,077	600	8.5	No	Individual counseling.	Yes, favorable psychiatric report.
Missouri	12,029	1,416 ^l	11.8	Yes ^a	Group counseling as part of Missouri Sexual Offender Program. A group educational phase is also included.	Yes. "Persistent Sexual Offenders" must serve 30 years before reaching parole eligibility by State law. Parole Board also requires "dangerous" or "persistent" offenders to serve full sentence without parole.
Montana	1,249	206	16.5	Yes ^a	Three phase program includes 13 weeks education and information; 36 weeks confrontational group process; formulation of discharge and aftercare plans. Program includes in-patient therapy, individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Generally require completion of the program prior to parole consideration.
Nebraska	2,089 ^r	231 ^s	11.0	Yes ^a	Individual counseling (minimal, usually crisis intervention), group counseling, inmate support groups, medical treatment (usually limited to anti-anxiety and related disorders).	No, however most are required by the Board of Parole to attend Mental Health Counseling. State Statute provides that second offense 1st degree sexual assault offenders serve not less than 25 years and are ineligible for parole.
Nevada	4,666 ^t	629 ^t	13.5	No	None	Yes, must pass psychological panel before eligible for release.

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.55

Sex offenders, housing, treatment programs, and parole provisions

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Total population of system	Incarcerated sex offenders		Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Special parole provisions for sex offenders
		Number	Percent of total population			
New Hampshire	1,009	209	20.7 %	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups, depo-provera and psychiatric medicine.	If courts or DOC treatment people identify an individual offender as in need of ongoing treatment, that treatment is included in the parole contract.
New Jersey	12,464 ⁱ	466	3.7	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups, daily doctor/nurse clinics, consultant clinics, psychiatric evaluations, emergency care, routine testing and x-rays, patient education.	Yes. Parole process does not rely on an automatic parole eligibility date, but on a four-step procedure including staff interviews, Special Classification Review Board recommendations and State Parole Board confirmations. Aftercare program includes weekly follow-up counseling for parolees and their families until discharge.
New Mexico	2,672	220	8.2	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, special program which includes initial interview, physiological assessment and retaining.	
New York	42,429 ^b	2,608 ^u	6.1	No	Individual counseling, group counseling.	No
North Carolina	17,487 ^v	1,921 ^v	11.0	No	Individual counseling. A formal treatment program has been proposed to the legislature, but no funding has been received.	No
North Dakota	525	100	19.0	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups, psychiatric medication and intensive inmate family treatment in the prison.	Yes. Sometimes required to return periodically for follow-up treatment and/or civilian counseling.
Ohio	22,076	2,787 ^w	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma	10,245	1,200	11.7	No	None	No
Oregon	6,490 ^x	1,080 ^y	16.6	No	Individual counseling, group counseling.	No
Pennsylvania	17,441 ^b	2,421	13.9	Yes ^a	Individual and group counseling, inmate support groups. Treatment services have been expanding for several years, are provided by both department and outside (private) vendors. Groups are operating in 10 of 11 male institutions; the remaining institution is new and will implement program.	Special conditions for individual inmates may be made by Parole Board.
Rhode Island	1,811 ^b	167 ^l	9.2	Yes ^z	Individual counseling, group counseling, educational services.	No
South Carolina	11,784 ^{aa}	1,476	12.5	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes, not specifically; however, criminal sexual conduct is classified as a violent offense. Must serve at least one-third rather than one-fourth of sentence.
South Dakota	997 ^{ab}	177	17.8	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups, psychiatric treatment.	No

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.55

Sex offenders, housing, treatment programs, and parole provisions

By State, 1988--Continued

State	Total population of system	Incarcerated sex offenders		Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Special parole provisions for sex offenders
		Number	Percent of total population			
Tennessee	7,681 ^b	1,476	19.2 %	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, unofficial inmate support groups, medical treatment within department or contracted in- or outpatient.	Yes, must go through sex offender treatment program before being paroled.
Texas	39,664	4,677	11.8	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes. Unit psychologist may recommend aftercare counseling.
Utah	2,032	467	23.0	Yes ^d	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes. Longer terms of parole, required therapy on parole.
Vermont	750	161	21.5	Yes ^a	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups, Cognitive-Behavioral Offender Treatment Program.	No
Virginia	12,000 ^l	1,440 ^l	12.0	No ^{ac}	Individual counseling, group counseling.	No. Frequently the Parole Board will make mental health treatment a special condition of parole in sex offender cases.
Washington	6,844	1,506	22.0	Yes ^{ad}	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups. Medical treatment is general, not specific to sex offenses.	No
West Virginia	1,556	269 ^{ae}	17.4	Yes ^d	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	Yes. Paroled sex offenders must seek counseling. In incest cases, the parolee cannot live with the victim.
Wisconsin	6,035	1,117	18.5	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	No, only if ordered by court or paroling authority.
Wyoming	900	300 ^l	33.0	No	Individual counseling, group counseling, inmate support groups.	No

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Maryland, Michigan, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not respond to the survey. The survey did not specify which offenses were to be included as sex offenses, therefore each State used its own definition of "sex offenders". Total population figures were reported by each State. However, the survey specified no time frame for reporting population figures. As a result, population figures may differ from those presented elsewhere in SOURCEBOOK.

The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aFor treatment purposes.

^bAs of September 1988.

^cSome incarcerated for more than one crime, at least one was a sex offense.

^dIf need arises, may be housed separately for treatment or security purposes.

^eThose with principle sex offense.

^fFacilities on grounds.

^gExcludes prostitution offenses.

^hThird-quarter of fiscal year 1988.

ⁱAs of 6-30-87.

^jInmate profile 9-7-88.

^kMales only.

^lApproximation.

^mIncludes 2,984 in institutions, as of 10-25-88.

ⁿInstitutionalized.

^o8-28-88.

^pExcept in protective cases.

^q7-1-88.

^r143 women, 1,946 men, as of 9-20-88.

^s1 woman, 230 men.

^tIn house as of 9-15-88.

^uSentenced for sex offenses.

^vAs of 6-30-88.

^w1988 data.

^xBook population, 4,668 in cells, balance outcount.

^yBook population, unknown in cells.

^zSecurity reasons.

^{aa}Institutionalized population as of 9-23-88, total jurisdiction 14,051.

^{ab}945 males, 52 females.

^{ac}Modified therapeutic community in development stages. When implemented, sex offenders will be housed separately.

^{ad}Those offenders in residential treatment.

^{ae}Computer count.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc., January-February 1989) pp. 9-19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.56

Population and movement of prisoners in Federal institutions

Fiscal years 1950-88^a

Fiscal year ^b	Population beginning of year	Received (transfers excluded)						Discharged (transfers excluded)					
		From courts	Violators returned		Study and observation	Escaped prisoners returned	Other ^c	Transferred from other institutions	Sentence expired	Mandatorily released ^d	Paroled	Died	Study and observation
			Parole	Mandatory release									
1950	17,463	14,403	710	789	X	122	0	3,442	5,616	5,744	3,493	37	X
1951	17,930	14,676	662	787	X	127	0	3,472	5,598	6,000	3,717	52	X
1952	18,417	14,823	577	547	X	134	0	4,010	9,655	2,005	3,687	42	X
1953	18,557	16,166	576	410	X	181	0	4,666	9,287	2,230	4,204	60	X
1954	19,733	17,448	657	349	X	169	0	5,004	10,272	2,413	4,243	55	X
1955	20,877	16,699	620	332	X	157	0	4,501	9,599	2,598	4,411	47	X
1956	21,606	13,971	678	364	X	113	0	4,736	8,373	2,791	4,295	33	X
1957	20,956	14,112	666	363	X	146	0	5,128	6,983	3,282	4,357	49	X
1958	21,182	13,907	732	510	X	140	0	5,766	6,929	3,313	4,087	50	X
1959	21,899	14,324	782	517	98	179	0	6,148	7,085	3,263	4,209	54	160
1960	22,838	14,210	852	555	229	196	0	8,062	6,651	3,194	4,432	54	372
1961	23,974	14,185	965	594	361	226	0	6,873	6,301	3,555	4,599	49	533
1962	24,925	13,624	1,041	597	468	324	0	7,254	6,359	3,757	5,195	45	699
1963	24,613	13,536	1,071	615	459	419	0	7,811	6,376	3,740	5,083	57	721
1964	24,248	13,220	1,031	579	429	379	0	7,518	6,283	3,788	5,590	68	196
1965	22,974	12,982	1,180	648	442	239	0	7,230	6,232	3,652	5,131	64	886
1966	22,346	12,370	1,174	595	386	256	0	7,617	5,962	3,388	5,575	57	792
1967	21,040	11,691	1,264	497	397	416	0	7,804	4,970	3,080	6,181	60	673
1968	19,185	11,653	1,408	490	396	423	0	7,858	4,490	2,729	5,151	44	667
1969	20,170	11,162	1,366	475	425	374	0	8,168	4,237	2,398	4,758	44	629
1970	20,208	11,060	1,234	399	476	493	0	9,342	4,167	2,625	4,106	35	729
1971	20,686	12,633	1,028	415	492	547	17,405	10,720	5,184	2,649	4,757	56	577
1972	20,820	13,622	1,021	326	530	565	20,441	11,868	5,336	2,562	4,802	65	636
1973	21,280	15,430	787	194	508	644	23,571	11,929	5,416	2,204	4,999	51	503
1974	23,336	15,181	774	189	1,890	561	32,556	11,933	5,184	2,089	4,908	64	1,915
1975	23,691	16,628	994	182	1,938	795	51,935	12,228	6,002	1,910	6,142	55	1,908
1976	23,566	18,835	1,378	213	1,811	795	65,140	14,073	6,864	1,535	4,504	68	1,933
1977	27,033	18,315	1,683	206	1,395	889	80,994	16,662	7,251	1,803	3,105	77	1,422
1978	29,877	16,759	1,198	236	1,147	927	75,202	16,737	7,122	2,236	3,411	59	1,194
1979	24,479	15,462	1,150	250	851	888	65,141	13,879	6,785	1,817	3,416	66	931
1980	24,661	15,376	1,561	214	703	826	65,422	13,008	6,811	1,521	3,946	46	720
1981	24,162	15,746	2,216	186	766	681	68,309	11,576	6,372	1,153	3,114	56	745
1982	26,195	18,795	2,051	195	772	465	74,024	10,941	7,554	1,205	3,018	47	798
1983	28,163	18,996	2,483	241	799	396	75,764	11,821	8,203	1,187	3,097	55	772
1984	30,214	18,541	2,250	243	803	556	72,880	11,086	8,017	1,413	2,946	79	783
1985	32,317	19,881	2,002	245	659	553	75,192	11,694	7,332	1,496	2,805	80	718
1986	36,042	24,901	2,137	221	648	428	86,812	13,307	7,516	1,738	2,727	82	683
1987	41,512	24,479	2,229	118	499	308	88,746	13,710	6,506	2,076	3,818	98	607
1988	44,285	23,650	2,562	190	480	269	87,523	16,283	5,214	2,292	3,710	133	537

Note: The Federal Bureau of Prisons is responsible for two distinct Federal offender populations: (1) individuals who are housed in, have escaped from, or are in transit between Federal institutions and community treatment centers; and (2) individuals who are housed in, awaiting trial, in, or enroute to contract facilities, i.e., State, local, or private facilities that are under contract with the Federal Bureau of Prisons for the housing of Federal offenders. Approximately 10 percent of the total Federal prison population was housed in contract facilities at the end of fiscal year 1988. For a definition of "mandatory release," see Note, table 6.3.

^aData prior to 1974 reflect sentenced prisoners only.

^bBeginning in fiscal year 1970, figures include only Bureau of Prisons institutions.

^c"Other" includes other temporary movement such as furloughs, writs, etc.

^dBeginning in 1958, the term mandatory release replaces the term conditional release.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Statistical Report, Fiscal Year 1986* (Washington, DC: Federal Bureau of Prisons, 1987), p. 16; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Escaped	Other ^C	Transferred to Institutions	Population end of year
138	460	3,511	17,930
152	427	3,291	18,417
160	267	4,135	18,557
223	182	4,637	19,733
185	150	5,165	20,677
170	125	4,630	21,606
134	117	4,769	20,956
155	138	5,225	21,182
76	102	5,682	18,992
201	0	6,137	22,838
197	0	8,068	23,974
242	0	6,974	24,925
346	0	7,219	24,613
490	0	7,809	24,248
383	0	7,522	22,974
229	0	7,155	22,346
343	0	7,587	21,040
527	0	7,796	19,822
480	0	8,272	20,170
406	0	9,460	20,208
640	0	10,224	20,686
652	17,561	11,670	20,820
648	20,733	13,131	21,280
711	23,960	14,063	22,436
725	33,184	14,657	23,691
655	51,510	16,643	23,566
592	65,700	17,582	27,033
661	80,701	22,280	29,877
659	75,645	24,278	27,479
593	65,457	21,374	24,661
607	64,564	19,414	24,162
410	68,948	16,649	26,195
263	76,114	16,306	28,133
344	76,550	18,211	30,214
279	72,317	18,422	32,317
256	74,623	19,191	36,042
223	86,659	23,356	41,512
188	89,775	24,848	44,285
127	90,265	28,724	44,295

Table 6.57

Prisoners in Federal Institutions

By selected characteristics and criminal history, United States, as of Dec. 31, 1989^a

Total population	53,347
Sentenced	86.6 %
Unsentenced	13.4
Sex	
Male	93.1
Female	6.9
Race/ethnicity^b	
White	65.9
Black	31.7
American Indian	1.6
Asian	0.8
Hispanic	25.9
Marital status	
Married	34.4
Single	34.5
Divorced	16.3
Common law	8.2
Separated	5.7
Widowed	0.9
Sentence imposed	
Less than 1 year	3.2
1 to 3 years	13.4
3 to 5 years	12.6
5 to 10 years	28.2
10 to 15 years	16.7
15 to 20 years	9.6
Over 20 years	12.8
Life	2.9
Inmate security levels^c	
1	37.1
2	12.7
3	15.5
4	19.0
5	4.3
6	1.2
Unassigned	10.2
Prior arrests	
0 priors	22.8
1 prior	12.3
2 priors	9.2
3 priors	7.4
4 priors	6.3
5 or more priors	42.0
Average number of prior arrests	6
Prior convictions	
0 priors	29.6
1 prior	14.8
2 priors	11.0
3 priors	8.6
4 priors	6.7
5 or more priors	29.3
Average number of prior convictions	4
Prior commitments	
0 priors	50.5
1 prior	16.0
2 priors	9.8
3 priors	6.6
4 priors	4.9
5 or more priors	12.2
Average number of prior commitments	2

^aSome data have been drawn from a data base current as of Jan. 14, 1990.^bHispanics may include individuals of other racial backgrounds.^cThis classification of inmates is based on an objective assessment of their propensity for involvement in serious rule infractions, especially violence and escape. A higher security level rating represents a greater risk of involvement in serious misconduct. The percentages in this table reflect the proportion of inmates in each security level group.

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

Table 6.58

Prisoners in Federal Institutions

By type of offense and time served, United States, as of Dec. 31, 1989

Type of offense	Percent	Time served (in months)
Drug Abuse Prevention Act-1970	47.8 %	20.0
Robbery	13.3	40.3
Fraud	5.0	12.4
Larceny	3.7	14.6
Government reservations, Sea	2.9	12.6
District of Columbia ^a	4.0	24.9
Firearms laws	4.0	15.9
Immigration and naturalization	1.1	4.0
Racketeering	2.7	24.3
Forgery	1.0	12.4
Internal revenue laws	0.9	11.2
Counterfeiting	1.0	15.1
Explosives/Extortion	0.8	27.6
Kidnaping	1.0	63.6
Embezzlement	0.7	9.1
Other	5.9	14.5
State prisoners ^b	3.1	36.8

^aIncludes inmates under jurisdiction of the District of Columbia for whom the Federal Bureau of Prisons has taken custody.^bFederal prisoners housed in non-Federal facilities, including State, local, or private facilities.

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

Table 6.59

Number of escapes from correctional facilities and number of inmates returned

By type of facility and jurisdiction, 1985-88

Jurisdiction	1985			1986			1987					
	Total	Escapes Type of facility		Total	Escapes Type of facility		Total	Escapes Type of facility				
		Medium and maximum security	Minimum security and community- based		Number of escaped inmates returned	Medium and maximum security		Minimum security and community- based	Number of escaped inmates returned	Medium and maximum security	Minimum security and community- based	Number of escaped inmates returned
Alabama	189 ^a	37	152	124	286 ^b	104	181	135	190	37	157	203
Alaska	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	1	4	2
Arizona	65	25	40	56	50	11	39	53	40	8	32	37
Arkansas	16	4	12	14	16	4	12	14	14	2	12	11
California	998	17	981	850 ^c	957	10	947	802 ^d	824	11	813	706 ^e
Colorado	219	11	208	222 ^g	204	14	190	215	238	11	228	168
Connecticut	153 ^h	NA	NA	93	142 ⁱ	NA	NA	83	210	9	201	203
Delaware	199	20	179	177	190	19	171	154	139	1	138	157
District of Columbia	95	1	94	5 ^j	133	2	131	4 ^j	16	0	16	NA
Florida	875	196	679	689	1,127	184	943	931	1,372	144	2,849 ^k	1,166
Georgia	156	NA	39 ^l	122	131	NA	48 ^l	103	121	54	67	109
Hawaii	17	3	14	9	17	5	12	10	45	13	32	37
Idaho	24	4	20	16	24	3	21	14	9	2	7	8
Illinois	80	4	76	98	90	1	89	98	125	3	122	115
Indiana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45	43	--	47
Iowa	147	3	144	131	122	0	122	154	167	1	166	156
Kansas	46	9	37	44	41	4	37	39	37	2	35	30
Kentucky	85	12 ^m	73	52	91	9	82	46	70	1	69	48
Louisiana	55	13	42	49 ⁿ	34	7	27	27 ⁿ	42	30	12	16
Maine	22	6	16	19	23	8	13	22	10	5	5	11
Maryland	88	3	85	97	96	2	94	111	113	1	114	116
Massachusetts	284	5	279	279	306	6	300	305	241	12	229	257
Michigan	1,488	9	1,479	NA	1,059	17	1,042	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Minnesota	22	0	22	20	23	2	21	19	65	0	65	64
Mississippi	99	NA	NA	47	59	NA	NA	20	84 ^o	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	340	18	322	279	395	23	372	364	347	15	332	347
Montana	33	4	29	30	33	6	27	26	29	2	27	24
Nebraska	29	0	29	23 ^q	25	1	24	22	39	0	39	34 ^r
Nevada	33	8	25	31	28	4	24	25	43	3	40	37
New Hampshire	9	0	9	9	13	0	13	13	9	0	9	11
New Jersey	37	10	27	34	40	6	34	35	118	0	118	71
New Mexico	33	11	22	26	34	11	23	40	42	8	34	42
New York	17	9	8	17	19	13	6	18	12	3	298	12
North Carolina	432	2	430	452	464	1	463	462	495	1	494	495
North Dakota	1	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	48	NA
Ohio	37	23	14	36	24	15	9	24	22	10	8	19
Oklahoma	391	29	362	336	516	35	481	455	327	15	310	477
Oregon	790	0	790	723	790	0	790	667	1,264	2	1,262	1,012
Pennsylvania	75	14	61	54	76	12	64	51	77	9	68	62 ^s
Rhode Island	35	4	31	32	49	2	47	46	56	0	59	37
South Carolina	197	8	189	171	163	1	162	139	158	8	154	127
South Dakota	5	0	5	3	6	0	6	7	14	6	8	13
Tennessee	162	26	136	NA	136	12	124	NA	177	10	167	154
Texas	15	15	0	14	37	36	1	37	44	11	47	25
Utah	76	6	70	77	64	6	58	68	57	5	52	52
Vermont	20	0	20	NA	39	5	34	NA	27	10	17	25 ^g
Virginia	54 ^t	NA	NA	--	39 ^u	NA	NA	--	34	20	25	33
Washington	300	15	285	298	297	15	282	275	403	5	324	398
West Virginia	52	3	44	51	52	6	46	55	66	6	60	66
Wisconsin	175	9 ^v	166 ^v	54	181	13 ^v	168 ^v	74	83	3	80	71
Wyoming ^w	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9 ^x	1	8	5
Guam	10	10	0	10	4	4	0	4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Puerto Rico	86	39	47	87	216	102	114	159	NA	NA	NA	NA
Federal Bureau of Prisons	238	14	224	NA	285	12	273	NA	189	34	155	NA

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Categories may not add to total because community custody escapes, walkaways, and late returns are not calculated in the total escape category. Number of escaped inmates returned may include returned escapes from previous years. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aFiscal year 1985.^bFiscal year 1986.^cAs of Jan. 1, 1986.^dAs of Jan. 1, 1987.^eAs of Jan. 31, 1988.^fAs of Jan. 31, 1989.^gEstimated.^h33 facility escapes, 120 community custody escapes, security-level breakdown unavailable.ⁱ19 facility escapes, 123 community custody escapes, security-level breakdown unavailable.^jPerimeter escapes only.^kAlso housed in close facilities.^lEscapes from community-based facilities only.^mIncludes one escape from an all-level female institution.ⁿApprehended.^oIncludes State inmate escapes from county jails.^pEscapes from Department of Corrections only.^qReturned or apprehended. Includes suicide while on escape status.^rReturned or in custody.

1988			
Escapes			
Total	Type of facility		Number of escaped inmates returned
	Medium and maximum security	Minimum security and community-based	
192	18	174	168
1	1	4	0
28	2	26	30
20	5	15	19
1,069	3	1,073	921 ^f
236	3	233	200
467	35	432	336
98	1	97	84
22	7	15	20
1,686	166	2,791 ^k	1,533
130	64	67	113
47	12	35	34
4	4	0	2
64	1	63	72
67	51	3	46
214	1	213	213
78	2	76	66
87	8	79	80
30	20	11	25
6	4	2	7
80	6	77	103
176	4	172	177
144	4	140	--
57	0	67	55
44 ^p	5	40	51
310	12	298	319
31	0	31	26
32	1	31	23 ^r
35	3	32	36
8	1	7	7
122	1	122	129
24	4	20	21
5	1	340	5
477	4	487	487
3	0	58	3
25	18	22	32
297	2	295	297
1,633	0	1,633	1,146
66	10	56	52 ^s
39	0	30	48
127	12	115	113
8	4	4	8
160	12	148	127
27	4	35	25
27	2	25	34
34	0	20	30 ^g
35	14	32	35
266	5	210	304
60	8	52	60
74	5	69	60
10 ^y	0	10	7
NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA
162	16	146	NA

^sReturned and captured.

^t29 facility escapes, 25 community-custody escapes, security-level breakdown unavailable.

^u12 facility escapes, 27 community-custody escapes, security-level breakdown unavailable.

^vReported.

^w2 escapes from penitentiary, approximately 10 walkaways each year from honor farm, and all escapees returned for 1985 and 1986.

^xFiscal year 1987.

^yFiscal year 1988.

Source: Contact Center, Inc., *Corrections Compendium*, March 1988, pp. 10-14 and May 1989, pp. 9-19 (Lincoln, NE: Contact Center, Inc.). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.60

Estimated number of drug and/or alcohol treatment units, clients in treatment, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate

By jurisdiction, as of Oct. 30, 1987

Jurisdiction	Drug and/or alcohol treatment units	Clients in treatment	Budgeted capacity	Utilization rate
Total	6,732	599,612	745,175	80.5 %
Alabama	46	2,197	3,150	69.7
Alaska	32	1,621	2,962	54.7
Arizona	78	6,819	8,668	78.7
Arkansas	50	2,788	3,501	79.6
California	1,133	103,699	122,096	84.9
Colorado	168	11,290	15,595	72.4
Connecticut	138	7,427	8,402	88.4
Delaware	18	1,692	1,996	84.8
District of Columbia	22	3,021	4,000	75.5
Florida	243	21,052	24,819	84.8
Georgia	59	10,021	11,457	87.5
Hawaii	32	1,274	1,691	75.3
Idaho	29	2,022	2,787	72.6
Illinois	231	18,441	22,103	83.4
Indiana	95	8,224	11,300	72.8
Iowa	94	4,528	7,090	63.9
Kansas	76	4,531	6,216	72.9
Kentucky	119	6,425	8,845	72.6
Louisiana	79	9,410	9,686	97.2
Maine	40	2,951	5,516	53.5
Maryland	187	15,870	19,530	81.3
Massachusetts	183	16,891	20,961	80.6
Michigan	213	18,059	28,578	63.2
Minnesota	139	4,031	6,340	63.6
Mississippi	71	4,288	8,059	53.2
Missouri	103	7,412	10,878	68.1
Montana	35	1,773	1,972	89.9
Nebraska	111	5,965	7,274	82.0
Nevada	43	1,631	2,164	75.4
New Hampshire	52	3,533	3,536	99.9
New Jersey	202	19,834	23,353	84.9
New Mexico	49	5,067	5,508	92.0
New York	674	101,504	109,733	92.5
North Carolina	109	8,735	10,549	82.8
North Dakota	30	2,394	3,352	71.4
Ohio	273	22,003	28,141	78.2
Oklahoma	61	3,922	5,971	65.7
Oregon	139	9,720	13,054	74.5
Pennsylvania	345	27,681	42,387	65.3
Puerto Rico	54	7,679	8,458	90.8
Rhode Island	52	4,141	4,892	84.6
South Carolina	52	12,595	14,556	86.5
South Dakota	29	1,614	2,381	67.8
Tennessee	55	5,727	7,008	81.7
Texas	260	13,849	21,401	64.7
Utah	42	5,718	5,836	98.0
Vermont	19	1,498	1,777	84.3
Virginia	88	11,539	13,296	86.8
Washington	113	13,987	17,744	78.8
West Virginia	17	997	932	107.0
Wisconsin	126	8,995	11,501	78.2
Wyoming	24	1,527	2,173	70.3

Note: These data are from the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Oct. 30, 1987. The 1987 NDATUS was a joint effort between the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). The NDATUS is a national survey which is designed to measure the location, scope, and characteristics of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment and prevention facilities, services, and activities throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Both public and privately funded programs are included.

A total of 6,866 treatment units responded to the survey reporting a total of 614,123 clients in treatment. However, this table excludes treatment units which did not report budgeted capacity for alcohol or drug abuse clients. The total number of units in this table is not equal to the sum of units in tables 6.64 and 6.68 because combined units are counted only once. Readers should note that utilization rates may be affected by problems that some units experience in determining a budgeted capacity level for outpatient treatment. (Source, p. 14). For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989), p. 17.

Table 6.61

Estimated number of clients in drug and/or alcohol treatment units

By age and jurisdiction, as of Oct. 30, 1987

Jurisdiction	Total	Age group								Unknown
		Under 18 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and older	
Total	613,385	59,790	38,262	78,382	188,472	133,877	53,235	21,592	6,569	33,206
Alabama	2,425	99	184	253	768	553	234	158	43	128
Alaska	1,621	132	108	253	609	312	143	40	8	16
Arizona	6,889	674	361	769	2,085	1,794	557	268	44	337
Arkansas	2,793	229	262	502	762	494	318	190	34	2
California	103,699	7,176	5,707	14,160	34,724	25,459	9,476	3,709	1,045	2,243
Colorado	10,831	635	624	1,500	3,679	2,135	854	292	136	976
Connecticut	7,648	290	449	604	1,972	1,135	386	134	54	2,624
Delaware	1,827	12	81	273	772	436	135	85	31	2
District of Columbia	3,898	95	82	482	1,235	1,055	334	112	15	488
Florida	21,483	1,452	1,392	3,118	6,815	5,233	1,870	798	358	447
Georgia	10,030	380	415	1,253	3,127	2,418	1,120	443	120	754
Hawaii	1,274	210	55	166	407	138	59	18	5	216
Idaho	2,022	240	159	337	618	410	145	67	32	14
Illinois	20,339	1,631	1,458	2,355	6,411	5,160	1,602	718	167	837
Indiana	8,238	662	757	1,336	2,021	1,427	832	369	74	760
Iowa	4,528	568	421	702	1,401	712	303	143	61	217
Kansas	4,531	306	313	768	1,116	594	200	94	36	1,104
Kentucky	6,955	580	804	774	1,774	973	478	149	59	1,364
Louisiana	9,410	937	696	1,248	3,248	1,870	826	309	85	191
Maine	2,962	168	173	469	761	727	243	78	36	307
Maryland	16,659	1,350	1,151	2,484	5,532	3,555	1,548	717	208	114
Massachusetts	16,899	814	1,039	2,658	5,170	3,410	1,452	638	197	1,521
Michigan	18,077	1,284	1,073	2,430	5,376	3,861	1,762	631	176	1,484
Minnesota	4,037	492	267	577	1,164	791	369	164	95	118
Mississippi	5,109	154	351	603	1,066	561	318	212	44	1,800
Missouri	7,412	519	479	1,096	2,367	1,586	448	212	41	664
Montana	1,840	186	190	261	573	380	161	69	19	1
Nebraska	5,960	715	635	1,210	1,660	1,030	421	211	71	7
Nevada	1,631	167	60	190	552	434	153	56	15	4
New Hampshire	3,590	465	223	354	767	447	178	70	15	1,071
New Jersey	19,829	1,552	1,355	2,901	6,694	4,405	1,878	585	160	299
New Mexico	5,067	538	397	727	1,609	1,035	379	217	68	97
New York	105,762	19,267	4,218	9,084	29,760	24,196	9,396	3,207	854	5,780
North Carolina	8,735	432	431	1,018	2,669	1,920	961	381	131	792
North Dakota	2,394	232	223	303	720	500	190	95	42	89
Ohio	21,954	2,740	1,501	2,861	6,719	4,455	1,705	721	271	981
Oklahoma	3,922	396	608	496	1,039	678	353	170	64	118
Oregon	9,720	855	491	1,349	3,383	2,035	896	365	95	251
Pennsylvania	27,686	2,988	2,191	3,936	8,528	6,374	2,205	862	225	377
Puerto Rico	7,679	895	444	1,118	2,082	1,808	855	394	82	1
Rhode Island	4,141	229	197	435	1,517	1,053	350	199	61	100
South Carolina	12,595	909	823	1,450	4,151	3,005	1,186	621	254	196
South Dakota	1,614	96	202	178	346	190	110	39	15	438
Tennessee	5,727	376	297	671	1,496	1,104	684	207	86	806
Texas	14,041	1,714	1,084	2,076	4,228	2,759	952	392	179	657
Utah	5,718	317	403	786	2,206	1,247	421	180	78	80
Vermont	1,498	172	228	272	435	230	89	30	18	24
Virginia	12,133	1,316	909	1,620	3,741	2,075	774	369	92	1,237
Washington	13,987	929	943	1,850	4,017	3,231	1,730	820	280	187
West Virginia	3,754	323	264	509	1,230	733	425	207	63	0
Wisconsin	9,285	775	945	1,403	3,091	1,564	695	352	115	345
Wyoming	1,527	117	139	154	279	190	76	25	7	540

Note: See Note, table 6.60. The total number of units reporting client age data was 6,793. Data from units that did not report clients by age were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989), p. 21.

Table 6.62

Estimated number of clients in drug and/or alcohol treatment units

By sex and jurisdiction, as of Oct. 30, 1987

Jurisdiction	Total	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown
Total	613,703	430,132	164,495	19,076
Alabama	2,425	1,705	706	14
Alaska	1,621	1,108	474	39
Arizona	6,889	4,638	2,032	219
Arkansas	2,793	2,305	488	0
California	103,699	73,207	28,664	1,828
Colorado	11,145	8,303	2,422	420
Connecticut	7,648	5,263	1,719	666
Delaware	1,827	1,445	382	0
District of Columbia	3,898	2,669	1,063	166
Florida	21,483	15,642	5,773	68
Georgia	10,030	6,841	2,391	798
Hawaii	1,274	978	296	0
Idaho	2,022	1,325	697	0
Illinois	20,340	14,505	5,660	175
Indiana	8,238	6,289	1,887	62
Iowa	4,528	3,359	1,153	16
Kansas	4,531	2,983	739	809
Kentucky	6,920	4,150	1,511	1,259
Louisiana	9,410	6,795	2,612	3
Maine	2,962	2,036	741	185
Maryland	16,665	12,996	3,647	22
Massachusetts	16,899	11,926	4,418	555
Michigan	18,077	12,112	4,919	1,046
Minnesota	4,037	2,903	1,039	95
Mississippi	5,109	2,822	521	1,766
Missouri	7,412	5,543	1,840	29
Montana	1,840	1,258	582	0
Nebraska	5,960	3,959	1,997	4
Nevada	1,631	1,106	523	2
New Hampshire	3,590	1,806	955	829
New Jersey	19,829	14,031	5,606	192
New Mexico	5,067	3,748	1,274	45
New York	105,762	69,655	34,287	1,820
North Carolina	8,735	5,965	2,029	741
North Dakota	2,394	1,513	754	127
Ohio	21,954	14,967	6,176	811
Oklahoma	3,922	2,750	1,153	19
Oregon	9,720	6,999	2,689	32
Pennsylvania	27,686	19,877	7,326	483
Puerto Rico	7,679	7,164	515	0
Rhode Island	4,141	2,870	1,271	0
South Carolina	12,595	10,120	2,475	0
South Dakota	1,614	1,287	287	40
Tennessee	5,727	4,102	1,592	33
Texas	14,076	10,164	3,440	472
Utah	5,718	4,383	1,245	90
Vermont	1,498	972	526	0
Virginia	12,133	7,839	3,188	1,106
Washington	13,987	10,705	3,262	20
West Virginia	3,754	1,966	528	1,260
Wisconsin	9,282	6,454	2,668	160
Wyoming	1,527	624	353	550

Note: See Note, table 6.60. The total number of units reporting sex of client was 6,795. Data from units that did not report clients by sex were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989), p. 22.

Table 6.63

Estimated number of clients in drug and/or alcohol treatment units

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of Oct. 30, 1987

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity				
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
		non-Hispanic	non-Hispanic			
Total	603,519	344,179	110,602	70,930	14,879	32,929
Alabama	2,425	1,749	577	4	4	91
Alaska	1,621	822	35	15	725	24
Arizona	6,859	4,112	320	1,428	540	459
Arkansas	2,793	1,979	693	49	49	23
California	103,699	60,201	13,407	24,755	3,545	1,791
Colorado	11,098	6,794	492	2,266	266	1,280
Connecticut	7,648	3,693	884	554	19	2,498
Delaware	1,827	722	266	26	9	804
District of Columbia	3,898	427	3,126	14	33	298
Florida	21,541	15,381	4,007	1,555	100	498
Georgia	10,030	5,406	3,659	33	33	899
Hawaii	1,274	497	41	43	461	232
Idaho	2,022	1,732	10	209	71	0
Illinois	20,340	13,302	4,821	1,136	299	782
Indiana	8,196	6,076	1,210	115	43	752
Iowa	4,528	4,031	200	41	52	204
Kansas	4,531	3,178	337	136	72	808
Kentucky	6,920	4,996	584	37	33	1,270
Louisiana	9,410	5,984	3,210	129	53	34
Maine	2,962	2,826	18	4	67	47
Maryland	16,665	10,822	5,557	188	60	38
Massachusetts	16,900	13,795	1,565	726	353	461
Michigan	17,820	12,149	3,724	435	330	1,102
Minnesota	4,037	3,264	251	51	359	112
Mississippi	5,109	1,687	1,274	9	6	2,133
Missouri	7,412	4,924	1,624	48	51	765
Montana	1,840	1,452	8	28	352	0
Nebraska	5,960	5,061	333	193	343	30
Nevada	1,631	1,329	124	53	117	8
New Hampshire	3,590	3,016	49	30	14	481
New Jersey	19,829	11,946	5,534	1,997	85	267
New Mexico	5,067	1,265	100	2,207	1,444	51
New York	95,937	45,425	25,960	17,065	862	6,625
North Carolina	8,735	5,177	2,560	37	114	847
North Dakota	2,394	1,968	9	21	253	143
Ohio	21,954	16,169	4,281	604	99	801
Oklahoma	3,922	2,799	367	66	534	156
Oregon	9,720	8,189	344	547	606	34
Pennsylvania	27,686	19,281	6,469	1,188	91	657
Puerto Rico	7,679	4	0	7,675	0	0
Rhode Island	4,141	3,161	235	67	42	636
South Carolina	12,595	8,586	3,745	18	51	195
South Dakota	1,614	899	4	6	288	417
Tennessee	5,727	3,992	905	18	6	806
Texas	14,041	7,607	1,955	3,486	177	816
Utah	5,718	4,516	143	599	314	146
Vermont	1,498	1,389	10	5	1	93
Virginia	12,133	7,699	3,037	191	70	1,136
Washington	13,987	11,105	1,524	530	692	136
West Virginia	3,754	3,408	342	1	3	0
Wisconsin	9,275	7,324	658	238	633	422
Wyoming	1,527	863	14	54	55	541

Note: See Note, table 6.60. The total number of units reporting race and ethnicity data was 6,756. Data from units that did not report clients by race and ethnicity were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989), p. 23.

Table 6.64

Estimated number of drug abuse treatment units, clients in treatment, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate

By jurisdiction, as of Oct. 30, 1987^a

Jurisdiction	Treatment units	Clients in treatment	Budgeted capacity	Utilization rate
Total	5,015	260,151	328,838	79.1 %
Alabama	35	858	1,479	58.0
Alaska	20	328	1,028	31.9
Arizona	64	3,023	3,803	79.5
Arkansas	42	842	1,176	71.6
California	615	40,522	48,496	83.6
Colorado	101	2,612	3,769	69.3
Connecticut	99	4,148	4,621	89.8
Delaware	10	369	487	75.8
District of Columbia	19	2,375	2,771	85.7
Florida	212	9,379	12,022	78.0
Georgia	57	4,094	4,868	84.1
Hawaii	31	536	883	60.7
Idaho	28	690	1,118	61.7
Illinois	165	7,299	9,318	78.3
Indiana	89	2,857	4,341	65.8
Iowa	90	1,130	2,657	42.5
Kansas	74	1,935	2,915	66.4
Kentucky	110	1,769	3,164	55.9
Louisiana	77	4,264	4,930	86.5
Maine	37	643	1,822	35.3
Maryland	113	6,219	7,788	79.9
Massachusetts	127	4,866	6,855	71.0
Michigan	200	6,041	11,319	53.4
Minnesota	132	1,556	2,538	61.3
Mississippi	61	1,022	2,863	35.7
Missouri	99	3,436	5,442	63.1
Montana	13	373	424	88.0
Nebraska	103	1,530	2,301	66.5
Nevada	38	854	1,248	68.4
New Hampshire	43	1,189	1,447	82.2
New Jersey	130	10,982	11,466	95.8
New Mexico	29	1,052	1,418	74.2
New York	345	69,275	70,845	97.8
North Carolina	82	2,404	3,353	71.7
North Dakota	28	723	1,083	66.8
Ohio	228	9,190	12,405	74.1
Oklahoma	53	1,491	2,700	55.2
Oregon	81	2,334	4,695	49.7
Pennsylvania	333	13,001	19,493	66.7
Puerto Rico	44	4,449	4,069	109.3
Rhode Island	20	1,381	1,488	92.8
South Carolina	49	2,296	3,400	67.5
South Dakota	26	145	518	28.0
Tennessee	54	2,611	3,456	75.5
Texas	242	8,614	12,286	70.1
Utah	41	1,464	1,627	90.0
Vermont	16	416	531	78.3
Virginia	74	3,912	5,252	74.5
Washington	87	4,437	5,951	74.6
West Virginia	17	202	280	72.1
Wisconsin	111	2,442	3,745	65.2
Wyoming	21	571	884	64.6

Note: See Note, table 6.60. A total of 5,158 drug abuse only and combined drug abuse and alcoholism units serving 263,510 drug abuse clients on Oct. 30, 1987 responded to the survey. However, this table excludes treatment units which did not report budgeted capacity for drug abuse clients. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989), p. 33.

