

137369

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS SOURCEBOOK OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE STATISTICS — 1991

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This project was supported by Grant No. 88-BJ-CX-K018 (S3) awarded to The Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, Albany, New York, by the U.S. Department of Justice and is currently supported by the Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice, under the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979; the project, entitled "Utilization of Criminal Justice Statistics," is being directed by Timothy J. Flanagan, Kathleen Maguire, and Ann L. Pastore, and is being monitored for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by Sue A. Lindgren. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the editors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics
NCJ-137369

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
Stock No. 027-000-01343-1, ISBN No. 0-16040397-0

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

Bureau of Justice Statistics

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Director

137369

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SUGGESTED CITATION

Timothy J. Flanagan and Kathleen Maguire, eds., *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1991*. U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

United States. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics 1991, by Timothy J. Flanagan (and others).

"NCJ-137369"

1. Criminal statistics--United States. 2. Criminal justice, administration of--United States--Statistics. 3. Corrections--United States--Statistics.

I. Author. II. Title.

The Bureau of Justice Statistics is a component of the Office of Justice Programs which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

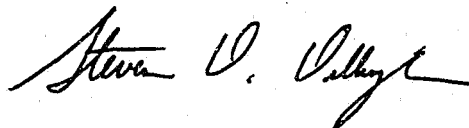
Foreword

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

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

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

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



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

For your information

This is the 19th annual *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*. It brings together in a single volume nationwide data of interest to the criminal justice community.

Nearly all the 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 from 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 tabulations of arrests 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, explanatory text is presented in the *Sourcebook*. These appendices add information or clarify the data presented, but readers should consult the original sources for even more detailed and complete explanations.

Reliability of the data

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

Reporting periods

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

It is sometimes impossible or imprecise to compare data from different sources. For example, data in one source may be expressed only in fiscal years while those in another are expressed only in 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 the precise periods covered by its data. Readers should be extremely cautious in combining or comparing data from different sources or in examining data from the same source over time.

Table and figure preparation

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

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

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

However, the *Sourcebook* staff has:

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

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

(1) Notes that follow tables and begin with "Note:" are written by the *Sourcebook* staff from information in the original source.

(2) Some are brief notes in parentheses "()" just above the table body. Most of these notes repeat information from the source table, but a few are added by the *Sourcebook* staff.

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

A note on definitions of terms

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

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

Cross-references to last year's edition

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

Your input requested

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

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

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

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

Guide to symbols used in tables

The following symbols have been used uniformly, unless otherwise noted in specific tables:

- 0 Represents the quantity zero or rounds to less than half the unit of measurement shown.
- NA Data not separately enumerated, tabulated, or otherwise available.
- X Figure not applicable because column heading, stub line, or other contingencies make an entry impossible, absurd, or meaningless.
- B Not computed because the base figure is too small from which to generate a derived figure that meets statistical standards for reliability.
- () Figure in parentheses is the base on which percentages or other statistics in the table column or row have been calculated. A lower case letter in parentheses in a table cell is a footnote entry.
- No entry in original source; reason not differentiated in original source.
- Y Indicates that the relevant attribute is present.

Where a different symbol meaning is used in order to maintain clarity within the context of a given table, this is noted for that particular table.

Acknowledgments

This 19th edition of the *Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics* is the result of a collaboration involving many people throughout the United States.

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

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

Editorial Assistant Kim Schoonmaker contributed her experience and diligence in all aspects of the production of the manuscript. Marcy O'Connor, the project's Statistical Typist, diligently prepared the copy and updated numerous tables with efficiency and care. Kim and Marcy also devote countless hours to careful proofreading, updating and maintenance of computer files, correspondence with data providers, and many other tasks which contribute to the finished *Sourcebook*. 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 David Wilber, Eric Riksheim, Steven Chermak, Andrew Goldberg, and Barbara Luntz. Sharon Wright, Administrative Associate of the Hindelang Center, has lent her experience to the project by skillfully guiding us through the layers of administrative and budgetary issues. We appreciate her considerable efforts.

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. Sue works under the direction

of Benjamin H. Renshaw III, Deputy Director for Management and Intergovernmental Affairs. Marilyn Marbrook, Chief of Publications and Dissemination at the Bureau of Justice Statistics, administered publication assisted by Yvonne Boston.

The *Sourcebook* staff also relies on many individuals in State and Federal justice agencies, research centers, and universities who produce criminal justice statistical information. These people assist us in many ways, including advising us of new sources of criminal justice statistical data, providing prepublication copies of materials, and answering myriad questions from our editorial team about terminology and data collection procedures. This year, the following individuals were particularly helpful and we acknowledge their generous assistance: Thomas Hester, Joan Johnson, Lisa Bastion, and Lou Jankowski of the Bureau of Justice Statistics; Pat Richards and Anita Richardson of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts; Lloyd Johnston, Jerald Bachman, Patrick O'Malley, and Ginger Maggio, Institute for Social Research; Kathleen Sampson and Julie Garmel, American Judicature Society; Joseph P. Briggs, U.S. Marshals Service; Leslie C. McAneny, The Gallup Organization; Dorothy Cook, Media General, Inc.; David Sanchez, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; Christopher Innes, Federal Bureau of Prisons; Jack D. Schamp, National Park Service; Norma Coleman, Drug Enforcement Administration; G. Thomas Munsterman, National Center for State Courts; Su Perk Davis, CEGA Publishing; James Alan Fox, Northeastern University; Thomas Castellano, Southern Illinois University; Candy Johnson and Susan Katzenelson, U.S. Sentencing Commission; Mark Overstreet, National Rifle Association; Blanche Shanks, Immigration and Naturalization Service; Ellyne R. Riggs, UCLA, Higher Education Research Center; Joan F. Minton, The Council of State Governments; Fay Honey Knopp, The Safer Society Program; Andrew Kohut, Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press; Edward B. Keller, The Roper Organization, Inc.; Howard W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi; and Samuel Walker, University of Nebraska at Omaha.

Finally, we wish to thank the many *Sourcebook* users who provide information about new sources of data, comments on *Sourcebook*, and suggestions for improvement. We receive these comments from colleagues at professional meetings, through telephone calls, and by mail, and we 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, (518) 442-5608.

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For users who wish to compare data in this book with that in the **1990 Sourcebook**, the number of equivalent tables and figures in the **1991 Sourcebook** are shown in parentheses. Table and figure numbers marked with an asterisk (*) contain identical data in the 1990 and 1991 editions; these tables have been repeated from 1990 to 1991, with possible changes in titles and notation for accuracy and consistency within this edition. The table and figure numbers within parentheses and without asterisks are those for which the most recent data are presented in (generally) the same format as the one in the 1990 edition. Tables for which dashes (--) appear have no comparable table in the 1990 edition.