Table 6.65

Estimated number of clients in drug abuse treatment units

By age and jurisdiction, as of Oct. 30, 1987^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Age groups								Unknown
		Under 18 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and older	
Total	263,146	38,781	17,413	33,461	86,926	55,170	14,883	4,687	1,160	10,665
Alabama	934	69	120	94	348	196	22	19	37	29
Alaska	328	54	8	53	148	39	9	3	0	14
Arizona	3,075	376	142	331	1,119	770	172	60	7	98
Arkansas	843	101	96	196	274	126	40	10	0	0
California	40,522	3,921	2,573	5,764	14,996	9,103	2,615	799	136	615
Colorado	2,305	241	121	277	824	472	128	25	5	212
Connecticut	4,177	223	242	320	1,270	753	150	26	4	1,189
Delaware	434	0	29	86	217	95	4	2	1	0
District of Columbia	2,654	81	67	424	956	709	180	54	3	180
Florida	9,700	1,132	794	1,433	3,426	2,118	393	116	50	238
Georgia	4,098	220	234	704	1,377	770	253	89	17	434
Hawaii	536	120	33	76	206	59	27	4	0	11
Idaho	690	94	46	121	220	125	54	16	10	4
Illinois	7,817	802	544	794	2,513	2,129	495	162	21	357
Indiana	2,858	307	294	494	785	483	300	149	16	30
Iowa	1,130	194	129	216	377	142	38	21	11	2
Kansas	1,936	155	122	301	547	238	55	15	7	495
Kentucky	1,849	290	230	206	463	173	66	22	13	386
Louisiana	4,264	499	362	594	1,469	767	296	95	18	164
Maine	643	67	43	102	161	112	33	5	4	116
Maryland	6,332	822	530	1,026	2,290	1,233	263	123	11	34
Massachusetts	4,891	439	458	913	1,663	797	242	105	23	251
Michigan	6,046	543	384	865	2,028	1,273	444	110	24	375
Minnesota	1,556	243	116	225	442	344	106	23	9	48
Mississippi	1,174	37	97	165	243	72	37	11	3	509
Missouri	3,436	257	253	585	1,258	762	109	42	5	165
Montana	399	38	55	79	159	60	5	2	0	1
Nebraska	1,530	194	163	353	425	285	76	30	4	0
Nevada	854	82	32	90	317	257	52	18	5	1
New Hampshire	1,189	253	95	160	251	97	38	12	1	282
New Jersey	10,987	597	780	1,785	4,178	2,583	759	125	18	162
New Mexico	1,052	273	115	126	312	151	57	17	1	0
New York	69,636	17,898	2,836	5,097	20,361	15,938	4,079	1,228	383	1,816
North Carolina	2,404	281	173	413	891	341	91	36	11	167
North Dakota	723	83	85	102	221	122	43	14	9	44
Ohio	9,190	1,490	734	1,220	2,806	1,806	466	170	57	441
Oklahoma	1,491	255	256	191	403	187	117	60	18	4
Oregon	2,344	247	109	426	914	479	91	23	1	54
Pennsylvania	13,002	1,223	1,021	1,799	4,660	3,026	771	266	55	181
Puerto Rico	4,449	893	426	932	1,339	710	116	31	1	1
Rhode Island	1,381	115	89	178	605	357	29	7	1	0
South Carolina	2,296	325	196	324	899	336	72	35	31	78
South Dakota	145	24	21	26	52	13	4	0	0	5
Tennessee	2,611	209	170	322	717	423	248	44	25	453
Texas	8,627	1,099	761	1,403	2,909	1,576	391	99	14	386
Utah	1,464	163	100	190	565	328	54	14	9	41
Vermont	416	61	68	73	120	61	18	3	2	10
Virginia	4,632	685	414	632	1,542	714	180	75	12	378
Washington	4,437	559	233	549	1,409	879	454	222	50	82
West Virginia	568	84	61	81	212	74	38	17	1	0
Wisconsin	2,521	313	277	463	900	438	86	31	13	0
Wyoming	571	61	76	82	139	69	17	2	3	122

Note: See Notes, tables 6.60 and 6.64. The total number of units reporting client age data was 4,906. Data from units that did not report clients by age were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989), p. 38.

Table 6.66

Estimated number of clients in drug abuse treatment units

By sex and jurisdiction, as of Oct. 30, 1987^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown
Total	263,499	173,128	84,622	5,749
Alabama	934	557	363	14
Alaska	328	191	113	24
Arizona	3,075	1,940	1,022	113
Arkansas	843	657	186	0
California	40,522	25,354	14,569	599
Colorado	2,614	1,754	768	92
Connecticut	4,177	2,941	1,086	150
Delaware	434	301	133	0
District of Columbia	2,654	1,809	794	51
Florida	9,700	6,856	2,808	36
Georgia	4,098	2,595	1,060	443
Hawaii	536	384	152	0
Idaho	690	440	250	0
Illinois	7,817	5,310	2,438	69
Indiana	2,858	2,075	783	0
Iowa	1,130	787	342	1
Kansas	1,935	1,423	348	164
Kentucky	1,858	1,043	450	365
Louisiana	4,264	3,007	1,256	1
Maine	643	444	193	6
Maryland	6,332	4,442	1,881	9
Massachusetts	4,891	3,320	1,457	114
Michigan	6,046	3,972	1,787	287
Minnesota	1,556	1,077	440	39
Mississippi	1,174	555	120	499
Missouri	3,436	2,446	987	3
Montana	399	258	141	0
Nebraska	1,530	1,015	515	0
Nevada	854	559	295	0
New Hampshire	1,189	675	392	122
New Jersey	10,987	7,578	3,290	119
New Mexico	1,052	676	374	2
New York	69,636	43,155	25,820	661
North Carolina	2,404	1,563	689	152
North Dakota	723	431	230	62
Ohio	9,190	5,952	2,838	400
Oklahoma	1,491	969	522	0
Oregon	2,344	1,430	892	22
Pennsylvania	13,002	9,171	3,630	201
Puerto Rico	4,449	4,034	415	0
Rhode Island	1,381	909	472	0
South Carolina	2,296	1,650	646	0
South Dakota	145	103	40	2
Tennessee	2,611	1,826	768	17
Texas	8,662	6,008	2,348	306
Utah	1,464	944	480	40
Vermont	416	252	164	0
Virginia	4,632	2,919	1,335	378
Washington	4,437	2,975	1,443	19
West Virginia	568	424	144	0
Wisconsin	2,521	1,709	772	40
Wyoming	571	263	181	127

Note: See Notes, tables 6.60 and 6.64. The total number of units reporting sex of client was 4,909. Data from units that did not report clients by sex were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989), p. 39.

Table 6.67

Estimated number of clients in drug abuse treatment units

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of Oct. 30, 1987^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity				Unknown
		White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other	
Total	253,748	138,266	59,639	38,313	4,380	13,150
Alabama	934	695	201	2	1	35
Alaska	328	207	18	6	78	19
Arizona	3,075	1,895	166	736	116	162
Arkansas	843	563	236	19	15	10
California	40,522	21,618	6,449	10,645	1,424	386
Colorado	2,581	1,616	186	464	58	257
Connecticut	4,177	2,269	590	308	9	1,001
Delaware	434	276	150	8	0	0
District of Columbia	2,654	296	2,166	6	5	181
Florida	9,700	6,454	2,335	693	50	168
Georgia	4,098	2,021	1,504	15	15	543
Hawaii	536	257	26	11	228	14
Idaho	690	576	3	87	24	0
Illinois	7,817	3,994	2,863	510	49	401
Indiana	2,837	2,267	492	40	7	31
Iowa	1,130	1,018	80	14	18	0
Kansas	1,935	1,480	227	47	19	162
Kentucky	1,858	1,268	180	20	9	381
Louisiana	4,264	2,677	1,479	60	27	21
Maine	643	624	5	0	14	0
Maryland	6,332	3,915	2,326	54	20	17
Massachusetts	4,891	3,935	510	287	86	73
Michigan	6,046	3,824	1,669	145	71	337
Minnesota	1,556	1,225	151	23	111	46
Mississippi	1,174	340	319	4	2	509
Missouri	3,436	2,209	961	23	30	213
Montana	399	345	3	9	42	0
Nebraska	1,530	1,247	166	25	92	0
Nevada	854	702	53	27	69	3
New Hampshire	1,189	1,037	24	18	6	104
New Jersey	10,987	5,967	3,520	1,320	55	125
New Mexico	1,052	348	27	437	237	3
New York	59,984	22,005	18,472	13,804	463	5,150
North Carolina	2,404	1,466	668	10	38	216
North Dakota	723	588	6	11	72	46
Ohio	9,190	6,454	2,200	130	27	379
Oklahoma	1,491	1,045	147	24	141	134
Oregon	2,344	2,090	121	63	60	10
Pennsylvania	13,002	7,778	3,995	805	52	372
Puerto Rico	4,449	4	0	4,445	0	0
Rhode Island	1,381	1,225	110	28	14	4
South Carolina	2,296	1,489	716	4	8	79
South Dakota	145	108	0	0	35	2
Tennessee	2,611	1,746	405	12	4	444
Texas	8,627	4,492	1,296	2,401	69	369
Utah	1,464	1,186	49	120	38	71
Vermont	416	386	1	0	1	28
Virginia	4,632	2,886	1,295	47	27	377
Washington	4,437	3,311	680	143	233	70
West Virginia	568	489	79	0	0	0
Wisconsin	2,511	1,961	308	79	91	72
Wyoming	571	392	6	28	20	125

Note: See Notes, tables 6.60 and 6.64. The total number of units reporting race and ethnicity data was 4,869. Data from units that did not report clients by race and ethnicity were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989), p. 40.

Table 6.68

Estimated number of alcohol abuse treatment units, clients in treatment, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate

By Jurisdiction, as of Oct. 30, 1987^a

Jurisdiction	Treatment units	Clients in treatment	Budgeted capacity	Utilization rate
Total	5,627	337,928	416,337	81.2 %
Alabama	41	1,339	1,671	80.1
Alaska	30	1,293	1,934	66.9
Arizona	72	3,796	4,865	78.0
Arkansas	45	1,946	2,325	83.7
California	880	63,177	73,600	85.8
Colorado	160	8,678	11,826	73.4
Connecticut	106	3,279	3,781	86.7
Delaware	16	1,323	1,509	87.7
District of Columbia	12	646	1,229	52.6
Florida	187	11,416	12,797	89.2
Georgia	51	5,927	6,589	90.0
Hawaii	29	598	808	74.0
Idaho	28	1,332	1,669	79.8
Illinois	175	10,989	12,785	86.0
Indiana	93	5,367	6,959	77.1
Iowa	94	3,398	4,433	76.7
Kansas	74	2,596	3,301	78.6
Kentucky	116	4,617	5,681	81.3
Louisiana	76	5,146	4,756	108.2
Maine	39	2,308	3,694	62.5
Maryland	141	9,647	11,742	82.2
Massachusetts	164	12,025	14,106	85.2
Michigan	206	11,976	17,259	69.4
Minnesota	137	2,475	3,802	65.1
Mississippi	71	3,266	5,196	62.9
Missouri	93	3,976	5,436	73.1
Montana	33	1,400	1,548	90.4
Nebraska	107	4,435	4,973	89.2
Nevada	40	777	916	84.8
New Hampshire	51	2,344	2,089	112.2
New Jersey	154	8,852	11,887	74.5
New Mexico	47	4,015	4,090	98.2
New York	367	31,946	38,888	82.1
North Carolina	98	6,331	7,196	88.0
North Dakota	30	1,671	2,269	73.6
Ohio	238	12,793	15,736	81.3
Oklahoma	52	2,431	3,271	74.3
Oregon	130	7,376	8,359	88.2
Pennsylvania	325	14,680	22,864	64.1
Puerto Rico	24	3,230	4,389	73.6
Rhode Island	41	2,760	3,404	81.1
South Carolina	51	10,299	11,156	92.3
South Dakota	29	1,469	1,863	78.9
Tennessee	55	3,116	3,552	87.7
Texas	221	5,235	9,115	57.4
Utah	39	4,254	4,209	101.1
Vermont	19	1,082	1,246	86.8
Virginia	77	7,307	8,044	90.8
Washington	99	9,550	11,793	81.0
West Virginia	16	530	652	81.3
Wisconsin	125	6,553	7,756	84.5
Wyoming	23	956	1,289	74.2

Note: See Note, table 6.60. A total of 5,791 alcoholism only and combined alcoholism and drug abuse units serving 350,613 alcoholism clients on Oct. 30, 1987 responded to the survey. However, this table excludes treatment units which did not report budgeted capacity for alcoholism clients. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989), p. 49.

Table 6.69

Estimated number of clients in alcohol abuse treatment units

By age and jurisdiction, as of Oct. 30, 1987^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Age groups								
		Under 18 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and older	Unknown
Total	350,239	21,009	20,849	44,921	101,546	78,707	38,352	16,905	5,409	22,541
Alabama	1,491	30	64	159	420	357	212	139	11	99
Alaska	1,293	78	100	200	461	273	134	37	8	2
Arizona	3,814	298	219	438	966	1,024	385	208	37	239
Arkansas	1,950	128	166	306	488	368	278	180	34	2
California	63,177	3,255	3,134	8,396	19,728	16,356	6,861	2,910	909	1,628
Colorado	8,526	394	503	1,223	2,855	1,663	726	267	131	764
Connecticut	3,471	67	207	284	702	382	236	108	50	1,435
Delaware	1,393	12	52	187	555	341	131	83	30	2
District of Columbia	1,244	14	15	58	279	346	154	58	12	308
Florida	11,783	320	598	1,685	3,389	3,115	1,477	682	308	209
Georgia	5,932	160	181	549	1,750	1,648	867	354	103	320
Hawaii	738	90	22	90	201	79	32	14	5	205
Idaho	1,332	146	113	216	398	285	91	51	22	10
Illinois	12,522	829	914	1,561	3,898	3,031	1,107	556	146	480
Indiana	5,380	355	463	842	1,236	944	532	220	58	730
Iowa	3,398	374	292	466	1,024	570	265	122	50	215
Kansas	2,596	151	191	467	569	356	145	79	29	609
Kentucky	5,106	290	574	568	1,311	800	412	127	46	978
Louisiana	5,146	438	334	654	1,779	1,103	530	214	67	27
Maine	2,319	101	130	367	600	615	210	73	32	191
Maryland	10,327	528	621	1,458	3,242	2,322	1,285	594	197	80
Massachusetts	12,008	375	581	1,745	3,507	2,613	1,210	533	174	1,270
Michigan	12,031	741	689	1,565	3,348	2,588	1,318	521	152	1,109
Minnesota	2,481	249	151	352	722	447	263	141	86	70
Mississippi	3,935	117	254	438	823	489	281	201	41	1,291
Missouri	3,976	262	226	511	1,109	824	339	170	36	499
Montana	1,441	148	135	182	414	320	156	67	19	0
Nebraska	4,430	521	472	857	1,235	745	345	181	67	7
Nevada	777	85	28	100	235	177	101	38	10	3
New Hampshire	2,401	212	128	194	516	350	140	58	14	789
New Jersey	8,842	955	575	1,116	2,516	1,822	1,119	460	142	137
New Mexico	4,015	265	282	601	1,297	884	322	200	67	97
New York	36,126	1,369	1,382	3,987	9,399	8,258	5,317	1,979	471	3,964
North Carolina	6,331	151	258	605	1,778	1,579	870	345	120	625
North Dakota	1,671	149	138	201	499	378	147	81	33	45
Ohio	12,764	1,250	767	1,641	3,913	2,649	1,239	551	214	540
Oklahoma	2,431	141	352	305	636	491	236	110	46	114
Oregon	7,376	608	382	923	2,469	1,556	805	342	94	197
Pennsylvania	14,684	1,765	1,170	2,137	3,868	3,348	1,434	596	170	196
Puerto Rico	3,230	2	18	186	743	1,098	739	363	81	0
Rhode Island	2,760	114	108	257	912	696	321	192	60	100
South Carolina	10,299	584	627	1,126	3,252	2,669	1,114	586	223	118
South Dakota	1,469	72	181	152	294	177	106	39	15	433
Tennessee	3,116	167	127	349	779	681	436	163	61	353
Texas	5,414	626	323	673	1,319	1,183	561	293	165	271
Utah	4,254	154	303	596	1,641	919	367	166	69	39
Vermont	1,082	111	160	199	315	169	71	27	16	14
Virginia	7,501	631	495	988	2,199	1,361	594	294	80	859
Washington	9,550	370	710	1,301	2,608	2,352	1,276	598	230	105
West Virginia	3,186	239	203	428	1,018	659	387	190	62	0
Wisconsin	6,764	462	668	940	2,191	1,126	609	321	102	345
Wyoming	956	56	63	72	140	121	59	23	4	418

Note: See Notes, tables 6.60 and 6.68. The total number of units reporting client age data was 5,674. Data from units that did not report clients by age were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989), p. 54.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Table 6.72

Estimated number of treatment units providing services

By type of treatment unit and type of service, as of Oct. 30, 1987

Services provided	Total treatment units ^a	Alcohol treatment units	Drug treatment units	Combined treatment units	Alcohol and combined treatment units	Drug and combined treatment units
Units reporting services ^b	6,861	1,707	1,075	4,079	5,786	5,154
Outreach	3,526	741	546	2,239	2,980	2,785
Aftercare follow-up	4,808	1,003	539	3,266	4,269	3,805
Child care	227	42	31	154	196	185
Transportation	1,238	359	128	751	1,110	679
Early intervention	3,195	630	392	2,173	2,803	2,565
Self help group	4,087	1,134	428	2,525	3,659	2,953
Physical exam	2,604	516	464	1,624	2,140	2,088
Research	611	116	120	375	491	495
Treat intravenous drug users	2,742	159	675	1,908	2,067	2,583
Driving while intoxicated/ alcohol safety action program	2,294	638	57	1,599	2,237	1,656
Employee assistance program	2,182	380	163	1,639	2,019	1,802
Individual therapy/counseling	6,570	1,565	1,052	3,953	5,518	5,005
Group therapy/counseling	6,377	1,559	960	3,858	5,417	4,818
Family therapy/counseling	5,540	1,107	868	3,565	4,672	4,433
Teen suicide prevention	732	63	126	543	606	669
Crisis intervention	3,664	745	571	2,348	3,093	2,919
Aversive techniques	165	31	21	113	144	134

Note: See Note, table 6.60. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aTotal is the unduplicated sum of alcohol only, drug only and combined units.

^bTotal number of units reporting does not equal the sum of number of units reporting services provided because units may report multiple services.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989), p. 27.

Table 6.73

Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers

By location, 1988

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Naval Station, Long Beach, California	34	23
Naval Station, San Diego, California	187	170
Naval Station, Treasure Island, San Francisco, California	148	111
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut	20	14
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	50	64
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	72	46
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	82	54
Naval Administrative Command, Great Lakes, Illinois	170	130
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	210	143
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island	75	32
Naval Station, Charleston, South Carolina	95	82
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	68	57
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas	65	35
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	276	215
Naval Station, Seattle, Washington	59	62
Naval Station, Guam	23	14
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	49	40
Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippines	56	48
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	10	8
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico	10	7
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	15	20

Note: Data have been collected from the organizations or agencies through a mail survey. The Navy also operates other small correctional centers and detention spaces in the United States and overseas. All facilities are for Naval personnel 17 years of age and older awaiting court-martial or serving court-martial sentences. "Normal capacity" is the number of inmates the facility was designed to hold.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1989 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1989), pp. 478-480. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.74

Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers

By location, 1988

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California	496	300
Marine Corps Logistics Base, Albany, Georgia	30	12
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	358	260
Marine Corps Development and Education Command, Quantico, Virginia	150	60
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina	50	35
Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan	110	45

Note: See Note, table 6.73. 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, *1989 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1989), p. 482. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.75

Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal jurisdiction

By type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1988

Region and jurisdiction	Conditional release					Unconditional release			
	Total	Parole	Probation	Supervised mandatory release	Other	Total	Expiration of sentence	Commutation of sentence	Other
United States, total	253,651	127,823	12,411	95,450	17,967	62,675	55,768	3,119	3,788
Federal institutions, total	9,511	6,352	0	3,159	0	5,437	5,181	0	256
State institutions, total	244,140	121,471	12,411	92,291	17,967	57,238	50,587	3,119	3,532
Northeast	33,258	27,003	700	2,139	3,416	5,031	4,806	1	224
Connecticut	3,148	66	NA	X	3,082	1,085	1,035	1	49
Maine	410	8	385	0	17	216	215	0	1
Massachusetts ^a	1,674	1,674	NA	X	0	1,163	1,109	0	54
New Hampshire	232	232	NA	X	0	114	68	0	46
New Jersey	5,441	5,124	X	X	317	1,011	1,011	0	0
New York	17,269	15,130	X	2,139	0	709	709	0	0
Pennsylvania	4,382	4,382	X	X	0	605	531	0	74
Rhode Island	412	307	105	X	0	15	15	0	0
Vermont	290	80	210	X	0	113	113	0	0
Midwest	39,909	18,883	4,474	13,599	2,953	8,523	8,270	0	253
Illinois ^a	8,824	39	X	8,785	0	630	609	0	21
Indiana ^a	4,250	28	1,039	1,714	1,469	193	3	0	190
Iowa ^a	2,229	1,459	135	X	635	215	208	NA	7
Kansas	2,707	1,776	647	X	284	61	61	0	0
Michigan ^a	5,613	5,613	X	X	0	515	515	0	0
Minnesota	1,799	68	X	1,402	329	112	95	NA	17
Missouri	4,905	4,266	639	X	0	458	458	NA	NA
Nebraska	646	646	X	X	0	242	237	0	5
North Dakota	195	109	68	X	18	71	71	0	0
Ohio	5,826	3,940	1,886	X	0	5,649	5,636	0	13
South Dakota	509	449	60	X	0	246	246	0	0
Wisconsin	2,406	490	0	1,698	218	131	131	0	0
South	93,478	63,781	6,259	13,600	9,838	37,240	31,214	3,094	2,932
Alabama	3,596	2,779	770	X	47	1,640	1,640	0	0
Arkansas	2,310	1,757	X	X	553	430	409	0	21
Delaware	604	250	NA	354	0	180	111	0	69
District of Columbia ^a	1,153	891	NA	262	0	887	887	0	0
Florida ^a	10,957	444	2,285	X	8,228	21,559	21,178	1	380
Georgia ^a	6,706	6,656	31	X	19	3,138	1,422	1,714	2
Kentucky	2,359	2,008	351	X	NA	787	787	0	NA
Louisiana	3,842	1,220	1	2,621	0	884	290	0	594
Maryland	4,331	2,338	X	1,953	40	526	82	6	438
Mississippi	1,820	1,233	542	X	45	678	647	10	21
North Carolina ^a	11,004	10,961	43	NA	0	897	755	84	58
Oklahoma	1,233	490	439	X	304	3,601	1,452	1,236	913
South Carolina	3,518	2,024	895	0	599	1,065	1,018	0	47
Tennessee	1,752	1,752	0	NA	0	273	273	0	0
Texas ^a	32,356	24,923	756	6,677	0	128	126	0	2
Virginia	5,415	3,679	X	1,733	3	500	70	43	387
West Virginia ^a	522	376	146	X	0	67	67	0	0
West	77,495	11,804	978	62,953	1,760	6,444	6,297	24	123
Alaska	536	81	255	199	1	383	381	0	2
Arizona ^a	3,374	903	1	737	1,733	797	758	0	39
California ^a	62,017	NA	X	62,017	0	1,180	1,180	0	NA
Colorado	1,723	1,644	79	X	0	217	217	0	0
Hawaii	444	364	73	X	7	41	30	0	11
Idaho	697	278	419	X	0	192	187	4	1
Montana	393	269	124	X	0	71	66	5	0
Nevada	1,074	1,074	X	X	0	964	964	0	0
New Mexico	1,137	1,118	X	X	19	689	689	0	0
Oregon	3,500	3,500	X	0	0	29	29	0	0
Utah	839	839	0	0	0	96	26	0	70
Washington	1,585	1,585	X	X	0	1,664	1,657	7	0
Wyoming ^a	176	149	27	0	0	121	113	8	0

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.45. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), Table 5.13.

^aAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

Table 6.76

Movement of the parole population under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1988

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population on Jan. 1, 1988	Movement during 1988		Parole population on Dec. 31, 1988	Percent change in parole population 1987-88
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	362,748	263,798	219,116	407,977	12.5 %
Federal	18,846	13,288	11,647	20,487	8.7
State, total	343,902	250,510	207,469	387,490	12.7
Northeast	90,879	55,384	41,583	104,680	15.2
Connecticut	466	130	225	371	-20.4
Massachusetts ^a	4,018	4,300	3,985	4,333	7.8
New Hampshire	421	213	173	461	9.5
New Jersey	15,709	9,943	7,189	18,463	17.5
New York	31,244	17,130	14,412	33,962	8.7
Pennsylvania	38,398	23,157	15,089	46,466	21.0
Rhode Island	423	403	384	442	4.5
Vermont	200	108	126	182	-9.0
Midwest	46,747	38,237	33,896	51,088	9.3
Illinois ^a	13,744	10,153	9,528	14,369	4.5
Indiana	3,071	3,792	3,452	3,411	11.1
Iowa	1,966	1,479	1,500	1,945	-1.1
Kansas	2,676	2,405	1,584	3,497	30.7
Michigan	6,342	5,886	4,551	7,677	21.1
Minnesota	1,444	1,799	1,604	1,639	13.5
Missouri ^a	6,423	4,225	3,422	7,226	12.5
Nebraska	459	676	688	447	-2.6
North Dakota	133	139	109	163	22.6
Ohio	5,988	4,494	4,491	5,991	0.1
South Dakota	492	776	615	617	25.4
Wisconsin	4,009	2,413	2,316	4,106	2.4
South	141,609	79,581	64,251	157,486	11.2
Alabama	3,456	2,361	1,116	4,701	36.0
Arkansas	3,932	1,757	1,849	3,840	-2.3
Delaware	1,100	456	463	1,093	-0.6
District of Columbia	3,659	2,801	2,511	3,949	7.9
Florida	2,873	2,214	2,525	2,562	-10.8
Georgia	10,917	6,970	6,579	11,308	3.6
Kentucky	3,338	2,614	2,509	3,443	3.1
Louisiana	7,243	(b)	(b)	8,097	11.8
Maryland	8,063	5,256	4,094	9,225	14.4
Mississippi	3,456	1,315	1,594	3,177	-8.1
North Carolina	4,646	8,009	6,464	6,191	33.3
Oklahoma	1,762	(b)	(b)	1,455	-17.4
South Carolina	3,469	1,247	1,044	3,672	5.9
Tennessee ^a	9,263	4,374	4,108	9,529	2.9
Texas	67,308	32,901	22,382	77,827	15.6
Virginia	6,283	6,811	6,484	6,610	5.2
West Virginia ^a	841	495	529	807	-4.0
West	64,667	77,308	67,739	74,236	14.8
Alaska	435	593	539	489	12.4
Arizona	2,224	3,425	3,239	2,410	8.4
California	41,333	62,773	54,742	49,364	19.4
Colorado ^a	1,680	1,643	1,580	1,743	3.8
Hawaii	1,012	716	620	1,108	9.5
Idaho	865	273	345	793	-8.3
Montana ^a	624	269	222	671	7.5
Nevada ^a	1,598	1,556	1,438	1,716	7.4
New Mexico	1,194	1,281	1,395	1,080	-9.5
Oregon	1,988	2,248	1,626	2,610	31.3
Utah	1,137	832	751	1,218	7.1
Washington ^a	10,211	1,585	1,051	10,745	5.2
Wyoming	366	114	191	289	-21.0

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Maine no longer releases prisoners to parole; the number on parole is now negligible. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 16.

^bNot reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-119970 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1989), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.77

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons in the parole population

United States, 1979-88

	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

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Rates were calculated using U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for the number of adult residents. Rates for 1979 and 1980 presented in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK were based on the number of inhabitants and thus are not comparable to the data presented here. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 16.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-89874, p. 4; *1983*, Bulletin NCJ-94776, p. 2; *1984*, Bulletin NCJ-100181, p. 4; *1985*, Bulletin NCJ-103683, p. 3; *1986*, Bulletin NCJ-108012, p. 3; *1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113948, p.3; and *1988*, Bulletin NCJ-119970, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 6.78

Sentenced prisoners admitted to State and Federal institutions for violations of parole or other conditional release

By whether a new sentence was imposed, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1988

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Parole violators					Other conditional release violators				
		Total	New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed		Total	New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed	
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female		
United States, total	101,354	45,587	20,676	1,117	22,718	1,076	55,767	15,130	903	37,061	2,673
Federal institutions, total ^a	2,744	2,571	51	4	2,367	149	173	0	0	167	6
State institutions, total	98,610	43,016	20,625	1,113	20,351	927	55,594	15,130	903	36,894	2,667
Northeast	11,958	10,287	1,387	61	8,616	223	1,671	60	6	1,519	86
Connecticut ^b	943	96	5	0	85	6	847	6	0	784	57
Maine	89	7	0	0	7	0	82	8	0	73	1
Massachusetts ^{c,d}	1,173	1,173	NA	NA	1,159	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Hampshire	96	96	NA	NA	94	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	2,081	1,957	290	3	1,607	57	124	NA	NA	110	14
New York	4,770	4,231	NA	NA	4,132	99	539	NA	NA	526	13
Pennsylvania	2,578	2,578	1,052	54	1,428	44	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island ^{a,b}	191	112	35	2	74	1	79	46	6	26	1
Vermont ^b	37	37	5	2	30	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest	11,511	7,571	3,127	169	4,026	249	3,940	1,745	84	1,973	138
Illinois ^{a,c}	2,161	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,161	1,231	57	843	30
Indiana ^c	272	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	272	252	20	NA	NA
Iowa ^c	808	603	172	13	376	42	205	10	0	185	10
Kansas	977	602	159	13	406	24	375	89	3	270	13
Michigan ^c	1,984	1,984	811	44	1,069	60	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	470	470	138	8	304	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missouri	1,562	1,562	870	58	594	40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nebraska	231	231	NA	1	219	11	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	31	5	NA	0	5	0	26	0	0	26	0
Ohio ^a	2,243	1,894	929	29	890	40	349	NA	NA	283	66
South Dakota	115	92	7	0	79	6	23	3	0	18	2
Wisconsin	657	128	41	3	78	6	529	160	4	348	17
South	27,118	20,524	15,025	815	4,449	235	6,594	5,252	306	980	56
Alabama	744	744	91	8	618	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas ^a	705	650	625	25	NA	NA	55	50	5	NA	NA
Delaware ^{a,b}	23	23	5	0	16	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	1,780	1,473	992	71	410	NA	307	239	NA	68	NA
Florida ^c	921	646	186	2	438	20	275	27	4	223	21
Georgia ^c	2,328	2,328	1,848	82	371	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Kentucky	1,225	1,168	216	7	888	57	57	12	0	40	5
Louisiana ^d	912	488	152	8	316	12	424	169	9	241	5
Maryland ^d	476	464	374	10	78	2	12	1	0	11	0
Mississippi	388	385	262	5	110	8	3	1	0	2	0
North Carolina ^c	1,419	1,419	1,338	81	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Oklahoma ^{a,d}	123	123	65	9	44	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	1,269	573	83	7	458	25	696	264	12	395	25
Tennessee	690	690	636	54	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Texas ^c	13,233	8,558	8,118	440	NA	NA	4,675	4,403	272	NA	NA
Virginia	831	741	34	6	651	50	90	86	4	0	0
West Virginia ^c	51	51	NA	0	51	0	NA	NA	0	0	0
West	48,023	4,634	1,086	68	3,260	220	43,389	8,073	507	32,422	2,387
Alaska ^b	100	100	2	0	94	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona ^c	921	463	44	3	371	45	458	21	1	407	29
California ^c	42,612	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42,612	7,962	496	31,801	2,353
Colorado ^a	670	655	134	11	497	13	15	1	0	13	1
Hawaii ^{b,d}	44	44	2	2	33	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	248	161	4	0	149	8	87	20	1	62	4
Montana	236	97	27	2	67	1	139	NA	0	139	0
Nevada	500	500	33	4	426	27	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	539	461	NA	NA	436	25	78	69	9	0	0
Oregon	1,444	1,444	679	43	678	44	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	482	482	113	3	337	29	0	0	0	0	0
Washington ^c	198	198	39	0	152	7	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming ^c	29	29	9	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.45. Admissions and releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to a year or more. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

^aCourts of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to a year or less. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 18.
^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^dNumbers for admission and release categories are estimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), Table 5.16.

Table 6.79

Prisoners granted parole by U.S. Parole Commission

By region, fiscal years 1977-89

	Total		Northeast		Southeast		North Central		South Central		West	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1977	3,746	44.1 %	664	43.9 %	1,106	55.1 %	864	41.7 %	593	41.9 %	519	35.2 %
1978	5,260	54.3	861	50.7	1,322	55.7	1,330	59.9	683	45.9	1,064	55.7
1979	6,427	65.8	1,113	60.3	1,727	71.4	1,564	71.3	939	59.8	1,084	62.3
1980	6,722	69.7	1,149	63.8	1,988	74.1	1,354	72.0	977	67.2	1,254	68.7
1981	5,436	64.8	1,072	64.0	1,608	68.3	1,066	65.9	939	65.9	751	57.0
1982	5,283	64.0	1,063	67.3	1,401	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

Note: These data refer only to defendants sentenced as adults. The "percent" column refers to inmates who were granted parole as a proportion of the total number of inmates considered for parole. The Source notes, "while the percentage granted parole has traditionally served as an indicator of paroling policy, it has several limitations. First, it is affected by changes in types of offenders entering the system. For example, the rate of parole grants for auto thieves (whose number entering the Federal system had declined over the years) may not be the same as for narcotics dealers (whose number has risen). Second, the measure may be affected by changes in sentencing practices" (Source, *October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989*, p. 9). The data do not reflect decisions modified under the Commission's appellate or reopening provisions. Data for 1978 have been revised from earlier reports by the Source.

For a list of States in regions, see Appendix 4.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Report of the U.S. Parole Commission, October 1, 1976 to September 30, 1978*, p. 18, Tables 11-A and 11-B; *October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1980*, p. 21, Tables 11-A and 11-B (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), Patricia L. Hardyman, "Workload and Decision Trends: Statistical Highlights," Report 40, p. 3, U.S. Parole Commission, 1984. (Mimeographed.); U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1986 to September 30, 1987* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1988), p. 9; and *Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission, October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.80

Estimated recidivism rates of State prisoners released in 11 States in 1983

By selected characteristics^a

Prisoner characteristics	Percent of released prisoners			
	Percent of all released prisoners	Rearrested within 3 years	Reconvicted within 3 years ^b	Reincarcerated within 3 years ^b
All released prisoners ^c	100.0 %	62.5 %	46.8 %	41.4 %
Sex				
Male	94.1	63.2	47.3	41.9
Female	5.9	51.9	38.7	33.0
Race				
White	54.1	58.7	44.2	38.0
Black	45.1	67.1	49.9	45.3
Other	0.8	58.7	50.6	45.3
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	12.1	68.5	52.4	47.0
Non-Hispanic	87.9	61.7	46.0	40.6
Age at release				
17 years or younger	0.5	75.6	65.4	50.6
18 to 24 years	35.0	68.0	51.2	44.9
25 to 29 years	26.5	65.0	48.9	43.2
30 to 34 years	17.7	63.4	47.9	43.0
35 to 39 years	9.3	56.9	40.8	36.5
40 to 44 years	4.8	48.9	36.1	30.7
45 years or older	6.2	40.3	28.6	25.7
Education				
8th grade or less	19.3	61.9	46.0	38.4
Some high school	48.0	65.1	46.9	40.9
High school graduate	25.8	57.4	39.8	35.0
Some college or more	6.8	51.9	36.1	30.4

Note: These data are derived from a sample of 16,355 prison releases, representing 108,580 persons released from prison in 11 States during 1983. The sample was obtained from records submitted by States participating in the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). Criminal history data for the sample of released prisoners were obtained from the criminal identification bureaus in the 11 participating States and from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Information was collected only on felonies and serious misdemeanors occurring within 3 years of a prisoner's release. Demographic characteristics of prisoners were collected from the departments of correction in each State, as part of the NCRP conducted annually by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. (Source, p. 2.) The 11 States are California, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas. These States accounted for more than 57 percent of all State prisoners released in the nation during 1983. (Source, p. 1.)

^aSubcategories may not add to totals because of the exclusion of missing data.

^bBecause of the underreporting of court and custody data in Ohio, the percents reconvicted and reincarcerated exclude data from Ohio.

^cData on sex were reported for 100 percent of releases, data on race for 99.6 percent, Hispanic origin for 99.9 percent, age at time of release 96.8 percent, and education for 46.6 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983*, Special Report NCJ-116261 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989), p. 5, Table 7.

Table 6.81

Estimated recidivism rates of State prisoners released in 11 States in 1983

By most serious release offense

Most serious offense for which released	Percent of released prisoners			
	Percent of all released prisoners	Rearrested within 3 years	Reconvicted within 3 years ^a	Reincarcerated within 3 years ^a
All offenses	100.0 %	62.5 %	46.8 %	41.4 %
Violent offenses	34.6	59.6	41.9	36.5
Murder ^b	3.1	42.1	25.2	20.8
Negligent manslaughter	1.4	42.5	27.9	21.8
Kidnaping	0.6	54.5	35.7	31.3
Rape	2.1	51.5	36.4	32.3
Other sexual assault	2.1	47.9	32.6	24.4
Robbery	18.7	66.0	48.3	43.2
Assault	6.4	60.2	40.4	33.7
Other violent	0.4	50.1	33.2	31.4
Property offenses	48.3	68.1	53.0	47.7
Burglary	25.8	69.6	54.6	49.4
Larceny/theft	11.2	67.3	52.2	46.3
Motor vehicle theft	2.6	78.4	59.1	51.8
Arson	0.7	55.3	38.5	32.3
Fraud	5.5	60.9	47.1	43.3
Stolen property	1.7	67.9	54.9	50.5
Other property	0.8	54.1	37.3	33.9
Drug offenses	9.5	50.4	35.3	30.3
Possession	1.2	62.8	40.2	36.7
Trafficking	4.5	51.5	34.5	29.4
Other/unspecified	3.9	45.3	34.5	29.1
Public-order offenses	6.4	54.6	41.5	34.7
Weapons	2.2	63.5	46.7	38.1
Other public-order	4.2	49.9	38.9	33.0
Other offenses	1.1	76.8	62.9	59.2

Note: See Note, table 6.80. The offense distribution and percents rearrested are based on 106,216 releases for whom most serious offense at release was known.