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Section 1

Characteristics of the criminal justice systems

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

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

The second segment of the section provides information on the characteristics of police agencies. In particular, data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics survey describe the employment, expenditures, and characteristics of law enforcement personnel and departments at the State and local levels. Additionally, several tables present information on drug testing of police personnel. Data based on a survey conducted by the International City Management Association also provide information on police personnel and expenditures. Data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting program provide the number and rate of law enforcement employees for various regions of the country. Information on civilian review agencies investigating police misconduct is presented. Information on the duties of the U.S. Marshals Service is provided; these include property seizures, the execution of warrants and court orders, witness security, and the transportation of Federal prisoners.

The next portion presents information relating to the court process. Information on appropriations for the Federal judiciary, salaries, and personnel is presented. Data on criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts and duties performed by U.S. magistrates are presented. Characteristics of State court judges such as qualifications, salaries, and length of term are included. In addition, information on prosecutors in State courts is presented. A number of tables describe judicial conduct commissions, juror expenditures and utilization, and characteristics and

responsibilities of Federal and State probation officers.

The fourth segment of the section presents a series of tables involving jails in the United States. Data on the number of jail inmates, space allocation, jails under court order, AIDS testing of inmates, expenditures, employment and payroll, and the officer-to-inmate ratio are provided. Information is also presented on correctional personnel and facilities in adult and juvenile systems. This includes details on State and Federal correctional officers, such as salaries, training requirements, and other characteristics, as well as information on wardens, superintendents, and health-care staff. Additionally, furlough programs, financial assistance for inmates at release, and the use of inmate labor are described. Finally, data on correctional departments under court order and the workload and decisions made by the U.S. Parole Commission are displayed.

The final set of tables presents statutory provisions relating to a number of issues such as capital offenses, restrictions for judicial waiver of juveniles to criminal court, sex offender programs, enhancement statutes for crimes against the elderly, and statutory restrictions relating to handguns. Information is also provided on alcohol use and driving, characteristics of controlled substances acts, and asset forfeiture.

Table 1.1

Justice system expenditures

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

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

Level of government	Judicial and legal services							
	Total	Police protection	Total	Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense	Corrections	Other justice activities
All expenditures	\$74,249,120	\$31,804,913	\$16,549,151	\$9,306,975	\$5,500,139	\$1,742,037	\$24,960,606	\$934,450
Federal	10,058,735	4,020,474	3,477,040	1,553,171	1,518,098	405,771	1,596,765	964,456
Direct	9,330,923	4,020,474	3,477,030	1,553,161	1,518,098	405,771	1,456,405	377,014
Intergovernmental	727,812	0	10	10	0	0	140,360	587,442
All State and local	64,918,198	27,784,438	13,072,121	7,753,814	3,982,041	1,336,266	23,504,200	557,436
State	28,004,591	5,197,067	5,532,918	3,478,174	1,451,070	603,674	16,692,827	581,779
Direct	25,413,826	4,714,460	5,009,884	3,165,321	1,296,078	548,485	15,364,609	324,872
Intergovernmental	2,590,766	482,607	523,034	312,853	154,992	55,189	1,328,218	256,907
Total, local	39,666,809	23,080,597	8,109,302	4,634,528	2,686,337	788,437	8,244,131	232,779
Direct	39,504,372	23,069,979	8,062,237	4,588,493	2,685,963	787,781	8,139,592	232,564
Intergovernmental	162,437	10,618	47,065	46,035	374	656	104,539	215
County	17,598,878	5,497,619	5,925,165	3,709,371	1,610,086	605,708	5,990,381	185,713
Direct	17,454,242	5,478,220	5,890,116	3,677,208	1,609,341	603,567	5,901,893	184,013
Intergovernmental	144,636	19,399	35,049	32,163	745	2,141	88,488	1,700
Municipal	22,550,436	17,947,913	2,215,116	947,430	1,078,324	189,362	2,338,221	49,186
Direct	22,050,134	17,591,760	2,172,122	911,286	1,076,622	184,214	2,237,700	48,552
Intergovernmental	500,302	356,153	42,994	36,144	1,702	5,148	100,521	634

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1992), Table 2.

Table 1.2

Percent distribution of justice system direct expenditures

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

Level of government	Total ^a	Police protection	Judicial and legal services				Corrections	Other justice activities
			Total	Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
All governments	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Federal	12.6	12.6	21.0	16.7	27.6	23.3	5.8	40.3
State	34.2	14.8	30.3	34.0	23.6	31.5	61.6	34.8
Total, local	53.2	72.5	48.7	49.3	48.8	45.2	32.6	24.9
County	23.5	17.2	35.6	39.5	29.3	34.6	23.6	19.7
Municipal	29.7	55.3	13.1	9.8	19.6	10.6	9.0	5.2
Percent by activity								
All governments	100.0	42.8	22.3	12.5	7.4	2.3	33.6	1.3
Federal	100.0	43.1	37.3	16.6	16.3	4.3	15.6	4.0
State	100.0	18.6	19.7	12.5	5.1	2.2	60.5	1.3
Total, local	100.0	58.4	20.4	11.6	6.8	2.0	20.6	0.6
County	100.0	31.4	33.7	21.1	9.2	3.5	33.8	1.1
Municipal	100.0	79.8	9.9	4.1	4.9	0.8	10.1	0.2

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1992), Table 3.

^aSubcategories may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 1.3

Percent change in direct expenditures for justice system activities

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

Level of government	Total	Police protection	Judicial and legal services				Corrections
			Total	Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense	
1971-90							
All governments	606.0 %	415.9 %	736.6 %	585.2 %	1,019.4 %	1,255.2 %	989.5 %
Federal	668.1	400.3	1,124.9	1,058.9	1,610.6	564.2	1,214.4
State and local total	597.9	418.2	671.5	533.3	889.1	1,881.1	978.0
State	847.8	439.7	1,043.8	909.0	1,102.3	3,226.0	1,061.3
Total, local	496.7	414.1	541.8	403.9	811.2	1,445.9	849.6
County	710.9	650.4	587.4	470.4	840.5	1,369.4	947.0
Municipal	393.5	368.1	443.8	242.7	770.6	1,763.4	662.5
1979-90							
All governments	165.3	128.5	194.0	175.3	233.3	191.7	313.3
Federal	176.2	95.9	297.0	320.3	470.4	68.9	311.5
State and local total	186.6	134.2	175.1	157.5	187.7	274.3	313.4
State	243.8	137.1	186.6	163.9	201.0	364.8	335.1
Total, local	158.9	133.6	168.3	153.2	181.7	229.6	277.8
County	188.7	189.6	167.6	157.3	179.0	208.9	257.0
Municipal	139.4	124.3	170.4	137.9	185.9	322.4	346.6
1985-90							
All governments	62.8	44.5	64.3	61.0	70.0	65.2	91.5
Federal	64.2	45.3	73.9	82.3	88.9	18.2	106.1
State and local total	62.6	44.4	62.0	57.3	63.7	87.9	90.7
State	73.3	46.1	57.9	49.2	68.0	97.0	90.1
Total, local	56.4	44.0	64.6	63.5	61.8	82.0	91.7
County	66.8	48.9	67.0	69.3	60.3	72.6	84.6
Municipal	49.0	42.6	58.2	43.8	64.1	121.6	113.3

Note: See Note, table 1.1. Data for the Federal government were extracted from *Budget of the United States Government, FY 1992, Appendix*. Beginning with the 1985 survey that document allowed the classification of appropriate expenditure and employment amounts for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service as "prosecution and legal services." In earlier years, those amounts could not be

broken out of the "police protection" category. (Source, p. 12.) For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 1.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1992), p. 4.

Table 1.4

State and local justice system total expenditures

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

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

State	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal services			Corrections	Other justice activities
			Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
Total	\$64,918,200	\$27,784,439	\$7,753,813	\$3,982,041	\$1,336,265	\$23,504,204	\$557,435
Alabama	643,016	310,275	88,291	35,172	8,297	196,906	4,075
Alaska	334,148	126,693	31,569	74,429	6,179	95,279	0
Arizona	1,169,547	481,220	144,380	85,747	27,302	420,139	12,758
Arkansas	271,045	130,347	31,141	15,197	2,066	90,162	2,133
California	11,191,558	4,290,445	1,449,214	770,828	323,478	4,265,013	92,580
Colorado	800,904	351,194	87,053	65,707	17,360	278,198	1,392
Connecticut	973,884	446,482	102,196	53,737	12,711	348,506	10,252
Delaware	201,463	84,974	35,369	8,183	3,046	65,977	3,914
District of Columbia	726,156	234,473	72,864	12,771	23,532	380,614	1,902
Florida	3,727,778	1,574,483	395,706	207,468	88,852	1,399,525	61,744
Georgia	1,547,021	584,832	191,849	65,398	12,424	681,994	10,526
Hawaii	322,614	138,393	55,990	38,338	5,401	81,855	2,637
Idaho	164,310	79,093	26,194	12,261	2,809	43,368	585
Illinois	2,658,624	1,129,752	302,225	144,854	38,126	728,357	15,311
Indiana	791,236	371,701	90,126	47,929	8,701	267,125	5,653
Iowa	444,440	201,059	54,689	33,777	17,163	136,687	1,063
Kansas	550,052	213,810	57,440	31,897	7,256	220,864	18,784
Kentucky	560,597	231,172	73,639	38,412	7,380	205,612	4,382
Louisiana	828,321	381,015	104,413	49,577	484	289,736	3,096
Maine	207,449	98,828	23,314	11,568	4,293	69,371	75
Maryland	1,439,882	602,592	170,619	65,586	24,655	513,854	62,575
Massachusetts	1,822,763	774,819	214,953	86,929	51,832	685,031	9,199
Michigan	2,416,554	989,835	320,566	118,017	37,578	947,587	2,971
Minnesota	821,228	387,009	112,222	77,941	17,425	225,517	1,113
Mississippi	315,355	152,470	39,006	17,789	2,616	102,997	477
Missouri	920,313	484,616	113,332	43,814	12,738	263,032	2,780
Montana	117,287	53,329	14,949	9,005	2,278	34,942	2,783
Nebraska	247,984	119,162	31,813	17,103	3,884	70,866	5,157
Nevada	431,945	161,684	50,772	29,602	7,838	179,317	2,733
New Hampshire	227,431	112,345	32,961	13,554	7,245	61,236	90
New Jersey	2,562,284	1,192,795	271,580	201,200	49,459	842,909	4,341
New Mexico	355,156	148,527	33,441	24,805	7,752	138,875	1,756
New York	8,641,418	3,662,389	932,314	461,790	197,194	3,301,055	86,677
North Carolina	1,234,074	574,006	117,234	46,455	21,864	459,941	14,574
North Dakota	78,505	39,096	14,352	6,781	998	17,230	48
Ohio	2,016,729	853,786	313,415	132,824	36,133	676,457	4,115
Oklahoma	544,326	239,922	48,350	48,317	3,590	204,046	100
Oregon	691,039	267,918	69,189	62,095	30,707	250,989	10,141
Pennsylvania	2,230,924	987,130	339,896	122,449	30,745	738,401	12,302
Rhode Island	249,997	127,242	33,024	20,909	3,433	64,315	1,073
South Carolina	657,726	288,816	60,072	20,887	3,726	279,087	5,138
South Dakota	93,420	45,597	11,655	6,571	1,826	27,763	8
Tennessee	944,351	379,940	100,980	40,642	16,260	404,506	2,024
Texas	3,565,587	1,498,291	386,409	248,126	43,208	1,339,159	50,394
Utah	283,897	126,702	39,506	22,273	3,317	90,837	1,261
Vermont	101,144	43,548	15,505	8,032	3,733	29,840	487
Virginia	1,453,777	626,100	170,412	58,595	23,868	558,445	16,358
Washington	1,031,411	452,143	119,088	79,296	30,221	349,853	809
West Virginia	174,458	81,753	34,086	10,401	6,440	41,326	451
Wisconsin	1,021,085	493,982	110,749	70,160	34,958	308,683	2,553
Wyoming	111,986	56,654	13,701	8,843	1,884	30,820	85

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1992), p. 10.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 1.5