^aPercents of those reconvicted and reincarcerated are based on 99,103 releases, after data from Ohio were excluded.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983*, Special Report NCJ-116261 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 6.82

Estimated rearrest rates of State prisoners released in 11 States in 1983

By most serious release offense and charge at rearrest^a

Rearrest charge	Total all offenses	Percent of prisoners rearrested within 3 years of release whose most serious offense at time of release was:											
		Violent offense					Property offense					Drug offense	Public-order offense
		Total	Murder ^b	Rape	Robbery	Assault	Total	Burglary	Lar-ceny/ theft	Motor vehicle theft	Fraud		
All charges	62.5 %	59.6 %	42.1 %	51.5 %	66.0 %	60.2 %	68.1 %	69.5 %	67.3 %	78.4 %	60.9 %	50.4 %	54.6 %
Violent offenses	22.7	30.4	21.6	27.5	33.3	31.5	19.7	20.9	19.5	23.0	11.5	12.2	19.3
Homicide ^c	1.6	2.8	6.6	2.8	2.9	1.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.9
Rape	0.9	1.7	0.8	7.7	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.8
Robbery	9.9	14.1	7.0	8.5	19.6	9.1	8.4	9.1	8.7	12.8	3.5	4.2	5.9
Assault	12.6	15.7	10.5	10.7	15.8	21.9	11.1	11.9	10.8	13.1	6.9	7.8	13.4
Property offenses	39.7	32.1	16.8	25.0	38.9	28.9	49.8	50.4	50.3	54.7	47.4	22.9	28.2
Burglary	18.4	12.6	6.4	12.7	15.4	10.7	25.2	31.9	17.5	23.7	16.2	8.2	10.3
Larceny/theft	21.2	16.3	7.4	7.4	21.0	14.4	27.2	25.3	33.5	26.3	26.0	12.2	14.9
Motor vehicle theft	5.5	4.0	2.5	0.7	5.0	3.7	7.2	6.0	8.2	18.6	5.1	2.3	3.7
Fraud	6.5	4.2	2.3	1.8	5.5	2.9	8.6	6.0	8.7	8.5	21.6	4.3	5.7
Drug offenses	16.6	14.8	9.1	11.3	18.0	13.8	16.2	17.7	15.1	17.1	14.8	24.8	14.0
Public-order offenses	29.9	29.0	19.2	22.3	32.0	30.9	31.0	32.1	30.5	39.0	24.3	23.0	33.7
Number of released prisoners	106,216	36,769	3,258	2,214	19,815	6,756	51,332	27,416	11,896	2,785	5,809	10,104	6,826

Note: See Note, table 6.80. The numerator for each percent is the number of persons rearrested for a new charge and the denominator is the number of persons released for each type of offense.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

^aDetail may not add to totals because persons may be rearrested for more than one type of charge.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983*, Special Report NCJ-116261 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989), p. 6, Table 9.

Table 6.83

Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1988

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Illness or natural cause		Suicide ^a	Accidental self-injury ^a	Execution ^a	Caused by another ^a	Unspecified cause			
	Male	Female	Total	Male					Female	Total	Male	Female
United States, total	1,532	39	1,136	1,100	36	109	30	11	67	218	215	3
Federal institutions, total	122	5	102	97	5	10	6	0	9	0	0	0
State institutions, total	1,410	34	1,034	1,003	31	99	24	11	58	218	215	3
Northeast	414	17	376	360	16	17	1	0	8	29	28	1
Connecticut ^b	14	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	15	14	1
Maine	6	0	5	5	0	1	0	X	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts ^c	21	1	21	20	1	1	0	X	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	5	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	74	3	72	69	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	0
New York	241	10	229	219	10	4	0	0	4	14	14	0
Pennsylvania	47	2	40	38	2	7	0	0	2	0	0	0
Rhode Island ^b	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Vermont ^b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest	190	3	131	129	2	25	7	0	15	15	14	1
Illinois ^c	42	0	30	30	0	4	3	0	5	0	0	0
Indiana ^c	11	0	7	7	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Iowa ^c	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Kansas	18	1	16	15	1	0	1	X	2	0	0	0
Michigan ^c	48	1	27	27	0	3	0	X	4	15	14	1
Minnesota	8	0	5	5	0	3	0	X	0	0	0	0
Missouri	12	0	10	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	X	0	0	0	0
Ohio	37	1	23	22	1	11	2	0	2	0	0	0
South Dakota	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
South	534	12	332	321	11	16	7	10	21	160	158	1
Alabama	26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	26	1
Arkansas	14	1	12	11	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Delaware ^b	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia ^{b,c}	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	17	17	0
Florida ^c	85	5	81	76	5	2	1	2	4	0	0	0
Georgia ^c	45	0	37	37	0	2	1	1	3	3	3	0
Kentucky	16	0	13	13	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	27	1	25	24	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Maryland	20	2	21	19	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	26	1	21	20	1	3	1	0	2	0	0	0
North Carolina ^c	32	0	31	31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	28	1	20	19	1	2	1	0	2	4	4	0
South Carolina	30	0	27	27	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Tennessee	20	0	15	15	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
Texas ^c	61	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	58	58	0
Virginia	80	0	24	24	0	1	1	1	2	51	51	0
West Virginia ^c	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	2	0	0	0
West	272	2	195	193	2	41	9	1	14	14	14	0
Alaska	3	0	2	2	0	1	0	X	0	0	0	0
Arizona ^c	26	0	20	20	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	0
California ^c	176	2	146	144	2	21	2	0	9	0	0	0
Colorado	10	0	4	4	0	3	0	0	1	2	2	0
Hawaii ^b	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Idaho	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	0
Montana	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	13	0	5	5	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4	0
Oregon	12	0	5	5	0	2	3	0	0	2	2	0
Utah	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Washington	11	0	4	4	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming ^c	5	0	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 18.

^aNo women who died were executed, committed suicide, died at the hands of others, or through accidental self-injury in 1988.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates, jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia (men), and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), Table 5.17.

Table 6.84

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race or ethnicity and jurisdiction, on May 30, 1990

Jurisdiction	Total	Race or ethnicity					
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	Unknown
United States	2,347	1,180	946	156	42	15	8
Federal civil	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
U.S. military	5	1	4	0	0	0	0
Alabama	111	55 ^{a,b,c}	55 ^d	0	0	1	0
Arizona	85	58 ^c	8 ^e	16	3	0	0
Arkansas	34	22	10 ^c	1	1 ^c	0	0
California	279	127 ^{f,g}	100	38	9	4	1
Colorado	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Connecticut	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	7	2	5	0	0	0	0
Florida	308	170 ^{e,f,h}	109 ^{f,i}	26	2	1	0
Georgia	102	52 ^{c,f,h}	50 ^b	0	0	0	0
Idaho	19	18	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	129	42	80 ^c	7	0	0	0
Indiana	53	32 ^{c,d}	20 ^{e,f}	1	0	0	0
Kentucky	26	21 ^f	5 ^g	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	32	15	17 ^b	0	0	0	0
Maryland	17	5 ⁱ	12	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	41	18 ^{c,i}	22	1	0	0	0
Missouri	71	40 ^{f,i}	30 ^{c,i}	0	1	0	0
Montana	6	4	0	0	2	0	0
Nebraska	12	8	3	0	1	0	0
Nevada	54	34	15 ^f	5	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	17	4	12	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	1	0	0	1	0	0
North Carolina	89	43 ^{b,d}	40 ^g	1	5	0	0
Ohio	96	36	55 ^j	2	2	0	1
Oklahoma	112	73 ^{a,b,c}	23 ^f	2	10 ^c	1	3
Oregon	23	17	3	2	1	0	0
Pennsylvania	120	42	73 ^{b,f}	3	0	1	1
South Carolina	46	23	21	0	0	0	2
South Dakota	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	74	47 ^f	24	0	2	1	0
Texas	312	139 ^{a,b}	119 ^{c,f,k}	47 ^l	3	4	0
Utah	9	6 ^c	2	1	0	0	0
Virginia	44	21	22	0	0	1	0
Washington	8	6 ^l	1	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	2	2	0	0	0	0	0

Note: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. As of May 30, 1990, 36 jurisdictions, the Federal Government, and the United States military had capital punishment laws, and 34 jurisdictions and the United States military had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and May 30, 1990, an estimated 558 death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional and an estimated 992 convictions or sentences have been reversed or vacated on other grounds.

^a Includes three females.

^b Includes two people who were juveniles at the time of the offense.

^c Includes one person sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^d Includes two females.

^e Includes two people sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^f Includes one female.

^g Includes three people sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^h Includes three people who were juveniles at the time of the offense.

ⁱ Includes one person who was a juvenile at the time of the offense.

^j Includes four females.

^k Includes four people who were juveniles at the time of the offense.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Table 6.85

Prisoners under sentence of death

By region and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1987 and 1988

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1987	Changes during 1988			Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1988
		Received under sentence of death	Removed from death row (excluding executions) ^a	Executed	
National ^b	1,967	296	128	11	2,124
Federal	0	0	0	0	0
State	1,967	296	138	11	2,124
Northeast	110	22	12	0	120
Connecticut	1	0	0	0	1
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	28	1	8	0	21
Pennsylvania	81	21	4	0	98
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Midwest	297	51	10	0	338
Illinois	109	13	4	0	118
Indiana	44	8	1	0	51
Missouri	52	17	1	0	68
Nebraska	13	1	1	0	13
Ohio	79	12	3	0	88
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
South	1,203	153	94	10	1,252
Alabama	89	13	5	0	97
Arkansas	26	3	2	0	27
Delaware	6	1	0	0	7
Florida	283	42	28	2	295
Georgia	102	7	17	1	91
Kentucky	32	2	2	0	32
Louisiana	44	1	2	3	40
Maryland	16	1	3	0	14
Mississippi	50	3	5	0	48
North Carolina	74	17	11	0	80
Oklahoma	85	15	8	0	92
South Carolina	39	4	7	0	36
Tennessee	64	7	1	0	70
Texas	255	34	2	3	284
Virginia	38	3	1	1	39
West	357	70	12	1	414
Arizona	72	13	3	0	82
California	199	32	2	0	229
Colorado	4	0	1	0	3
Idaho	13	3	1	0	15
Montana	6	2	1	0	7
Nevada	39	7	2	0	44
New Mexico	2	0	0	0	2
Oregon	5	11	1	0	15
Utah	7	2	0	1	8
Washington	8	0	1	0	7
Wyoming	2	0	0	0	2

Note: Thirty-seven States had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1987 and 1988. Some figures shown for yearend 1987 have been revised from previous presentations.

^aIncludes five deaths that were suicides (two in California, and one each in Alabama, North Carolina, and Washington) and seven deaths due to natural causes (one each in Arizona, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Washington).

^bExcludes three males held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-118313, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), p. 6.

Table 6.86

Prisoners under sentence of death

By demographic characteristics, prior felony conviction history, and legal status, United States, on Dec. 31, 1988

Total number	2,124
Sex	
Male	98.9 %
Female	1.1
Race	
White	58.3
Black	40.2
Other ^a	1.6
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	6.7
Non-Hispanic	93.3
Age^b	
Less than 20 years	0.5
20 to 24 years	9.2
25 to 29 years	24.4
30 to 34 years	25.0
35 to 39 years	17.0
40 to 54 years	21.8
55 years and older	2.2
Education	
Grade 7 or less	9.5
Grade 8	9.7
Grades 9 to 11	36.6
Grade 12	34.7
College	9.5
Marital status	
Married	29.7
Divorced or separated	23.3
Widowed	2.1
Never married	44.9
Prior felony conviction history^c	
Prior felony convictions	68.3
No prior felony convictions	31.7
Legal status at time of capital offense^d	
Charges pending	6.4
Probation	7.6
Parole	20.7
Prison escapee	2.0
Prison inmate	3.0
Other status ^e	1.3
None	59.0

Note: Thirty-seven States had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1988. At yearend 1988, education data were not reported for 231 prisoners. Data on marital status were not reported for 123 prisoners.

^aConsists of 21 American Indians and 12 Asians present at end of 1988.

^bThe youngest person under sentence of death was a black inmate in Louisiana born in May 1971. The oldest was a white inmate in Kentucky born in October 1911.

^cNot reported for 125 prisoners.

^dNot reported for 279 prisoners.

^eIncludes 12 persons on furlough or work release, 4 persons on mandatory conditional release, 3 persons while out on bail, 2 persons residing in halfway houses, 1 person while confined in a local jail, 1 person while under house arrest, and 1 for whom charges were pending from the U.S. Army.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-118313 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), p. 7, Table 5; p. 9, Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.87

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1988

(- represents zero)

Region and Jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	Other ^a
United States	296	196	91	9
Federal	-	-	-	-
State	296	196	91	9
Northeast	22	10	11	1
Connecticut	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1	1	-	-
Pennsylvania	21	9	11	1
Vermont	-	-	-	-
Midwest	51	30	20	1
Illinois	13	5	8	-
Indiana	8	7	1	-
Missouri	17	11	6	-
Nebraska	1	-	1	-
Ohio	12	7	4	1
South Dakota	-	-	-	-
South	153	104	45	4
Alabama	13	10	3	-
Arkansas	3	2	1	-
Delaware	1	1	-	-
Florida	42	35	7	-
Georgia	7	5	2	-
Kentucky	2	1	1	-
Louisiana	1	-	1	-
Maryland	1	-	1	-
Mississippi	3	2	1	-
North Carolina	17	12	5	-
Oklahoma	15	8	6	1
South Carolina	4	3	1	-
Tennessee	7	5	2	-
Texas	34	19	12	3
Virginia	3	1	2	-
West	70	52	15	3
Arizona	13	11	2	-
California	32	20	11	1
Colorado	-	-	-	-
Idaho	3	3	-	-
Montana	2	-	-	2
Nevada	7	7	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-
Oregon	11	9	2	-
Utah	2	2	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.86.

^a"Other" includes four American Indians and five Asians.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), Table 7.11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.88

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1988

(- represents zero)

	Age							Legal status at arrest								
	Total	Age						Not under sentence				Under sentence				
		Under 20 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 54 years	55 years and older	No charges pending	Charges pending	On probation	On parole	Escaped from prison	Imprisoned	Other ^a	Not reported
United States, total	296	9	60	72	62	34	51	8	153	20	24	54	6	4	3	32
Northeast	22	1	5	7	2	-	7	-	5	1	2	10	-	-	1	3
Midwest	51	2	8	10	14	8	7	2	45	2	-	2	-	2	-	-
South	153	3	37	33	32	18	24	6	78	10	13	21	5	2	1	23
West	70	3	10	22	14	8	13	-	25	7	9	21	1	-	1	6

Note: See Note, table 6.86. No prisoners sentenced to death were received from courts under Federal jurisdiction.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), Tables 7.11 and 7.14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aOther^a includes mandatory conditional release, bail, temporary leaves, work release or furlough, and jail.

Table 6.89

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

United States, 1968-88

(- represents zero)

Year	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution ^a	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31
1968	138	78	-	517
1969	143	85	-	575
1970	133	77	-	631
1971	113	102	-	642
1972	63	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

Note: See Note, table 6.86. 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.

^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 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.90

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

By race, ethnicity, region, and jurisdiction, United States, 1988

(- represents zero)

Region and Jurisdiction	White dispositions				Black dispositions					
	Under sentence of death on 12/31/87	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/88	Under sentence of death on 12/31/87	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions	Under sentence to death on 12/31/88
United States	1,128	196	80	6	1,238	813	91	46	5	853
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	1,128	196	80	6	1,238	813	91	46	5	853
Northeast	48	10	7	-	51	62	11	5	-	68
Connecticut	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	13	1	5	-	9	15	-	3	-	12
Pennsylvania	34	9	2	-	41	47	11	2	-	56
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	143	30	5	-	168	153	20	5	-	168
Illinois	43	5	2	-	46	66	8	2	-	72
Indiana	25	7	1	-	31	19	1	-	-	20
Missouri	29	11	1	-	39	23	6	-	-	29
Nebraska	10	-	1	-	9	2	1	-	-	3
Ohio	36	7	-	-	43	43	4	3	-	44
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	685	104	58	5	726	502	45	35	5	507
Alabama	35	10	-	-	45	53	3	5	-	51
Arkansas	17	2	-	-	19	9	1	2	-	8
Delaware	1	1	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	5
Florida	179	35	21	1	192	104	7	7	1	103
Georgia	55	5	11	1	48	47	2	6	-	43
Kentucky	25	1	2	-	24	7	1	-	-	8
Louisiana	20	-	1	2	17	24	1	1	1	23
Maryland	3	-	-	-	3	13	1	3	-	11
Mississippi	22	2	4	-	20	28	1	1	-	28
North Carolina	30	12	6	-	36	38	5	4	-	39
Oklahoma	63	8	6	-	65	16	6	2	-	20
South Carolina	19	3	4	-	18	20	1	3	-	18
Tennessee	42	5	1	-	46	21	2	-	-	23
Texas	156	19	1	3	173	97	12	1	2	106
Virginia	18	1	1	1	18	20	2	-	1	21
West	252	52	10	1	293	96	15	1	-	110
Arizona	66	11	3	-	74	5	2	-	-	7
California	117	20	-	-	137	76	11	1	-	86
Colorado	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	13	3	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	5	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	1
Nevada	29	7	2	-	34	10	-	-	-	10
New Mexico	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	5	9	1	-	13	-	2	-	-	2
Utah	4	2	-	1	5	3	-	-	-	3
Washington	6	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	1
Wyoming	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.86.

^aTwenty-one American Indians and 12 Asians were under a death sentence at yearend, 21 American Indians and 5 Asians were received from court, and 2 Asian prisoners had a death sentence removed.

^bHispanics may be of any race. This category does not figure into the total of all prisoners under sentence of death presented in tables 6.85, 6.86, and 6.89.

^cDispositions of death sentences other than by execution include dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgement, commutations, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

^dAn Asian prisoner in North Carolina had his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment. An Asian inmate in California committed suicide while under sentence of death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, D.C.: USGPO, 1990), Tables 7.2 and 7.4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Other dispositions ^a				Hispanic dispositions ^b					
Under sentence of death on 12/31/87	Received from court	Other than execution ^{c,d}	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/88	Under sentence of death on 12/31/87	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions	Under sentence to death on 12/31/88
26	9	2	-	33	117	30	4	-	143
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	9	2	-	33	117	30	4	-	143
-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	1	-	-	2	17	1	2	-	16
-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	4	1	-	19	56	15	-	-	71
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	17	7	-	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
6	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	1
6	1	-	-	7	1	3	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2	3	-	-	5	35	5	-	-	40
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	3	1	-	11	42	14	2	-	54
1	-	-	-	1	12	3	1	-	14
6	1	1	-	6	25	4	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	6
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.91

Prisoners removed from death row

By current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1988

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Life imprisonment	Deceased	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Other status
United States	139	62	23	27	17	10
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	139	62	23	27	17	10
Northeast	12	1	1	2	8	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	8	-	-	2	6	-
Pennsylvania	4	1	1	-	2	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	10	3	2	3	-	2
Illinois	4	1	-	2	-	1
Indiana	1	1	-	-	-	-
Missouri	1	-	-	1	-	-
Nebraska	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ohio	3	1	1	-	-	1
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	104	54	14	21	7	8
Alabama	5	1	1	2	-	1
Arkansas	2	1	-	1	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	30	21	2	3	-	4
Georgia	18	6	1	6	3	2
Kentucky	2	-	-	2	-	-
Louisiana	5	2	3	-	-	-
Maryland	3	3	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	5	3	1	1	-	-
North Carolina	11	1	2	6	2	-
Oklahoma	8	8	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	7	5	-	-	1	1
Tennessee	1	1	-	-	-	-
Texas	5	2	3	-	-	-
Virginia	2	-	1	-	1	-
West	13	4	6	1	2	-
Arizona	3	2	1	-	-	-
California	2	-	2	-	-	-
Colorado	1	1	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1	-	1	-	-	-
Montana	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nevada	2	-	-	-	2	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	1	-	-	1	-	-
Utah	1	-	1	-	-	-
Washington	1	-	1	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.86. This table identifies the 1988 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.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), Table 7.16.
Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.92

Prisoners removed from death row^a

By method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1988

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Execution	Death other than execution ^a	Commutation ^b	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed) ^c	Capital sentence and conviction vacated ^c	Sentence declared unconstitutional ^d	Other ^e
United States	139	11	12	4	53	48	3	8
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	139	11	12	4	53	48	3	8
Northeast	12	-	1	-	3	-	1	7
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Pennsylvania	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	10	-	2	-	3	3	1	1
Illinois	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Indiana	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Missouri	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Nebraska	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	104	10	4	3	43	43	1	-
Alabama	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Arkansas	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	30	2	-	-	18	10	-	-
Georgia	18	1	-	1	7	9	-	-
Kentucky	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Louisiana	5	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
Maryland	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Mississippi	5	-	1	-	2	2	-	-
North Carolina	11	-	2	1	2	6	-	-
Oklahoma	8	-	-	-	4	4	-	-
South Carolina	7	-	-	-	3	3	1	-
Tennessee	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Texas	5	3	-	1	1	-	-	-
Virginia	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
West	13	1	5	1	4	2	-	-
Arizona	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
California	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Idaho	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nevada	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Utah	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.86. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence.

^aIn each of the States of Alabama, North Carolina, and Washington, one inmate under a death sentence committed suicide. In California, two inmates under a death sentence committed suicide. One inmate sentenced to execution died of natural causes in Arizona, Idaho, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

^bCommutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

^cPersons whose capital sentence is vacated or whose capital sentence and conviction are vacated are subject to further legal proceedings (such as resentencing if the conviction has been vacated) to determine their ultimate disposi-

tion. Neither the vacating of the sentence nor the vacating of both sentence and conviction precludes the possibility of reimposition of the death sentence.

^dThe States of Illinois, New Jersey, and South Carolina each removed one prisoner from death row after a court partially struck a statute under which they were convicted or sentenced.

^e"Other" includes seven prisoners who had their sentences vacated but convictions upheld by the Supreme Court of New Jersey. One inmate was removed from Illinois and transferred to Ohio under another death sentence.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988*, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990), Table 7.17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.93

Prisoners executed

By jurisdiction, 1930-Dec. 31, 1988 (aggregate)

State and jurisdiction	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977 ^a
United States, total	3,963	104
Georgia	379	13
New York ^b	329	0
Texas	326	29
California	292	0
North Carolina	266	3
Florida	189	19
Ohio	172	0
South Carolina	164	2
Mississippi	157	3
Pennsylvania	152	0
Louisiana	151	18
Alabama	138	3
Arkansas	118	0
Kentucky	103	0
Virginia	99	7
Tennessee	93	0
Illinois	90	0
New Jersey	74	0
Maryland	68	0
Missouri	62	0
Oklahoma	60	0
Washington	47	0
Colorado	47	0
Indiana	43	2
West Virginia ^b	40	0
District of Columbia ^b	40	0
Arizona	38	0
Federal System	33	0
Nevada	31	2
Massachusetts ^b	27	0
Connecticut	21	0
Oregon	19	0
Iowa	18	0
Utah	16	3
Kansas ^b	15	0
Delaware	12	0
New Mexico	8	0
Wyoming	7	0
Montana	6	0
Vermont	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

^aThe Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976.^bState not authorizing the death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1987.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-118313 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), p. 9, Table 8.
Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.96

Female prisoners executed under civil authority

By offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930-88

(- represents zero)

Year	Total	Offense		Race		Jurisdiction in which executed
		Murder	Other ^a	White	Black	
1930-88	33	31	2	21	12	X
1984	1	1	-	1	-	North Carolina
1962	1	1	-	1	-	California
1957	1	1	-	1	-	Alabama
1955	1	1	-	1	-	California
1954	2	2	-	1	1	Ohio
1953	3	1	2	3	-	Alabama, Federal (Missouri and New York)
1951	1	1	-	1	-	New York
1947	2	2	-	1	1	California, South Carolina
1946	1	1	-	-	1	Pennsylvania
1945	1	1	-	-	1	Georgia
1944	3	3	-	-	3	Mississippi, New York, North Carolina
1943	3	3	-	1	2	Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina
1942	1	1	-	1	-	Louisiana
1941	1	1	-	1	-	California
1938	2	2	-	2	-	Illinois, Ohio
1937	1	1	-	-	1	Mississippi
1936	1	1	-	1	-	New York
1935	3	3	-	2	1	Delaware, Louisiana, New York
1934	1	1	-	1	-	New York
1931	1	1	-	1	-	Pennsylvania
1930	2	2	-	1	1	Arizona, Alabama

Note: See Note, table 6.94. No females were executed in the years that are not listed.

^aIncludes one kidnaping and one espionage case (both Federal).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1984*, NCJ-99562, Table 4; *1986*, Bulletin NCJ-106483, p. 9, Appendix table 2; *1988*, Bulletin NCJ-118313, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.97

Methods of execution in States authorizing the death penalty

By State, 1988

Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Arkansas	Alabama	Arizona	Montana ^a	Idaho ^a
Colorado ^b	Connecticut	California	Washington ^a	Utah ^a
Delaware	Florida	Maryland		
Idaho ^a	Georgia	Mississippi ^c		
Illinois	Indiana	Missouri ^{a,d}		
Mississippi ^c	Kentucky	North Carolina ^a		
Missouri ^{a,d}	Louisiana			
Montana ^a	Nebraska			
Nevada	Ohio			
New Hampshire	Pennsylvania			
New Jersey	South Carolina			
New Mexico	Tennessee			
North Carolina ^a	Vermont			
Oklahoma	Virginia			
Oregon				
South Dakota				
Texas				
Utah ^a				
Washington ^a				
Wyoming				

Note: Federal executions are to be carried out according to the method of the State in which performed.

^aAuthorizes two methods of execution.

^bLethal injection authorized, effective July 1, 1988.

^cMississippi authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after July 1, 1984; execution of those prior to that date is to be carried out with lethal gas.

^dLethal injection authorized, effective July 29, 1988.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-118313 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), p. 5, Table 2.

Annotated list of sources and references

Only published documents cited by the *Sourcebook* are listed here. Information provided to *Sourcebook* staff in the form of single tables or mimeographed reports are not listed.

Where data from more than one edition of a publication were used in trend tables, only the latest edition of the publication is annotated.

Sources typically contain more tables than were selected for presentation in the *Sourcebook*. Narratives that describe or analyze the tables and the procedures used to collect the data may also be presented in greater detail in the original source.

Administrative Office of the United States Courts

1988 Annual Report of the Director

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1989. 474 pages, 153 tables (estimated), 12 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1988 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1972-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.49, 1.51, 1.53, 1.67, 1.71, 5.10-5.16, 5.20-5.22, 5.28, 5.52-5.57, 5.65, 6.3-6.5.

This report begins with an overview of Federal judicial business, administration, appropriations, and expenditures, and provides data on all aspects of the Federal court system. A detailed analysis of the workload is presented for the U.S. courts of appeals and the U.S. district courts. For the appellate courts, information is presented on filings, terminations, types of appeals, State prisoner petitions, etc. Information for the U.S. district courts includes civil cases filed, terminated, and pending; prisoner petitions; juror utilization; Federal public/community defenders; criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending; dispositions of criminal cases filed; amount of time from filing to dispositions of criminal defendants; and length of civil and criminal trials. Data are provided in aggregate form and are also presented by circuit and district court.

Federal Court Management Statistics 1989

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1989. 167 pages, 143 tables.)

Presents data for years ending June 30, 1984-89. SOURCEBOOK table 1.52.

This report presents workload and performance statistics on both civil and criminal matters for each of the U.S. courts of appeals and each of the 94 U.S. district courts. Data for the former include appeals filed, terminated, and pending; number of judgeships; types of appeals; number of opinions and percent reversed or denied; median time from filing to disposition; and other matters pertaining to the appellate courts. Data for the U.S. district courts include cases filed, terminated, and pending; actions per judgeship; median time from filing to disposition; juror usage index; and other matters related to activities in U.S. district courts. As part of the profile, each court is ranked on various dimensions. Two tables presenting the national profile for all U.S. courts of appeals and all U.S. district courts on workload and performance measures are also included.

Federal Judicial Workload Statistics December 1988

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1989. 82 pages, 34 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1987 and 1988 and trend tables for 1984-88. SOURCEBOOK table 5.9.

This report reviews the judicial workload in Federal courts. Data on criminal and civil cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. district courts and courts of appeal are presented by district and in aggregate form. Information on persons received and removed from probation supervision under Federal jurisdiction, and U.S. Bankruptcy Court workload are also highlighted. Data on pretrial services, juror service, and Federal Defender Organizations are also presented.

Federal Offenders in United States District Courts, 1985

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1986. 196 pages, 31 tables, 4 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1985 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1966-85. SOURCEBOOK table 5.17.

This report is divided into two sections. Part I emphasizes national data on defendants who were prosecuted in the U.S. district courts. Part II provides historical offense tables describing the disposition of defendants charged with violation of immigration laws, tax fraud, larceny and theft, forgery, homicide, auto theft, narcotic drug law violations, robbery, weapon and firearm violations, gambling, fraud, embezzlement, antitrust

violations, rape, and bank robbery. The five appendices provide 1985 statistical information on individual district courts by nature of offense and type of disposition, type and length of sentence for convicted defendants, and age, prior record, and sex of convicted defendants.

Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1988. 147 pages, 102 tables, 3 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1988 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1981-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.65, 1.66.

This report on juror utilization in the Federal courts is presented in three sections. The first section presents information on grand jury operation, petit juror activity, comparisons of grand jury duration for the period July 1, 1983-June 30, 1988, and comparisons of petit juror utilization for the period June 30, 1984-June 30, 1988. The second section contains information on 1987 payments for juror attendance, subsistence, mileage, and other costs. The final section provides individual profile pages that highlight pertinent juror statistics for each of the 94 U.S. district courts. Historical data for a 5-year period are also provided along with comments discussing specific factors affecting juror usage. Appendix A is a glossary of terms found in the report. Appendix B lists U.S. district courts that have adopted rules reducing the size of civil juries. Appendix C provides the local rules assessing juror costs for late settlements for each of the circuits.

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

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 149 pages, 13 tables, 1 figure, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1978-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.2-5.4.

This report details the applications for orders authorizing or approving the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications, as required by Title 18, United States Code, Section 2519(1). There is a description of the reporting requirements of the statute, regulations for filing reports, and summaries of the reports submitted by judges and prosecuting officials. The tables in the body of the report include data on grants, denials, and authorized length of intercept orders; offenses for which court intercept orders were granted; types of surveillance used; average costs of

electronic surveillance; arrests and convictions resulting from electronic surveillance; and a summary of authorized intercepts from 1978 to the year of the report. The appendix tables contain detailed data from reports filed by Federal and State judges and prosecuting officials on court-authorized electronic surveillance activities during the focal year and on arrests, trials, and convictions as a result of intercepts installed during previous years.

American Correctional Association

1989 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities

(Annual. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1989. 587 pages, 14 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.79, 1.81, 1.86, 6.73, 6.74.

This directory describes the organization and administrative structure of correctional services in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. territories. For each jurisdiction, data are provided on institutions, parole boards, and parole and probation services for both adults and juveniles. Descriptions and addresses of each facility within each jurisdiction are provided.

Summary statistics are provided on personnel, fiscal expenditures, correctional populations, paroling authorities, types of facilities, and the death penalty. Information is provided on the U.S. Department of Justice, military correctional facilities, and the Canadian correctional system. New York City, Philadelphia, and Cook County (Chicago) departments of correction are included.

Probation and Parole Directory

(Periodic. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1989. 426 pages, 11 tables, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK table 1.86.

This directory describes the organization and administrative structure of probation and parole services in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. For each jurisdiction, data are provided on parole boards, and parole and probation services for both adults and juveniles. Descriptions and addresses of each agency within each jurisdiction are provided. Salaries of selected personnel are also presented. A series of three appendices provide tabular summaries of State and county probation and parole services and agency characteristics; a

list of American Correctional Association publications; and a glossary of terms.

Vital Statistics in Corrections 1989

(Periodic. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1989. 61 pages, 56 tables, 14 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and 1989, and trend tables for 1910-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.80, 1.83, 1.84.

This report is divided into five sections and details correctional departments in the United States. Section one presents information on agency budgets and the number and type of personnel in adult and juvenile correctional systems. Salary, compensation, and benefits for correctional personnel are provided in Section two. Section three details education and training information for State correctional officers. The fourth section provides adult and juvenile inmate population statistics as well as probation and parole data, correctional departments under court order, and the results of a death sentence survey. The last section presents information on employee organizations including unions and employee groups.

American Humane Association

Highlights of Official Aggregate Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting 1987

(Annual. Denver, CO: The American Humane Association, 1989. 20 pages, 2 tables, 2 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1976-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.69-3.71.

This is a report by the National Study on Child Neglect and Abuse Reporting, a project of the American Association for Protecting Children, a division of the American Humane Association. Data are collected on officially reported child maltreatment in the United States by participating jurisdictions. The data are from official reports of child maltreatment documented by child protective service agencies nationwide during 1987. Information is presented on the nature and volume of reporting to these agencies. Two appendices provide a list of reporting jurisdictions and the distribution of sources of information on child maltreatment.

American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations

Judicial Conduct Reporter

(Quarterly. Chicago: American Judicature

Society. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 1.64.)

The **Judicial Conduct Reporter** is a quarterly publication presenting recent developments in laws relating to judicial conduct and ethics as well as data on the procedures and operations of State judicial conduct commissions. The newsletter features annual reports on the disposition of complaints of judicial misconduct and on the personnel and budgets of the State commissions. Also presented are reviews of recent law review articles in the field.

Astin, Alexander W.; William S. Korn; and Ellyne R. Berz

The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1989

(Annual. Higher Education Research Institute. Los Angeles: University of California, 1989. 165 pages, 14 tables, 6 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.77-2.80.

This report presents national data on the characteristics of students entering American colleges and universities as first-time, full-time freshmen in Fall 1989. These data are based on the responses of 216,362 students at 403 of the Nation's 2- and 4-year colleges and universities, and have been statistically adjusted to reflect the responses of the 1.6 million first-time, full-time students entering college as freshmen in Fall 1989. Major trends from the Fall 1989 survey are also presented.

Conlow, Catherine M.

"Salaries of Municipal Officials for 1988"

(Annual. **The Municipal Year Book 1989**, pp. 145-166. Washington: International City Management Association, 1989. 21 pages, 4 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1983-87. SOURCEBOOK table 1.47.

This article presents data collected from a survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City Management Association in the summer of 1988. The salaries of municipal officials are presented by job title, city size, region, city population, and form of government. Selected central city and suburban officials' salaries are also presented, as are a comparison of city manager and chief administrative officer salaries. City officials surveyed include the mayor; chief appointed

administrator; assistant city manager; city clerk; chief financial officer; controller; treasurer; engineer; police chief; fire chief; librarian; and directors of public works, planning, personnel, parks and recreation, data processing, and purchasing.

Contact Center, Inc.

Corrections Compendium

(Monthly. Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.85, 1.91, 1.92, 5.60, 6.55, 6.59.)

The *Corrections Compendium* is a monthly publication focusing on issues in the area of corrections. Regular features of the *Corrections Compendium* include sections on court decisions, legislation, special interest items, criminal justice publications, inmate lawsuits, and upcoming events. Each issue also carries a survey and charts on a selected issue (e.g., January-February 1989 sex offenders in prison).

The Council of State Governments

The Book of the States 1990-91

(Biennial. Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1990. 623 pages, 240 tables, 4 figures. Dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.58, 1.59.)

The Book of the States is a reference work containing information on the operations, revenues, expenditures, and services of State governments. The book is divided into ten sections: State constitutions; the State Executive Branch; the State Legislative Branch; the State Judicial Branch; the State Elections Branch; the State Finances Branch; State Management and Administration; Selected State Activities, Issues, Services; Intergovernmental Affairs; and a final section on historical and contemporary State characteristics. Data that were collected by the Council of State Governments or that were compiled from other sources are presented on a wide variety of topics.

Executive Office of the President. Office of Management and Budget

Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1991

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1990. 300 pages, 240 tables (estimated), 53 figures, 8 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1989-93 and trend tables for fiscal 1989-93. SOURCEBOOK table 1.9.

This report details the actual budgetary expenditures for fiscal 1989 and the projected expenditures for fiscal 1990-93. Data are presented on expenditures of the Federal Government, by department, and on the budget as a whole. Government spending is explained in terms of national need, and agency missions and programs. The appendices provide a series of notes, summary information, detailed estimates, a glossary, a list of tables and figures, and the index.

Gallup, George, Jr.

The Gallup Poll

(Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.1, 2.25, 2.26.)

The results of public opinion research conducted by the Gallup Organization are released four times monthly in *The Gallup Poll*. A wide variety of topics are included in these surveys including problems facing the nation and personal drinking habits. A brief note on sample size, sample tolerance, and survey dates is included in each release.

The Gallup Report The Gallup Poll Monthly

(Monthly. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.3, 2.4, 2.7, 2.9-2.11, 2.13-2.17, 2.19, 2.20, 2.21, 2.23, 2.24, 2.29, 2.32-2.37, 2.42, 2.46, 2.47, 2.51, 2.53-2.55, 2.59, 2.84, 2.89, 2.92, 2.95, 2.98-2.100, 2.104, 2.106, Fig. 2.1, 3.100-3.103.)

The Gallup Report (12/89), *The Gallup Poll Monthly* contain the results of opinion surveys conducted by the Gallup Poll. Political, social, and economic trends are presented in monthly issues that include many topics (e.g., January 1990--drug legalization, military spending, the Presidency, the year 2000, and church/ synagogue membership). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

Harris, Louis

The Harris Poll

(Los Angeles, CA: Creators Syndicate, Inc. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.8, 2.43, 2.44, 2.52, 2.57, 2.58, 2.86, 2.87, 2.105.)

The Harris Poll is a weekly release of public opinion research conducted by Louis Harris and Associates. The releases deal with a variety of topics including confidence in selected institutions, funding for anti-drug programs, and the U.S. Supreme Court's rulings on abortion and flag-burning. A brief note on sample size and survey dates is included in each release.

Healy, Kerry Murphy

State and Local Experience with Drug Paraphernalia Laws

(Special. U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1988. 139 pages, 3 tables, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1988 and a trend table for 1977-86. SOURCEBOOK table 1.103.

This report presents information on State and local anti-paraphernalia laws. This includes a discussion of State laws and county and municipal ordinances pertaining to the sale of drug paraphernalia as well as the role of special interest groups. Also presented are issues related to the investigation and prosecution of drug paraphernalia cases, including the use of forfeiture legislation. The impact of State and local laws on the sale and availability of drug paraphernalia is assessed and criticisms of these laws are outlined. The need for revised model legislation as well as the need for Federal laws controlling various aspects of the paraphernalia industry are discussed. A series of appendices provide the following information: the 1979 Model Drug Paraphernalia Act, survey instruments used for the project, a list of selected drug paraphernalia prosecutions and constitutional challenges, the geographical distribution of survey respondents, a table of statutory provisions pertaining to drug paraphernalia in the 50 States, and advertising trends before and after the Model Drug Paraphernalia Act.

Hoetmer, Gerard J.

"Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection, 1988"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1989*, pp. 179-234. Washington: International City Management Association, 1989. 55 pages, 24 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1978-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.37, 1.38, 1.46.

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 1988 by the International City Management Association. Data are presented on personnel, salaries, and expenditures for police, fire, and refuse departments as are data from several similar surveys conducted in previous years.

Insurance Information Institute

Insurance Facts 1990

(Annual. New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1990. 131 pages, 94 tables, 35 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1979-88. SOURCEBOOK figure 3.3.

This yearbook provides data on the property and liability segment of the insurance industry in the United States. Statistics are presented on property and liability insurance companies; policies written and in force, by type of coverage; and insurance written through special programs such as flood insurance and the Federal Crime Insurance Program. Data are presented on insurance losses due to fire, natural disasters, traffic accidents, crime, and other causes.

Johnston, Lloyd D.; Patrick M. O'Malley; and Jerald G. Bachman

Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results From High School, College, and Young Adult Populations, 1975-1988

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1989. 339 pages, 55 tables, 80 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1975-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.70-2.76, 3.89-3.94.

This document is the twelfth in an annual series reporting on drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. The research is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. The report presents only highlights of the larger volume published less frequently. The most recent is entitled *Drugs and American High School Students: 1975-1983*. Two of the major topics treated in the report are the trends in drug use among American high school students since 1975 and the prevalence of drug use among American high school seniors. Also reported are data on school grade at first use; intensity of "high" produced by drug use; attitudes and beliefs among seniors about various types of drug use; and their

perceptions of certain relevant aspects of the social environment, such as parental disapproval of drug use or availability of drugs. Beginning in 1985, data on the prevalence and trends in drug use among young adults who have completed high school are incorporated into the report.

Karter, Michael J., Jr.