State and local justice system per capita expenditures

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

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State	Population on Apr. 1, 1990 ^b (In thousands)	Total justice system	Police protection	Judicial and legal services			Corrections	Other justice activities
				Courts only	Prosecution and legal services	Public defense		
Total	248,710	\$261.02	\$111.71	\$31.18	\$16.01	\$5.37	\$94.50	\$2.24
Alabama	4,041	159.12	76.78	21.85	8.70	2.05	48.73	1.01
Alaska	550	607.54	230.35	57.40	135.33	11.23	173.23	-
Arizona	3,665	319.11	131.30	39.39	22.85	7.45	114.64	3.48
Arkansas	2,351	115.29	55.44	13.25	6.46	.88	38.35	.91
California	29,760	376.06	144.17	48.70	25.90	10.87	143.31	3.11
Colorado	3,294	243.14	106.62	26.43	19.95	5.27	84.46	.42
Connecticut	3,287	296.28	135.83	31.09	16.35	3.87	106.03	3.12
Delaware	666	302.50	127.59	53.11	12.29	4.57	99.06	5.88
District of Columbia	607	1196.30	386.28	120.04	21.04	38.77	627.04	3.13
Florida	12,938	288.13	121.69	30.58	16.04	6.87	108.17	4.77
Georgia	6,478	238.81	90.28	29.62	10.10	1.92	105.28	1.62
Hawaii	1,108	291.17	124.90	50.53	34.60	4.87	73.88	2.38
Idaho	1,007	163.17	78.54	26.01	12.18	2.79	43.07	.58
Illinois	11,431	232.58	125.08	26.44	12.67	3.34	63.72	1.34
Indiana	5,544	142.72	67.05	16.26	8.65	1.57	48.18	1.02
Iowa	2,777	160.04	72.40	19.69	12.16	6.18	49.22	.38
Kansas	2,478	221.97	86.28	23.18	12.87	2.93	89.13	7.58
Kentucky	3,685	152.13	62.73	19.98	10.42	2.00	55.80	1.19
Louisiana	4,220	196.28	90.29	24.74	11.75	.11	68.66	.73
Maine	1,228	168.93	80.48	18.99	9.42	3.50	56.49	.06
Maryland	4,781	301.17	126.04	35.69	13.72	5.16	107.48	13.09
Massachusetts	6,016	302.99	128.79	35.73	14.45	8.62	113.87	1.53
Michigan	9,295	259.98	106.49	34.49	12.70	4.04	101.95	.32
Minnesota	4,375	187.71	88.46	25.65	17.82	3.98	51.55	.25
Mississippi	2,573	122.56	59.26	15.16	6.91	1.02	40.03	.19
Missouri	5,117	179.85	94.71	22.15	8.56	2.49	51.40	.54
Montana	799	146.79	66.75	18.71	11.27	2.85	43.73	3.48
Nebraska	1,578	157.15	75.51	20.16	10.84	2.46	44.91	3.27
Nevada	1,202	359.36	134.51	42.24	24.63	6.52	149.18	2.27
New Hampshire	1,109	205.08	101.30	29.72	12.22	6.53	55.22	.08
New Jersey	7,730	331.47	154.31	35.13	26.03	6.40	109.04	.56
New Mexico	1,515	234.43	98.04	22.07	16.37	5.12	91.67	1.16
New York	17,990	480.35	203.58	51.82	25.67	10.96	183.49	4.82
North Carolina	6,629	185.16	86.59	17.69	7.01	3.30	69.38	2.20
North Dakota	639	122.86	61.18	22.46	10.61	1.56	26.96	.07
Ohio	10,847	185.93	78.71	28.89	12.25	3.33	62.36	.38
Oklahoma	3,146	173.02	76.26	15.37	15.36	1.14	64.86	.03
Oregon	2,842	243.15	94.27	24.35	21.85	10.80	88.31	3.57
Pennsylvania	11,882	187.76	83.08	28.61	10.31	2.59	62.14	1.04
Rhode Island	1,003	249.25	126.86	32.93	20.85	3.42	64.12	1.07
South Carolina	3,487	188.62	82.83	17.23	5.99	1.07	80.04	1.47
South Dakota	696	134.22	65.51	16.75	9.44	2.62	39.89	.01
Tennessee	4,877	193.63	77.90	20.71	8.33	3.33	82.94	.41
Texas	16,987	209.90	88.20	22.75	14.61	2.54	78.83	2.97
Utah	1,723	164.77	73.54	22.93	12.93	1.93	52.72	.73
Vermont	563	179.65	77.35	27.54	14.27	6.63	53.00	.87
Virginia	6,187	234.97	101.20	27.54	9.47	3.86	90.26	2.64
Washington	4,867	211.92	92.90	24.47	16.29	6.21	71.88	.17
West Virginia	1,793	97.30	45.60	19.01	5.80	3.59	23.05	.25
Wisconsin	4,892	208.73	100.98	22.64	14.34	7.15	63.10	.52
Wyoming	454	246.66	124.79	30.18	19.48	4.15	67.89	.19

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990*, NCJ-125619 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 9.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bRepresents resident U.S. populations as of Apr. 1, 1990 from the 1990 Decennial Census of Population and Housing.

Table 1.6

Direct current expenditures for State judicial activities

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

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990*, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 27.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a