"Fire Loss in the United States in 1988"

(Annual. *Fire Journal* 83(September/October 1989), pp. 24-32. 7 pages, 6 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1977-88. SOURCEBOOK table 3.161.

This article reports the results of the 1988 National Fire Experience Survey conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. Data are presented that describe fire incidence, deaths, injuries, and property loss, by fire type (structural, vehicular, and arson), property use, and geographic region.

Knopp, Fay Honey and William Ferree Stevenson.

Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs and Models, 1988

(Special. Orwell, VT: The Safer Society Program, 1989. 54 pages, 21 tables, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK table 1.93.

This report presents data from a national survey of treatment programs for both juvenile and adult sex-offenders. The number of facilities available and the type of treatment services provided are presented for each State and the District of Columbia. Also included is information about the treatment of special juvenile and adult populations. The appendices provide sample questionnaires and the names and addresses of the facilities that were surveyed.

National Center for State Courts

Survey of Judicial Salaries

(Biannual. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1989. 12 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for January 1990. SOURCEBOOK table 1.60.

This report presents State judicial salaries as of January 1990. Salaries are presented for the highest court, the intermediate appellate court, the general trial court, and the courts of limited and special jurisdiction of each State. Information is also presented on salary levels of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the highest court and intermediate court as well as salaries of State court administrators.

National Center for State Courts, Conference of State Court Administrators

State Court Organization, 1987

(See below. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1988. 420 pages, 34 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.68, 1.70.

This volume is the second in a series of reference volumes examining the organization of State Courts. The first edition was compiled in 1980. This second volume updates information and adds new items describing the management of State appellate and trial courts as of June 30, 1987. The information is presented in three sections; the first provides an overview of the organization and administration of appellate and State trial courts. The second section presents a chart for each of the 50 States describing court structure and types of cases heard in each court. Part three includes a series of descriptive tables providing data on such topics as requirements and qualifications for judges, data on court staff, budget, and juries among various other topics. A glossary and methodology section are also provided.

National Conference of State Legislatures

"Legal Dispositional and Confinement Policies for Delinquent Youth"

(Special. *State Legislative Report*. Denver, CO: National Conference of State Legislatures, July 1988, 13 pages, 2 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK table 1.92.

This report presents data on statutory provisions and administrative practices regarding juvenile justice. Specific topics include dispositional options available to juvenile court judges, decisionmaking responsibility for the placement of juveniles, and general sentencing practices for confinement of delinquent youth. The report includes two charts. The first presents dispositional options for youth

adjudicated delinquent for each State and the second lists the most common patterns followed by States in confining delinquents in youth corrections facilities. An appendix provides juvenile justice statutory citations for the 50 States.

National Opinion Research Center

General Social Surveys, 1972-89

(Annual. Storrs, CT: Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut, distributors. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1972-78, 1980, and 1982-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.12, 2.18, 2.27, 2.28, 2.30, 2.31, 2.38, 2.45, 2.48-2.50, 2.56, 2.83, 2.96, 2.97, 3.44, 3.65, 3.66.

This cumulative data file merges all 16 General Social Surveys into a single machine-readable data file with each survey year as a subfile. Interviews were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center during February, March, and April of 1972-78, 1980, and 1982 through 1989. The data are derived from a national probability sample of English speaking adults, 18 years or older, living in non-institutional arrangements in the continental United States. Survey questions relate to a variety of social issues, including politics, abortion, religion, homosexuality, crime, law enforcement, guns, and capital punishment.

The items appearing on the surveys are one of three types: permanent questions that occur in each survey, rotating questions that appear two out of every three years, and a few questions that occur in a single survey. A comprehensive codebook entitled *General Social Surveys, 1972-1989; Cumulative Codebook* is published by the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Survey methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the document.

National Organization for Victim Assistance

Victim Rights and Services: A Legislative Directory 1988/1989

(Annual. U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs. Washington: National Organization for Victim Assistance, 1990. 315 pages, 6 tables.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK table 1.94.

This guide to crime victim legislation contains four sections. The first covers victim-related legislation by subject including issues such as victim compensation, funding of victim services, victim bill of rights, and the victim's

involvement in criminal justice proceedings. Part two presents a summary of crime victim legislation in tabular form by State. There is also a table describing the elements of victim compensation programs by State, a table listing drunk driving countermeasures taken, and a table listing issues covered in AIDS legislation. The third section covers legislative summaries by State and the final section presents samples of victim statutes from several States.

Paul, Amy Cohen

"Salaries of County Officials for 1988"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1989*, pp. 167-177. Washington: International City Management Association, 1989. 11 pages, 4 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK table 1.48.

This article presents data collected from the 1988 County Salary Survey conducted by the International City Management Association. The salaries of county officials are presented by job title, region, county population, and county type. County officials surveyed include the governing board chairperson/president/county judge, county manager, county administrator, clerk to the governing board, chief financial officer, county health officer, planning director, county engineer, director of welfare/human services, chief law enforcement official, purchasing director, and personnel director.

Snyder, Howard N.; Terrence A. Finnegan; Ellen H. Nimick; Melissa H. Sickmund; Dennis P. Sullivan; and Nancy J. Tierney

Juvenile Court Statistics 1985

(Annual. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989. 170 pages, 68 tables, 52 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1985 and trend tables for 1984-85. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.71-5.75.

This report is a product of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and presents juvenile court workload data for 1985. The data were collected by the National Center for Juvenile Justice through a grant provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The data describe the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in participating States. The report is divided into three sections: national estimates of peti-

tioned delinquency cases; national estimates of petitioned status offense cases; and sample specific analyses of caseloads for jurisdictions providing comparable information. Data are presented on age, race, and sex of juveniles under court jurisdiction, offense type, case dispositions, use of secure detention, probation, and out of home placement. Trends for 1984 and 1985 are provided when available. Three appendices provide procedures for developing national estimates, a glossary of terms, and reported cases in each jurisdiction for 1985.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1988

(Annual. Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989. 121 pages, 141 tables.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.95-3.98.

This report presents data on drug abuse among the Nation's population age 12 and over. Prevalence estimates for specific drugs are provided for age groups, sex and race, as well as region of the country. The drugs included are: marijuana, cocaine, crack, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, psychotherapeutics, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and heroin. Population estimates, based on the prevalence figures, are also provided. Prevalence and population estimates for use of any illicit drug and needle use are also presented by age group, sex, race, and region. Finally, estimates of frequency of use during the past year for marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol users are presented.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report

(Special. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989. 84 pages, 48 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.60-6.72.

This report presents data on drug abuse and alcoholism treatment units in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. These data were collected through the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit

Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of October 30, 1967. The information is presented by treatment type, location, ownership, specialized populations served, and types of services provided. Also provided is a profile of total drug abuse and alcoholism clients in all treatment units that responded to the survey. The client tables present the number of persons in treatment, the number of clients who could be treated (budgeted capacity), and the utilization rate. Additional client data include distributions by demographic characteristics, which are displayed separately for outpatients and inpatients. Also presented are tabulations of the annual unduplicated client count, the number of family members or others receiving services, and the estimated number of intravenous drug users. State level tabulations are provided for client demographics and for the number of treatment units, clients in treatment, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate. Also presented is information on sources of funding and average cost per client. Two appendices provide a glossary of terms used in the survey and the data collection instrument.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

FY 1988 Report on Drug Control

(Special. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989. 136 pages, 5 tables, 7 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal year 1988 and trend tables for 1975-88. SOURCEBOOK table 1.11.

This report provides information on drug control programs and activities at the Federal, State, and local levels. The report presents an overview of drugs of abuse, drug trafficking, the link between drugs and crime, and drug use among students. In addition, the report discusses drug control activities including demand reduction, law enforcement, prosecution, case adjudication, treatment of drug offenders, achievements in the fight against drug abuse, and challenges for the future. Data are presented on drug use among arrestees, arrests by drug type, and Federal grants to State and local drug treatment, education, and law enforcement activities.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Black Victims

(Special. NCJ-122562. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1990. 11 pages, 19 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1979-86 (aggregated). SOURCEBOOK tables 3.4, 3.28-3.30, 3.36, 3.43, 3.51.

This report presents aggregated data for 1979-86 comparing victimization experiences of black and white victims. These data are derived from the National Crime Survey (NCS) conducted annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data are presented by type of crime; selected demographic characteristics; such as sex, age, marital status, and income of victim; and household characteristics such as, location of residence, family structure, home ownership, and number of residents. Also provided is information on victim injury, presence of weapons, medical attention received, and victim-offender relationship. A brief methodological description is also included.

Capital Punishment 1988

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-118313. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989. 13 pages, 12 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1930-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.85, 6.86, 6.93, 6.96, 6.97.

This bulletin presents data on prisoners sentenced to death, current methods of execution, and recent changes in capital punishment legislation. Prisoner information includes sex, race, ethnicity, age, education, marital status, and criminal history.

Census of Local Jails 1988

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-121101. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990. 11 pages, 24 tables.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1978-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.74-1.77, 6.23-6.25, 6.27, 6.29, 6.30, 6.32-6.34, 6.36-6.40, 6.42.

This document presents selected findings from the June 30, 1988 National Jail Census conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. This census is the fifth in a series of surveys of local jails conducted in 1970, 1972, 1978, and 1983. Data are presented on the number of jails and inmates for both 1983 and 1988 by State and region. Also included are data on jail overcrowding, average daily jail population, admissions and releases, rated jail capacity, inmate deaths, number of jail employees, jails under court order, and jail expenditures. This bulletin precedes a detailed five volume publication presenting additional data from the 1988 Census.

Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities

(Special. NCJ-114065. Washington: USGPO, 1989. 59 pages, 51 tables.)

Presents data for 1975, 1977, 1979, 1983, and 1985. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.6-6.11.

This report presents the findings from the 1975, 1977, 1979, 1983, and 1985 Censuses of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter facilities. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) began sponsoring the Children in Custody series in 1977. Data are presented on the number and confinement rate of juveniles in public and private juvenile facilities. Also provided are resident admissions and discharges, adjudication status, and reason for custody. Juvenile facility expenditures and per resident operating costs are also included. Also provided are the number and type of juvenile facilities, design capacity, and security level for both public and private facilities. Most tables provide comparative data from all five censuses.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988

(Annual. NCJ-124280. Washington: USGPO, 1990, 150 pages, 81 tables.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.41, Fig. 6.1-Fig. 6.4, 6.43-6.49, 6.75, 6.78, 6.83, 6.87-6.92, 6.94, 6.95.

This report consolidates information collected through surveys of State and Federal corrections officials. The surveys, which include the 1988 Census of Local Jails, 1988 Uniform Parole Report, 1988 National Probation Report, and 1988 National Prisoner Statistics were sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics and conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data on the numbers and characteristics of persons under correctional supervision in each jurisdiction, including movements between the major components of the correctional system, are presented. Parole and sentencing terms are examined. Jail facilities and inmates housed in local jails are presented. In addition, data on the numbers and characteristics of offenders under sentence of death are reported.

Criminal Cases in Five States, 1983-86

(Special Report NCJ-118798. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1989. 7 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents trend tables for 1983-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.19, 5.41-5.47.

This report presents information on criminal cases in California, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. Information is presented on felony arrests, prosecutions, and dispositions by type of offense. Also provided is information on sentences received by those arrested for felonies. Sentence information is presented by arrest offense as well as conviction offense. The report also contains data on the sex, race, and age of persons arrested for felonies in the five States. The final table presents information on offense type for cases with a court disposition of probation, jail, and prison. A brief methodology section describes the Offender Based Transaction Statistics data base from which this information was obtained.

Criminal Victimization 1988

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-119845. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1989. 7 pages, 9 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1987 and 1988 and trend tables for 1973-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.2, 3.3.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States using National Crime Survey (NCS) data from 1987 and 1988 based on population figures derived from the 1980 census. Data presented in this report include levels and rates of victimization for personal and household crimes and police reporting rates for personal and household crimes for 1987 and 1988. Changes in victimization rates and police reporting rates for personal and household crimes for the period 1973 through 1988 are also presented.

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988

(Annual. National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990. 113 tables, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.1, 3.6, 3.8, 3.9, 3.18-3.27, 3.37, 3.39-3.42, 3.45-3.50, 3.52-3.58, 3.60.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the U.S. during 1988, and is the 16th in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program. The NCS, conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is based on findings from a continuous survey of a representative sample of approximately 50,000 housing units across the U.S., inhabited by about 101,000 individuals age 12 and older.

The NCS concentrates on certain criminal offenses: the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and larceny, and the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Both completed and attempted crimes are included in the survey. These crimes are examined from the perspective of their frequency, the characteristics of the victims and offenders, the circumstances surrounding the offenses and their impact, and the pattern of police reporting.

The appendices present the data tables, survey questionnaire and instrument, and technical information concerning sampling design, data collection, estimation procedures, and information on standard error computation. Estimates of the economic cost of crime to victims are presented as is a supplementary analysis on family violence. The final section of the report is a glossary, listing crime category definitions and the meanings of variables and other terms used in the NCS.

Federal Criminal Cases, 1980-87

(Special Report NCJ-118311. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989. 7 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1980-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.7, 5.8, 5.18, 5.19, 5.23-5.27.

This report summarizes trends in the Federal justice system between 1980 and 1987. Data are presented on suspects investigated and cases prosecuted by U.S. Attorneys and defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts. Information is provided on defendants convicted and sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts as well as average sentence imposed. All of the above data are broken down by most serious disposition offense. In addition, the report compares defendants sentenced to prison and average sentence lengths for drug and non-drug offenses. The bulletin contains information on the types of offenses included in the various categories and provides a brief review of the methodology used for the survey.

Felony Case Processing in State Courts, 1986

(Special Report NCJ-121753. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1990. 9 pages, 14 tables.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.31, 5.35, 5.38-5.40.

This report presents data on felony case processing in State courts. It is the third report from the National Judicial Reporting Program and the first nationally-representative data describing the felony conviction process in State courts. Data are presented on the method of conviction (jury, bench trial,

or guilty plea), types of felony sentences, the lengths of felony sentences, and the average number of days between arrest, conviction, and sentencing for cases processed in State courts.

Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988

(Periodic. NCJ-122385. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990. 15 pages, 19 tables.)

Presents data for February 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.16-4.18, 5.48-5.51.

This report presents data on felony case processing in the 75 most populous counties in the United States. The data are derived from the National Pretrial Reporting Program initiated in 1988 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Information is presented on felony arrest charges, sex and age of felony defendants, prior arrests and convictions, and whether or not the arrestee was on probation or parole at the time of the current arrest. Also provided are pretrial detention and release status, type of pretrial release, bail amounts, and court appearance information. Finally, adjudication outcomes, conviction data, and sentences imposed are included. A methodology section describes the study and provides definitions of terms used in the report.

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-115210. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1989. 8 pages, 6 tables.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.29, 5.33, 5.36.

This bulletin presents data on felony sentences imposed by State courts. It is the first report from the National Judicial Reporting Program and the first nationally-representative data describing the number of persons convicted of felonies in State courts. Data are presented on estimated number of felony convictions, types of felony sentences, lengths of felony sentences, and estimated time to be served in State prisons.

Hispanic Victims

(Special. NCJ-120507. Washington, U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990. 10 pages, 20 tables.)

Presents data for 1979-86 (aggregated). SOURCEBOOK tables 3.5, 3.7, 3.10, 3.31-3.35, 3.59.

This report presents Hispanic and non-Hispanic victimization data aggregated for

1979-86. These data are derived from the National Crime Survey (NCS) conducted annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Demographic characteristics for Hispanics in the U.S. population as well as in the NCS sample are provided. A trend table presenting personal and household victimization rates for 1979 through 1986 is included. Also provided are victimization rates broken down by type of crime, educational attainment, employment status, location of residence, and victim-offender relationship. The incidence of weapon use, victim injury, and medical care received is included, as are reasons for not reporting victimizations to police. A brief methodology section describing the data is also included.

Households Touched by Crime, 1988

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-117434. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1989. 6 pages, 5 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1975-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.67, 3.68, Fig. 3.1, Fig. 3.2.

This annual bulletin presents data from the National Crime Survey (NCS) regarding the frequency with which American families experience crime directly. While concentrating on 1988, the bulletin also presents trend data from 1975. Demographic characteristics presented include race/ethnicity of household head, annual family income, region, and place of residence. An explanation of the methodology involved in developing the households touched by crime indicator is also included.

Injuries From Crime

(Special. NCJ-116811. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1989. 9 pages, 13 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents trend data for 1979-86. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.63, 3.64.

This report presents information on persons injured during the commission of a crime. The data include all physical injuries reported to the National Crime Survey for the period 1979 through 1986. Information is presented on the type and severity of injury and the amount of medical care received for injuries. Additionally, demographic characteristics of injured victims are provided including age, race, sex, education, and marital status as well as detailed employment and occupational data.

Jail Inmates 1989

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-123264. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1990. 5 pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for 1988 and 1989 and trend tables for selected years 1978-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.26, 6.28, 6.31, 6.35.

The bulletin presents data from the 1988 National Jail Census and the 1989 Annual Survey of Jails. Data presented include average daily population, admissions and releases, demographic characteristics, rated jail capacity, percent occupied, inmate deaths, and jails under court order. Also included is an appendix table which lists the one-day counts and the average daily population of jail inmates for 1978, 1983, 1988 and 1989.

Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1988

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-124132. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990. 13 pages, 14 tables.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1971-79, 1985, and 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.1-1.8, 1.12-1.17.

This report presents criminal justice expenditure and employment data for 1988 and trend tables for 1971-79, 1985, and 1988. The information was collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from the Federal government, all State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments. Data are presented on six categories of criminal justice activities: police protection; courts, prosecution, and legal services; public defense; corrections; and a residual "other" category. The report contains a description of the methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms. Public expenditures data are for fiscal year 1988. Employment and payroll data are for Oct. 1, 1988.

Police Departments in Large Cities, 1987

(Special Report NCJ-119220. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1989. 8 pages, 17 tables.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.32-1.36, 1.44, 1.45.

This report presents information on 59 U.S. police departments serving populations of 250,000 or more based on the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) survey conducted in 1987. Data are provided on full-time sworn officers, population served, land area served, sworn officers per 100 UCR crimes, per capita operating expenditures, vehicles used, regu-

larly scheduled police patrols, computers used, special units, overtime hours, special pay, training and residency requirements, female and minority representation, and trends in policing. Additional data are presented on the twenty-five largest municipal police departments in the United States as well as the ten largest special police agencies, sheriffs' departments, and county police departments. An explanation of the methodology involved in developing the 1987 LEMAS survey is also included.

Population Density in Local Jails, 1988

(Special. NCJ-122299. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1990. 10 pages, 11 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1983 and 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.72, 1.73, 1.78.

This report presents data on jail population density from the 1988 Census of Local Jails conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Information is provided on amount of housing space available, number and size of jails, number of correctional officers, and inmate to staff ratios. Also presented is average square feet of living space per inmate, inmates per living unit, and hours confined to living unit. Indicators of social and spatial density are also provided by region. Data from the 1983 Census of Local Jails is presented in some cases for comparison.

Prison Rule Violators

(Special Report NCJ-120344. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1989. 8 pages, 14 tables.)
Presents data for 1979 and 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.53, 6.54.

This report presents data from the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities, a component of the National Prisoner Statistics Program sponsored by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Characteristics of State prison inmates charged with violating facility rules during their current incarceration are presented. Information is provided on demographic characteristics, drug-use history, criminal history, facility-related measures, inmates most likely to violate prison rules, and the number and frequency of their violations during their current incarceration. Punishments received by rule violators are also included.

Probation and Parole 1988

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-113948. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1989. 6 pages, 4 tables.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1977-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.76, 6.77.

This bulletin reports on probation and parole populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system. Data are presented on probation and parole entries and exits for 1988, and on the rate of probationers and parolees per 100,000 adult residents. Summary data comparing prison, probation, and parole populations are presented as are national data on trends in methods of State prison releases.

Profile of Felons Convicted in State Courts, 1986

(Periodic. NCJ-120021. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990. 14 pages, 10 tables.)

Presents data for 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.30, 5.32, 5.34, 5.37.

This report presents data on felony offenders convicted in State courts during 1986. It is the second report from the National Judicial Reporting Program and the first using nationally-representative data describing characteristics of felons convicted in State courts. Data are presented on the sex, race, and age of felons; sentence lengths; and factors influencing sentencing; such as number of conviction offenses and whether the offense was completed or attempted. Information is also presented on sentences to death and life imprisonment as well as a comparison of sentences received by felons of different races.

Profile of State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies, 1987

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-113949. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1989. 9 pages, 28 tables.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.18-1.31.

This bulletin presents data from the first report of the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics program of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data include numbers of employees, operating budgets, salaries, special functions, and selected characteristics of personnel in local, State, and sheriffs' law enforcement agencies in the United States. Salary ranges are presented by job title; race, sex, and ethnic information is provided. Information is also presented on the size of the population served by the agencies.

Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-109926. Washington:

U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988. 8 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1979 and 1986. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.50-6.52.

This bulletin presents the results of the 1986 Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. This survey is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data on sociodemographic characteristics, current offense, criminal history, and prior sentences of a sample of State prisoners are provided. Also included is information on inmates' pre-incarceration alcohol and drug use as well as selected characteristics of the victims of violent crimes committed by these inmates. Data from the 1979 Survey of Inmates is also presented for comparison.

Recidivism of Prisoners Released in 1983

(Special Report NCJ-116261. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1989. 13 pages, 21 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for prisoners released in 1983. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.80-6.82.

This report presents information on the criminal activities over a 3-year followup period of a sample of State prisoners released from 11 State prison systems in 1983. Rearrest, reconviction, and reincarceration rates are examined across selected demographic and criminal history characteristics. Recidivism in terms of rearrest is examined in greater detail. Rearrest rates are presented for such factors as rearrest charge, most serious offense at release, likelihood of rearrest, number of prior adult arrests, and time served in prison. An appendix table compares releases in the 11 States with those in 29 States in 1983.

The Redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected New Data

(Special Report NCJ-114746. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1989. 10 pages, 15 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1986 and 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.11-3.17, 3.61, 3.62.

This report presents data collected from a series of questions added to the National Crime Survey in July 1986. The new areas of information presented are: victim's perception of drug and alcohol use by violent offenders; protective actions taken by victims and bystanders; and the response of police and other criminal justice personnel to reported crimes. Tables include characteristics of offenders, types of self-protective measures taken by victims, and whether or not victims perceived these measures to be helpful or

harmful. Tables also present data on initial police response to the victimization and follow-up police contact with the victim. Additionally, information is presented on victim's knowledge of the offender's arrest, and whether victim assistance agencies or other criminal justice authorities were in contact with the victim. An appendix is included that compares data on offenders' use of drugs or alcohol as perceived by victims with self-reported drug and alcohol use of State prison inmates.

Survey of Youth in Custody, 1987

(Special Report NCJ-113365. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1988. 9 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.15-6.22.

This report presents data from a survey of juveniles and young adults in State-operated training schools. The data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Information is presented on several demographic characteristics such as offense characteristics, and criminal histories of youth in long-term State-operated juvenile institutions. Also provided are characteristics of victims of youth confined for violent offenses. Finally, extensive information on previous drug and alcohol use by youths in custody is provided.

U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division

"Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1988"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice. Mimeographed. 35 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1978-88. SOURCEBOOK table 5.76.

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 1978 to 1988. Additionally, the number of convictions of individuals involved in abuse of public office is reported by judicial district.

U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration

1989 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990. 34 pages, 9 tables, 8 figures.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK table 4.41.

This document reports on the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Domestic Marijuana Eradication/ Suppression Program, describing the effort of the DEA in cooperation with State, local, and other Federal agencies to eradicate domestically cultivated marijuana in the United States. The report presents statistics on the number of marijuana plants destroyed, the number of plots sighted and eradicated, the number of persons arrested, and the number of weapons seized in connection with the eradication program. Data are also presented on the number of sinsemilla and ditchweed plants destroyed, the number of greenhouses eradicated, and the value of assets seized.

U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys

United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1989

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989. 82 pages, 40 tables, 14 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1989 and trend tables for fiscal 1980-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.5, 5.6.

This annual publication is comprised of charts, tables, and commentary summarizing the criminal and civil workloads in U.S. Attorneys' offices. Data are presented on civil and criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending; criminal complaints received, closed, and pending; monetary and nonmonetary civil matters received, terminated, and pending; criminal and civil trials in U.S. district courts; and number and method of disposition of criminal cases and defendants in U.S. district courts and U.S. appellate courts. Additional information is provided on fines imposed, collected, suspended, and uncollectable; grand jury proceedings; appeals filed and terminated in U.S. Attorneys' offices; and staffing in U.S. Attorneys' offices.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990. Mimeographed. 21 pages, 45 tables.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.141-3.143.

This report presents data on crime involving Federally insured financial institutions. The first three sections of this report present data on violations of Federal bank robbery statutes and the Hobbs Act. The data are broken down by characteristics of the banking institutions, offenders, property loss and recovery, community characteristics, deaths, injuries sustained, hostages taken, and State and region of occurrence. The final section of the report presents data on the number of bank fraud and embezzlement investigations by the amount lost and by State and territory.

Bomb Summary 1988

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989. 32 pages, 10 tables, 17 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1978-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.157, 3.158.

This summary provides tables, charts, narrative descriptions, and comments on bombing incidents reported to the FBI. Data are presented for type of target; type of explosive device; region; State; time of day; day of week; month of year; and personal injury, deaths, and property damage.

Crime in the United States, 1988

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1989. 355 pages, 105 tables (estimated), 39 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1984-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.39-1.41, 3.118-3.123, 3.125-3.140, 3.162-3.164, 4.1-4.15, 4.20-4.27, 4.29-4.32.

This report begins with a summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Each Index offense (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) is described individually in terms of the volume and trend of offenses known to police, the nature of the offense (e.g., type of weapon used, regional distribution, or target of the offense), clearances of the offense, and persons arrested and charged. Data on Index offenses cleared by arrest are then presented, followed by information on persons arrested and persons charged. The last section of the report focuses on law enforcement personnel.

Data are presented on offenses known to police by State, region, size of place, and extent of urbanization. Clearance and arrest information are presented for the United States as a whole (estimated), cities, subur-

ban areas, and rural areas. Disposition data are based on a limited number of reporting agencies and are presented by offense, except for juveniles taken into custody. The law enforcement personnel information includes data on the number of sworn and civilian law enforcement employees in the United States.

The 1988 report includes five appendices. The first appendix describes the data base and construction of each of the major tables in the report. Definitions of the offenses are presented in the second appendix. In the third appendix there are definitions of population categories used throughout the report. The fourth appendix presents the Index of crime and the number of Index offenses known to police by Metropolitan Statistical Area. The fifth appendix is a directory of State Uniform Crime Reporting Programs.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1988

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1989. 63 pages, 37 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1979-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.144-3.154.

This report contains comments, tables, charts, and descriptive summaries on law enforcement officers feloniously killed and assaulted in the line of duty. Data on officers killed are presented by State geographic region; population group; circumstance at the scene of the incident; type of officer assignment; type of weapon used in killing the officer; location of the fatal wound; distance between the officer and offender; and the month, day, and time of the attack. Profiles of the victim officers and the known offenders are included as well as a brief summary of the incidents by month and jurisdiction. Data on officers assaulted are presented by geographic region, population group, type of weapon, circumstance at the scene of the incident, type of officer assignment, percent receiving personal injury, time of day, and percent cleared.

Information is also provided on law enforcement officers accidentally killed. These data are broken down by geographic region, State, and circumstances at the scene of the incident.

The report also presents data on assaults on Federal officers from five sectors of the U.S. Government: the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the judicial branch, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service. This section begins with departmental summaries and descriptive summaries of selected incidents of assaults on Federal officers that occurred during 1988. Data are presented on the number of known

assailants, officers killed or injured, type of weapon, type of activity officer was engaged in at time of incident, disposition of known assailants, and demographic region.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

1988 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report

(Annual. NCJ-122225. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990. 28 pages, 22 tables, 5 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend figures for 1986-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.33-4.38.

This report presents data on drug use among arrestees in 20 cities throughout the United States. The data are drawn from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program which is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Data are based on voluntary urinalysis testing and self reports from samples of arrestees. Information is presented on the use of any drug, use of marijuana, cocaine, crack, heroin, injection of drugs, and multiple drug use. In addition, the data are broken down by gender, age, race, region, school dropout, employment and marital status, distribution of charges, and drug use histories of arrestees. Drug use trends among arrestees in New York and Washington, DC from 1986 to 1988 are also included.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service

The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1989

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990. 78 pages, 14 tables, 17 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1989 and trend tables for fiscal 1984-89. SOURCEBOOK tables Fig. 1.1, Fig. 1.2, 1.54-1.57.

This report covers the activities of the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) for fiscal year 1989. A brief history of the USMS is provided, followed by an explanation of various USMS duties. These duties include fugitive investigations, prisoner processing and detention, prisoner production and transportation, protection of the judiciary, witness security, execution of court orders, government seizures, special operations, and intelligence.

The report includes two appendices. The first appendix describes support services provided by the USMS to other Federal jus-

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission

Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1989

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990. 19 pages, 9 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1989 and trend tables for fiscal 1986-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.87-1.89, 6.79.

This report presents information on the activities of the U.S. Parole Commission for fiscal year 1989. The document describes the guidelines used in reaching various types of parole decisions and the procedures involved in administrative appeals and the field supervision of parolees. Recent litigation involving the U.S. Parole Commission is presented as well as a brief overview of projects carried out by the Research Unit. The report documents workload statistics and decision trends for the fiscal year, describing number and type of hearings conducted, parole grants and warrants issued, percent of decisions within guidelines, percent of hearings with inmate representation, and the results of appeals to parole decisions. Finally, biographical information for the parole commissioners is provided.

U.S. Department of State

Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1990

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of State, 1990. 87 pages, 1 table, 6 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend tables for 1980-89. SOURCEBOOK table 3.165.

This report provides tables, charts, narrative descriptions, and comments on incidents of international terrorism. Data are presented on types of incidents and victims, and on terrorist groups, regional patterns, counter-terrorist activities, and State-supported terrorism. Appendix A presents a chronology of significant terrorist events in 1989. Appendix B provides a worldwide overview of organizations that engage in terrorism. Appendix C provides a map identifying the location of international terrorist incidents in 1989.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

Semi-Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1-December 31, 1989

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1989. 34 pages, 6 tables, 7 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1978-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.166, 3.167.

These reports contain data on the threats against civil aviation, both foreign and domestic, in the forms of hijackings, airport bombings, bomb threats, and security incidents. Also included in these reports are data on passenger screening activities and summaries of other ongoing preventive measures. This particular report covers the period July 1 to Dec. 31, 1988, and provides more detailed descriptions of criminal acts against civil aviation committed during that period. The trend tables span various combinations of the years from 1978 to 1988 depending on the availability of data.

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, 8th ed., January 1990

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1990. 489 pages, 2 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.97-1.100.

This eighth edition of the digest provides a detailed description of the various statutory provisions related to alcohol use and highway safety. The data were collected through an examination of the statutory codes of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Statutory provisions are examined in the following areas: blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in court, preliminary breath test and implied consent laws, chemical tests authorized under implied consent laws, provisions related to adjudication of driving while intoxicated charges, sanctions for refusal to submit to a blood alcohol concentration test, sanctions following a conviction for driving while intoxicated related offenses, laws requiring a blood alcohol concentration test on persons killed in traffic crashes, minimum legal drinking age, liability of owners of drinking establishments for serving alcohol to intoxicated patrons and to minors, open container laws, and anti-consumption laws. The appendices provide the Uniform

Vehicle Code and Federal Alcohol Incentive Grant Criteria.

Fatal Accident Reporting System 1988

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1990. 249 pages, 134 tables, 52 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1982-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.104, 3.105.

The Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS) gathers data on traffic accidents occurring in the United States that result in loss of human life. FARS data are collected by each State under contractual agreements with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. This report presents information on traffic fatality trends by demographic characteristics and related situational factors. A number of tables and figures are presented on the characteristics of fatal accidents including alcohol involvement, use of safety belts, type of vehicle involved, and involvement of pedestrians. Three appendices and a glossary are included.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Explosive Incidents Report 1988

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1989. 63 pages, 23 tables, 9 figures.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1979-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.155, 3.156, 3.159, 3.160

This report provides tables and figures on and narrative descriptions of criminal bombings and other explosives incidents that were reported to and investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. This, however, does not necessarily include all the bombings and explosives incidents that may have occurred in the United States during these years.

The report is divided into four sections. The first section analyzes the explosive incidents. Data are presented on the types of incidents, targets, motives, injuries, property damage, types of devices, geographic location, and peak occurrences of known bombings. The second section describes stolen and recovered explosives. The third section analyzes significant explosives investigations occurring in 1988 and the final section presents a directory of the Bureau's regional and district offices. Throughout the report, a 10-year retrospective of explosives incidents data is presented.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service

Customs U.S.A.

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1990. 40 pages, 10 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1989 and trend tables for fiscal 1985-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.39, 4.43.

This document describes the activities of the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal 1989. The report discusses the agency's role in collecting revenue from imports and enforcing customs and related laws. Data are presented in such areas as Customs' collections by region, district, and category; carriers and persons entering the United States; merchandise entries; and seizures of property, narcotics, and dangerous drugs for violation of laws enforced by the Customs Service.

U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Semi-Annual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1989

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1989. 64 pages, 7 tables, 6 figures, 7 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1989 and trend figures for fiscal 1979-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.63, 5.64.

This report presents information on the activities of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. The described activities include investigating postal service abuse, auditing internal controls, protection of the work environment, investigating criminal misuse of the mail system, and employing enforcement tools. Data are provided on financial audits, employees identified for narcotics violations, mail theft, employees identified for worker's compensation fraud, and summary statistics on arrests and convictions for criminal activities. The appendices include information on contract audits, audit investigations, revenue audits, pending cases, Inspector General reporting requirements, and criminal statistics.

Walker, Samuel

Employment of Black and Hispanic Police Officers, 1983-1988: A Follow-up Study

(Occasional Paper No. 89-1 (1989). Center for Applied Urban Research, Omaha, NE: University of Nebraska at Omaha. 8 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.42, 1.43.

This document reports the results of a 5-year follow-up to a similar study of racial minority employment in police departments of the 50 largest cities in the United States. The tables show the percentage of Black and Hispanic officers in the departments and an index of how those percentages compare with the Black or Hispanic population in the community. Percent change in the index between 1983 and 1988 is provided. The existence of affirmative action plans for Blacks and Hispanics is also indicated.

Addresses of publishers

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- American Correctional Association
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- American Humane Association
9725 East Hampden Avenue
Denver, CO 80231
- American Judicature Society
25 East Washington
Suite 1600
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Washington, DC 20005
- Media General Inc.
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P.O. Box C-32333
Richmond, VA 23293
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Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
Suite 1600
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701 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
- National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23187
- National Conference of State Legislatures
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Suite 2100
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- National Criminal Justice Association
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Washington, DC 20001
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Fire Journal
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Quincy, MA 02269
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1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
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- The Safer Society Program
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Shoreham Depot Road
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- U.S. Department of Defense
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NASSIF Building
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- U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services
U.S. Public Health Service
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and
Alcoholism
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Rockville, MD 20857
- U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013
- U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531
- U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531
- U.S. Department of Justice
Criminal Division
Witness Records Unit
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Criminal Division
Public Integrity Section
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Drug Enforcement Administration
700 Army-Navy Drive
Washington, DC 20534

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
Uniform Crime Reporting Section
Washington, DC 20530

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Federal Bureau of Prisons
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U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 Eye Street
Washington, DC 20536

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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 20531

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Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
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Washington, DC 20531

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Washington, DC 20530

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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 State
Office for Counter-Terrorism
Public and Congressional Affairs
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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 Headquarters
Military Justice Division
2100 2nd Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20593

U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters
Operational Law Enforcement
2100 2nd Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20593

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
Criminal Investigations Division
P.O. Box 768
Ben Franklin Station
Washington, DC 20224

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U.S. Customs Service
1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20229

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Yankelovich Clancy Shulman
8 Wright Street
Westport, CT 06880

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Appendix 1

Justice Expenditure and Employment Data Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ 124132 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1990), pp. 9, 12 and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Data collection

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) discontinued its survey of criminal justice expenditure and employment (CJEE) for budgetary reasons following the collection of 1979 data. That survey provided comparable trend data from 1971 to 1979. Beginning with 1980, the Bureau adopted a different methodology to compile and present public expenditure and employment data at greatly reduced cost. In 1985, the original survey methodology was reimplemented to provide data necessary for block grant allocation of Bureau of Justice Assistance funds.

Trend comparisons between the 1971-79, 1985 and 1988 survey data and reports covering data for 1980 through 1988 in the *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* series are complicated by differences in methodology. In making trend comparisons, users should limit their analysis to one of the two sources: long-term trends for 1971-79, 1985, and 1988 from the *Justice expenditure and employment survey* series; or recent year-to-year trends from the 1980-88 *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* reports.

Methodology

These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics using a special sample survey of State and local governments. Data were collected for the Federal government, all State governments, all county governments, all municipalities (and townships in the six New England States, the three Middle Atlantic States, and Michigan and Wisconsin) having a 1980 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining municipalities and townships. A total of 8,302 local governments were included in the survey panel (3,041 county governments, 4,296 municipalities, and 965 townships).

The survey was accomplished using two methods of data collection: field compilation

and mail canvass. Trained field representatives compiled expenditure and employment data from the governments' own records for all States, 72 counties, and 49 municipalities. Other units in the sample were canvassed by mail. Response for the field-compiled units was 100 percent. For the mail canvass units, the response rate was 87 percent.

Data for the Federal government were extracted from *Budget of the United States Government, FY 1990, Appendix*. For 1985 and 1988, that document allowed the classification of appropriate expenditure and employment amounts for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service as "prosecution and legal services." In earlier years, those amounts could not be broken out of the "police protection" category.

The justice data in this report include the expenditures and employment of the Federal government, State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments. Unless otherwise noted, data for total governmental functions and non-justice governmental functions also include the expenditures of special districts and school districts, which generally do not have justice functions. Justice expenditure data for these districts are not collected, although in 1978 (the most recent year for which such data are available) 0.6 percent of justice expenditures were made by such districts. The special district and school district data are included in the total government spending to allow State-by-State comparisons across States that make varying use of school districts to finance education.

Definitions of terms

Expenditure includes only external cash payments made from any source of monies, including any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. It excludes any intergovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also excludes retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. Total expenditures for all government functions do include interest payments on debt, but the justice expenditure data do not.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental. It includes "direct current expenditure" (salaries, wages, fees, and commissions and purchases of supplies, materials, and contractual services) and "capital outlays" (construction and purchase of equipment, land, and existing structures). Capital outlays are

included for the year when the direct expenditure is made, regardless of how the funds are raised (for example, by bond issue) or when they are paid back.

2. "Intergovernmental expenditure" is the sum of payments from one government to another, including grants-in-aid, shared revenues, payments in lieu of taxes, and amounts for services performed by one government for another on a reimbursable or cost-sharing basis (for example, payments by one government to another for boarding prisoners).

Employees are all persons on government payrolls during the pay period including Oct. 12, 1988. They include all paid officials and persons on paid leave, but exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, and contractors.

Full-time employees are all persons employed on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers who were employed during this pay period.

Full-time equivalent employment is a statistical measure that estimates the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

In previous reports in this series, a different methodology was used to compute this statistic, affecting comparability over time. In the past, the payroll-based formula divided the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplied the result by the number of full-time employees.

Payroll is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October 1988.

Police protection is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a city police department, sheriff's department, State police, or Federal law enforcement agency such as the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

Judicial (courts only) includes all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and the like. It is not the same as the "judicial and legal services" category in reports from the Bureau of Justice Statistics *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* series. The "judicial" category in the *Extracts* reports also includes "prosecution and legal services" and "public defense," which are displayed separately in this report.