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

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^d	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
States-local, total	\$23,504,200	36.2 %	\$19,954,487	84.9 %	\$2,584,648	11.0 %	\$965,068	4.1 %
States	15,364,609	60.5	12,928,990	84.1	1,470,551	9.6	965,068	6.3
Local, total	8,139,592	20.6	7,025,497	86.3	1,114,095	13.7	X	X
Counties	5,901,893	33.8	4,935,745	83.6	966,149	16.4	X	X
Municipalities	2,237,700	10.1	2,089,753	93.4	147,947	6.6	X	X
Alabama	196,906	30.6	162,954	82.8	21,560	10.9	12,392	6.3
State	141,392	46.4	118,237	83.6	10,763	7.6	12,392	8.8
Local, total	55,514	16.4	44,717	80.6	10,797	19.4	X	X
Counties	46,568	36.8	36,177	77.7	10,391	22.3	X	X
Municipalities	8,945	4.2	8,540	95.5	406	4.5	X	X
Alaska	95,279	28.5	83,834	88.0	7,726	8.1	3,719	3.9
State	93,667	36.8	82,222	87.8	7,726	8.2	3,719	4.0
Local, total	1,612	2.0	1,612	100.0	-	-	X	X
Boroughs	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	1,612	2.2	1,612	100.0	-	-	X	X
Arizona	420,139	35.9	331,299	78.9	70,685	16.8	18,155	4.3
State	274,852	65.1	233,369	84.9	23,328	8.5	18,155	6.6
Local, total	145,287	19.4	97,930	67.4	47,357	32.6	X	X
Counties	144,965	36.7	97,816	67.5	47,149	32.5	X	X
Municipalities	322	0.1	114	35.4	208	64.6	X	X
Arkansas	90,162	33.3	78,937	87.6	5,688	6.3	5,537	6.1
State	68,866	56.3	60,050	87.2	3,279	4.8	5,537	8.0
Local, total	21,296	14.3	18,887	88.7	2,409	11.3	X	X
Counties	17,949	29.0	15,706	87.5	2,243	12.5	X	X
Municipalities	3,347	3.9	3,180	95.0	166	5.0	X	X
California	4,265,013	38.1	3,597,408	84.3	531,021	12.5	136,584	3.2
State	2,647,705	72.4	2,319,392	87.6	191,729	7.2	136,584	5.2
Local, total	1,617,308	21.5	1,278,016	79.0	339,292	21.0	X	X
Counties	1,553,030	33.1	1,227,278	79.0	325,751	21.0	X	X
Municipalities	64,279	2.3	50,738	78.9	13,541	21.1	X	X
Colorado	278,198	34.7	246,446	88.6	22,565	8.1	9,186	3.3
State	193,158	58.4	163,620	84.7	20,352	10.5	9,186	4.8
Local, total	85,040	18.1	82,826	97.4	2,213	2.6	X	X
Counties	58,092	36.6	57,791	99.5	301	0.5	X	X
Municipalities	26,947	8.6	25,035	92.9	1,913	7.1	X	X
Connecticut	348,506	35.8	291,754	83.7	48,082	13.8	8,670	2.5
State	348,499	56.4	291,754	83.7	48,075	13.8	8,670	2.5
Local, total	7	-	-	-	7	100.0	X	X
Municipalities	7	-	-	-	7	100.0	X	X
Delaware	65,977	32.7	40,708	61.7	4,069	6.2	21,200	32.1
State	65,977	45.1	40,708	61.7	4,069	6.2	21,200	32.1
Local, total	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
District of Columbia	380,614	52.4	361,157	94.9	19,457	5.1	-	-
Local, total	380,614	52.4	361,157	94.9	19,457	5.1	X	X
Municipality	380,614	52.4	361,157	94.9	19,457	5.1	X	X
Florida	1,399,525	37.5	1,227,330	87.7	122,002	8.7	50,192	3.6
State	875,790	62.1	709,802	81.0	115,796	13.2	50,192	5.7
Local, total	523,735	22.6	517,528	98.8	6,206	1.2	X	X
Counties	464,112	32.2	457,905	98.7	6,206	1.3	X	X
Municipalities	59,623	6.8	59,623	100.0	-	-	X	X
Georgia	681,994	44.1	537,206	78.8	98,080	14.4	46,708	6.8
State	523,032	75.4	383,940	73.4	92,384	17.7	46,708	8.9
Local, total	158,962	18.6	153,266	96.4	5,696	3.6	X	X
Counties	141,872	25.7	136,315	96.1	5,557	3.9	X	X
Municipalities	17,090	5.7	16,951	99.2	138	0.8	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Minnesota	\$225,517	27.5 %	\$165,902	73.6 %	\$48,036	21.3 %	\$11,579	5.1 %
State	115,097	51.3	93,335	81.1	10,183	8.8	11,579	10.1
Local, total	110,420	18.5	72,567	65.7	37,853	34.3	X	X
Counties	110,205	32.0	72,351	65.7	37,853	34.3	X	X
Municipalities	216	0.1	216	100.0	-	-	X	X
Mississippi	102,997	32.7	87,766	85.2	7,809	7.6	7,422	7.2
State	84,899	58.0	69,712	82.1	7,765	9.1	7,422	8.7
Local, total	18,098	10.7	18,054	99.8	44	0.2	X	X
Counties	15,831	20.5	15,787	99.7	44	0.3	X	X
Municipalities	2,267	2.5	2,267	100.0	-	-	X	X
Missouri	263,032	28.6	223,599	85.0	31,905	12.1	7,528	2.9
State	196,708	52.6	159,816	81.2	29,364	14.9	7,528	3.8
Local, total	66,324	12.1	63,783	96.2	2,541	3.8	X	X
Counties	47,209	29.9	45,150	95.6	2,059	4.4	X	X
Municipalities	19,115	4.9	18,633	97.5	482	2.5	X	X
Montana	34,942	29.8	27,566	78.9	6,539	18.7	837	2.4
State	25,577	51.6	20,537	80.3	4,203	16.4	837	3.3
Local, total	9,365	13.8	7,029	75.1	2,336	24.9	X	X
Counties	8,672	20.1	6,555	75.6	2,117	24.4	X	X
Municipalities	693	2.8	473	68.3	220	31.7	X	X
Nebraska	70,866	28.6	54,778	77.3	6,849	9.7	9,238	13.0
State	49,324	50.4	33,655	68.2	6,431	13.0	9,238	18.7
Local, total	21,542	14.4	21,123	98.1	418	1.9	X	X
Counties	21,542	28.6	21,123	98.1	418	1.9	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Nevada	179,317	41.5	155,554	86.7	19,024	10.6	4,738	2.6
State	112,996	69.1	97,828	86.6	10,430	9.2	4,738	4.2
Local, total	66,321	24.7	57,726	87.0	8,594	13.0	X	X
Counties	58,102	28.5	49,858	85.8	8,244	14.2	X	X
Municipalities	8,218	12.8	7,869	95.7	350	4.3	X	X
New Hampshire	81,236	26.9	56,735	92.6	2,930	4.8	1,571	2.6
State	42,304	38.3	37,854	89.5	2,879	6.8	1,571	3.7
Local, total	18,932	16.2	18,881	99.7	51	0.3	X	X
Counties	18,881	67.9	18,881	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	51	0.1	-	-	51	100.0	X	X
New Jersey	842,909	32.9	696,828	82.7	98,058	11.6	48,023	5.7
State	549,094	55.7	476,048	86.7	25,023	4.6	48,023	8.7
Local, total	293,815	18.6	220,780	75.1	73,035	24.9	X	X
Counties	293,815	47.9	220,780	75.1	73,035	24.9	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
New Mexico	138,875	39.1	117,642	84.7	16,539	11.9	4,695	3.4
State	107,507	53.9	88,717	82.5	14,095	13.1	4,695	4.4
Local, total	31,368	20.1	28,925	92.2	2,444	7.8	X	X
Counties	15,403	35.9	12,959	84.1	2,444	15.9	X	X
Municipalities	15,965	14.1	15,965	100.0	-	-	X	X
New York	3,301,055	38.2	2,929,850	88.8	250,253	7.6	120,952	3.7
State	1,674,116	56.8	1,451,135	86.7	102,029	6.1	120,952	7.2
Local, total	1,626,939	28.1	1,478,715	90.9	148,224	9.1	X	X
Counties	447,836	35.9	364,432	81.4	83,403	18.6	X	X
Municipalities	1,179,103	25.9	1,114,283	94.5	64,820	5.5	X	X
North Carolina	459,941	37.3	389,307	84.6	47,283	10.3	23,352	5.1
State	387,311	54.6	317,792	82.1	46,167	11.9	23,352	6.0
Local, total	72,630	13.8	71,515	98.5	1,116	1.5	X	X
Counties	72,630	31.8	71,515	98.5	1,116	1.5	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
North Dakota	17,230	21.9	15,026	87.2	1,866	10.8	338	2.0
State	12,429	35.9	10,225	82.3	1,866	15.0	338	2.7
Local, total	4,801	10.9	4,801	100.0	-	-	X	X
Counties	4,801	20.8	4,801	100.0	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

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

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.7

Direct expenditures for State and local corrections activities

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections direct expenditure	Percent of total justice system direct expenditure	Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
			Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure	Amount	Percent of total corrections direct expenditure
Washington	\$349,853	33.9 %	\$286,607	81.9 %	\$49,010	14.0 %	\$14,236	4.1 %
State	238,817	58.9	195,315	81.8	29,266	12.3	14,236	6.0
Local, total	111,036	17.7	91,292	82.2	19,744	17.8	X	X
Counties	107,401	29.9	88,942	82.8	18,459	17.2	X	X
Municipalities	3,635	1.4	2,350	64.6	1,285	35.4	X	X
West Virginia	41,326	23.7	32,951	79.7	4,698	11.4	3,677	8.9
State	29,073	31.3	20,733	71.3	4,663	16.0	3,677	12.6
Local, total	12,253	15.0	12,218	99.7	35	0.3	X	X
Counties	12,253	26.0	12,218	99.7	35	0.3	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Wisconsin	308,683	30.2	249,537	80.8	38,604	12.5	20,541	6.7
State	225,529	61.7	172,030	76.3	32,898	14.6	20,541	9.1
Local, total	83,154	12.7	77,447	93.1	5,706	6.9	X	X
Counties	82,954	26.2	77,247	93.1	5,706	6.9	X	X
Municipalities	200	0.1	200	100.0	-	-	X	X
Wyoming	30,820	27.5	28,210	91.5	2,116	6.9	494	1.6
State	21,479	43.2	18,935	88.2	2,050	9.5	494	2.3
Local, total	9,341	15.0	9,275	99.3	66	0.7	X	X
Counties	9,341	26.3	9,275	99.3	66	0.7	X	X
Municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X

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

^cData for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability. Data for State and county governments (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all such governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.