Prosecution and legal services includes the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents and corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names.

Public defense includes legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel.

Corrections involves the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime awaiting trial and adjudication. It includes costs and employment for jails, prisons, probation, parole, pardon, and correctional administration. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners beyond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this sector. Data for lock-ups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection."

Correctional institutions are prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, penitentiaries, correctional farms, workhouses, reception centers, diagnostic centers, industrial schools, training schools, detention centers, and a variety of other types of institutions for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. It also includes facilities for the detention of adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. Prison is sometimes used to refer to State correctional institutions.

Probation, parole, and pardon includes data on probation agencies, boards of parole, boards of pardon, and their variously named equivalents. Although probation departments frequently function under the administration of a court, the data are presented separately under corrections after having been deducted from the judicial data.

Other justice activities includes expenditure and employment data that are not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories. Examples are crime commissions, neighborhood crime counsels, and State criminal justice coordinating councils.

Appendix 2

The Municipal Year Book 1989 Definitions of terms and survey response rates

This information was excerpted from International City Management Association, *The Municipal Year Book 1989* (Washington, DC: International City Management Association, 1989, pp. 145, 148, 167, 190. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Regions

Northeast--the New England and Mid-Atlantic Divisions;

North Central--the East and West North Central Divisions;

South--the South Atlantic and the East and West South Central Divisions;

West--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

Geographic divisions

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;

Mid-Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

South Atlantic--Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, plus the District of Columbia;

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming;

Pacific Coast--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Metro status

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), an area must include a city with a population of at least 50,000 or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. The OMB further groups metropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

Central cities--The core cities of an MSA having a population of at least 25,000 and meeting two commuting requirements: at least 40 percent of the employed residents of the city must work within the city and there must be at least 75 jobs for each 100 residents who are employed. Cities between 15,000 and 25,000 population may also be considered central cities if they are at least one-third the size of the MSA's largest city and meet the two commuting requirements.

Suburban cities--The other cities, towns, and incorporated places in an MSA.

Independent--the city(ies) not located within an MSA.

City types include metro for municipalities located within an MSA and nonmetro for municipalities located outside an MSA. County types refer to counties located within an MSA for metro; and nonmetro for counties located outside the boundaries of an MSA.

Forms of government

Mayor-council--an elected council serves as the legislative body with a separately elected head of government;

Council-manager--the mayor and council make policy and an appointed administrator is responsible for the administration of the city;

Commission--a board of elected commissioners serves as the legislative body and each commissioner is responsible for administration of one or more departments;

Town meeting--qualified voters meet to make basic policy and choose a board of selectmen to carry out the policy;

Representative town meeting--representatives selected by citizens' vote at meetings, which may be attended by all town citizens.

Table. Survey response rates for 1988

	Police, fire, and refuse collection			Survey of municipal officials ^a			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	2,719	1,456	53.5 %	7,078	4,729	66.8 %	3,109	1,884	60.6 %
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	8	6	75.0	8	3	37.5	23	19	79.2
500,000 to 1,000,000	16	10	62.5	16	11	68.8	62	47	75.8
250,000 to 499,999	36	21	58.3	36	28	77.8	97	74	76.3
100,000 to 249,999	123	85	69.1	123	84	68.3	241	168	69.7
50,000 to 99,999	291	176	60.4	292	207	70.9	384	252	65.6
25,000 to 49,999	657	362	55.0	657	484	73.7	634	336	53.0
10,000 to 24,999	1,588	796	50.1	1,586	1,113	70.2	950	564	59.4
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,749	1,133	64.8	449	259	57.7
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	2,201	1,386	63.0	173	106	61.3
Under 2,500	-	-	-	410	280	68.3	95	59	62.1
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	763	284	37.2	1,970	1,197	60.8	200	143	71.5
North Central	765	436	56.9	2,045	1,451	71.0	1,055	678	64.3
South	707	406	57.4	2,072	1,372	66.2	1,425	779	54.7
West	484	330	68.1	991	709	71.5	429	284	66.2
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	315	117	37.1	-	-	-	54	30	55.6
Mid-Atlantic	448	167	37.2	-	-	-	146	113	77.4
East North Central	548	281	51.2	-	-	-	437	277	63.4
West North Central	217	155	71.4	-	-	-	618	401	64.9
South Atlantic	298	191	64.0	-	-	-	591	381	64.5
East South Central	143	63	44.0	-	-	-	364	144	39.6
West South Central	266	152	57.1	-	-	-	470	254	54.0
Mountain	130	86	66.1	-	-	-	280	173	61.8
Pacific Coast	354	244	68.9	-	-	-	149	111	74.5
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	509	313	61.4	510	382	74.9	-	-	-
Suburban	1,593	809	50.7	3,792	2,512	66.2	-	-	-
Independent	617	334	54.1	2,776	1,835	66.1	-	-	-
Metro	-	-	-	-	-	-	726	491	67.6
Nonmetro	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,383	1,393	58.5
<u>Form of government</u>									
Mayor-council	1,150	509	44.2	3,810	2,290	60.1	-	-	-
Council-manager	1,320	868	65.7	2,595	2,030	78.2	-	-	-
Commission	101	36	35.6	175	100	57.1	-	-	-
Town meeting	105	31	29.5	419	259	61.8	-	-	-
Representative town meeting	43	12	27.9	79	50	63.3	-	-	-

^aDue to programming specifications, the Source reports responses for Metro status broken down two different ways. Survey response rates are reported for the subcategories Central, Suburban, and Independent while salaries of municipal officials are reported for the subcategories Metro and Nonmetro. This is a programming discrepancy that was not overcome at the time of publication.

Appendix 3

Crime in the United States Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, **Crime in the United States, 1988** (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 1-6, 320-323. 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	Less than 10,000
VIII (Rural county)	County	-
IX (Suburban county)	County	-

Metropolitan Statistical Area

(MSA)--This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 77 percent of the total U.S. population in 1988.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represent 14 percent of the national population in 1988. Prior to 1981, rural counties were referred to as rural areas.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within a MSA. Suburban areas can,

therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprise 9 percent of the 1988 national population.

The following diagram illustrates the aforementioned discussion of the community types.

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000 Suburban cities	Other cities
Counties (unincorporated area)	Suburban counties	Rural counties

As a general rule, sheriffs, county police, and many State police report on crimes committed within the limits of the counties, but outside cities; local police report on crimes committed within the city limits.

The major source of Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data is the individual law enforcement agency. The number of agencies included in each population group will vary slightly from year to year due to population growth, geopolitical consolidation, municipal consolidation, etc. Population figures for individual jurisdictions are estimated by the UCR Program in noncensus years. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1988.

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	63
II	128
III	328
IV	697
V	1,697
VI	7,409
VIII (Rural area)	3,662
IX (Suburban county)	1,668
Total	15,652

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Midwest:

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.
West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South:

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.
East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.
West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.
Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

The Crime Index and Part I offenses

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (nonnegligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. b. Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or

threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault--An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

Vandalism--Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of any public or private property, real or personal, without consent of the owner or persons having custody or control.

Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.--All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Included are attempts.

Prostitution and commercialized vice--Sex offenses of a commercialized nature, such as prostitution, keeping a bawdy house, procuring, or transporting women for immoral purposes. Attempts are included.

Sex offenses (except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice)--Statutory rape and offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Attempts are included.

Drug abuse violations--State and local offenses relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufacturing of narcotic drugs.

Gambling--Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

Offenses against the family and children--Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

Driving under the influence--Driving or operating any vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

Liquor laws--State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" and "driving under the influence." Federal violations are excluded.

Drunkenness--Offenses relating to drunkenness or intoxication. Excluded is "driving under the influence."

Disorderly conduct--Breach of the peace.

Vagrancy--Vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

All other offenses--All violations of State or local laws, except those listed above and traffic offenses.

Suspicion--No specific offense; suspect released without formal charges being placed.

Curfew and loitering laws-(persons under age 18)--Offenses relating to violations of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

Runaways-(persons under age 18)--Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

Appendix 4

Annual Report of the U.S. Parole Commission Parole guidelines and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission, *Parole Commission Rules* (28 C.F.R. 2.1-2.65). Washington, DC: U.S. Parole Commission. Pp. 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 44, 62, 68, 81; and information provided by the Source. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Parole guidelines

Initial parole consideration--The U.S. Parole Commission has adopted guidelines for parole release considerations. These guidelines indicate the customary range of time to be served before release for various combinations of offense (severity) and offender (parole prognosis) characteristics. The time ranges specified by the guidelines are established specifically for cases with good institutional adjustment and program progress. These time ranges are merely guidelines, where the circumstances warrant, decisions outside the guidelines (either above or below) may be rendered.

The guidelines designate offense characteristics as falling into one of eight severity categories. Category 1 represents the least severe and category 8 the most severe offense behavior. Mitigating or aggravating circumstances in a particular case may justify a decision or severity rating different from that listed.

An evaluation sheet containing a salient factor score serves as an aid in determining parole prognosis (potential risk of parole violation). A salient factor score is calculated by summing the offender's score on each of the following items: number of prior convictions and adjudications, number of prior commitments of more than 30 days duration, age at current offense, commitment of more than 30 days duration within the past 3 years, probation/parole/escape status at time of current offense, and heroin/opiate dependence.

Reparole consideration--An offender whose parole is revoked is eligible to be considered for repaole. If revocation is based upon an administrative violation only, i.e., a violation not involving new criminal conduct, the behavior is graded as a category 1 offense and the salient factor score recalculated. If a finding is made that the prisoner has engaged in behavior constituting new criminal

conduct, the appropriate severity rating for the new criminal behavior is calculated. New criminal conduct may be determined either by a new Federal, State or local conviction or by an independent finding by the U.S. Parole Commission at a revocation hearing. If the criminal conduct is in violation of State or local law the appropriate severity level is determined by analogy with the listed Federal offense severity ratings and the salient factor score recalculated. Time served on a new State or Federal sentence is counted as time in custody for repaole guideline purposes.

Definitions of terms

Initial hearing--The initial parole determination hearing for an eligible prisoner, where examiners discuss with the prisoner his/her offense severity rating and salient factor score, his/her institutional conduct, and any other matter the panel may deem relevant.

Following an initial hearing, the Commission may (1) set a presumptive release date (either by parole or by mandatory release) within fifteen years of the hearing; (2) set an effective date of parole; or (3) continue the prisoner to a fifteen year reconsideration hearing pursuant to 28 C.F.R. 2.14(c).

One-third hearing--Covered under 28 C.F.R. 2.14(e) (1976) until it was phased out. The section provided that a prisoner sentenced to a maximum term of more than 18 months under 18 U.S.C. 4205(b)(2), 18 U.S.C. 294, or 26 U.S.C. 5871, could not be continued past one-third of the maximum sentence. The one-third hearing was phased out after implementation of presumptive date procedures in September 1977.

Pre-hearing record reviews--A review of the prisoner's case file by an examiner during the month preceding a regularly scheduled institutional review hearing. If the recommendation was to grant parole, and the regional commissioner concurred, no in-person hearing was conducted. Pre-hearing record reviews (28 C.F.R. 2.14(b)(1976)) were replaced by presumptive date record reviews.

Statutory review hearings--Replaced by statutory interim hearings. The purpose of the "interim hearing" is to consider any significant developments or changes that may have occurred subsequent to the initial hearing. Following the interim hearing, the presumptive release date that had been set may be advanced for superior program achievement or other clearly exceptional circumstances, retarded or rescinded for reason of disciplinary infractions, or remain unchanged.

Review hearing--Subsequent parole hearing intended to focus on developments or changes in the prisoner's status; replaced by the statutory interim hearing.

Rescission hearing--28 C.F.R. 2.34 provides that if a prisoner has been granted parole and has subsequently been charged

with institutional misconduct sufficient to become a matter of record, or is alleged to have committed a new criminal act, a rescission hearing may be scheduled at which time parole may be rescinded or retarded.

Retroactive record review--A special type of consideration resulting from a revision of the parole decision guidelines in June 1979; for more information, see 28 C.F.R. 2.20, 2.21. For information on the local revocation hearing and institutional revocation hearing, see 28 C.F.R. 2.48-2.52 (1976).

Local or institutional revocation hearing--28 C.F.R. 2.49(a)(c)(1981) provides that the parolee may request that he/she be given a revocation hearing reasonably near the place of the alleged violation or arrest if the following conditions are met: (1) the parolee has not been convicted of a crime committed while under supervision; and (2) the parolee denies that he/she has violated any condition of his/her release. A parolee will be given a revocation hearing upon his/her return to a Federal institution if he/she voluntarily waives his/her right to a local revocation hearing, if he/she admits any violation of the conditions of parole, or if he/she is retaken following conviction for a new crime.

Region--The five regions of the United States are defined in the following manner:

Northeast--Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia;

Southeast--Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin;

South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Appendix 5

Public opinion survey sampling procedures

Note: Information on Gallup survey sampling procedures was excerpted from George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Poll, Public Opinion 1934-1971, Vol. 1, 1935-1948* (New York: Random House, 1972), pp. vi-viii; George H. Gallup, *The Gallup Opinion Index*, Report No. 162 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from the Gallup Organization. Information on the Harris survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, *General Social Surveys, 1972-1989: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1989), pp. 1, 55, 559-570. Information on the Media General/Associated Press Poll was provided by Media General/Associated Press Poll.

The sampling procedures of five public opinion survey organizations are presented in this appendix; The Gallup Poll, the Harris Survey, the National Opinion Research Center, the Media General/Associated Press Poll, and the Yankelovich Clancy Shulman Poll.

GALLUP POLLS

All Gallup polls since 1950, excluding certain special surveys, have been based on a national probability sample of interviewing areas. Refinements in the sample design have been introduced at various points in time since then. However, over this period the design in its essentials has conformed to the current procedure, as described in the following paragraphs.

The United States is divided into seven size-of-community strata: cities of population 1,000,000 and over, 250,000 to 999,999, and 50,000 to 249,000, with the urbanized areas of all these cities forming a single stratum; cities of 2,500 to 49,999; rural villages; and farm or open country rural areas. Within each of these strata, the population is further

divided into seven regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, East Central, West Central, South, Mountain, and Pacific Coast. Within each size-of-community and regional stratum the population is arrayed in geographic order and zoned into equal sized groups of sampling units. Pairs of localities in each zone are selected with probability of selection proportional to the size of each locality's population--producing two replicated samples of localities.

Within selected cities for which population data are reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, these sample subdivisions are drawn with probability of selection proportional to the size of the population. For other cities, minor civil divisions, and rural areas in the sample for which population data are not reported by census tracts or enumeration districts, small, definable geographic areas are drawn, with the probability of selection proportional to size where available data permit; otherwise with equal probability.

A block or block cluster is drawn with probability of selection proportional to the number of dwelling units from within each subdivision selected for which block statistics are available. In cities and towns for which block statistics are not available, blocks are drawn at random, that is, with equal probability. In subdivisions that are rural or open country in character, segments approximately equal in size of population are delineated and drawn with equal probability.

In each cluster of blocks and each segment so selected, a randomly selected starting point is designated on the interviewer's map of the area. Starting at this point, interviewers are required to follow a given direction in the selection of households, taking households in sequence, until their assigned number of interviews has been completed. Within each occupied dwelling unit or household reached, the interviewer asks to speak to the youngest man 18 or older at home, or if no man is at home, the oldest woman 18 or older. This method of selection within the household has been developed empirically to produce an age distribution by men and women separately which compares closely with the age distribution of the population. It increases the probability of selecting younger men, who are at home relatively infrequently, and the probability of reaching older women in the household who tend to be under-represented unless given a disproportionate chance of being drawn from among those at home. The method of selection among those at home within the household is not strictly random, but it is systematic and objective, and eliminates interviewer judgment in the selection process. Interviewing is conducted at times when adults are most likely to be at home, which means on weekends or if on weekdays, after 4 p.m. for women and after 6 p.m.

for men. Allowance for persons not at home is made by a "times-at-home" weighting procedure rather than by "call-backs." This procedure is a standard method for reducing the sample bias that would otherwise result from under-representation of persons who are difficult to find at home.

The pre-stratification by regions is routinely supplemented by fitting each obtained sample to the latest available U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the regional distribution of the population. Also minor adjustments of the sample are made by educational attainment (for men and women separately), based on the annual estimates of the U.S. Bureau of the Census derived from their Current Population Survey. The sample procedure described is designed to produce an approximation of the adult civilian population living in the United States, except for those persons in institutions such as prisons or hospitals. The four regions of the country, as reported in Gallup public opinion surveys, have been defined in the following manner:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, District of Columbia;

Midwest--Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas;

South--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Montana, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii, Alaska.

Prior to 1950, the samples for all Gallup surveys, excluding special surveys, were a combination of what is known as a purposive design for the selection of cities, towns, and rural areas, and the quota method for the selection of individuals within such selected areas.

The first step in obtaining the sample was to draw a national sample of places (cities, towns, and rural areas). These were distributed by six regions and five or six city-size, urban-rural groups or strata in proportion to the distribution of the population of voting age by these regional city-size strata. The distribution of cases between the non-South and South, however, was on the basis of the vote in presidential elections.

Within each region, the sample of such places was drawn separately for each of the larger States and for groups of smaller States. The places were selected to provide broad geographic distribution within States and at the same time in combination to be

politically representative of the State or groups of States in terms of three previous elections. Specifically, they were selected so that in combination, they matched the State vote for three previous elections within small tolerances. Great emphasis was placed on election data as a control in the era from 1935 to 1950.

Within the civil divisions in the sample, respondents were selected on the basis of age, sex, and socioeconomic quotas. Otherwise, interviewers were given considerable latitude within the sample areas, being permitted to draw their cases from households and from persons on the street anywhere in the community.

According to Gallup policy, if the interviewee does not hear or does not understand a question, the interviewer repeats the question and if on the second reading the person does not understand or does not get the point of the question, the interviewer checks the "no opinion" box. It should also be noted that seldom more than 10 percent of all those contacted refuse to be interviewed. Surveys of college students usually are based on in-person interviews with 1,000 full-time students representing 60 campuses. A sample of campuses is derived from a list of all colleges and universities obtained from the National Center for Education Statistics. Occasionally, special surveys conducted by Gallup for other organizations use smaller samples because of time and/or financial constraints.

Surveys of teenagers are conducted through recontact telephone interviews. A list of eligible teenagers is derived from previously conducted omnibus polls that gather a wide variety of demographic information. These omnibus polls determine whether a teenager is present in the respondent's home and whether the teenager is eligible for subsequent interview. Recontact calls are made based on this information.

Urbanization--Central cities have populations of 50,000 and above. Suburbs constitute the fringe and include populations of 2,500 to 49,999. Rural areas are those which have populations of under 2,500.

Race/ethnicity--Nonwhite are comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of Nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category White may also include some Hispanics.

The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were taken from the following reports. The dates on which interviews were

conducted are presented in parentheses after each citation.

The Gallup Reports

George Gallup, Jr. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 275. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, August 1988, p. 4. (July 1-7, 1988.)

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 280. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1989, pp. 26, 28, 29. (Sept. 25-Oct. 1, 1988.)

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 282-283. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March/April 1989, pp. 3, 4 (Feb. 28-March 2, 1989); p. 8 (Jan. 24-26, 1989).

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 284. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1989, p. 29 (Jan. 16-Feb. 12, 1989); p. 32 (Feb. 28-Mar. 2, 1989).

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989, pp. 4, 5 (May 4-7, 1989); pp. 24-31 (June 8-11, 1989); pp. 35-39 (Apr. 4-9, 1989).

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1989, pp. 10, 11, 21 (Sept. 7-10, 1989); pp. 14, 15 (Sept. 12-15, 1989); p. 41 (May 5-7 and June 9-11, 1989).

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 289. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1989, p. 13 (Oct. 12-15, 1989); p. 17 (Oct. 5-8, 1989).

_____. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 290. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, November 1989, p. 6. (Nov. 9-12, 1989.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 292. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1990, pp. 7, 8. (Jan. 4-7, 1990.)

_____. *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 293. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990, p. 23. (Feb. 8-11, 1990.)

Sampling error

All sample surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the entire population surveyed had been interviewed. The size of sampling errors depends largely on the number of interviews. The following table may be used in estimating sampling error. The computed allowances have taken into account the effect of the sample design upon sampling error. They may be interpreted as indicating the range (plus or minus the figure shown) within which the results of repeated samplings in the same time period could be expected to vary, 95 percent of the time, assuming the same sampling procedure, the same interviewers, and the same questionnaire.

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

(Percent)

Percent-ages 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.

HARRIS SURVEYS

Harris surveys are based on a national sample of the civilian population of the continental United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not represented in the sample, nor are those in prisons, hospitals, or religious and educational institutions. The sample is based on census information on the population of each State in the country, and on the population living in standard metropolitan areas and in the rest of the country. These population figures are updated by intercensal estimates produced annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and sample locations are selected biennially to reflect changes in the country's demographic profile.

National samples are stratified in two dimensions--geographic region and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) residence. Stratification insures that the samples will reflect, within 1 percent, the actual proportions of those living in the country in different regions and metropolitan (and non-metropolitan) areas. Within each stratum the selection of the ultimate sampling unit is achieved through a series of steps, a process which is technically called multi-stage unclustered sampling. Each sampling unit yields one interview. First States, then counties, and then minor civil divisions (cities, towns, townships) are selected with probability proportional to census estimates of their respective household populations.

The Harris Survey has four of these national samples, and they are used in rotation from study to study. The specific sample locations in one study generally are adjacent to those used in the next study. For most surveys covering the entire country, more than one national sample may be employed. Harris Surveys of a nationwide sample usually include 1,250 respondents.

All interviews prior to 1978 were conducted in person, in the homes of respondents. At each household the respondent was chosen by means of a random selection pattern, geared to the number of adults of each sex who live in the household. Interviews lasted approximately one hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were taken from the following reports. The number of interviews conducted and the interview dates are presented in parentheses after the citation.

Louis Harris. *Business Week/Harris Poll*. New York: McGraw-Hill. June 26, 1989, p. 110. (N=1,249, June 2-6, 1989.)

Louis Harris and Associates, Mar. 30, 1989, Harris Survey #3. Interview dates Mar. 23-29, 1989. (N=1,248.)

Louis Harris. *The Harris Poll*. Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 9,

1989, p. 3. (N=1,248, Mar. 23-29, 1989.)

_____. *The Harris Poll*. Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., July 9, 1989, p. 2. (N=1,249, June 2-6, 1989.)

_____. *The Harris Poll*. Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., July 23, 1989, p. 3. (N=1,250, July 7-11, 1989.)

_____. *The Harris Poll*. Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Aug. 27, 1989, pp. 2, 3. (N=1,250, Aug. 18-22, 1989.)

Sampling error

It should be kept in mind that the results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those which would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response:

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

Response percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire.

They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, and from 1982 to 1989. There are a total of 24,893 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 in 1987; 1,481 in 1988; and 1,537 in 1989). Sampling frames are based on 1970

census information for surveys conducted in 1972-1978, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-1989, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys, and all those conducted from 1984-1989. 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 1982-1989 surveys. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays.

The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BG) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is

that there be the proper proportion of men over and under 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the General Social Survey then switched to a full probability sample for the 1977 survey.

1970 National Sampling Frame

For 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982 and one-half of 1983 interviews, the NORC national probability sample is a stratified, multi-stage, area probability sample of clusters of households in the continental United States based on 1970 census information. The selection of geographic areas at successive stages is in accordance with the method of **probabilities proportional to size**. Furthermore, the clusters of households are divided into replicated subsamples in order to facilitate estimation of the variance of sample estimators of population characteristics.

At the first stage of selection, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and non-metropolitan counties covering the total continental United States were grouped according to size strata within the nine census regions. All population figures and other demographic information were obtained from 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census reports. Within each size stratum, grouping, based on geographic location or racial characteristics (or both), was accomplished before selection. The final frame was further separated into zones or "paper strata" of equal population size in order to facilitate the selection of replicated subsamples of primary sampling units (PSUs). The selection of PSUs was designed to produce four independent subsamples of equal size. The four subsamples were randomly combined to form two larger subsamples of 101 PSUs each. The large subsamples are thus internally separable into two replicated subsamples for variance estimation purposes. NORC has selected one of the two large subsamples described above to serve as its principle frame of households for the remainder of the decade. The PSUs fall into 89 distinct SMSAs and non-metropolitan counties. (New York, a very large SMSA,

represents five PSUs, whereas the smaller counties represent only one PSU.)

The second-stage procedure involved the direct selection of census block groups or enumeration districts (EDs) within SMSAs or counties, eliminating the traditional intermediate stage of clustering selections within urban places or county divisions. Before selections, census tracts, minor civil divisions, census county divisions containing the block groups, and EDs were carefully stratified by geographic location, income, and race, in order to maximize the precision of sample estimation within a PSU. Block groups and EDs were then selected with probabilities proportional to size in numbers sufficient to satisfy survey demands for households expected throughout the decade. Lists of the separate households contained in the second stage blocks or EDs were constructed by field personnel or obtained from directories. Thus, the principal NORC national probability sample is, in effect, an inventory of identifiable households, each with a known probability of selection. In a typical sample survey with equal probability of selection for individual households (i.e., a self-weighting sample), households at which interviews will take place are probabilistically selected from the available lists of addresses for blocks and EDs. The method of probabilities proportional to size results in the assignment of an approximately equal number of interviews in each final stage cluster, which in turn leads to increased precision in the estimation of overall population characteristics.

1980 National Sampling Frame

Census information for 1980 was used to sample respondents for one-half of the 1983 interviews, and all those surveys administered 1984-1989. Eighty-four PSUs were selected at the first stage. The PSUs consist of counties, SMSAs, independent cities and, in New England, parts of counties. Prior to selection, the United States was divided into PSUs; the PSUs were then grouped into 84 strata. The strata were formed by grouping metropolitan and non-metropolitan PSUs within each of the four Census regions. Within each region, additional variables were used to define strata. The stratifying variables included within-region geography and size; size was measured by the 1980 Census count of occupied housing units. One PSU was selected from each stratum using a controlled selection procedure. This procedure ensured proportionate representation along certain control dimensions (such as percentage Hispanic in the West). The exact control variables (like the stratification variables) differed somewhat from region to region. Sixteen strata contained only one PSU, which was selected with certainty. The remaining 68 PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size (measured in housing units).

The unit for second stage selection was the block or enumeration district (ED). The number of secondary selections within a PSU depended in part on the stratum size. The number of second stage selections listed for NORC's national frame in the 16 PSUs selected with certainty ranged from 24 to six selections for PSU. In the remaining 68 sample PSUs, six second stage selections were listed. All total, the new frame includes 562 secondary selections.

Prior to selection, the second stage units within each sample PSU were sorted by county, by minor civil division (in some areas), by Census Tract or ED number, and by block number. Counties were ordered within PSUs according to size and geography. Secondary selections were made using systematic zone selection; the probabilities of selection were proportional to size (measured in housing units). Each secondary selection included at least 50 housing units.

In enumeration districts and blocks with a large number of dwelling units, a third stage of selection was carried out. The block or ED was subdivided into pieces which were "field counted." Based on the field count, a piece of the sample block or ED with probability proportional to its size was selected.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

MEDIA GENERAL/ASSOCIATED PRESS POLL

Media General and The Associated Press polls are based on telephone interviews with adults across the continental United States. All samples are drawn randomly by Survey Sampling, Inc. of Fairfield, Connecticut and include both listed and non-listed households with telephones. The data project to an estimated 161 million adults living in households with telephones.

Interviews on abortion were conducted on March 6-15 and July 7-16, 1989 and included a representative sample of 1,108 and 1,163

adults respectively. Interviews on the drug problem were conducted on Sept. 14-24, 1989 and included a representative sample of 1,071 adults.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

YANKELOVICH CLANCY SHULMAN

The Yankelovich Clancy Shulman Polls are based on telephone interviews with adults from across the country. The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this source were provided for Cable News Network and Time Magazine from a survey of 506 adults conducted on June 1, 1989. The survey has a margin of sampling error of plus or minus four and a half percentage points.

Appendix 6

Monitoring the Future 1975-1988 Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1987), pp. 2-10, 13, 14, 269; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Drug Use, Drinking, and Smoking: National Survey Results From High School, College, and Young Adult Populations* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 17-25; and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 125 to 135 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1985, the results of a follow-up survey of those young adults one to ten years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85 percent of the young adults in the class cohorts one to ten years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, is also missing from the follow-up segments.

Also since 1985, the results of a follow-up survey of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: one to four years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 85 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1980.

Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1: Geographic Areas. The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States--including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30 percent of the nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the Survey Research Center (SRC), local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort--between 15 and 20 percent. Though not an unimportant segment, we do know that certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level

or resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. We have no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While we do not encourage such extrapolation, we suspect that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80 percent of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and we expect that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group we would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for two years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a two-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC repre-

sentatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 19 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Measurement content areas

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

C. Work and leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex roles and family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Population concerns. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social problems. Concern with various social problems facing the nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, health habits and symptoms, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

T. Health habits and symptoms. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical experiences.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content is divided into five different questionnaire forms which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produces five 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 two-year period. With very few exceptions, each school which has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for schools' refusals to participate are varied and

largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special follow-up data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities which tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about one percent.

Research design for the follow-up surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up annually for a period of ten years after high school. From the approximately 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for follow-up. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the follow-up surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting current daily marijuana use in senior year or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all follow-up analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Follow-up procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the

respondent, was attached to the front. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first follow-up after high school, about 82 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinally with time; however, the 1988 panel retention from the Class of 1976--the oldest of the panels, now aged 30--remains between 71 and 74 percent.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the follow-up panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence which exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies which have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about three million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely expensive and certainly not worthwhile con-

sidering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories (American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprise less than three percent of the sample in any given year, which means that their small N's (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates which would be too unreliable. In fact, even Blacks--who constitute approximately 12 percent of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing Blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, which could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance which has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors which could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the Black population than of the White population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among Blacks in the sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement in response to agree-disagree questions is

generally somewhat greater among Blacks than among Whites.

There is also a somewhat greater than average tendency for Black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of Blacks as Whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the Whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socio-economic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the Black respondents with Whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "White or Caucasian" and "Black or Afro-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on Census categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast: Census classifications or New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central: Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South: Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee,

Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West: Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Four-year college plans--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marijuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

Few pills--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Weighted number of cases--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents generally is about 15 percent higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 2. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to improve the accuracy of estimates by correct-

ing for unequal probabilities of selection which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

Marijuana--pot, grass or hashish;
Other psychedelics--mescaline, peyote, PCP;
Amphetamines--uppers, pep pills, bennies, speed;
Quaaludes--quads, methaqualone;
Barbiturates--downers, goofballs, reds, yellows;
Heroin--smack, horse;
Other narcotics--methadone, opium, codeine, paregoric;
Inhalants--glue, aerosols, laughing gas;
Tranquilizers--Librium, Valium, Miltown.

Beginning with the 1979 survey, amyl and butyl nitrites were considered "other inhalants" for questions on one alternate survey form (N=one-fifth of total sample size). This was due to the fact that not all users of this subclass of inhalants were reporting themselves as inhalant users. Hallucinogen use had been similarly underestimated because some users of the hallucinogenic drug PCP do not report themselves as users of hallucinogens--even though PCP was included as an example of a hallucinogenic drug in earlier surveys and on other questions. The alternate questionnaire form contained a special set of questions about PCP, which provided other street names for it (e.g., angel dust). As a result of these definition changes, since 1979 data for drug use in these two drug classes have been adjusted for underreporting. For more information, see the Source.

Table 1. Sample sizes and student response rates

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Number of public schools	111	108	108	111	111	107	109	116	112	117	115	113	117	113	111
Number of private schools	14	15	16	20	20	20	19	21	22	17	17	16	18	19	22
Total number of schools	125	123	124	131	131	127	128	137	134	134	132	129	135	132	133
Actual number of participating students	15,791	16,678	18,436	18,924	16,662	16,524	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142
Number of weighted cases (total) ^a	15,104	15,299	15,839	18,924	16,662	16,524	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142
Student response rate (percent) ^b	78	77	79	83	82	81	81	83	84	83	84	83	84	83	86

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample

(both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 2. Unweighted (UW) and weighted (W) sample sizes in subgroups, by year

	Class of 1975		Class of 1976		Class of 1977		Class of 1978		Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981	
	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
Total sample	12,627	12,108	16,678	15,138	18,436	15,830	18,924	18,916	16,662	16,662	16,524	16,524	18,267	18,267
Sex														
Male	5,799	5,571	7,999	7,241	8,449	7,358	8,603	8,779	7,889	7,778	7,935	7,744	8,775	8,725
Female	6,371	6,100	7,924	7,257	9,188	7,850	9,415	9,266	8,139	8,232	7,874	8,078	8,752	8,865
Race														
White	(a)	(a)	12,933	11,796	13,818	12,240	14,663	14,847	13,432	13,299	12,894	12,846	13,625	13,985
Black	(a)	(a)	1,806	1,716	2,500	1,938	2,205	2,096	1,617	1,742	1,939	2,098	2,495	2,265
Region														
Northeast	3,014	2,695	4,034	3,570	4,760	3,959	4,841	4,607	3,926	4,016	4,281	3,877	4,269	4,290
North Central	3,951	3,832	5,098	4,687	5,697	4,758	5,576	5,411	5,385	4,874	4,340	4,873	5,069	5,484
South	3,366	3,857	4,177	4,597	4,908	4,820	5,566	6,292	4,713	5,055	4,667	5,049	5,513	5,600
West	2,296	1,724	3,369	2,284	3,071	2,294	2,941	2,605	2,638	2,717	3,236	2,726	3,416	2,893
College plans														
Complete 4 years	(a)	(a)	7,963	6,994	8,933	7,407	9,264	8,844	8,571	8,203	9,191	8,658	10,256	9,878
None or under 4 years	(a)	(a)	7,179	6,877	7,764	7,048	7,857	8,413	6,715	7,063	5,995	6,578	6,486	7,008
Illicit drug use														
None	4,329	4,400	6,532	6,091	6,672	5,878	6,400	6,595	5,426	5,654	5,322	5,591	5,954	6,148
Marihuana only	2,044	1,894	3,950	3,457	4,955	4,050	5,354	5,214	4,756	4,610	4,480	4,357	4,313	4,179
Few pills	1,163	1,113	1,942	1,736	2,173	1,813	2,329	2,304	2,171	2,168	2,150	2,104	2,297	2,306
More pills	2,157	1,989	3,427	2,987	3,857	3,266	3,906	3,885	3,622	3,543	3,873	3,760	4,972	4,925
Any heroin	231	216	319	268	321	280	289	302	193	186	186	180	183	189

Note: Data for 1989 is based on 6 questionnaire forms; N's for 1-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N. Data for 1975-1988 is based on 5 questionnaire forms; N's for 1-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N.

^aMissing data problems were severe for race and college plans in 1975; accordingly, these data have been excluded from all tables in the 1975 report.

Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989	
UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
18,348	18,340	16,947	16,947	16,499	16,499	16,502	16,502	15,713	15,713	16,843	16,843	16,795	16,795	17,142	17,142
8,979	8,828	8,106	8,074	7,653	7,800	7,620	7,776	7,231	7,261	7,843	7,912	8,039	7,861	8,387	8,156
8,610	8,788	8,160	8,227	8,144	8,029	8,287	8,164	7,843	7,855	8,373	8,340	8,170	8,342	8,223	8,471
13,753	13,887	12,697	12,806	12,223	12,337	12,162	12,291	11,311	11,713	12,290	12,478	12,011	12,051	12,235	12,250
2,203	2,080	2,191	2,067	2,281	2,244	2,195	1,995	1,901	1,649	1,760	1,708	2,156	2,063	2,074	2,038
4,719	4,741	4,130	4,056	3,658	3,386	3,615	3,878	3,433	3,720	3,875	3,611	3,706	3,348	3,728	3,305
5,223	5,383	4,245	4,784	4,018	4,611	4,612	4,516	4,392	4,440	4,664	4,489	4,892	4,435	4,352	4,589
5,191	5,551	5,522	5,434	5,726	5,568	5,263	5,028	4,910	4,855	5,035	5,431	4,712	5,753	5,599	6,255
3,215	2,672	3,050	2,673	3,097	2,932	3,012	3,079	2,978	2,698	3,269	3,313	3,485	3,260	3,463	2,992
9,851	9,360	9,342	9,062	9,144	9,103	9,592	9,448	9,655	9,291	10,791	10,465	11,118	10,774	11,357	11,108
6,971	7,507	6,214	6,555	6,002	6,124	5,588	5,770	4,855	5,277	4,737	5,135	4,464	4,022	4,560	4,889
6,157	6,328	6,001	6,082	6,124	6,199	6,401	6,412	6,491	6,535	7,035	7,188	7,411	7,606	8,195	8,253
4,127	4,040	3,657	3,599	3,585	3,528	3,541	3,449	3,228	3,125	3,569	3,514	3,688	3,605	3,458	3,374
2,449	2,439	2,308	2,315	2,198	2,196	2,228	2,264	2,147	2,223	2,138	2,142	2,131	2,133	2,071	2,057
4,896	4,839	4,333	4,306	3,946	3,936	3,737	3,802	3,261	3,264	3,501	3,410	3,001	2,896	2,832	2,889
212	210	210	206	206	206	196	193	160	161	189	203	186	186	224	222

Appendix 7

National Crime Survey Data collection procedures and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was compiled by SOURCEBOOK staff and excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1988*, National Crime Survey Report NCJ-122024 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), Appendix III and glossary.

The National Crime Survey Program surveys a nationwide sample of residents throughout the Nation, including persons living in group quarters such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, United States citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were not under consideration. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and older living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the National Crime Survey (NCS) is in the sample for 3 years with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person, and if it is not possible to secure face-to-face interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone are permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement that each eligible person be interviewed apply to incapacitated persons and individuals who are absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period.

Beginning in July of 1986, unless a knowledgeable household member insists otherwise, 12- and 13-year olds are interviewed directly by the interviewer. This differs from what was done in previous practice of interviewing a knowledgeable adult as a proxy respondent for all 12- and 13-year olds unless the adult insisted that the child be interviewed and the alternative was no interview at all. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations (under rigidly pre-

scribed rules) nonhousehold members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Prior to February 1980 the second through seventh interviews were conducted in the same manner as the initial interview. At that time, however, the mode of interviewing was changed to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: The third, fifth, and seventh interviews were conducted primarily in person, with telephone follow-up permitted. The three even-numbered interviews have been conducted insofar as possible by telephone. Beginning in March 1986, all interviews were done by telephone wherever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person.

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are based on data obtained from a stratified, multistage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSU's) composing the first stage of the sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSU's were included in the sample with certainty and were considered to be self-representing (SR). The remaining PSU's, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into strata by grouping PSU's with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census. From each stratum, one PSU was selected for the sample, the probability of selection having been proportionate to the PSU's population.

In June 1984, a sample cut resulted in the reduction of NSR strata from 220 to 153. This also included a 20 percent sample reduction in the larger of the 156 SR PSU's. Phase-in of a revised NCS sample design based on 1980 census data began in January 1985. Thus, households that were interviewed during 1987 were drawn from both the 1970- and 1980-based sample designs. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSU's and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to size. Part of the reduction in the number of SR PSU's is due to a different procedure for drawing PSU boundaries, especially in the New England states, so that the 156 PSU's in the 1970 design are equivalent to 130 PSU's in the current design. Even with this smaller number of sample areas, the reliability of estimates has been maintained by using crime-related characteristics in the formation of the strata and by improving sample selection within the PSU's.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas. This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units each from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons occupying housing built after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey. With the passage of time, newly constructed units account for an increased proportion of the total sample.