^aDetail may not add to total because of 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., 1990*, NCJ-137754 (Washington, USGPO, 1992), Table 41.

Table 1.8

Direct current expenditures for State corrections activities

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

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

State ^b	Total direct current expenditure	Institutions					Probation, pardon, and parole	Other
		Total	For men	For women	For juveniles	Other and combined		
Total	\$13,046,792	\$10,699,742	\$8,004,521	\$404,852	\$1,396,924	\$892,043	\$1,143,812	\$903,238
Alabama	135,656	112,694	93,294	4,611	13,974	815	10,570	12,392
Alaska	91,779	80,334	7,700	-	9,979	62,655	7,726	3,719
Arizona	238,674	197,842	149,445	1,897	24,661	21,839	23,230	17,602
Arkansas	64,557	55,953	46,898	1,929	7,126	-	3,067	5,537
California	2,071,458	1,745,104	1,215,700	49,850	215,151	264,403	190,637	135,717
Colorado	126,367	97,053	57,173	12,851	27,029	-	20,128	9,186
Connecticut	234,747	178,191	148,012	13,836	13,019	3,324	48,075	8,481
Delaware	64,774	40,209	31,279	1,449	7,481	-	4,037	20,528
Florida	777,142	613,649	407,750	19,395	104,841	81,663	114,653	48,840
Georgia	400,251	266,268	232,581	9,977	23,618	92	91,151	42,832
Hawaii	74,830	54,682	46,628	3,303	4,751	-	13,909	6,240
Idaho	26,295	21,262	14,049	-	3,735	3,478	2,860	2,173
Illinois	468,273	427,656	323,173	41,383	56,733	6,367	11,964	28,653
Indiana	175,026	167,278	138,685	7,825	20,768	-	3,496	4,252
Iowa	111,284	75,522	53,103	3,221	10,336	8,862	32,919	2,843
Kansas	140,926	123,720	89,163	2,950	18,259	13,348	12,963	4,243
Kentucky	120,861	87,129	60,275	3,753	18,786	4,315	26,833	6,899
Louisiana	192,557	166,369	118,292	4,834	33,012	10,231	18,232	7,956
Maine	45,737	35,620	17,662	-	7,810	10,148	4,683	5,434
Maryland	373,994	290,984	233,657	8,634	48,693	-	52,367	30,643
Massachusetts	347,228	286,409	148,433	8,769	55,196	74,011	50,865	9,954
Michigan	724,921	630,357	528,568	22,155	53,562	26,072	72,873	21,691
Minnesota	113,483	91,965	72,026	8,582	5,078	6,279	10,167	11,351
Mississippi	67,515	52,533	42,897	4,592	5,044	-	7,682	7,300
Missouri	187,760	152,191	117,810	7,585	11,602	15,194	29,081	6,488
Montana	24,672	19,770	-	854	4,566	14,350	4,065	837
Nebraska	48,577	33,500	26,555	1,906	5,039	-	6,404	8,673
Nevada	86,696	71,732	60,087	1,882	7,922	1,841	10,398	4,566
New Hampshire	27,515	23,093	15,384	817	4,287	2,605	2,863	1,559
New Jersey	483,301	412,300	253,919	-	47,908	110,473	24,792	46,209
New Mexico	98,528	80,205	61,749	5,099	11,957	1,400	13,854	4,469
New York	1,445,676	1,254,040	1,016,656	27,773	149,638	59,973	96,662	94,974
North Carolina	352,819	288,969	237,797	14,677	26,890	9,605	43,542	20,308
North Dakota	11,014	8,935	-	-	2,333	6,602	1,853	226
Ohio	400,934	331,384	265,526	14,520	51,338	-	29,627	39,923
Oklahoma	150,322	102,634	77,541	6,854	13,390	4,849	22,077	25,611
Oregon	109,381	77,216	53,175	2,994	15,095	5,952	17,121	15,044
Pennsylvania	328,672	297,160	242,188	14,922	34,727	5,323	19,155	12,357
Rhode Island	63,040	46,595	30,272	2,533	8,313	5,477	5,372	11,073
South Carolina	224,853	177,258	155,839	6,342	12,258	2,819	32,465	15,130
South Dakota	22,038	14,765	7,966	-	2,578	2,819	4,529	2,744
Tennessee	219,782	177,429	126,024	6,470	31,391	13,544	27,788	14,565
Texas	700,586	569,276	471,925	32,303	55,856	9,192	88,639	42,671
Utah	67,725	48,985	34,339	957	13,689	-	14,624	4,116
Vermont	29,508	19,115	17,632	-	1,461	22	7,427	2,966
Virginia	344,108	269,337	201,504	7,445	46,941	13,447	39,000	35,771
Washington	201,409	159,515	123,936	5,820	22,974	6,785	27,977	13,917
West Virginia	28,702	20,465	15,346	-	3,250	1,869	4,661	3,576
Wisconsin	181,822	128,568	103,273	5,821	19,474	-	32,736	20,518
Wyoming	19,017	16,522	11,635	1,482	3,405	-	2,014	481

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990*, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 47.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

Table 1.9

Departments of corrections' proposed budgets

By type of activity and jurisdiction, 1992-93

(Budget amounts in thousands)