Approximately 61,000 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. For purposes of conducting the field interviews, the sample was divided into six groups, or rotations, each of which contained housing units whose occupants were to be interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview was for purposes of bounding (that is, establishing a time frame to avoid duplicative recording of information on subsequent interviews) but was not used in computing annual estimates. Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Persons occupying housing units within one-sixth of each rotation group, or one panel were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years. Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 50,000 of the 61,000 housing units designated for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 11,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to non-residential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,000 of the 11,000 units were occupied by persons who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available.

Thus, the occupants of about 96 percent of all eligible housing units, or some 101,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Approximately 2,500 households out of 50,000 households in the 1988 sample, were designated to be interviewed using a new technique called Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). This technique was first used in 1987, and a study of the results revealed that it had no detrimental effect on responses. Therefore, the data collected from CATI-designated households are included in the 1988 results.

Estimation procedure

To enhance the reliability of the estimates presented in this report, the estimation procedure incorporated extensive auxiliary data resources on those characteristics of the population that are believed to bear on the subject matter of the survey. These auxiliary data were used in the various stages of ratio estimation.

The estimation procedure produces quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. Each quarterly estimate is made up of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. This arrangement minimizes expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing--from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household rates of victimization are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of data collection period, or October 1988.

Reliability of estimates

All of the National Crime Survey data presented are population estimates derived from nationwide probability samples. The samples used for the national survey are large; during a 6-month period, about 50,000 household interviews and 101,000 personal interviews are conducted. Nevertheless, whenever samples of a population--rather than the entire population--are studied, a certain amount of sampling error is introduced into the results. The size of this error depends on such factors as the size of the sample and the variability of the population. However, the sampling design and techniques were carried out in a way that permits an estimation of the amount of sampling error present in the results.

The sample used for the NCS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedure.

Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. Estimates falling within the prescribed confidence interval are considered statistically significant. Most comparisons cited in this report were significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors (the 95 percent confidence level), meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Differences that failed the 90 percent test were not considered statistically significant.

Because the method utilized in the production of these standard errors and confidence intervals is based on approximations, the standard errors are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise standard error for any specific item. It should be noted that as finer and finer breakdowns of the population are made--for example, along dimensions of race, income, age, etc.--the size of the standard error, relative to the size of the estimate, can be expected to increase.

Series victimizations

Three or more criminal events that are similar if not identical in nature and incurred by individuals who are unable to identify separately the details of each act or recount accurately the total number of such acts are known as series victimizations. Because of the inability of the victims to provide details for each event separately, series crimes have been excluded from analysis and data tables.

Definitions of terms

Age--The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Aggravated assault--Attack with a weapon, irrespective of whether or not there was injury, and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

Annual family income--Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household

unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault--An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape, as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery. Severity of crimes in this general category range from minor threats to incidents that bring the victim near death.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence, usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering had no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and entering occurred in a hotel or in a vacation residence, it still would be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time.

Ethnicity--A distinction between Hispanic and non-Hispanic respondents, regardless of race.

Forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (e.g., by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

Head of household--For classification purposes, only one individual can be defined as head of household. The head of household is one of the persons who owns, rents or is buying the housing unit and is 18 years of age or older. An individual under the age of 18 may be identified as the household head if his or her spouse is age 18 or older or if all household members are under age 18.

Household--Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question, or (2) persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes--Burglary or larceny of a residence, or motor vehicle theft--crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Include both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or

its immediate vicinity. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with the right to be there, such as a maid, delivery person, or a guest. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. Personal crimes that occurred during the course of a commercial crime are not counted as incidents of personal crime contrary to previous practice, which assumed that such incidents were primarily directed against the business and, therefore, were not counted as incidents in the NCS.

Larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.

Marital status--Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated and divorced (separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or have parted because of marital discord); (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common law unions).

Motor vehicle--Includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.

Nonstranger--With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender are either related, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Offender--The perpetrator of a crime; the term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and offender.

Offense--A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably, regardless of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident.

Personal crimes--Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal crimes of theft--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash by stealth, either with contact (but without force or threat

of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Always involves contact between the victim and offender.

Personal larceny--Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Personal larceny with contact--Theft of purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim, but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

Personal larceny without contact--Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. The property need not be strictly personal in nature; the act is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Physical injury--The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence. For completed or attempted robbery resulting in injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious" and "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, and loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches and swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than two days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury. Similarly, the same types of injuries applicable to robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury. All completed rapes are defined as having resulted in physical injury. Attempted rapes are defined as having resulted in injury if the victim reported having suffered some form of physical injury.

Race--Asked once for the entire household at the time of the first interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape--Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization--See "Victimization rate."

Robbery--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by

force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury--Completed or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime, or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (e.g., broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring two or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than two days of hospitalization.

Robbery without injury--Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Series--Three or more similar but separate events, which the respondent is unable to describe separately in detail to an interviewer.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (e.g., bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Stranger--With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated, or did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Tenure--Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage and (2) rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Unlawful entry--A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises even though force is not used.

Victim--The recipient of a criminal act; usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization--A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents. Each criminal act against a

household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate--For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 and older. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize--To perpetrate a crime against a person or household.

Appendix 8

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1988 Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute for Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 1-10. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The 1988 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse is the ninth study in a series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

Essentially the same methodology has been used in each of the nine National Household Surveys. A national probability sample of households in the coterminous United States was selected from 100 primary sampling units. The household population includes more than 98 percent of the U.S. population. It excludes persons living in group quarters or institutions such as military installations, dormitories, hotels, hospitals, and jails and transient populations such as the homeless. Alaska and Hawaii have not been included in the sample since the first National Household Survey because of logistic and cost considerations.

In each selected household, a roster recording the age, race/ethnicity, and sex of all household members aged 12 and older was completed. Using a random sampling procedure, either two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed. (Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of household members.) The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. The interview process included use of self-administered answer sheets and other procedures designed to assure respondents that their responses to sensitive questions would be kept confidential and anonymous.

For the 1988 National Household Survey, data were collected from Sept. 13, 1988 to

Feb. 28, 1989, resulting in a total of 8,814 interviews with a 93.3 percent completion rate for screening sample households and 74.3 percent for interviewing sample individuals. Eighty-seven percent of the interviews were conducted by Dec. 31, 1988, and the median completion date for the survey was Nov. 5, 1988.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the 1988 sample was stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and over) and three race/ethnicity groups. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) White, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) Black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic White or non-Hispanic Black were included in the population totals, but no separate population estimates were presented for this "Other" race/ethnicity group because of the small sample size.

Development of weights

Sampling weights were calculated to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Each weight can be viewed as the number of population members that the responding sample member represents. A post-stratification adjustment was made to force respondent weight totals to reflect population totals for age, sex, and race/ethnicity population groups.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed values. Prior to determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure was implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information was retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation was then done to replace inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case was then made. To be classified as minimally complete interviews, and therefore included in the data base, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

Missing data for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and

marijuana) and for the frequency-of-use-in-the-past-12-months variables were statistically imputed (that is, replaced) by using a technique known as hot deck imputation. The first step in this procedure involved sorting the data file with a progressive series of subsorts using data on recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, age, sex, Hispanic origin and race. This sorting produced an ordered data file in which adjacent data records represent individuals with similar characteristics. Missing values for particular items were then replaced by the last encountered non-missing response in the sorted data base. A hot deck imputation procedure was appropriate for use because the level of item nonresponse was low.

The use of imputation can potentially reduce the bias caused by missing data and substantially improve estimates. In this survey, however, the potential impact of bias due to item nonresponse and the impact of imputation on the estimates themselves is quite small because item nonresponse was less than 5 percent for drug use questions. The main advantage of such imputation for this survey was that it simplified calculation of the estimates.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided in this report are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are attributed to such sources as recording and coding errors, missing data, and differences in respondents' interpretations of questions. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, although rigorous attempts were made to minimize them through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding checks, and other quality control measures.

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 from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling errors. Sampling errors are quantified in this report by way of confidence intervals. Methods based on a logit transformation were used to calculate asymmetrical 95 percent confidence intervals for all estimated proportions and corresponding population sizes. The precise interpretation of the 95 percent confidence interval is as follows: If repeated samples of identical design were drawn from the population, and the sample estimate and corresponding upper and lower

confidence limits were calculated for each sample, then the true population value would be included in the confidence intervals of 95 out of every 100 samples.

Considerations in interpreting the data

Readers are cautioned to take the following into account when using or interpreting these estimates: (1) The value of self-reports depends upon the honesty and memory of sampled respondents. The National Household Survey procedures are designed to encourage truthfulness and recall, nevertheless, some under- or over-reporting may occur. (2) Drug use prevalences from the National Household Survey for specific subgroups are sometimes based on modest to small sample sizes, which may lead to substantial sampling error. (3) The population projections prepared for the Current Population Survey and used in weighting the National Household Survey sample are subject

to error as the time since the last census increases. Further, they include the population of the entire United States while the National Household Survey included only the population of the coterminous states. (4) The population surveyed is the noninstitutionalized population living in households, and therefore does not include some segments of the U.S. population which may contain a substantial proportion of drug users, such as college students living in dormitories, transients and those incarcerated.

Consequently, the estimates produced should be viewed as approximations based on the best data available at this time.

Regions

North Central--The States included are the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin--and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas,

Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Northeast--The States included are the New England States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

South--This census classification contains the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and the West South Central States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

West--This census classification includes the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table. Sample size and U.S. population, by demographic characteristics

	12 to 17		18 to 25		Age groups 26 to 34		35 and older		Total	
	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population
Sex										
Male	1,557	10,354,263	642	14,487,468	844	18,981,067	895	51,055,551	3,938	94,878,349
Female	1,538	9,895,929	863	15,200,085	1,143	19,588,846	1,332	58,783,430	4,876	103,468,290
Race, ethnicity										
White	1,518	14,532,568	700	22,130,733	1,096	29,336,255	1,237	90,742,654	4,551	156,742,210
Black	747	3,102,048	320	3,972,895	366	4,675,016	455	10,520,797	1,888	22,270,756
Hispanic	763	2,117,561	454	2,983,749	475	3,575,038	501	6,249,009	2,193	14,925,357
Region										
Northeast	568	3,752,715	272	5,629,989	375	6,960,725	472	23,406,772	1,687	39,750,201
North Central	648	5,317,710	276	6,681,582	416	9,172,151	426	25,755,857	1,766	46,927,300
South	1,214	7,943,155	576	11,369,787	733	14,512,177	833	39,630,519	3,356	73,455,638
West	665	3,236,612	381	6,006,195	463	7,924,860	496	21,045,833	2,005	38,213,500
Total	3,095	20,250,192	1,505	29,687,553	1,987	38,569,913	2,227	109,838,981	8,814	198,346,639

Appendix 9

The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1983 and 1986 Survey methodology and description of offenses

Note: The following information was excerpted from Delbert S. Elliott et al., *The Prevalence and Incidence of Delinquent Behavior: 1976-1980*, The National Youth Survey Report No. 26 (Boulder, CO: Behavioral Research Institute, 1983), pp. 5-19, 116-118; and information provided by the Institute of Behavioral Science. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Study design and sample selection

The National Youth Survey (NYS) involved a multicohort panel design with a national probability sample of 1,725 adolescents aged 11 to 17 in 1976. The sample was selected to be a representative sample of American youth born in the years 1959 through 1965. The initial survey collected data on the extent of their involvement in delinquent behavior during the calendar year 1976. A parent interview was also obtained during the first survey. The second through the fifth surveys were conducted in successive years. The sixth survey was completed in 1984 and provided estimates for 1981, 1982, and 1983. The seventh survey was completed in 1987 and provided estimates for 1986. Estimates of the proportion of youth involved in specific delinquent acts (prevalence) as well as estimates of the frequency of these behaviors (incidence) in this national youth panel are thus available for calendar years 1976 through 1983 and calendar year 1986. Youth in the 1965 birth cohort were age 11 at the time of the first annual survey and 21 by the seventh survey; youth in the 1959 birth cohort were age 17 at the first and age 27 at the seventh survey. While the design of the study permits age specific estimates of delinquency for ages 11 to 27, it should be noted that the estimates for ages 11 and 27 involve a single (and different) birth cohort, whereas estimates for ages 17 and 18 each involve seven birth cohorts. For ages 17 and 18 it will be possible to consider both age and cohort differences in rates of self-reported delinquency, i.e., the effect of maturation from age 17 to 18 on delinquency rates can be observed for seven separate birth cohorts to see if the pattern of change is constant for all seven cohorts, or if it varies by cohort. For ages 14 and 22, 15, 20 and 21, and 16 and 19, this type of analysis is possible for 4, 5, and 6 cohorts, respectively. This type of analysis is

not possible for ages 11 or 25-27 and is somewhat limited for ages 12, 13, 23, and 24.

The sample--The National Youth Survey employed a probability sample of households in the continental United States based upon a multistage, cluster sampling design. At each stage, the probabilities of selection were established to provide a self-weighting sample. Seventy-six primary sampling units were selected, with probability of selection being proportional to size. This sampling procedure resulted in the listing of 67,266 households, of which approximately 8,000 were selected for inclusion in the sample. All youth living in the selected households who were 11 through 17 years of age on or before Dec. 31, 1976 and were physically and mentally capable of being interviewed were eligible respondents for the study. The selected households generated an estimated total of 2,360 eligible youth. Of these, 1,725 (73 percent) agreed to participate in the study, signed informed consents, and completed interviews in the initial survey. An age, sex, and race comparison between nonparticipating eligible youth and participating youth indicates that the loss rate from any particular age, sex, or racial group appears to be proportional to that group's representation in the population. Further, with respect to these characteristics, participating youth appear to be representative of the total 11 through 17 year old youth population in the United States as established by the U.S. Census Bureau for 1976.

The initial survey was conducted between January and March of 1977 and obtained individual reports of delinquency involvement during the preceding year (1976). Surveys for 1977-80 were conducted during this same period in successive years, obtaining reports of delinquent activity during the calendar year just ended. The 1984 survey obtained data for the calendar year just ended (1983), and included a 3 and 2 year recall period to obtain data for 1981 and 1982. Attempts were made to recontact and interview each of the original 1,725 respondents in each of the six follow-up surveys. However, some respondents were lost on one or more follow-up surveys due to their refusal to participate or the inability to locate them. Respondent loss over the first three surveys was small. The loss rate for the second survey was 4 percent and for the third survey the cumulative loss was 6 percent. Loss rates were greater in the last four surveys. The cumulative loss rose to 10.6 percent for the fourth survey, 13.3 percent for the sixth survey and 19.8 for the seventh survey. The sample size for the last survey was thus 1,383. A comparison of participants and nonparticipants on each survey after the first revealed some selective loss by race, class, and place of residence (urban/suburban/rural) in 1977 and 1978; a selective loss by sex in 1979; and by age in 1980. There did not appear to be any selec-

tive loss relative to self-reported levels of delinquency on the first six surveys. The direction of the observed differences indicates that those lost tended to be slightly less delinquent than those participating each year.

While the comparison of participants and nonparticipants in each survey revealed some small but significant differences, a comparison of those participating in each survey with the total sample on the first survey revealed no significant differences by age, sex, race, class, place of residence, or level of delinquency. The selective loss was thus very small and did not influence the underlying distribution on these variables (as established on the first survey) in any substantial way. The representativeness of the sample with respect to these variables has not been affected in any serious way by respondent loss over the first six surveys. However, selective loss for the seventh survey has not yet been calculated.

Data collection procedures

The annual reports of delinquent behavior by members of the youth panel were obtained in confidential personal (face-to-face) interviews. In most instances these interviews occurred in the respondent's home. If the situation at home was such that privacy could not be guaranteed, arrangements were made to conduct the interview in some other setting where privacy was assured. Respondents were guaranteed that any information they provided in the interview was confidential and could not be released to any person or agency without their prior written consent.

The measure of delinquent behavior

The primary measure of delinquency employed in the National Youth Survey was a self-reported measure. The full range of delinquent acts reported in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) was reviewed. Any specific act that involved more than one percent of the reported juvenile arrests for 1972-74 (with the exception of traffic violations) was included in the self-reported delinquency (SRD) measure. As a result, offenses such as robbery and sexual assault, which are often absent in SRD measures, were included. The process resulted in a 40-item SRD measure that was used in the initial survey.

The offense set included all but one of the UCR Part I offenses (homicide was excluded), 60 percent of the Part II offenses, and a wide range of "other offenses" that included delinquent lifestyles and some status offenses. Nearly all items involved a violation of criminal statutes.

Additional SRD items were added for each subsequent survey. In 1977, a general vandalism item was substituted for the three

specific vandalism items used in 1976 for a part of the sample. Two new sexual assault items reflecting different wordings from the original item were added in 1978. Three new fraud items were added in 1978. Three new fraud items were added in 1979 based upon a reassessment of UCR arrest data for youth in the 18 to 21 age range. The same 1 percent rule as described earlier was applied; i.e., any offense that accounted for 1 percent or more of UCR arrests for any age group up through age 21 was included. An arson item was added in 1980 because of a special interest in this item, even though it did not meet the 1 percent requirement. The general vandalism item appeared only in 1978. For the 1986 estimates, all of the school related offense items were eliminated. New items were added for work-related offenses: hit someone at work, damaged employer's property, stole from employer, and embezzlement. Also added were general items for minor assault and strongarm robbery (hit anyone else, strongarmed anyone else), paid someone for sex, and picked someone's pocket.

The number of offense items varied somewhat across surveys. In the initial survey 40 offense items were included. In the second survey, approximately half of the participants responded to a reduced set of 25 of these original 40 items, plus a general damaged property item (instead of three context-specific items), while the remainder responded to the full set. The annual incidence estimates for 1977 are thus limited to this subset of 25 offenses that are common to all subjects. The third survey included the full original set of 40 offenses plus two new sexual assault items for all subjects. The fourth survey included three new items, and the fifth survey included one more new item, bringing the total offenses in the set to 45 for 1979 and 46 for 1980. The last survey included a total of 40 offense items. See table 1 for a description of offenses.

Table 1 Descriptions of self-report delinquency items--National Youth Survey

Question: "How many times in the last year have you:"

Initial survey--1976 SRD offenses

Offense item and actual wording

1. Damaged family property--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to your **parents** or other family members.^a
2. Damaged school property--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to a **school**.^a
3. Damaged other property--Purposely damaged or destroyed **other property** that did not belong to you (not counting family or school property).^a
4. Stole motor vehicle--Stolen (or tried to

- steal) a **motor vehicle**, such as a car or motorcycle.
5. Stole something over \$50--Stolen (or tried to steal) something worth more than \$50.
6. Bought stolen goods--Knowingly bought, sold or held stolen goods (or tried to do any of these things).
7. Thrown objects--Thrown objects (such as rocks, snowballs, or bottles) at cars or people.^a
8. Runaway--Run away from home.
9. Lied about age--Lied about your age to gain entrance or to purchase something, for example, lying about your age to buy liquor or get into a movie.
10. Carried hidden weapon--Carried a hidden weapon other than a plain pocket knife.
11. Stole something under \$5--Stolen (or tried to steal) things worth \$5 or less.
12. Aggravated assault--Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting or killing them.
13. Prostitution--Been paid for having sexual relations with someone.
14. Sexual intercourse--Had sexual intercourse with a person of the opposite sex (If **married**, add other than with your wife/husband).
15. Gang fights--Been involved in gang fights.
16. Sold marihuana--Sold marihuana or hashish ("pot," "grass," "hash").
17. Cheated on school test--Cheated on school test.^a
18. Hitchhiked--Hitchhiked where it was illegal to do so.^a
19. Stolen from family--Stolen money or other things from your **parents or other members of your family**.^a
20. Hit teacher--Hit (or threatened to hit) a **teacher** or other adult at school.
21. Hit parent--Hit (or threatened to hit) one of your **parents**.
22. Hit student--Hit (or threatened to hit) other **students**.
23. Disorderly conduct--Been loud, rowdy, or unruly in a public place (disorderly conduct).
24. Sold hard drugs--Sold hard drugs, such as heroin, cocaine, and LSD.
25. Joyriding--Taken a vehicle for a ride (drive) without the owner's permission.
26. Liquor for minor--Bought or provided liquor for a minor.^a
27. Sexual assault--Had (or tried to have) sexual relations with someone against their will.
28. Strongarmed students--Used force (strong-arm methods) to get money or things from other **students**.
29. Strongarmed teachers--Used force (strong-arm methods) to get money or things from a **teacher** or other adult at school.
30. Strongarmed others--Used force (strong-arm methods) to get money or things from **other people** (not students or teachers).
31. Evaded payment--Avoided paying for such things as movies, bus or subway rides, and food.^a

32. Public drunkenness--Been drunk in a public place.^a
33. Stole something worth \$5 to \$50--Stolen (or tried to steal) things worth between \$5 and \$50.
34. Stole at school--Stolen (or tried to steal) something at school, such as someone's coat from a classroom, locker, or cafeteria, or a book from the library.
35. Broke into building or vehicle--Broken into a building or vehicle (or tried to break in) to steal something or just to look around.
36. Panhandled--Begged for money or things from strangers.
37. Skipped classes--Skipped classes without an excuse.^a
38. Didn't return change--Failed to return extra change that a cashier gave you by mistake.^a
39. School suspension--Been suspended from school.^a
40. Obscene calls--Made obscene telephone calls, such as calling someone and saying dirty things.^a

Additional SRD items on subsequent surveys and year added

41. Damaged property--Purposely damaged or destroyed property that did not belong to you. (1977)^a
42. Physical threat for sex--Physically hurt or threatened to hurt someone to get them to have sex with you. (1978)
43. Pressured for sex--Pressured or pushed someone such as a date or friend to do more sexually than they wanted to do. (1978)
44. Credit card fraud--Used or tried to use credit cards without the owner's permission. (1978)
45. Used checks illegally--Used checks illegally or used phony money to pay for something (includes intentional overdrafts). (1979)
46. Fraud--Tried to cheat someone by selling them something that was worthless or not what you said it was. (1979)
47. Arson--Purposely set fire to a building, a car, or other property or tried to do so. (1980)
48. Hit someone at work--Hit or threatened to hit your supervisor or other employee. (1986)
49. Hit someone else--Hit or threatened to hit anyone else (other than parents, persons at work). (1986)
50. Damaged employer's property--Purposely damaged or destroyed property belonging to your employer. (1986)
51. Stole from employer--Stolen money, goods or property from place where you work. (1986)

^aitems missing on the 1977 survey for part of the sample.

Respondents initially were asked to indicate how many times during the past year they committed each act. If their response to this open-ended question involved a frequency of 10 or more, interviewers then asked them to

select one of the following categorical responses that best described their involvement: 1) once a month, 2) once every 2 to 3 weeks, 3) once a week, 4) 2 to 3 times a week, 5) once a day or, 6) 2 to 3 times a day. A comparison of the two response sets indicates a substantial agreement between frequency estimates given in direct response to the open-ended question and frequency estimates based upon the implied frequency associated with the midpoint of the category selected.

At the upper end of the frequency continuum, estimates based upon the midpoint of the category are substantially higher than the frequency response given directly. The open-ended frequency measure thus appears to provide a more conservative estimate of number of delinquent acts, and the estimates given are based upon this response. The correlation between total SRD frequency scores and categorical scores for 1976 was .65.

For purposes of calculating precise estimates of the number of specific delinquent acts committed by age, race, class, and sex subgroups, the open-ended frequency responses were considered more appropriate. It is also the case that these data are more easily interpreted than the categorical data and more appropriate for comparisons with official arrest statistics or National Crime Survey (NCS) victimization statistics.

The SRD measure asks respondents to indicate how many times, "from Christmas a year ago to the Christmas just past," they committed each offense. The recall period for 1976-80 is thus a year, anchored by a specific reference point relevant to most youth. The use of a one-year period that coincides almost precisely with the calendar year allows for direct comparison with UCR data, NCS victimization data, and some prior SRD data. The recall period for the 1986 data was also one year. However, for 1981 and 1982 data the recall period is three and two years respectively since the sixth survey obtained estimates for 1981-83. Thus, 1981 and 1982 involve different recall periods than 1976-80, 1983, and 1986. The reader should be aware of these differences when examining trends encompassing 1981 and 1982 data.

Item overlap

A specific attempt was made to eliminate as much logical overlap in items as possible in this new SRD measure. There are three logically possible overlaps in the item set. The first involves the home and school theft items that did not specify a dollar value and three general (no context specified) theft items, each involving a different value range (less than \$5; \$5 to \$50; and greater than \$50). The home or school theft items could logically overlap any of the general theft items. In the

tables, separate incidence and prevalence estimates are provided for each of these five theft items. However, the home and school theft offense items are included only in the home or school delinquency scales, i.e., neither is included in any of the other scales. There is thus no internal double counting involved in any of the delinquency scales. Some potential overlap remains between the home or school delinquency scales and other scales that include theft items.

In the 1979 survey, two new sexual assault items were added to facilitate a new study of sexual assault offenders and victims. Again, separate incidence and prevalence estimates are provided for all three sexual assault items. Only the original item is included in any scale. There is thus no double counting of sexual assaults in any of the delinquency scales.

There is also a logically possible overlap between the theft over \$50 item and the motor vehicle theft item. However, the two items are adjacent in the SRD item set, with the motor vehicle item appearing first, and it is not believed that there is an overlap problem. A special analysis of follow-up questions to these two items did not reveal any instances of overlap.

Given these possible overlaps, reported frequencies for individual items should not be summed across all items to obtain a total frequency score. A special study of item overlap is being done with 1980 SRD data.

The measure of drug use

While a number of drug related offenses were included in the SRD measure (e.g., selling marijuana, being drunk, buying liquor for a minor), offenses involving the illegal possession of alcohol and illicit drugs for personal use were included in a separate measure of drug use. This measure included seven drug substances: alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, amphetamines, heroin, cocaine, and barbiturates. Questions about the personal use of these seven substances were asked of all panel members on each of the seven annual surveys. Use of crack was added for the 1986 survey.

On the first survey, alcohol use was measured by a single item that combined beer, wine, and hard liquor. For the second and third surveys, a subsample was asked about beer, wine, and hard liquor use in three separate items, while the rest of the sample was again asked about alcohol use with the original single item. Estimates based upon the single item were substantially lower than those based upon the three items combined. Thus, no comparable measure of alcohol use for the entire sample for 1977 and 1978 was obtained. As a result, no national incidence or

prevalence estimates for alcohol are presented for 1977 or 1978.

The general format of drug use questions was similar to that employed with the SRD measure. The general question for the set of drug use items was "In the past year how often have you used. . . ?" The reference period for drug use, like delinquent offenses, was the last calendar year. The response set for the second and third surveys was a categorical set involving nine frequency categories ranging from "never" to "2 to 3 times a day." Starting with the third survey and for all subsequent surveys, the dual open-ended and categorical response set utilized with the SRD measure was employed for the drug use measure. A common set of categorical responses were thus available for all seven surveys whereas open-ended frequency responses were limited to the last four surveys.

As a result, the estimates of drug use presented are all based upon categorical data. The interpretation of the drug use incidence (frequency) rates presented in the tables is thus different from the interpretation of self-reported delinquency incidence rates that are based upon an open-ended response set. The interpretation of prevalence rates for drug use and delinquent offenses is the same, however, as prevalence rates reflect the proportion of youth reporting one or more offenses and is the same whether categorical or open-ended frequency responses are used to determine the rate.

Incidence and prevalence rates

Prevalence refers to the number of persons in a population who report one or more offenses of a given type or class within a designated period of time. The unit of analysis, i.e., that which is counted, is persons. The prevalence rate is typically expressed as the proportion of persons in the population who have reported some involvement in a particular offense or set of offenses. The time interval involved is usually designated, as in an annual prevalence rate, a three year prevalence rate or a lifetime (ever) prevalence rate. Incidence refers to the number of offenses that occur in a given population during a specified time interval. In this case, it is offenses that are being counted, not persons.

It should be noted that the unit of analysis for incidence in self-reported surveys such as the NYS involves a person-reported offense as distinguished from an offense-event. For example, since a single robbery event may involve more than one person, the number of robberies reported by persons in the sample may exceed the actual number of robbery events in which these persons were involved. Incidence estimates as used here, describe the rate at which **persons commit offenses**,

not the rate of offense events. Incidence rates may be expressed as an average number of offenses per person, or as the number of offenses per some population base (e.g., 100, 1,000, or 100,000 persons). As in the case of prevalence, the period of time involved is usually designated, e.g., monthly incidence rate, annual incidence rate, lifetime incidence rate.

Appendix 10

Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988

Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988* NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 1-3. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The National Pretrial Reporting Program (NPRP) conducted its initial survey from February 1988 to February 1989 to describe the criminal justice process from arrest to case disposition. NPRP used a sample of cases designed to represent the Nation's 75 most populous counties (by 1985 estimates). Almost half of all reported U.S. crimes in 1985 occurred in these counties.

The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It is a two-stage stratified sample with 40 of the 75 most populous counties selected at the first stage (one county had to be dropped from the sample at which point no site could be substituted for it), and a systematic sample of felony filings (defendants) within each county selected at the second stage.

The 40 counties were divided into 4 first-stage strata, based on court filing information obtained through a telephone survey. Fourteen counties were included in the sample with certainty because of their large number of court filings. The remaining 26 counties were allocated to the 3 non-certainty strata based on the variance of felony court dispositions.

The second-stage sampling (filings) was designed to represent all defendants who had felony cases filed with the court during the month of February 1988. The participating jurisdictions included every defendant who had a felony case filed on selected days during that month. The number of days selected depended on the stage-one stratum in which the county had been placed. One week's worth of filings were selected in the first two strata, 2 weeks of filings in the third stratum, and all felony filings for the month were selected from jurisdictions in the fourth stratum.

Data on 11,063 sample felony cases were collected from the 39 sampled jurisdictions. This sample represented more than 47,000 weighted cases filed during the month of February 1988 in the 75 most populous counties. Cases that, because of incomplete information, could not be classified into one of the four major crime categories (violent, property, drug, public order) were omitted from the analysis. This reduced the weighted total for this report to 46,921 cases. The data collection effort was supervised by the Pretrial Services Resource Center of Washington, D.C.

This report is based on data collected from the following participating counties: Arizona (Maricopa); California (Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Clara); District of Columbia; Florida (Broward, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, Pinellas); Georgia (Fulton); Hawaii (Honolulu); Illinois (Cook); Massachusetts (Suffolk); Michigan (Wayne); Missouri (St. Louis); New Jersey (Essex); New York (Bronx, Erie, Kings, Monroe, New York, Queens); Ohio (Hamilton); Pennsylvania (Allegheny, Montgomery, Philadelphia); Tennessee (Shelby); Texas (Dallas, Harris, Tarrant); Utah (Salt Lake); Virginia (Fairfax); Washington (King); Wisconsin (Milwaukee).

Definitions of terms

Terms relating to pretrial release

Full cash bond--The defendant posts the full bail amount in cash with the court. If the defendant makes all court appearances, the cash is returned to him or her. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the bond is forfeited.

Deposit bond--The defendant deposits a percentage (usually 10 percent) of the full bail amount with the court. The full amount of the bail is required if the defendant fails to appear in court. The percentage bail is returned after the disposition of the case, but the court often retains 1 percent for administrative costs.

Surety bond--A third party, usually a bail bondsman, signs a promissory note to the court for the full bail amount and charges the defendant a fee for the service (usually 10 percent of the full bail amount). If the defendant fails to appear, the bondsman must pay the court the full bail amount. Frequently the bondsman requires the defendant to post collateral in addition to the fee.

Unsecured bond--The defendant pays no money to the court but is liable for the full amount of bail should he or she fail to appear in court.

Release on recognizance--The court releases the defendant on the promise that he or she will appear in court as required.

Citation release--Arrestees are released pending their first court appearance on a

written order issued by law enforcement personnel.

Offense categories

Felony offenses were classified into 12 categories. These categories were further divided into the four major crime categories of violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, and public-order offenses. The following listings contain a representative summary of most of the crimes contained in each category; however, these lists are not meant to be exhaustive. All offenses, except for murder, include attempts and conspiracies to commit.

Violent offenses

Murder--Includes homicide, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary homicide. Does not include attempted murder (which is classified as felony assault), negligent homicide, involuntary homicide, and vehicular manslaughter (which are classified as "other violent crime").

Rape--Includes forcible intercourse, sodomy, or penetration with a foreign object. Does not include statutory rape or nonforcible acts with a minor or someone unable to give legal consent, nonviolent sexual offenses, and commercialized sex offenses.

Robbery--Includes the unlawful taking of property by force or threat of force.

Assault--Includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, attempted murder, assault with a deadly weapon, felony assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, or other felony assaults. Does not include extortion, coercion, or intimidation.

Other violent offenses--Includes vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, negligent or reckless homicide, nonviolent or nonforcible sexual assault, kidnaping, unlawful imprisonment, child or spouse abuse, cruelty to child, reckless endangerment, hit and run with bodily injury, intimidation, and extortion.

Property offenses

Burglary--Includes any type of entry to a residence, industry, or business with or without the use of force with the intent to commit a felony or theft, such as forcible entry and breaking and entering. Does not include possession of burglary tools, trespassing, and unlawful entry where the intent is not known.

Theft--Includes grand theft, grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, or any other felony theft. Does not include receiving or dealing stolen property, fraud, forgery, or deceit.

Other property offenses--Includes receiving or buying stolen property, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, arson, reckless burning, damage to property, criminal mischief, vandalism, bad checks, counterfeiting, crimi-

nal trespassing, possession of burglary tools, and unlawful entry.

Drug offenses

Drug sale/trafficking--Includes trafficking of controlled substances, sales, distribution, possession with intent to distribute or sell, manufacturing, or smuggling. Does not include possession of controlled substances.

Other drug offenses--Includes possession of controlled substances, prescription violations, possession of drug paraphernalia, and other drug law violations.

Public-order offenses

Driving-related--Includes driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, driving with a suspended or revoked license, or any other felony in the motor vehicle code.

Other public-order offenses--Includes flight/escape, parole or probation violations, prison contraband, habitual offender, obstruction of justice, rioting, libel and slander, weapons offenses, treason, perjury, prostitution/pandering, bribery, and tax law violations.

Appendix 11

Criminal Cases in Five States, 1983-86 Methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Cases in Five States, 1983-86*, Special Report NCJ-118798 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1989), pp. 1-4, 6, 7. Nonsubstantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data are derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program. The OBTS program receives information about dispositions of adult felony arrests from criminal justice repositories of participating States. California, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia are the five States that provided comparable data from 1983 to 1986. These States account for about 28 percent of the Nation's population and disposed of 1.9 million persons arrested for felonies from 1983 to 1986.

OBTS collects felony adult arrest records that participating States have completed processing. (Note, however, that OBTS does not obtain data on all felony arrest dispositions in a year.) Processing begins with fingerprinting and ends when the case is dismissed or the arrested person is acquitted or convicted and sentenced. Local criminal justice agencies record arrest data and other information on fingerprint cards and disposition documents. The agencies forward the data to a State's criminal information repository that updates appropriate master records. OBTS receives data from the repositories. OBTS coverage may remain incomplete within the reporting States for several reasons. Not all law enforcement agencies fingerprint all persons arrested, and some do not submit all their fingerprint cards. Offenders sometimes surrender directly to a court and are not fingerprinted. Even when a fingerprint card is filed, the prosecutor or court may not report the final disposition.

BJS annually solicits State repositories to extract and submit data from the master records, following OBTS guidelines. Some States are in the process of automating their criminal-history files and cannot participate. Other States have not joined because of insufficient reporting by local agencies, criminal-history files not designed for statistical

extraction, or lack of resources.

To allow comparability among States, the OBTS standards use the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) offense codes. To ensure privacy an OBTS record uses as personal identifiers only an encrypted identification number (to permit study of repeat offenders), sex, race, and age.

If a person was arrested for more than one offense, the offense recorded was the most serious. An OBTS arrest record may include two offense designations: one recorded at arrest and one recorded by a court. At the court stage the arrest offense designation may be changed by substituting another offense (usually one that was less serious), by not convicting the arrestee on the most serious of multiple charges, or by changing an offense from a felony to a misdemeanor. OBTS cannot account for multiple charges for different or identical offenses. OBTS data are based on the year of final disposition, not on the year of arrest. Thus, an OBTS year includes arrests that occurred in an earlier year. A final disposition refers to either a decision not to prosecute or a trial court finding, not to an appeal. OBTS data include cases where a felony charge is reduced in a conviction to a misdemeanor.

Definitions of terms

Adult is defined by State statute, and OBTS defines **felony** as any crime for which an offender can be imprisoned for more than 1 year.

BJS' standard crime definitions and categories are used. The basic categories and major crimes in each are as follows:

Drug crimes--possession, manufacturing, trafficking of illegal drugs.

Property crimes--burglary, larceny or theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property.

Public-order crimes--weapons, driving while intoxicated, disturbing the peace, obstructing police, vice, bribery, sex offenses not involving assault, parole violations.

Violent crimes--murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, kidnaping, rape, other sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault.

Appendix 12

1988 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report Methodology and survey sampling information

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1988 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 2-3. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) data are collected in central booking facilities throughout the United States. For approximately 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from a new sample of arrestees. In each site, approximately 225 males are sampled. One hundred female arrestees are also interviewed in some of the sites (see table). Sample sizes for the year 1988 differed from city to city because cities joined the DUF program at various times throughout the year.

Response rates were consistently high, with over 90 percent of the arrestees approached agreeing to be interviewed. More than 80 percent of the persons interviewed provided a urine specimen.

Urine specimens are analyzed for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine (Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines. Positive results for amphetamines are confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate positives that may be caused by over-the-counter drugs. For most drugs, the urine test detects use in the prior 2 to 3 days. Exceptions are marijuana and PCP, which can sometimes be detected several weeks after use.

Table. DUF sample sizes

City	Male	Female
Birmingham, AL	342	52
Chicago, IL	905	104
Cleveland, OH	212	(a)
Dallas, TX	733	308
Detroit, MI	583	90
Fort Lauderdale, FL	193	(a)
Houston, TX	453	(a)
Indianapolis, IN	130	(a)
Kansas City, MO	128	67
Los Angeles, CA	1,147	613
Miami, FL	182	(a)
New Orleans, LA	860	358
New York, NY	792	300
Omaha, NE	92	(a)
Philadelphia, PA	585	164
Phoenix, AZ	846	400
Portland, OR	982	359
St. Louis, MO	246	81
San Antonio, TX	206	108
San Diego, CA	937	211

^aFemales not tested.

Appendix 13

Federal Criminal Cases, 1980-87 Methodology

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Cases, 1980-87*, Special Report NCJ-118311 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, July 1989), pp. 6, 7.

Methodology

The Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AO) provided source data for this report.

Classification of offenses into Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) categories depended on AO codes. "Other property offenses" include destruction of property and trespassing. "Racketeering and extortion" offenses include primarily prosecutions under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act. "Murder" includes nonnegligent homicide but excludes negligent homicide. "Other sex offenses" for the most part refer to violent offenses but may also include some nonviolent offenses. The glossary of the *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1984* (NCJ-111097) describes completely the U.S. Code titles and sections included in each BJS category.

The offense coding of defendants convicted in U.S. district courts reflects the most serious offense at the time of conviction. Defendants sentenced to incarceration of 4 or more days were counted as having received a prison sentence; the term of imprisonment may have been served with a period of probation, a fine, or other such conditions. The calculation of mean sentence length was made on the maximum term to be served, considering all consecutive and concurrent sentences; sentences to life in prison and other indeterminate sentences were excluded from calculation of mean sentences but were included in the number sentenced to prison.

The mean prison sentences differ from those published by the AO. The average "regular" sentence of the AO excludes offenders with split sentences (5 days through 6 months followed by probation) and offenders sentenced under United States Code Title 18, Sections 4205(b)(1) and (b)(2), for whom a judge sets a maximum term but no minimum or a small minimum. Calculations for the AO report are also based on a fiscal year, while data in this report come from the indicated calendar year.