Jurisdiction	Total budget proposal	Type of activity		Budget would provide for increased number of:		
		Operational costs	Construction costs	Employees	New facilities	New beds
Alabama	\$192,432	\$173,937 ^a	\$0	361	0	0
Arkansas	89,735	89,735	18,238 ^b	179	1	600
California	3,229,862	2,686,513	543,349	443	2	4,692
Colorado	265,846	181,039	84,807	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	434,165	368,515	65,650	1,125	3 ^c	2,108
Delaware	87,500	84,000	3,500	0	0	NA
District of Columbia	406,974	266,974	140,000	599	1	800
Florida	1,401,621	1,277,907	123,714	5,369	7	3,446
Georgia	585,359	548,009	23,350	2,110	7 ^d	6,110
Hawaii	82,176 ^e	91,123	2,800	268	3	425
Idaho	65,870	49,023	16,846	191	2	348
Indiana	400,932	321,270	79,662	270	2	1,300
Iowa	133,967	133,137	830	299	0	192
Kansas	198,866	181,817	17,049	98	0	0
Kentucky	184,180	177,961	6,220	NA	NA	NA
Louisiana	307,168	307,168	0	2	0	0
Maine	68,028	68,028	--	85	1	100
Maryland	361,539	361,539	(f)	314	3	1,291
Minnesota	168,978	168,978	0	86	0	0
Mississippi	99,240	99,240	0	0	0	0
Missouri	218,859	218,859	NA	138	1	200
Montana	27,192	27,192	59,603 ^g	11	2	418
Nebraska	79,381	68,084	11,297 ^b	129	1	430
New Hampshire	35,829	35,829	--	25	1	300
New Jersey	764,622	654,815	109,807	412	--	1,770
New Mexico	119,637	115,770	3,867	57	1	102
New York	1,460,587	1,515,819	130,695	0	0	0
North Carolina	500,584	500,584	73,288	817	4	1,902
North Dakota	39,836 ^h	35,317	4,519	18	1	43
Ohio	691,915	691,915	--	789	2	375
Oklahoma	299,195	223,018	76,177	654	15	2,270
Oregon	181,627	181,627	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	256,096	212,247	43,849	0	1	1,468
South Dakota	30,118	30,118	NA	139	1	288
Tennessee	NA	NA	NA	465	1	612
Texas	2,936,500	2,258,400	678,100	5,585	22	25,300
Virginia	389,683 ⁱ	389,683	80,000 ^j	(k)	0	--
Washington	306,916	298,225	8,691	423	4	4,238
West Virginia	27,417	8,844	(l)	0	0	0
Wyoming	30,621	27,063	3,558	46	1	250-350
Federal Bureau of Prisons	2,746,283	2,098,784	647,499	2,349	12	9,233

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

^dPlus six boot camps.

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

^fSeparate budget.

^gBiennium 1992-93.

^h1991-93.

ⁱ\$294,468,722 capital request.

^jApproximate.

^kDecrease.

^lNo allocation because of bonds.

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

^bFiscal year 1992-93.

^cTwo new facilities, one expansion of existing facility.

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

Table 1.10

Cost of correctional health services

By jurisdiction, fiscal year 1989

Jurisdiction	Total department of corrections expenditure	Total health expenditure ^a	Percent of total departmental expenditures devoted to health	Annual health cost per inmate	Total inmate population ^b
Alabama	\$134,888,444	\$9,493,748	7.0 %	\$792	11,990
Alaska	94,500,000	8,643,000	9.1	3,381	2,556
Arizona	221,675,400	24,551,201	11.1	1,913	12,836
Arkansas ^c	55,782,785	9,495,347	17.0	1,595	5,954
California	1,593,256,000	149,660,000	9.4	1,953	76,633
Colorado	99,203,000	7,277,599	7.3	1,154	6,306
Connecticut ^c	195,896,302	18,643,344	9.5	2,108	8,845
Delaware	74,326,900	4,781,100	6.4	1,524	3,138
Florida	694,287,968	95,766,619	13.8	2,706	35,386
Georgia	320,763,218	27,404,345	8.5	1,648	16,631
Idaho ^c	29,797,400	2,847,504	9.6	1,560	1,825
Illinois	437,700,000	34,100,000	7.8	1,570	21,714
Iowa	60,845,599 ^d	4,982,875 ^d	8.2	1,618	3,079
Kansas	210,000,000	9,916,000	4.7	1,640	6,048
Kentucky	117,000,000	7,500,000	6.4	1,210	6,200
Louisiana	205,342,717	10,395,142	5.1	831	12,505
Maine	11,999,372	2,235,135	18.6	1,870	1,195
Maryland	245,514,787	16,713,211	6.8	1,226	13,630
Massachusetts ^c	226,450,000 ^e	21,175,000 ^e	9.4	2,379	8,900
Michigan	689,449,480 ^f	75,000,687 ^f	10.9	2,636	28,451
Minnesota	115,339,305	6,254,049	5.4	2,157	2,900
Missouri	166,050,089	11,409,617	6.9	907	12,573
Montana	22,287,160	1,717,927	7.7	1,665	1,032
Nebraska	44,504,585	4,212,439	9.5	1,795	2,347
Nevada	52,696,523	8,621,933	16.4	1,764	4,887
New Hampshire	22,237,822	1,746,660	7.9	1,941	900
New Jersey	391,574,000	37,364,000	9.5	2,016	18,538
New Mexico ^c	92,303,300	8,236,800	8.9	2,900	2,840
New York ^c	1,094,159,100 ^g	111,799,700 ^g	10.2	2,249	49,711
North Carolina	319,888,293	34,747,160	10.9	1,973	17,610
Ohio	688,400,000	39,600,000	5.8	1,366	29,000
Oklahoma	142,289,266	9,093,988	6.4	909	10,000
Oregon ^c	128,689,876 ^h	10,245,482 ^h	8.0	1,868	5,484
Pennsylvania	269,913,000	25,235,000	9.3	1,429	17,662
Rhode Island	48,130,805 ⁱ	3,399,953 ⁱ	7.1	1,711	1,987
South Carolina	183,732,201	19,479,068	10.6	1,387	14,049
South Dakota	36,123,357	1,013,393	2.8	787	1,287
Tennessee	229,628,000	14,427,500	6.3	1,962	7,354
Texas	508,000,136 ^j	95,838,477 ^j	18.9	2,262	42,365
Utah	61,677,566	2,331,752	3.8	1,174	1,986
Vermont ^c	26,000,000	1,387,000	5.3	1,558	890
Virginia	384,733,767	19,500,000	5.1	1,500	13,000
Washington ^c	213,542,450	18,648,840	8.7	2,664	7,000
West Virginia	21,308,964	1,603,512 ^k	7.5	1,035	1,550
Wisconsin	158,201,700 ^k	10,800,000 ^k	6.8	1,695	6,373
Wyoming	13,961,191	1,122,205	8.0	1,264	888
Federal Bureau of Prisons	960,490,600	114,345,162	11.9	2,392	47,804

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

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

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

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

^bBased on average daily population.

^cData are for fiscal year 1990.

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

^eAdjusted for special hospitalization costs.

^fIncludes mental health security costs.

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

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

ⁱAdult population only.