Appendix 14

Felony Sentences in State Courts

Definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1989), pp. 6-9; and *Profile of Felons Convicted in State Courts, 1986*, NCJ-120021 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1990), pp. 10-13. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Crime definitions

Before the sample was drawn, eight crime categories were defined. State penal codes, restricted to those defined as felonies and most closely conforming to each of the eight definitions, were placed into appropriate categories based on their penal code citations. Because of differences in State classification systems, murder and nonnegligent manslaughter were classified as a single offense as were larceny and motor vehicle theft. These are the definitions for the offense categories:

Murder--(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. Murder excludes any type of manslaughter, conspiracies to commit murder, solicitation of murder, and attempted murder.

Nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter--intentionally and without legal justification causing the death of another when acting under extreme provocation.

Rape--forcible intercourse (vaginal, anal, or oral) with a female or male. Includes forcible sodomy or penetration with a foreign object (which are sometimes called "deviate sexual assault"); excludes statutory rape or any other nonforcible sexual acts with a minor or with someone unable to give legal or factual consent. Includes attempts.

Robbery--the unlawful taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or the threat of force. Includes forcible purse snatching, but excludes nonforcible purse snatching, which is classified as larceny/theft. Includes attempts.

Aggravated assault--(1) intentionally and without legal justification causing serious bodily injury, with or without a deadly weapon or (2) using a deadly or dangerous weapon to

threaten, attempt, or cause bodily injury, regardless of the degree of injury if any. Includes "attempted murder," "aggravated battery," "felonious assault," and "assault with a deadly weapon."

Burglary--the unlawful entry of a fixed structure used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without the use of force, to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempts.

Larceny--the unlawful taking of property other than a motor vehicle from the possession of another, by stealth, without force or deceit. Includes pocketpicking, 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--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 are classified as larceny/theft). Also, includes receiving, possessing, stripping, transporting, and reselling stolen vehicles, and unauthorized use of a vehicle (joyriding). Includes attempts.

Drug trafficking--includes manufacturing, distributing, selling, smuggling, or "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Other felonies--all felony offenses not listed above. Includes drug possession, forgery or fraud, weapon possession, receiving stolen property, driving while intoxicated or other traffic offenses, statutory rape, and sexual assault (not rape). Includes attempts.

Survey sampling procedures

Resource constraints limited sample size to 100 counties for the 1986 survey. Table 1 lists each county in the sample. 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 6 strata. Strata 1 and 3 consisted solely of the 75 largest counties in the U.S. as defined by 1985 resident population. Strata 2, 4, 5, and 6 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 the 19 counties with the largest number of felony convictions in 1985, plus 13 counties whose participation in the survey had been prearranged. Every county in stratum 1 was selected for the sample.

Stratum 3 consisted of the 43 most populous counties that were not in stratum 1. The 43

were listed from largest to smallest number of felony convictions in 1985, and then approximately every other county was selected. Stratum 3 thus contributed 22 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 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State Felony Courts and Felony Laws* (NCJ-106273) and *Census of State Felony Courts, 1985* (codebook for the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research, study number 8667).

Stratum 2 consisted of 10 counties whose participation in the survey had been prearranged. All 10 were in the sample.

The 3,024 remaining counties were placed into 3 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. Within stratum 4, approximately every 7th county was drawn, yielding 13 counties for the sample; within stratum 5, approximately every 49th was drawn, yielding 9 counties for the sample; and within stratum 6, approximately every 179th was drawn, yielding 14 counties for the sample.

The final sample thus totaled 46 counties from among the 3,034 counties outside the 75 largest.

In 99 out of the sampled 100 counties, case-level data were successfully obtained on convicted felons sentenced in 1986. The missing county, a member of stratum 2, was replaced by a county with similar characteristics.

Collectively 115 State courts in the 100 counties sentenced felons, and all 115 were represented in the sample.

The 42 sampled counties in strata 1 and 2 were self-representing only, and their sampled cases therefore had a first stage sampling weight of 1. The remaining 58 counties sampled from strata 3 through 6 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/nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, felony larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug trafficking, and other offenses was selected from each county's official records. The total sample numbered 51,594 cases. Of these, 39,325 cases were in the 75 largest counties. Rates at which cases were sampled varied by stratum and crime type. In smaller counties every felony case was taken. In larger counties all murder cases and rape cases

were typically included, but other offense categories were sampled.

Before the sample was drawn, each felon sentenced in 1986 was placed into one of the eight offense categories identified above. See note on Table 5.29 for details on how felons were categorized when convicted of multiple offenses on a single day. These procedures gave each sentenced felon a single chance to be in the sample. An exception could have occurred if a felon appeared in court on more than one day for different offenses and received a sentence at each reappearance.

Sampling error

Estimates of sampling error are presented in tables 2 through 7.

Sources of data

State courts were the source of data for 61 counties; State prosecutors, 16 counties; and State courts and State prosecutors combined, 5 counties. Sources for the remaining 18 counties included sentencing commissions, a sheriff's office, a law enforcement commission, and a regional criminal justice information system.

For 47 counties, the data were obtained from computer printout submitted by the source; for 21 counties, magnetic tape; for 17 counties, field data collection; and for the remaining 15 counties, the data were obtained from documents submitted by the source (for example, a questionnaire filled out on each felon, or records of arrest and prosecution on each felon).

Targeted population

The survey targeted initial sentences imposed in 1986 on the first day the defendant received a sentence. Modified sentences imposed on subsequent days were ignored. When sentences were suspended on the day of imposition, the recorded sentence was the one executed at the end of that day.

Year of conviction was not a defining characteristic so that some cases in the sample were of persons convicted before 1986 but not sentenced until 1986.

In a few counties, where it was impractical to target sentences in 1986, the target was felons convicted in 1986. Some of the cases in these counties were sentenced after 1986.

Characteristics of the sample

The smallest county in the sample had a 1986 resident population of about 2,200 persons; the largest county had 8.3 million residents. A total of 37 States were represented in the sample. One county had only one

felony conviction in 1986, and one had as many as 31,375.

Standardization

Among the legal factors affecting sentences are offense seriousness and State sentencing practices. In comparing sentences between the races or the sexes, an attempt was made to remove the effects of both of these factors through standardization. Standardization adjusts for the differences between the sentences of the sexes or the races because, for example, the offenses of one race were in the aggregate more serious than the offenses of the other or because one race was more heavily concentrated than the other in States with more severe sentences.

Standardization was a two-stage process that involved designating one population segment as the subject group and the other as the comparison group. The process can be illustrated by the race example. Blacks were designated the subject group, and whites, the comparison group.

At the first stage, differences in offense distributions known to affect sentences were reduced by redistributing the offenses of blacks to make their offense distribution identical to that of whites. For example, in New York State, 9 percent of the whites had robbery as their most serious conviction offense, compared to 23 percent of the blacks. After adjustment, 9 percent of blacks in New York State had robbery as their most serious conviction offense.

At the second stage, differences in State sentencing practices known to affect sentences were controlled by redistributing blacks across the States in the same proportions as whites. For example, California accounted for 8 percent of the total number of convicted whites but 13 percent of the total number of convicted blacks. After adjustment, California accounted for 8 percent of the convicted blacks.

Because State law governs many sentencing practices, both first-stage and second-stage standardization of results were done at the State level rather than at the national or county level.

As a check on this standardization procedure, State-level results were compared with national-level and county-level results. National-level results in some cases differed substantially from State-level results. In one case national-level results masked differences between demographic sectors that were observed in State-level results; in another case national-level results indicated large differences between sectors that were not observed in State-level results. No substan-

tial differences were observed between State level and county-level results.

Note that in the tables, sentence differences reduced through standardization were not tested to determine whether the reductions were statistically significant.

Table 1. Counties in sample or among the 75 largest in the United States

State	Counties in the sample		Counties not in sample but among the 75 largest	State	Counties in the sample		Counties not in sample but among the 75 largest
	Not among the 75 largest	Among the 75 largest			Not among the 75 largest	Among the 75 largest	
Alabama		Jefferson		Michigan		Wayne	Macomb Oakland
Arizona		Maricopa	Pima	Minnesota		Hennepin	
California		Los Angeles Orange Sacramento San Bernardino San Diego San Francisco Santa Clara Ventura	Alameda Contra Costa Fresno Riverside San Mateo	Missouri	St. Louis City	Jackson St. Louis	
				Montana	Lake Wheatland		
				Nevada	Clark		
Colorado	Denver			New Jersey	Camden	Bergen Essex Middlesex	
Connecticut		Fairfield New Haven	Hartford	New Mexico	Los Alamos		
D.C.		Washington		New York		Erie Kings Monroe Nassau New York Suffolk	Bronx Queens Westchester
Florida	Gilchrist Polk Sarasota	Broward Dade Duval Hillsborough Palm Beach		North Carolina	Columbus Mecklenburg Surry		
Georgia	Dougherty Evans	Fulton		Ohio	Luca Wood	Cuyahoga Franklin	Hamilton
Hawaii		Honolulu		Oklahoma	Pushmataha Pittsburg	Oklahoma	
Illinois	Kane	Cook		Oregon	Multnomah		
Indiana	Warren	Marion		Pennsylvania	York	Allagheny Montgomery Philadelphia	
Iowa	Fremont			South Carolina	Marlboro		
Kansas	Republic Sedgwick			Tennessee	Sullivan	Shelby	
Kentucky	Kenton	Jefferson		Texas	Haskell	Bexar Dallas Harris Tarrant	
Louisiana	Beauregard Calcasieu Jefferson Lincoln New Orleans Ouachita Red River Sabine St. Mary Tangipahoa Winn			Utah		Salt Lake	
Maryland		Baltimore Baltimore City	Montgomery Prince George's	Virginia	Richmond City		Fairfax
Massachusetts	Hampden	Norfolk Worcester	Essex Middlesex Suffolk	Washington	Kitsap	King	
				Wisconsin	Marathon Pierce	Milwaukee	

Table 2. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.29

Most serious conviction offense	Total felony convictions in:	
	United States	75 largest counties
All	69,207	7,356
Murder	1,349	140
Rape	3,461	399
Robbery	4,614	703
Aggravated assault	4,705	498
Burglary	13,348	1,363
Larceny	12,867	1,216
Drug trafficking	7,794	2,737
Other felonies	28,807	1,820

Table 3. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.30

Most serious conviction offense	Number of convictions	Percent of convicted felons who were:			
		Sex		Race	
		Male	Female	White	Black
All	69,208	0.4 %	0.4 %	4.7 %	4.6 %
Murder	1,349	1.5	1.5	7.7	7.2
Rape	3,462	0.1	0.1	6.1	6.1
Robbery	4,614	0.9	0.9	5.7	5.7
Aggravated assault	4,705	1.9	1.9	4.6	4.6
Burglary	13,347	0.4	0.4	6.1	6.1
Larceny	12,867	1.4	1.4	4.2	4.2
Drug trafficking	7,793	0.9	0.9	6.1	6.1
Other felonies	28,808	1.0	1.0	4.5	4.4

Note: The standard error estimates for number of convictions shown above include corrections to the standard error estimates previously published in *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1986* and therefore will differ from those presented in Table 2 of this Appendix.

Table 4. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.33

Most serious conviction offense	United States					75 largest counties				
	Percent of felons sentenced to:					Percent of felons sentenced to:				
	Incarceration			Non-incarceration		Incarceration			Non-incarceration	
	Total	Prison	Jail	Probation	Other	Total	Prison	Jail	Probation	Other
All	1.6 %	2.0 %	1.5 %	1.8 %	0.2 %	0.5 %	0.6 %	0.7 %	0.5 %	0.1 %
Murder	1.3	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1
Rape	2.7	3.1	1.8	2.2	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.1
Robbery	1.5	2.2	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2
Aggravated assault	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.3	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.5
Burglary	2.5	3.4	4.1	2.5	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.3
Larceny	3.8	4.8	4.2	4.2	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.4	0.3
Drug trafficking	3.7	2.5	2.8	3.6	0.3	1.4	2.0	3.0	1.4	0.3
Other felonies	3.8	5.0	3.1	4.4	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.3

Table 5. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.34

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of felons sentenced to:					
	Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
	Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Other
Male	3.0 %	3.3 %	2.9 %	3.0 %	3.2 %	0.4 %
Murder	1.5	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.1
Rape	2.9	3.2	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.0
Robbery	1.6	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.2
Aggravated assault	2.8	3.2	3.7	2.2	2.9	1.0
Burglary	2.7	3.4	4.1	2.7	2.7	0.7
Larceny	3.6	4.6	4.2	3.6	4.0	0.6
Drug trafficking	4.4	2.9	3.4	4.4	4.3	0.4
Other felonies	4.2	5.3	3.3	4.2	4.5	0.5
Female	3.7	4.3	3.4	3.7	4.4	1.1
Murder	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.2
Rape	3.9	5.1	3.6	3.9	3.9	(a)
Robbery	8.9	8.7	4.1	8.9	8.1	2.0
Aggravated assault	7.1	5.6	2.4	7.1	7.3	1.8
Burglary	5.7	8.1	8.0	5.7	5.6	1.1
Larceny	4.9	5.7	5.0	4.9	5.4	0.8
Drug trafficking	4.6	4.3	3.0	4.6	4.8	0.6
Other felonies	4.1	4.5	3.8	4.1	5.0	1.7
White	4.9	5.7	4.6	4.9	5.3	0.7
Murder	2.9	3.4	0.6	2.9	2.9	0.1
Rape	3.0	4.4	2.7	3.0	2.9	0.1
Robbery	3.2	4.9	2.8	3.2	3.1	0.4
Aggravated assault	4.2	6.2	5.9	4.2	4.7	1.2
Burglary	3.7	5.9	6.6	3.7	3.8	0.8
Larceny	5.9	6.6	6.6	5.9	6.5	1.1
Drug trafficking	5.9	4.8	3.6	5.9	5.9	0.5
Other felonies	6.2	7.4	4.7	6.2	6.6	0.6
Black	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.4	4.0	0.8
Murder	1.6	1.6	0.4	1.6	1.6	0.1
Rape	2.4	3.8	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.8
Robbery	2.2	2.4	1.4	2.2	2.0	0.4
Aggravated assault	5.0	3.2	3.9	5.0	5.5	1.4
Burglary	2.3	2.5	3.7	2.6	2.8	1.0
Larceny	4.3	5.1	2.9	4.3	4.5	0.5
Drug trafficking	4.7	3.1	5.7	4.7	5.1	0.9
Other felonies	5.1	6.0	4.4	5.1	6.2	1.3

^aNo cases.

Table 6. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.36

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	United States Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:				75 largest counties Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Incarceration			Probation	Incarceration			Probation
	Total	Prison	Jail		Total	Prison	Jail	
<u>Average sentence</u>								
All	2.5	2.8	0.5	3.9	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.7
Murder	13.8	14.4	2.8	26.2	6.6	6.5	2.4	1.4
Rape	11.7	12.5	1.6	5.7	7.5	9.0	0.5	2.0
Robbery	11.8	12.5	0.7	6.8	2.8	3.1	0.4	1.4
Aggravated assault	6.0	7.0	2.1	15.0	2.4	3.0	1.2	0.8
Burglary	8.0	8.2	2.0	12.2	1.5	1.9	0.6	1.7
Larceny	4.0	3.7	0.8	8.4	1.2	1.8	0.4	1.4
Drug trafficking	4.3	6.4	0.9	13.3	2.9	4.0	0.5	2.1
Other felonies	4.1	3.3	0.8	5.5	1.7	3.5	0.5	1.1

Table 7. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.37

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Incarceration			Probation
	Total	Prison	Jail	
Male	5.3	5.5	0.8	9.6
Murder	16.2	16.6	3.0	28.7
Rape	12.1	13.0	1.7	6.3
Robbery	13.1	13.9	0.9	8.5
Aggravated assault	6.2	6.6	2.3	12.2
Burglary	8.1	8.4	1.8	13.3
Larceny	3.8	3.8	0.8	9.6
Drug trafficking	4.4	6.6	1.0	15.6
Other felonies	4.2	3.4	1.0	6.0
Female	6.0	4.9	1.1	8.5
Murder	10.3	11.6	4.9	2.2
Rape	14.2	17.8	1.2	2.5
Robbery	12.1	13.4	1.8	5.6
Aggravated assault	27.3	39.3	1.2	32.7
Burglary	15.5	18.6	8.3	9.4
Larceny	5.7	5.1	1.2	7.0
Drug trafficking	8.1	11.4	2.1	8.9
Other felonies	6.0	7.0	1.1	7.2
White	7.4	5.2	0.9	9.0
Murder	34.8	36.4	0.7	9.3
Rape	18.4	18.3	0.7	13.3
Robbery	29.6	33.6	2.2	12.2
Aggravated assault	9.2	8.8	1.1	4.4
Burglary	11.1	8.3	3.2	10.5
Larceny	5.6	4.3	1.0	9.9
Drug trafficking	9.7	13.0	1.8	13.0
Other felonies	5.4	3.4	1.0	7.8
Black	4.2	4.1	0.8	17.5
Murder	18.3	19.1	5.6	58.4
Rape	20.0	19.6	1.6	4.1
Robbery	8.6	9.3	0.6	11.4
Aggravated assault	8.6	10.9	2.8	36.0
Burglary	9.0	10.1	1.7	25.6
Larceny	4.0	3.7	0.9	14.7
Drug trafficking	4.7	6.1	1.0	25.0
Other felonies	5.4	4.2	1.5	9.8

Appendix 15

Juvenile Court Statistics 1985 Methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories

This information was excerpted from Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1985*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1989), pp. 1, 2, 119-125. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data describe the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1985 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Such courts may handle other case types, including traffic, child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, and those involving juveniles brought before the court because they were alleged to be victims of abuse or neglect. However, these data focus on the court's handling of juveniles charged with a law violation (a criminal law violation or a status offense). Data collection involves the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, the incoming data are not uniform across jurisdictions. In addition, the data do not come from a scientifically selected probability sample of courts, but rather from those juvenile court systems which routinely collect and willingly disseminate their data. To combine information from various sources, the data were recoded into standardized coding categories which at times sacrificed detail in order to increase sample size. Every attempt was made to insure that only compatible information from the various data sets was placed into the standardized data file. The unit of count is a case disposed. A case disposed represents a youth processed by a juvenile court on a new referral regardless of the number of charges contained in that referral. A youth charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, while a youth referred to court intake for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge represents two cases. The offense coded was the most serious offense for which the youth was referred to court. Attempts to commit an offense were included under that offense category except attempted murder, which was included in the aggravated assault category. The term disposed means that some definite action has been taken or that some plan of treatment has been decided

upon or initiated. It does not necessarily mean that the case is closed or terminated in the sense that all contact with the youth or his/her family has ceased.

Definitions of terms

Delinquent act--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.

Nonpetitioned cases--Informally handled cases which duly authorized court personnel screen for adjustment prior to the filing of a formal petition or affidavit. 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. The nonpetition category includes cases that were petitioned, but the petition was dropped or withdrawn prior to scheduling a formal hearing.

Petioned cases--Formally handled cases that appear on the official court calendar for adjudication by the judge or referee as a result of the filing of a petition, affidavit, or other legal instrument used to initiate court action.

Race--The race of the youth referred as determined by the youth or by court personnel.

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (Nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.)

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Other--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

Nonwhite--Includes black and other racial categories.

Secure detention--This variable indicates whether a youth was placed in a restrictive facility between referral to court intake and case disposition.

Status offense--Behavior which is considered an offense only when committed by a juvenile (for example, running away from home).

Upper age of court jurisdiction--The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. In 1985 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.

Waiver--Cases which were waived or transferred to a criminal court as the result of a waiver or transfer hearing.

Youth population at risk--For delinquency and status offense matters this is the number of children from age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction. In all States the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. In most States individuals are considered adults when they reach their 18th birthday. Therefore, for these States, the delinquency and status offense youth population at risk would equal the number of children who are 10 through 17 years of age living within the geographical area serviced by the court.

Offenses within categories

Crimes against persons--This category includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and other person offenses as defined below.

Criminal homicide--Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Criminal homicide is a summary category, not a single codified offense. The term, in law, embraces all homicides where the perpetrator intentionally killed someone without legal justification, or accidentally killed someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter, and vehicular manslaughter. The term is broader than the Crime Index category used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) in which murder and nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.

Forcible rape--Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. (Some States have enacted gender neutral rape or sexual assault statutes which prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such States does not distinguish between forcible rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults.)

Robbery--Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index and includes forcible pursesnatching.

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 in-

cludes 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.

Other offenses against persons--This category includes kidnaping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape, 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 pursesnatching without force.

Motor vehicle theft--Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive him of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle as well as grand theft auto.

Arson--Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without his consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts.

Vandalism--Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without his consent, or public property, except by burning.

Stolen property offenses--Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property, or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.

Trespassing--Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, other

than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.

Other property offenses--This category includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.

Drug law violations--Unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug, or drug paraphernalia, or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline and other inhalants and possession of paraphernalia 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; drunkenness; disorderly conduct; contempt, probation and parole violations; 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, except forcible rape. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories prostitution and commercialized vice and sex offenses. It includes all other offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, adultery, etc.

Liquor law violations, not status--Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol, or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category of the same name. (Some States treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code status liquor law violations. Where a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts which cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)

Other delinquent acts--This category includes those offenses which contain a combination of person, property, drug and/or public order offenses or those offenses coded as Other in the original data.

Status offenses--Acts or conduct which are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although State statutes defining status offenses vary (and some States may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases), the

following types of offenses were classified as status offenses.

Running away--Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time, in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.

Truancy--Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.

Ungovernability--Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians, or disobedient of parental authority, referred to in various juvenile codes as unruly, unmanageable, incorrigible, etc.

Status liquor law violations--Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase or consumption of liquor by minors. (Some States treat public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under this status offense code.)

Other status offenses--This category includes both a variety of miscellaneous status offenses not included above (e.g., curfew violation), those offenses coded as Other in the original data or those codes which combined individual offense categories such as Truant from Home or School.

Index violent offenses--The offenses of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault as categorized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program (FBI UCR).

Index property offenses--The offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson as categorized by the FBI UCR program.

Nonindex delinquency offenses--In the FBI UCR program, nonindex offenses include all offenses not contained within the two Crime Index categories above. However, for this project status offenses are reported in their own category and are not included within the nonindex crime category.

Appendix 16

Probation and Parole in the United States Definitions of terms, survey methodology, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, **Probation and Parole 1984**, Bulletin NCJ-100181, pp. 5, 6; **1985**, Bulletin NCJ-103683, pp. 2, 3; **1986**, Bulletin NCJ-108012, pp. 2-4; **1987**, Bulletin NCJ-113984, pp. 3, 4; **1988**, Bulletin NCJ-119970, pp. 3-6 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and information provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Data were collected for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Definitions of terms

Probation entries--Persons entering probation directly from a sentencing court, or from a correctional facility as a result of split sentencing or sentence modification.

Probation exits--Persons removed from probation including discharges (termination, completion of terms, and early discharges), revocation and commitment to incarceration, and people who die while on probation.

Probation population--All adults who have been placed under the supervisory authority of a probation agency as part of a court order. Bench, court, informal and summary probation cases, where the judiciary never surrenders jurisdiction to a probation agency are excluded from counting.

Probationers--Persons who have been placed under the supervisory authority of a probation agency as part of a court order regardless of whether they have been convicted.

Parole entries--Persons entering parole supervision from a correctional facility as a result of either parole, reparole, reinstatement, or mandatory supervised release.

Parole exits

Mandatory supervised release--Persons entering parole supervision from a correctional facility upon expiration of sentence not as a result of a paroling authority decision.

Removals--Persons removed from a parole: discharges, including terminations, completion of term and early discharges; revocations and commitments to prison; and deaths.

Parole population--All persons under the jurisdiction of a paroling authority. (Out-of-State parolees under courtesy supervision are counted in the population of the paroling authority with jurisdiction.)

Paroling authority--A board, commission, or authority responsible for parole supervision which may or may not have discretionary power to release offenders from prison prior to the expiration of sentence, to revoke parole and return violators to prison, and to reinstate or grant other forms of reentry to parole supervision.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Probation notes

Many States update their population counts, so that the Jan. 1, 1988, numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1987.

Alabama--The State estimated entries and exits.

Arizona--Data reflect the addition of the City Court Administration of Tucson.

Arkansas--The State estimated entries, exits, and the December 31 count. The State counted 113 cases revoked without incarceration and 438 administrative closures as exits.

California--The State included caseload adjustments as entries. Exits include 8,250 transfers of jurisdiction, death or loss of jurisdiction, as well as 3,348 caseload adjustments.

Colorado--Data reflect the addition of 8 municipal courts.

District of Columbia--The District of Columbia counted 293 rejections as exits. The District adjusted the previously reported yearend 1987 population to include inactive bench warrants.

Florida--The State included 11,875 revocation/court orders as exits.

Georgia--The State included 2,394 abandonment and bastardy, interstate compact cases sent to Georgia, and suspended sentences as entries. Exits include 11,204 abandonment and bastardy, special termination, and transferred out-of-State cases. The transfer of abandonment and bastardy cases to another State agency is reflected in the exits. All data exclude probationers who have been sent to another State for supervision and include probationers that Georgia supervises for other States. The State was responsible for the following: 100,389 (1/1/88), 58,610 (entries), 53,227 (exits), and 105,772 (12/31/88).

Idaho--The State estimated exits.

Indiana--The State estimated all of its data.

Iowa--The State included transfers as entries.

Kentucky--The State included releases from active supervision, releases by court

order, expiration of sentence or probation, cases closed and cases dismissed as exits. The January 1 population does not include inactive supervision cases.

Louisiana--The State estimated entries and exits.

Maine--The State included absconders, whereas in 1987 absconders were omitted. The State estimated entries and exits.

Maryland--The State included 3,487 unsatisfactory closings as exits and excluded some absconders from their count.

Michigan--The State estimated the January 1 count, entries, and exits. The State adjusted its previously reported yearend 1987 count to exclude persons under any supervision except probation.

Missouri--The State estimated its January 1 count and some of its exits. The State included 105 probationers without a sentence as entries. The State included transfers and CAPIUS closings as exits.

Montana--The State included commutations as exits.

Nebraska--The State estimated all of its data.

Nevada--The State estimated all of its data.

New Hampshire--The State revised the yearend 1987 count to exclude 743 bail supervision and collection only cases previously included. The State included uncountable violations as exits.

New Mexico--The State included closed semi-active and inter-area transfers as exits. Data reflect the addition of the Metropolitan Court of Albuquerque.

North Carolina--The State reported that approximately 0.6 percent of the figures reported may include cases that are supervised under probation and parole simultaneously.

North Dakota--The State estimated entries and exits.

Ohio--The State included intercounty and intracounty transfers in entries and exits. Data reflect the addition of the Wayne County Municipal Court in Wooster. The data exclude the Adult Probation Department in Mansfield that was unable to supply data.

Oklahoma--The State was unable to provide movement data. Data exclude 5,167 admissions to and 5,240 releases from local probation agencies.

Oregon--The State estimated some of its entries and exits. The State included 2,268 absconder cases closed as exits, although the agency retains authority if the absconder is caught.

Pennsylvania--The State included unaccounted-for probationers from the county level as exits.

South Dakota--The State estimated entries and exits.

Tennessee--The State estimated entries and exits. Exits included revocations.

Virginia--The State included cases restored to supervision, received from other

States, and returned from other States as entries. Exits include out-of-State cases ended and returns to other States. Virginia did not include absconders in its counts.

Wyoming--The State included interstate transfers as exits.

Parole notes

Many States update their population counts, so that the Jan. 1, 1988, numbers may differ from those previously reported for Dec. 31, 1987.

Federal--They included absconders in the population counts.

Alaska--The State placed absconders in an inactive caseload but included them in the yearend population counts.

Arizona--The State included 274 interstate compact cases as entries.

Arkansas--The State excluded absconders from its counts.

California--Data include California Youth Authority (CYA) cases. Absconders were placed in an inactive caseload and excluded from the yearend population counts.

Colorado--The State estimated exits. It included absconders in the yearend counts.

Connecticut--The State included absconders in its counts.

Delaware--The State included absconders in their counts.

District of Columbia--The District included absconders in its counts.

Florida--The State included 1,509 absconders who reentered the parole system without prison as entries. Florida supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more. It placed absconders in an inactive caseload and omitted them from the population count.

Hawaii--The reporting period was for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1988. The State included 32 parolees from other States as entries.

Idaho--The State counted absconders in the yearend population.

Illinois--The State estimated entries and exits. Illinois reported 12,733 persons under active supervision within the State. The State included absconders in its yearend parole population. Only persons sentenced to a year or more are supervised.

Indiana--Absconders are omitted from reported counts.

Iowa--The State only supervises persons sentenced to a year or more. Absconders are omitted from reported counts.

Kansas--Exits exclude an unknown number of persons returned to prison or jail, parole revocation pending; returned to prison or jail, new charges pending; or transferred to another parole jurisdiction. The State monitors absconders apart from the regular parole caseload and omits them from the reported counts.

Kentucky--The State included 406 transfers from out-of-State districts as entries.

Louisiana--The State was unable to provide movement data.

Maine--The State abolished parole in 1976. There remain 39 pre-1976 parolees under supervision and 35 in prison who will become eligible for parole.

Maryland--The State kept absconders in its yearend parole counts.

Massachusetts--The State estimated entries and exits. Absconders were counted in the parole population.

Minnesota--The State included 329 parolees on work release as entries. It counted absconders in its yearend parole population.

Mississippi--The State placed absconders in an inactive caseload and omitted them from the population count.

Missouri--The January 1 parole population was estimated. The State counted absconders in its parole population.

Montana--The State estimated exits. Absconders were included in the yearend parole counts.

Nebraska--Yearend population counts include absconders.

Nevada--The State estimated all data. Absconders were included in the yearend parole counts.

New Hampshire--The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more. It excluded absconders from the counts.

New Jersey--The State counted absconders in its parole population.

New Mexico--The State included 489 closed cases from out of State as exits. The yearend counts omitted 166 absconders and 19 parolees supervised out of State.

New York--The State excluded 245 local parolees from the counts. The yearend counts included absconders.

North Carolina--The State counted absconders in the yearend population.

North Dakota--The State counted absconders in the yearend population.

Ohio--The State included 112 inactive or interstate compact cases as exits. It placed absconders in an inactive caseload and omitted them from the population count.

Oklahoma--The State was unable to provide movement data. The yearend count included absconders.

Oregon--The State terminated absconders from parole and excluded them from the yearend population counts.

Pennsylvania--Local authorities supervised 33,436 parolees. The State counted absconders in its parole population.

Rhode Island--Parole data for 1988 include 25 persons being held on detention warrants, 7 persons being supervised by the U.S. Immigration Service, and 4 participants in the Federal Witness Protection Program.

South Carolina--The State excluded 858 youthful offenders from the counts. They counted absconders in the yearend population.

South Dakota--The reporting period was for the fiscal year ending July 30, 1988.

The State included 207 combined suspended sentences, work release, and house arrest parolees as entries. The State kept absconders in its yearend parole counts.

Tennessee--The State estimated data for entries. It included 543 of their parolees supervised in other States that were not previously counted, as entries. Absconders were kept in the yearend counts.

Texas--The reporting period was for the fiscal year ending Aug. 31, 1988. The State placed absconders in an inactive caseload and included them in the population count. The State only supervised persons sentenced to a year or more.

Vermont--The State excluded absconders from the population counts.

Virginia--The State included 1,011 transfers from other States and districts and within-State transfers as entries. Exits included out-of-State terminated, out-of-State under supervision and with-in-State transfers. They kept absconders in the yearend parole counts.

Washington--The State estimated the Jan. 1, 1988, parole population. It adjusted the yearend 1987 population to exclude 225 parolees from other States previously included. Absconders were placed in an inactive caseload and included in the yearend counts.

West Virginia--The State estimated data for exits. The State only supervises persons sentenced to a year or more. It kept absconders in its yearend parole counts.

Wisconsin--The State counted absconders in its yearend parole population.

Wyoming--The State included absconders in the yearend population.

Appendix 17

Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities 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; 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

All data collected for each of the censuses reflect State-by-State variation among juvenile justice systems and thus require caution when making comparative interpretations.

Caution should also be used when interpreting changes over time in categories where the population of interest makes up less than 1 percent of the total population.

The comparison of data is also limited by changes in the questionnaires at each enumeration. The present analysis has accounted for the majority of these changes by collapsing categories where applicable. Tables may include only one or two of the years under consideration because earlier data may not be comparable with later collections. In using these tables one should take into consideration whether the total residential population or only the juvenile population was used. A juvenile is a person of an age (usually under 18) specified by State statute who is subject to juvenile court authority at the time of admission, regardless of age at the time of the census.

The 1975 census

Period of reference

The 1975 census was conducted on June 30, 1975. Most data elements (including the facility counts and the number of individuals residing within the facilities) pertain to mid-year 1975 (June 30). Other data elements, namely admissions and discharges, apply to the annual year from July 1, 1974, to June 30, 1975, whereas the information on expenditures reflects activities that in general refer to the fiscal year July 1, 1974, through June 30, 1975. For some facilities this timeframe coincided with the calendar year.

Criteria for inclusion

To be included in the 1975 census, juvenile detention and correctional facilities in the public sector were required to have been in operation at the time the census was conducted (February 1976), to have been in operation at least a month before the census reference date (June 30, 1975), and to have a resident population in which juveniles made up at least 50 percent of the total population. This last criterion, however, did not apply to California State administered facilities that held youthful offenders in addition to juveniles. These facilities were included in the census even in cases where the youthful offender population outnumbered the juvenile component.

In addition to meeting the public facility criteria, private facilities were eligible for enumeration if a minimum of 10 percent of their residents were adjudicated delinquents, persons in need of supervision (PINS), voluntary admissions, persons awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction, or persons held pending disposition by the courts.

Excluded were facilities in which more than 90 percent of the residents were dependent or neglected or other types of non-offenders. Also excluded were juvenile detention centers operated as part of local jails but lacking a separate staff or budget; Federal juvenile facilities; non-residential facilities; foster homes; and facilities exclusively for drug abusers, alcoholics, dependent or neglected persons, unwed mothers, and the emotionally disturbed or the mentally retarded.

Data collection procedures

The census was conducted by mail, with two followup mailings, and then by a telephone call or telegram to nonrespondents.

An overall response rate of virtually 100 percent was achieved for public facilities that met the selection criteria; the rate for private facilities was 95 percent. For the few private facilities that ultimately did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned in the 1974 census. Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records. Respondents were asked to submit expenditure information on a fiscal year basis for the period from July 1, 1974, to June 30, 1975; however, other reference periods such as the calendar year were acceptable.

Other notes

In response to an increased interest in the extent to which juvenile facilities emphasized rehabilitation-oriented programs, the 1975 instrument included an additional facility

type--residential treatment centers. Uneven responses necessitated the elimination of this category and the reclassification of these facilities to the other six types.

Data for two State forestry camps in New Mexico were reported with those for a State training school.

The nonjuvenile component of the population included youthful offenders as well as adults. The 1975 youthful offender figures included 2,072 males and 58 females, all in public California facilities. Of the 176 adults, 16 males (all in public facilities) were in Montana, whereas private sector institutions held 152 males and 8 females distributed among Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Oregon.

The 1977 and 1979 censuses

Period of reference

The reference date for both the 1977 and 1979 censuses was changed from midyear, the point used in earlier censuses, to yearend (December 31). Data on occupancy, admissions, discharges, average daily population, and expenditures were for calendar years Jan. 1, 1977, through Dec. 31, 1977, and Jan. 1, 1979, through Dec. 31, 1979.

Criteria for inclusion

To be included in the 1977 and 1979 censuses, facilities were required to have been in operation on December 31 and to have a resident population in which juveniles made up at least 50 percent of the total population. This last criterion, however, did not apply to California State-administered facilities that held youthful offenders in addition to juveniles. These facilities were included even in cases where the youthful offender population outnumbered the juvenile component. Facilities were included in the count if they had as few as 1 percent offenders in an otherwise exclusively nonoffender population. In the 1975 census a minimum of 10 percent offenders was required for inclusion.

Excluded were juvenile detention centers operated as a part of local jails but lacking a separate staff or budget; non-residential facilities, that is, those in which juveniles did not stay overnight; establishments operated by Federal authorities; and foster homes for fewer than three juveniles. Also excluded were facilities solely for alcoholics; dependent, neglected, or abused persons; the emotionally disturbed or the mentally retarded; unwed mothers; or other types of non-offenders.

Data collection procedures

The 1977 and 1979 censuses were conducted by mail, with two followup mailings, and then by a telephone call to nonrespondents.

An overall response rate of virtually 100 percent was achieved for public facilities that met the selection criteria; the rate for private facilities was 94 percent. For the few private facilities that ultimately did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned for earlier years. Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records. Respondents were asked to submit expenditure information on a calendar year basis for the period from January 1 to December 31. However, other reference periods such as the fiscal year were acceptable.

Other notes

On Dec. 31, 1977, there were 2,131 nonjuveniles housed in juvenile facilities (1,824 in public facilities; 307 in private facilities). A total of 2,191 nonjuveniles were housed in juvenile facilities on Dec. 31, 1979 (2,162 in public facilities; 29 in private facilities). As in earlier enumerations the nonjuvenile component of the 1977 and 1979 censuses consisted primarily of youthful offenders, the large majority of whom were committed by the California Youth Authority.

An additional facility classification scheme was added in 1977. In order to provide a classification method that would uniformly group all facilities according to their basic function and at the same time take into account the increasing national policy interest in the degree of restrictiveness prevailing in juvenile custody facilities, the 1977 and 1979 censuses (and all censuses thereafter) were expanded to obtain information on the specific nature of each facility's mission and on key factors indicative of onsite controls.

The designations "short-term" and "long-term" were retained, but assignment to one or the other of these broad categories was determined by which of the following the respondent facility identified as its paramount purpose:

Short-term: Diagnosis and/or classifications; detention pending adjudication, commitment, or placement.

Long-term: Commitment and/or placement for treatment; probation or aftercare; voluntary admission. If a facility marked more than one of these categories, the largest group of juveniles usually held determined its classification.

Additional designations for "institutional" and "open" environments were added. Questions were added to the instrument to determine

existing security arrangements. Respondents were asked to characterize facilities according to three key factors indicative of the control environment:

1. Frequency of access to community resources.
2. Physical and staff restraints on the movement of residents.
3. A qualitative judgment based on (1) and (2) above about the degree of restrictiveness pervading the facility.

These factors were used as the basis for a classification system (referred to as "consus classification") permitting the designation of a facility as either institutional or open as well as short-term or long-term.

The 1983 census

Period of reference

The 1983 census was conducted on Feb. 1, 1983. Most data elements pertain to this date. Other data information elements, namely admissions and discharges and expenditures, apply to the calendar year Jan. 1, 1984, through Dec. 31, 1984. Other reference periods such as the fiscal year were acceptable.

Criteria for inclusion

Juvenile programs in operation on Feb. 1, 1983, were included in the census if they housed more than three residents, 50 percent of whom were juveniles, and if offenders were at least 1 percent of their average daily population. In California, however, all California Youth Authority facilities were included in the census. Juvenile detention centers operated as part of an adult jail were excluded, as were non-residential facilities, facilities exclusively for drug or alcohol abusers or non-offenders, and Federal juvenile correctional facilities.

Data collection procedures

The census was conducted by mail, with followup mailings and phone calls used to encourage reporting. The response rate was virtually 100 percent in the public facilities and 90 percent for the private facilities. For the few private facilities that did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned for earlier years. Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records.

Other notes

On Feb. 1, 1983, there were 2,181 nonjuveniles housed in juvenile facilities (2,098 in public facilities; 83 in private facilities).

The 1985 census

Period of reference

The 1985 census was conducted on Feb. 1, 1985. Most data elements refer to that date. Other annual data such as admissions, discharges, and expenditure information apply to the calendar year Jan. 1, 1984, through Dec. 31, 1984.

Criteria for inclusion

Juvenile programs in operation on Feb. 1, 1985, were included in the census if they housed more than three residents, if at least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles, and if accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders were at least 1 percent of their average daily population. In California, however, all California Youth Authority facilities were included in the census. Juvenile facilities operated as part of adult jails were excluded, as were non-residential facilities, facilities exclusively for drug or alcohol abusers or non-offenders, and Federal juvenile correctional facilities.

Data collection procedures

The census was conducted by mail, with followup mailings and phone calls used to encourage reporting. The response rate for public juvenile facilities was virtually 100 percent; the response rate for private facilities was 99 percent.

Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records.

Other notes

On Feb. 1, 1985, there were 2,112 nonjuveniles housed in juvenile facilities (2,080 in public facilities; 32 in private facilities).

The 1987 census

Criteria for inclusion

Except in California, residential programs and group homes operating on Feb. 2, 1987 were included in the census if they met the following three criteria: 1) They housed three or more residents. 2) At least 50 percent of the residents were juveniles. 3) Accused or adjudicated delinquents and status offenders made up at least one percent of their average daily population. In California, all California Youth Authority facilities were included. Juvenile facilities which are a part of adult facilities, non-residential facilities, and facilities operated exclusively for substance abuse and non-offenders were excluded from the census, as were Federal juvenile correctional facilities.

Data collection procedures

The 1987 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention Correctional and Shelter Facilities collected information from 1,107 public and 2,195 private juvenile institutions. The response rate for public institutions was almost 100 percent, with only two refusing to participate. Approximately 80 percent of private facilities responded. The initial response rate from private institutions was about 50 percent. The remaining 30 percent responded to telephone interviews. The questionnaire is fairly lengthy, and in some cases, some information could not be collected during the telephone interviews. Correcting for incomplete data and missing cases was not attempted.

Other notes

The census included a count of juveniles and adults in these facilities on Monday, Feb. 2, 1987. These data were used to calculate the rates and counts of juveniles in institutions. Annual data for the fiscal year 1986 on admissions, discharges, average length of stay, average daily population, staff, services provided, characteristics of the facility, and revenues and expenditures were also collected.

Individuals over the age of juvenile court jurisdiction could be in these institutions for two reasons. First, there were about 2,600 adult offenders housed in these facilities on the date of the census. These adults were not included in the counts of juveniles. Second, there were about 8,000 juvenile offenders in these facilities who passed the age of juvenile court jurisdiction while in detention, but remained in the juvenile facility. These juvenile offenders were included in the counts of juveniles in custody.

The custody rate is the simple ratio of all children in custody to the sum of the juvenile populations aged 10 to majority for all States, multiplied by 100,000. The age at which juvenile courts lose jurisdiction over young offenders ranges from 16 to 19. For each State, the appropriate upper age is used in deriving the sum for the denominator. Estimates of the population (in one thousands) of each State and the District of Columbia, by age and by gender were provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Juveniles aged 10 to the age at which the juvenile court loses jurisdiction were defined as the population at risk.

There were a total of 1,037 youths under the age of 10 in juvenile facilities on the census date. These youngsters, along with the approximately 8,000 juvenile offenders who were past the age of juvenile court jurisdiction while in a facility are included in the numerator of the rates, but these age groups are not

included in the denominator. The rates will be slightly inflated because of this. On the other hand, the rates are deflated because some institutions did not respond to the survey.

Definitions of terms

Types of facilities

Institutional environments--Impose greater restraints on residents' movements and limit access to the community. Most public or private detention centers and most public reception or diagnostic centers and training schools were classified as having institutional environments.

Long-term--Facilities generally holding juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to 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 public shelters; ranches, forestry camps, or farms; and halfway houses or 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 or other disposition.

Adjudication status

Committed or commitment--The placement of juvenile offenders following adjudication and any placement procedure. May be referred to as "placement."

Detained or detention--Juveniles who are pending adjudication or who have been adjudicated but are awaiting disposition or placement. Includes those juveniles undergoing diagnosis or classification before disposition or placement.

Voluntary admission--A type of admission in which a juvenile voluntarily commits himself/herself to a facility without having been adjudicated by a court. The juvenile may be referred to the facility by parents, court, school, or a social agency.

Appendix 18

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1988 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 1988**, NCJ-124280 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1990); and **Prisoners in 1986**, Bulletin NCJ-104684 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1987). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

Data from these sources are based on yearend 1987 and 1988 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during 1988. As in past years, these data were collected with a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The final date for receipt of information was Mar. 15, 1989. Data from **Prisoners in 1986** were compiled by a yearend census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

In each jurisdiction, the questionnaire was completed by a central agency reporting for institutions within the correctional system. This procedure was also used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in supplying data on Federal institutions. Because the information was derived from a complete enumeration rather than a survey, the statistical data are not affected by sampling error. Response errors were held to a minimum by means of a systematic telephone follow-up and, where necessary, other control procedures. Thus, the yearend counts are generally considered reliable. Because of the absence of standardized administrative and record keeping practices from State to State, the data for admissions and departures are not always entirely comparable across jurisdictions. Jurisdictions may revise their numbers in later years. Subsequent publications may therefore differ from data presented here.

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) category definitions

Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31, 1988--Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1988 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, 1988--Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1988. Does not include State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does not include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in State's facilities.

Overcrowding, Dec. 31, 1988--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1988, as a direct result of State prison overcrowding. Does not include State prison inmates held in local jails for other reasons (for example, work release, court appearance, etc.).

Admissions

New court commitments--Includes all inmates who were admitted with all new sentences, that is, these inmates were not readmitted for any sentences for which they had already served some prison time. This category includes probation violators entering prison for the first time on the probated offenses. Does not include parole violators with new sentences.

Parole violators with new sentences--Includes all parolees returned with new sentences.

Other conditional release violators with new sentences--Includes all individuals on conditional release (other than parole) who are returned with new sentences, for example, returns from supervised mandatory release, from shock probation, etc.

Parole violators only, no new sentences--Includes all parolees returned only for formal revocations of parole that were not accompanied by new sentences. If the parolee was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences--Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates transferred to this State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without sentences--Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapee returns, with or without new sentences--Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Returns from appeal/bond--Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction

from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

Other admissions--Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

Releases

Unconditional--An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be imprisoned for any sentence for which he was in prison.

Expirations of sentence--Includes all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.

Commutations--Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

Other unconditional releases--Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Conditional--A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he/she was in prison.

Probations--Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released; includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

Supervised mandatory releases--Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.

Paroles--Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

Other conditional releases--Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Death:

Executions--Self-explanatory.
Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory.

Suicides--Self-explanatory.
Accidental injury to self--Includes all inmates who accidentally cause their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).

Death caused by another person--Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths--Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

Other releases: Absent without leave (AWOL)--Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapes from confinement--Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfers to other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates who were 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 to on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases--Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

Race

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaskan Native--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Other--Any other race not covered by the above categories.

Not known--Any inmate whose 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.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Differing legal and administrative requirements as well as diverse record keeping practices among jurisdictions hamper efforts to collect uniform nationwide data on the number and movement of inmates in State and Federal correctional institutions. Not all jurisdictions are able to provide information that meets NPS definitions. For some, the discrepancies between reported data and the criteria are minor, but in others these discrepancies are more serious and, overall, serve to limit the comparability of data among

jurisdictions. Limitations in State data, of course, carry over into regional and national figures, which, as a consequence, should be viewed as providing an order of general magnitude rather than precise totals.

The notes that follow identify deviations from the category definitions used in the 1988 questionnaire, provide details on the content of "other" admission and release categories, and specify revisions to data that should be taken into account when comparing 1987 and 1988 figures. State inmates housed in local jails are generally considered to be under State jurisdiction. Exceptions to this rule are noted below. Some States included an adjustment residual in their admission or release figure in order to balance the yearend 1986 count with the yearend 1987 count.

Alabama--New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified to the Alabama data system. Other conditional releases: Unspecified to the Alabama data system. Cause of death: Can specify only execution.

Alaska--New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Transfers to and from other jurisdictions: Include custody transfers of inmates under Alaska's jurisdiction from and to Federal and Minnesota facilities. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska.

Arizona--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other admissions: Include inmates ordered by a court to a psychiatric ward for evaluation and treatment. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Include supervised temporary releases, supervised discretionary releases, and supervised work furloughs. Other releases: Include administrative case closures by the Community Services Division. The male/female breakdown for the 485 inmates housed in local jails to ease overcrowding in prisons is estimated, based proportionally on admissions.

Arkansas--Arkansas revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of male inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Sentencing information: Reported population with sentences longer than 1 year includes a small number of inmates with sentences of a year or less. Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without new sentences. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include conditional release violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Comprised of persons

released to supervision under the provisions of Arkansas' Acts 309, 378, and 814. Race: Numbers estimated.

California--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: May include a small number of transfers from other jurisdictions. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Conditional release violators without new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences. The category also includes supervised mandatory and parole releases returned to prison pending revocation hearings. Other admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number in other admissions categories. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some court-ordered releases. Supervised mandatory releases: Include some releases to parole. Other releases: Contain the difference between total releases and the number in other categories of releases. Unsentenced inmates: Include civil commitments of narcotic addicts and county diagnostic cases. Hispanic prisoners: Include only Mexican Americans. Other Hispanic prisoners were categorized as non-Hispanic.

Colorado--Sentencing information: Reported population with sentences longer than 1 year includes a very small number of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Other conditional release violators: Include probation violators. Jurisdiction counts for admissions, releases, and population characteristics: Exclude 280 men and 240 women held in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated.

Connecticut--New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returned from appeal or bond and some probation violators entering with or without new sentences. Other conditional release violators, with or without new sentences: Include former residents of halfway houses and participants in the supervised home release program. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation supervision. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and pardon discharges. Other conditional releases: "Community residence" releases under supervision similar to that for parolees. Unspecified causes of death: Unspecified to the Connecticut data system. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Connecticut.

Delaware--Delaware revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of inmates with maximum sentence of over a 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 a 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 a year or less maximum sentences is overstated. New court commitments: Include some conditional release violators other than parolees, with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include those prisoners for whom a short-term movement became long term and a small number of admissions of unknown type. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Include those prisoners for whom a short-term movement became long term and a small number of releases of unknown type. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Delaware.

District of Columbia--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to a 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 a year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia jail nor the detention center and having either no sentence or a maximum sentence of a year or less, was included in the admissions, releases, and population counts of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentence. 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 a year or less maximum sentences is understated. Parole and other conditional release violators: The total number is actual; counts of men within categories of violation are estimates. The female parole violators are counted as having new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Transfers from mental hospitals and Federal facilities. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some inmates with partially suspended sentences and released to probation. Cause of death: No cause is specified in the District of

Columbia's data system. Other transfers to other jurisdictions: Transfers to mental hospitals and Federal facilities. Jurisdictional population totals: Include unsentenced inmates held for the first time in the District jail or detention center. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in the District of Columbia. Race: Numbers estimated.

Federal prisons--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to a 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 a year or less maximum sentences is overstated. New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with new sentences. Parole violators with and without new sentences: The total number of parole violators is actual; however, the numbers in sentencing categories are estimated. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some inmates with partially suspended sentences released subject to conditions of probation. Other unconditional releases: Include persons released by court orders, pardons, and clemency. Other releases: Include an adjustment for inmates counted as being admitted although they were already in jurisdiction of a prison. Such prisoners had been released on writs or authorized temporary absences that became long term. Population total, unsentenced prisoners: Include 1,837 men and 19 women held under the jurisdiction of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Florida--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Returns from appeal or bond hearings, and other admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number otherwise categorized. Include returns from authorized temporary absences on appeal or bond. Other unconditional releases: Include pardons, vacated sentences, and unconditional releases ordered by the Probation and Parole Commission. Other conditional releases: Include inmates released to supervised community release. Hispanic prisoners: Classified as prisoners of unknown race.

Georgia--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: May include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without new sentences and other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include fines,

pardons and suspended sentences. Other conditional releases: The Parole Board controls the conditional reprieve releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cannot specify cause that may include accidents. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pickup from jails. Race: Numbers estimated. Black prisoners: Include all persons of a race other than white.

Hawaii--Hawaii revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of male inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody totals represent actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimated from the 1998 fiscal year report. New court commitments: May include a small number of probation violators or escapees returned to prison with or without new sentences and returns from appeal or bond. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Hawaii. Prisoners of unknown race: Include Puerto Ricans, prisoners of other Hispanic origin, and inmates who identified more than one racial background; however, prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry were counted as Asians or Pacific Islanders.

Idaho--The population count for Dec. 31, 1988, excludes 200 men held in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Total admissions: Counts for female inmates are actual; entries by categories are estimates of percentages of commitments. Other admissions: Inmates returned from "Agreement on Detainers." Include also six civil commitments and three returned from court. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Cause of death: No cause is specified in Idaho's data system. Other releases: Inmates released to "Agreement on Detainers."

Illinois--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Data for inmates with a sentence greater than 1 year include some inmates with a year's maximum sentence. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences. Also include some returned violators with charges pending. Other admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number in other admissions categories. Include transfers and prisoners returning from a release on medical furlough, writ, appeal, or bond. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Contain the difference between total releases and the number in other categories of releases. Include transfers and prisoners leaving for a release on medical furlough, writ, appeal or bond. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Indiana--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include parole violators with or without new sentences and other conditional release violators without new sentences. Unconditional releases, commutations: Parole Board determines the termination of sentences. Conditional releases, probations: Number estimated. Other conditional releases: Releases to regulated community assignment. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated.

Iowa--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators without a new sentence: Include persons returned to prison to await revocation hearing. Other admissions: Include Safekeepers. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include prisoners who received executive commutations that free inmates immediately and unconditionally. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges. Conditional releases, paroles: Number estimated. Include prisoners remanded to prison prior to a formal revocation hearing at which they were returned to parole. Also include inmates released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Kansas--New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Other conditional release violators, with or without new sentences: Include some probation violators who should have been categorized as new court commitments. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Prisoners under supervision similar to that of parole. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Kentucky--Kentucky revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year to include inmates housed in local jails to ease prison crowding. Category estimates: Population, admissions, and releases counts were actual; categories may have been estimated from proportions determined in previous years. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Prisoners returned to prison by court. May include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Other releases: Court-ordered releases, conditional or unconditional. May include some releases for appeal or bond.

Louisiana--Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody yearend counts were actual; movement data by category were estimated. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases, pardons, and good-time releases. Other releases: Inmates whose types of release were unknown at time of reporting.

Maine--Maine revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. New court commitments: Estimated from probation and parole data and jurisdiction yearend count for 1987. Supervised mandatory releases: Probation revocations. Mistakenly categorized in 1986. Escapees and AWOL prisoners returned to prison: Counted as single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Releases to intensive supervision program.

Maryland--Category estimates: The admissions, releases, and population totals the actual counts. Categories for admissions and releases are estimated by applying percents from automated data to the totals that are made manually. The automated data count only inmates with maximum sentences longer than 1 year, while the detailed categories in the manual data include inmates with a maximum sentence of a year or less. New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as single group. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May include a small number of releases to appeal or bond. Other conditional releases: Inmates from Patuxent Institution released to halfway houses.

Massachusetts--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Category estimates: The totals for admissions and releases are actual; the categories are estimated. New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences and other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-order releases. Total inmate population with sentences longer than 1 year: Offenders who are sentenced to local correctional facilities for terms up to 2 1/2 years are excluded from counts of population, admissions, and releases; however, they may be included in reports about the jail population. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 298 men and 5 women housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Unknown race: The race of some Hispanics was unrecorded.

Michigan--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Include transfers from mental hospitals, Federal prisons, and prisons of other States. May include other long-term admissions like writs or medical cases. Returns from appeal or bond: Contain the net difference of movements to or from courts. Unspecified causes of death: the cause of death was unknown at the time of data collection. Asian and Pacific Islander prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Releases to appeal or bond: Contain the net difference of movements to

or from courts. Hispanic prisoners: Include only Mexican Americans who are also categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Other Hispanic prisoners are classified as non-Hispanic.

Minnesota--Parole violators with new sentences: Include other conditional release violators from supervised mandatory releases and work releases, with new sentences. Parole violators without new sentences: Include other conditional release violators from supervised mandatory releases and work releases, without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include prisoners discharged after the Office of Adult Releases modified their sentences or after a court or executive order. May include some commutations. Other conditional releases: Work releases. Prisoners of unknown race: Thirteen non-Hispanic men categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Hispanic prisoners and prisoners of unknown race: Include 74 men and 1 woman, Hispanics, categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Unsentenced: Includes 92 holds for the Immigration and Naturalization Service and 43 holds for the U.S. Marshal.

Mississippi--New court commitments: Include a small number of shock probation violators. Other admissions: Inmates awaiting parole revocation hearings and returns from appeal or bond. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Include supervised earned releases, Governor's suspension of sentence, and Emergency Powers Act releases. Other releases: Inmates who went back to prison pending a revocation of parole hearing that subsequently returned them to community supervision.

Missouri--Missouri revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. New court commitments: Include some "shock probation" commitments. May also include other conditional release violators returned to prison. Parole violators without new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Race: Numbers estimated.

Montana--Montana revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of male inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Parole violators, no new sentences: Include some other types of conditional release violators with new sentences.

Nebraska--Parole violators without new sentences, men: Include some parole violators with new sentences.

Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Other admissions, female: Inmate housed in State mental facility, custody movement only.

Transfers, female: Inmate housed in State mental facility, custody movement only.

Nevada--New court commitments: May contain a small number of returns from appeal or bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

New Hampshire--New court commitments: Include some prisoners returned from appeal or bond and may include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Parole violators without new sentences: Include parole violators who receive new sentences after readmission to prison. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

New Jersey--New Jersey revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions. Other admissions: Inmates housed in county facilities to ease crowding who have not yet been entered into the Department's information system. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Prisoners returned (some with new sentences) from the Intensive Supervision Program, an experimental program operated by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The program provides a sanction that in severity lies between incarceration and probation. The category may also include some conditionally released prisoners returned with new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Prisoners released to the Intensive Supervision Program. Total custody population and categories for admissions and releases: Include 483 men held in jails to ease prison crowding.

Race, other: Hispanic inmates who are not classified as white or black.

New Mexico--New Mexico revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Parole violators without new sentences: May include parole violators with new sentences. Other admissions: Includes diagnostic evaluation admissions.

Other conditional releases: Releases to community corrections program.

New York--New court commitments: Include parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Transfers from and to the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other admissions: Type of admissions unknown at the time of data collection. Other causes of death: Causes unknown at the time of data collection. Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. Hispanic prisoners and race: All Hispanic inmates, white and black, are categorized as white.

North Carolina--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data.

Parole violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences and some other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. The prisoners are categorized with inmates sentenced to a year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeds 12 months. Although the maximum sentences of all such prisoners were more than 1 year, nearly all of them are included with those prisoners having sentences of a year or less. As a result, the counts of population admissions, and releases of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences are understated, and the population of inmates with maximum sentences of a year or less is overstated. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Paroles: Include some supervised mandatory releases. Other releases: Residual not accounted for in other categories, used to adjust the movement data to the yearend total. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals represent actual counts; however, sentence length populations, more or less than 1 year, are estimates.

North Dakota--New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Court-ordered releases.

Ohio--Ohio revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of male inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Sentencing information: The yearend total of inmates with maximum sentences longer than 1 year included some inmates with sentences of a year or less. New court commitments: Include some other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers: Include only prisoners transferred between prison and Ohio's Forensic Unit. Other unconditional releases: Sentences vacated by courts. Other conditional releases: Extended furloughs from prison to parole supervision, as in preparole and medical furloughs. Race and Hispanic origin: Actual counts only of jurisdictional inmates in Ohio's custody.

Oklahoma--Category estimates, admissions by sex: Numbers of men and women in each admission category estimated. New court commitments: Includes an undetermined number of conditional release violators with and without new sentences. Sentencing information: Population, admissions, and releases of inmates with sentences more than 1 year may include a very small number of inmates with sentences of 1 year. Other admissions: Include four inmates inadvertently dropped from the count and one unknown type of admission. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include legisla-

five cap releases (Senate Bill 445). Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Oregon--Oregon revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Parole violators without new sentences: Include some returned parolees whose revocation status was unknown at the time of admission. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Inmates recommitted after a court-ordered release. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other causes of death: Death certificates not received for two inmates who died while on furlough. Race and Hispanic origin: Numbers estimated.

Pennsylvania--Parole violators with or without new sentences: Include 1,254 men and 39 women returned to State incarceration by the Board of Probation and Parole. They entered on their original sentences and not as technical or convicted parole violators. Their count was divided between violators with new sentences and violators without new sentences according to the ratios of actual convicted or technical parole violators. Hence, 527 men and 22 women were categorized as parole violators with new sentences; 727 men and 17 women were considered to be parole violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, paroles: Include 318 men and 18 women who had been admitted to prison for parole violations and then released after revocation hearings on their original paroles. Other releases: Type of release was unknown at the time of data collection.

Rhode Island--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to a 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 a year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Other admissions: Returned from erroneous release to probation. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates of prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Rhode Island.

South Carolina--New court commitments: Include a very small number of transfers from other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and offenders who paid fines. Other conditional releases: Inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole and Community

Corrections under the Emergency Powers Act.

Tennessee--Tennessee revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without new sentences and other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Releases to parole: Include some mandatory releases to supervision. Men in jails to relieve prison crowding: The 1,610 inmates classified as men include some women. Prisoners of unknown race: Include all inmates not classified as white or black.

Texas--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators with or without new sentences: All parole violators reported as having new sentences. Other conditional release violators with or without new sentences: All conditional release violators reported as having new sentences. Other admissions and other releases, men: Include an adjustment for inmates counted as being released even though they remained in the jurisdiction of a prison. Include prisoners returning from or leaving for long-term bench warrants and medical furloughs. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cause not determined at the time of data collection. Race: Texas used three categories: white, nonwhite, and American Indian/Alaskan Native. Hispanic prisoners: Classified as prisoners of unknown race.

Utah--Utah revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of male inmates with maximum sentence of over a year. Other unconditional releases: Includes inmates whose sentences were terminated by the Board of Pardons. Other releases: Type of release not known at time of data collection.

Vermont--Parole violators with and without new sentences: May include an undetermined number of other conditional release violators returned.

Combined prison and jail populations: Numbers reflect population of integrated jail and prison system. "Lockups" operated by some cities and counties were excluded.

Population counts: Made Dec. 15, 1988.

Race: Numbers estimated, with less than 0.5% of the men classified as nonwhite.

Virginia--New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Parole violators, no new sentence: Include an undetermined number of parole violators with new sentences. Transfers from other jurisdictions: Include inmates admitted to begin Virginia sentences or to continue Virginia sentences. Thus, transfers from other jurisdictions may be slightly overstated, and new court commitments slightly understated. Other unconditional releases: Administrative releases.

Unspecified causes of death: Unspecified to the Virginia data system for some deaths. Other releases: Types unknown at time of data collection. Prisoners held in jails to reduce prison crowding: Include those with outstanding warrants and being held in jail. Prisoners of unknown race: Include all inmates who are neither white nor black.

Washington--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Hispanic prisoners and prisoners of unknown race: Prisoners of unknown race include Hispanics and inmates with mixed racial origins.

West Virginia--Population, admissions and releases counts, men: Based on custody data. New court commitments, men: Include parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Conditional releases, probations, men: Include some releases to court jurisdiction of inmates declared unfit to remain in a particular minimum security facility. Other releases: Court-ordered releases for which conditions, if any, are unknown. Jurisdiction population total, men: Excludes some inmates awaiting pickup from jails where they were housed solely to ease prison crowding. Racial composition estimated.

Wisconsin--Wisconsin revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1987, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Transfers from other jurisdictions: An undetermined number of inmates may be included in other admission categories. Other conditional releases: Special Action early releases. Other releases: Court-ordered releases for which conditions, if any, are unknown.

Wyoming--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments: May include a small number of administrative turnovers--the start of a consecutive sentence. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: May include a small number of administrative turnovers--the end of one sentence to be followed by another. Other releases: Releases to detainees. Race and Hispanic origin: Totals are actual counts; numbers of men and women in each group represent estimates. Hispanic prisoners: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Appendix 19

National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report Survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1987, Final Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1989), pp. 1-9, 73-80. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

This report presents the findings of the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) which was conducted as of Oct. 30, 1987. The 1987 NDATUS was a joint effort between the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), with the Veterans Administration (VA) and the Federal Prison System (FPS) also cooperating in the survey. The NDATUS is a national survey which is designed to measure the location, scope, and the characteristics of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment and prevention facilities, services, and activities throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. The NDATUS is the only survey that includes private as well as publicly funded programs. Data collected from all treatment units include unit identification, type and scope of services provided, client capacity and utilization, selected client characteristics, sources of funding, and information on staff-to-client ratio. Prevention type facilities completed a partial survey, which includes data on unit identification and types and scope of services provided. Since NDATUS is conducted as a point prevalence survey, unless otherwise noted, all data are based on information collected as of Oct. 30, 1987.

The 1987 NDATUS was largely dependent on participation from the States to ensure proper identification of all existing active units, including new or closed units, and to assist in distributing and collecting the NDATUS forms from the participating units. Although the level of effort involved in reviewing and editing the NDATUS forms varied by State, a representative from each State attended formal training sessions to assure that he or she possessed sufficient expertise to perform the required survey functions and to provide assistance to the reporting units. To further

clarify the reporting requirements, each State and reporting unit was provided a manual containing item-by-item instructions and a glossary of definitions. Due to budget restraints, all technical assistance to both State staff and the reporting facilities was handled by telephone.

Generally, for this survey, an individual was counted as an active client if the following three criteria were met: (1) the individual had been admitted to treatment and a treatment plan had been developed; (2) the individual had been seen on a scheduled appointment basis at least once during October 1987; (3) the individual had not been discharged from treatment by Oct. 30, 1987. For inpatients and residential patients, this definition applied to active clients as of Oct. 30, 1987. For outpatients, individuals were to be counted as active if they received treatment between Oct. 1 and Oct. 30, 1987.

Sample size

A total of 8,960 units reported data to the 1987 NDATUS. However, most of the data presented are restricted to the 6,866 units that provide actual treatment services to drug abuse and/or alcoholism clients. Over 14,000 pre-printed forms were mailed to the States for distribution to the programs or units. In addition, new units identified by the States were surveyed using blank forms. A total of 15,098 treatment and prevention units were surveyed. Of these units, 2,908 were either closed, reported at the program level, were no longer appropriate for inclusion in NDATUS (i.e., no longer served substance abuse clients), or reflected duplicate forms. All together, 11,701 forms were accounted for, yielding a forms accounting rate of 77.5 percent. It is not known how many of the non-responding units were treatment units.

Data limitations

There are certain procedural considerations and limitations which must be taken into account when interpreting the data from the 1987 NDATUS. The following issues should be considered:

While NDATUS attempts to obtain responses from all known treatment units, it is a voluntary survey. Consequently, it has less than a 100 percent response rate. While the response rate is believed to be very high among treatment units, it must be recognized that treatment units which did not respond to the survey are not reflected in the data presented.

Data on the number of reporting units from the 1987 NDATUS are not comparable to data collected in previous NDATUS efforts since the States, for the first time, were given the option of reporting at the program level

rather than at the clinic level. Under this option, a program consisting of a number of clinics may now report data for the entire program on one survey form rather than submitting a separate survey form for each clinic in the program. Since each completed survey was counted as a single reporting unit, this optional change in reporting level had the effect of reducing the number of currently operating units when compared to previous NDATUS surveys. It should be noted that if the choice was made to report at the program level, then the program level entry was the only one that appeared in the National Directory. The data on numbers of clients, however, were not affected by the change in reporting level since capacity, clients in treatment, and client characteristics, etc., from all component clinics were included in the program level response. The choice to report at the program level was made either at the State level or by the units themselves and varied within and across States.

Since NDATUS is a point prevalence survey, the data reported include only those clients who were in treatment as of Oct. 30, 1987. Clients need not have actually been seen on that date to be reported but must have been currently enrolled in the treatment program. An exception to the point prevalence reporting procedures includes data on the annual unduplicated client count. The unduplicated count of clients is the number of different clients a unit served in the 12-month period ending with Oct. 30, 1987; thus, it is only unduplicated within units. As clients could be treated at more than one unit reporting to NDATUS within the time period covered, tabulations of the unduplicated annual client count variable may, in fact, include some multiple counting.

Since both drug abuse and alcoholism clients are reported in the combined units, it is necessary to unduplicate the count of combined units when totaling the data from units providing services to all drug abuse or all alcoholism clients. The clients can be summed, but the units cannot be totaled without counting the combined units twice.

Data on budgeted capacity by treatment modality (drug abuse) and type of care (alcoholism), especially in combined units, must be treated with caution. The inpatient or residential capacity is determined by the unit's total number of beds. However, it should be noted that in units providing multiple types of services, the same beds could be used by clients in different treatment modalities or types of care. In some of these cases, the capacity was arbitrarily split among the separate modalities or types of care according to the current proportion of active clients as of Oct. 30th. Of greater concern is the problem of establishing a budgeted capacity figure for an outpatient unit, since some of

the units responded that they had "unlimited capacity" or were unable to provide any estimate of outpatient capacity. Units that did not report budgeted capacity were excluded from the calculations of utilization rates. The utilization rate is calculated by dividing the actual number of clients by the budgeted capacity and reporting the result as a percentage.

Client demographic data were collected for drug abuse clients and alcoholism clients separately from the client caseload matrices. Further, the caseload matrices for drug abuse and alcoholism treatment did not collect the same data items. The drug abuse matrix collected data by treatment modality and environment whereas the alcoholism matrix collected data by type of care and facility location. As units could provide multiple types of services, these matrices could contain multiple entries reflecting data for clients receiving different types of services. Since the drug abuse or alcoholism units may have reported providing more than one type of service, only units with a single entry in the client matrices are included on the tables that display client demographics, which should be considered a sub-set of the entire population.

In many combined units the patients' primary diagnoses did not allow a differentiation between alcoholism and drug abuse clients. Therefore, these units could only provide the total count of actual patients as of Oct. 30, 1987. In these instances, the undifferentiated data were artificially split between alcoholism treatment and drug abuse treatment in proportion to the unit's current active patient count. In some cases differentiation between drug abuse and alcoholism patients was not possible and the units had to divide their caseload equally between the drug abuse and alcoholism matrices and questions. This artificial splitting of clients and capacity makes it difficult to interpret the data from the combined units. It also creates problems in defining all of the drug abuse clients or all of the alcoholism clients, although this report does include data presented in that manner. To avoid the loss of usable information, observations with missing, incomplete, or invalid information for individual items were retained and are excluded only from tabulations involving those items. Thus, the number of treatment units on which related tables are based varies somewhat from table to table.

The NDATUS is a census of units, not individuals. Readers are cautioned that data on client characteristics are aggregate attributes of the units and do not represent the characteristics of individual clients. Data collected in different matrices are only indirectly related. For example, data on patient characteristics were reported in a separate matrix from data on the sources of funding. Therefore, the relationship between the funding and the

characteristics of the clients can only be analyzed indirectly.

Two tabulation conventions should be noted. First, tabulations of treatment facilities are based on facilities which reported either budgeted capacity or actual clients on Oct. 30, 1987. Second, tables showing utilization rates are based on data from facilities that reported budgeted capacity; units that reported actual clients but no budgeted capacity are excluded from these tables.

Definitions of terms

Actual clients in treatment--The actual number of active clients being treated in each type of care/modality and facility location/environment as of Oct. 30, 1987.

Aftercare/followup services--Provided after the cessation of routine treatment or recovery services provided by the unit.

Aversive techniques--Behavioral approaches to the treatment of drug abusers or alcoholics that include the use of procedures which punish unwanted actions and behaviors.

Black (not of Hispanic origin)--A person having origins in any of the peoples of sub-Saharan Africa or Haiti who does not self-classify as Hispanic.

Budgeted capacity or capacity of treatment--The maximum number of individuals who could be enrolled as active clients as of Oct. 30, 1987 given the unit's staffing, funding, and physical facility at that time. For residential and other 24-hour care units, treatment capacity is equal to the number of beds available at the unit. For outpatient units, treatment capacity reflects the maximum active client caseload a unit could carry. This maximum caseload would depend upon such factors as the percentage of staff hours devoted to direct client care, the average length of counseling sessions, and the frequency of client visits to the unit.

Child care services--Services which provide care for minor children of active clients, including supervised activities.

Crisis intervention services--Activities which provide information about the availability of services and/or provide services directly to a person on an outpatient basis when he/she is in a crisis situation. A hotline could provide this service by referring a person for emergency care or to an appropriate treatment unit.

Driving while intoxicated/alcohol safety action program (DWI/ASAP)--These programs are designed to educate or provide referral or treatment services to persons who are arrested for Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) or Driving Under the Influence (DUI). In California, these offenses are known as first offender and multi-offender drinking driver programs.

Early intervention services--These services are intended to encourage persons

to seek early help for their alcohol and drug problems, provide crisis services, educate the helping professions to recognize persons with substance abuse problems and to offer appropriate services, and the like.

Employee assistance program (EAP) services--Services designed to assist employees in overcoming job performance problems. The program provides or arranges services for employees or their collateral, which can include diagnosis, referral, counseling, education, treatment or rehabilitation, etc. The services can also include marketing of an employee assistance program.

Family counseling/therapy services--Services which are provided during the same session to members of a family/collateral group.

Group counseling/therapy services--Services which are provided to a group of clients by unit staff members. This would include but not be limited to psychotherapy, insight therapy, reality therapy, transactional analysis, and the various types of expressive groups.

Hispanic--A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and all other Spanish cultures and origins, regardless of race (includes Central and South America and Spain).

Individual counseling/therapy services--Services which are provided to a client on a one-to-one basis by a unit staff member.

Outreach services--Outreach activities involve efforts in the community for early case-finding and early intervention services to drug and alcohol abusers. These services would also include efforts to educate various groups about drug and alcohol abuse.

Physical examination services--A medical examination by (or supervised by) a physician or other health professional to determine the status of an individual's health.

Research services--Activities performed by unit staff to systematically collect and/or analyze empirical data based on the scientific model of developing knowledge.

Self-help group services--Independent support groups or fellowships organized by and for drug abusers, alcoholics or their collateral to help members achieve and maintain abstinence from and/or cope with the effects of licit or illicit drugs and alcohol. Examples are Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Women for Sobriety, Al Anon or other non-professionally led groups such as Al Anon-Adult Children of Alcoholics.

Teen suicide prevention services--Services for youth, family members, and peers designed to educate, prevent, or intervene in teen suicidal behavior.

Transportation services--A service designed to provide a client with the means to travel or to move from place to place by auto or bus or other conveyance.

Treatment unit--A facility having: (1) a formal structured arrangement for alcohol or drug abuse treatment or recovery using alcohol or drug-specified personnel; and (2) a

designated portion of the facility (or resources) for treatment services; and (3) an allocated budget for such treatment services. A treatment unit must directly provide services to clients at the facility's location. The unit usually offers some form of initial evaluation or diagnosis of its clients and, thereafter, may include a wide range of different services, such as counseling, job placement, or other rehabilitation services. This is also referred to as a recovery unit in some States.

Unduplicated annual client

count--The number of different clients a unit served in the 12-month period ending Oct. 30, 1987. This number is unduplicated only within units. As clients could be treated at more than one unit reporting to NDATUS at some time during the 12-month reference period, tabulations of the unduplicated annual count may in fact include some multiple counting.

White (not of Hispanic origin)--A

Caucasian person having origins in any of the people of Europe (includes Portugal), North Africa, or the Middle East.

List of index reference terms

Abortion
Abuse and neglect
Aids
Air piracy
Alcohol
Aliens
Amphetamines
Antitrust
Appeals
Arrests
Arson
Assault
Attitudes
Attorney general
Auto theft
Bail
Barbiturates
Bombings
Bribery
Budget
Burglary
Capital punishment
Child abuse and neglect
Cigarettes
Clearance rates
Clemency
Cocaine
Commutations
Compensation
Controlled substances
Corrections
Counsel
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Courts
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Crime
Crime insurance
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Drug abuse violations
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Executions
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Explosives
Extortion
Family and children
Felonies
Firearms
Fires
Forgery and counterfeiting
Fraud
Gambling
Grand jury
Guilty pleas
Guns
Handguns
Hashish
Heroin
Hijackings
Homicide
Households touched by crime
Immigration
Immunity
Internal Revenue Service
Jails
Judges
Juries
Juvenile corrections
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Juvenile delinquency
Juvenile institutions
Kidnaping
Larceny-theft
Law enforcement
Lawyers
Liquor laws
Loansharking
Magistrates
Marihuana
Misdemeanors
Motor vehicle theft
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
Narcotic drug laws
National Crime Survey
Obscenity
Offenders
Offenses known to police
Opinion polls
Pardons
Parole
Payroll
Penitentiary
Personnel
Petit jury
Pocket-picking
Police
Pornography
Prisoners
Prisons
Probation
Property crime
Prosecution
Prostitution and commercialized vice
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Public officials
Public opinion
Purse-snatching
Racketeering
Rape, forcible
Rehabilitation programs
Revocation
Robbery
Runaways
Securities and Exchange Commission
Self-protective measures
Seizures
Self-reported criminal activity
Sentences
Sex offenses
Shoplifting
Status offenders
Stolen property
Suspicion
Tax law violations
Terrorism
Traffic violations
Trials
Uniform Crime Reports
U.S. Air Force
U.S. Army
U.S. Coast Guard
U.S. Courts of Appeal
U.S. Customs Service
U.S. District Courts
U.S. Marine Corps
U.S. Marshals Service
U.S. Navy
U.S. Pardon Attorney
U.S. Parole Commission
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
U.S. Secret Service
U.S. Supreme Court
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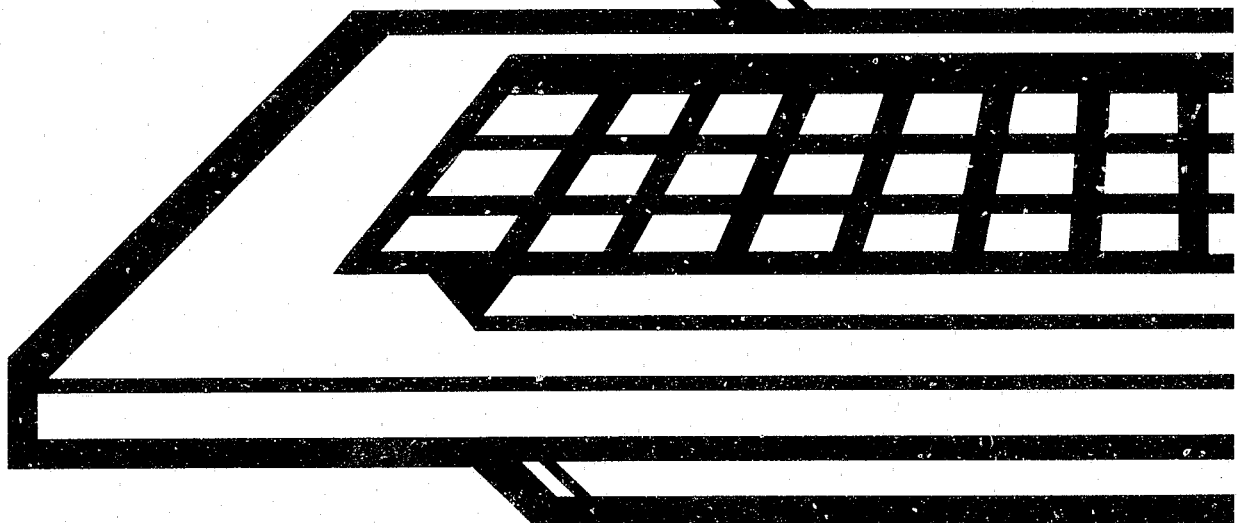
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