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

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

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

Table 1.11

Total State and local expenditures from own sources revenue and variable pass-through percents

By State, fiscal year 1990

(In thousands)

State	Criminal Justice expenditures from own sources				
	Total	State		Local	
		Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
U.S. total	\$64,306,000	\$27,370,000	42.60 %	\$36,936,000	57.40 %
Alabama	640,374	314,120	49.05	326,254	50.95
Alaska	328,915	256,667	78.03	72,248	21.97
Arizona	1,146,367	446,628	38.96	699,738	61.04
Arkansas	266,444	120,239	45.13	146,205	54.87
California	11,102,591	4,090,867	36.85	7,011,724	63.15
Colorado	793,759	326,853	41.18	466,906	58.82
Connecticut	965,381	608,607	63.04	356,774	36.96
Delaware	199,056	145,562	73.13	53,493	26.87
District of Columbia	725,055	0	X	725,055	100.00
Florida	3,701,271	1,422,737	38.44	2,278,535	61.56
Georgia	1,536,078	715,995	46.61	820,083	53.39
Hawaii	315,099	168,746	53.55	146,353	46.45
Idaho	161,590	76,907	47.59	84,682	52.41
Illinois	2,648,303	939,972	35.49	1,708,331	64.51
Indiana	785,565	339,500	43.22	446,064	56.78
Iowa	441,400	261,348	59.21	180,051	40.79
Kansas	547,311	287,397	52.51	259,914	47.49
Kentucky	538,157	364,322	67.70	173,836	32.30
Louisiana	811,102	389,958	48.08	421,144	51.92
Maine	203,186	118,674	58.41	84,512	41.59
Maryland	1,431,585	794,953	55.53	636,631	44.47
Massachusetts	1,805,122	1,143,694	63.36	661,428	36.64
Michigan	2,405,199	1,127,977	46.90	1,277,222	53.10
Minnesota	811,004	267,417	32.97	543,587	67.03
Mississippi	313,837	149,003	47.48	164,834	52.52
Missouri	911,793	380,954	41.78	530,838	58.22
Montana	111,685	46,284	41.44	65,401	58.56
Nebraska	244,238	96,821	39.64	147,417	60.36
Nevada	427,701	162,467	37.99	265,235	62.01
New Hampshire	225,502	109,449	48.54	116,053	51.46
New Jersey	2,542,203	1,076,104	42.33	1,466,099	57.67
New Mexico	351,960	203,341	57.77	148,618	42.23
New York	8,626,100	3,166,929	36.71	5,459,171	63.29
North Carolina	1,222,076	716,682	58.64	505,394	41.36
North Dakota	76,185	33,401	43.84	42,784	56.16
Ohio	1,995,859	710,213	35.58	1,285,646	64.42
Oklahoma	533,990	291,521	54.59	242,469	45.41
Oregon	670,331	355,429	53.02	314,902	46.98
Pennsylvania	2,208,046	776,672	35.17	1,431,373	64.83
Rhode Island	248,377	144,659	58.24	103,718	41.76
South Carolina	653,004	375,258	57.47	277,747	42.53
South Dakota	91,223	48,203	52.84	43,020	47.16
Tennessee	936,473	479,657	51.22	456,822	48.78
Texas	3,479,206	1,196,794	34.40	2,282,412	65.60
Utah	277,019	139,160	50.24	137,858	49.76
Vermont	98,969	74,114	74.89	24,855	25.11
Virginia	1,437,128	1,005,360	69.96	431,769	30.04
Washington	1,020,015	405,480	39.75	614,535	60.25
West Virginia	171,256	89,165	52.07	82,091	47.93
Wisconsin	1,012,220	384,855	38.02	627,365	61.98
Wyoming	110,044	49,572	45.05	60,473	54.95

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

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

Table 1.12

Federal criminal justice budget authorities and outlays

Fiscal year 1991 (actual) and 1992-95 (estimated)

(In millions of dollars)

Type of program	1991 actual		1992 estimate		1993 estimate		1994 estimate		1995 estimate	
	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays	Budget authority	Outlays
Federal law enforcement activities, total	\$6,596	\$6,304	\$7,325	\$7,118	\$7,771	\$7,364	\$7,748	\$7,698	\$7,742	\$7,736
Criminal investigations	2,770	2,566	3,052	2,948	3,273	2,929	3,270	3,246	3,270	3,276
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms investigation	308	300	337	332	357	355	357	357	357	357
Border enforcement activities	2,519	2,482	2,767	2,691	2,939	2,908	2,950	2,921	2,944	2,924
Protection activities (Secret Service)	445	443	512	494	510	503	510	503	510	503
Other enforcement	554	513	657	653 ^a	692	669	661	671	661	676
Federal litigative and judicial activities, total	4,613	4,353	5,051	5,028	5,724	5,649	5,763	5,740	5,785	5,775
Civil and criminal prosecution and representation	2,146	1,975	2,285	2,264	2,530 ^a	2,488 ^a	2,557 ^a	2,541 ^a	2,569 ^a	2,567 ^a
Federal judicial activities	2,118	2,011	2,393	2,394	2,835	2,788	2,846	2,837	2,855	2,847
Representation of indigents in civil cases	328	344	350	346	350	350	350	350	350	350
Other	21	23	23	24	9	23	10	12	11	11
Federal correctional activities	1,728	1,600	2,051	1,901	2,187	2,202	2,187	2,284	2,187	2,111
Criminal justice assistance	853	663	870	709	774	876	780	993	780	781
Total	13,790	12,920	15,297	14,756	16,456	16,091	16,478	16,715	16,494	16,403

Note: These data are from the budget submitted by the President to Congress in February 1992. 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. These data do not include various fees and program changes that may reduce actual expenditures.

^aIncludes proposed legislation.

Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1993* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Appendix One, p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.13

Allocation of Office of Justice Programs' funds

By type of budget activity, fiscal years 1981-91

(In thousands of dollars)

Type of budget activity	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986 ^a	1987	1988	1989	1990 ^a	1991 ^a
Total	\$159,397	\$129,236	\$125,915	\$197,352	\$146,351	\$272,624	\$489,606	\$309,521	\$418,634	\$762,358	\$845,019 ^b
State and local formula grants	0	0	0	51,118 ^c	4,400 ^c	46,256 ^d	35,520 ^d	0	0	0	0
State and local discretionary grants	0	0	0	15,280 ^c	1,100 ^c	11,564 ^d	8,880 ^d	8,000 ^d	3,497	0	0
Anti-drug abuse											
Formula	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	178,400	55,600	118,800	395,101	423,000
Discretionary	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44,300	13,900	29,700	49,636	49,994
Prison capacity	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,000	0	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Investigation-NCIC 2000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	17,000
Juvenile Justice formula grants	61,791	43,095	43,095	43,095	42,935	41,089	42,960	40,765	45,750 ^d	48,361	49,255
Criminal justice formula grants (Part D)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
National priority grants (Part E)	0	3,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General criminal justice grants (Part F)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Training, total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Educational development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutor training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
General criminal justice training	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime prevention programs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crime Victims Fund	X	X	X	X	X	68,313 ^e	62,506 ^e	77,446 ^e	93,559 ^e	123,250 ^e	126,750 ^e
Juvenile justice programs, total	35,278	24,505	24,505	24,505	24,665	23,605	24,640	23,035	18,050 ^d	21,044	22,796
Special emphasis	20,278	14,365	14,365	14,365	14,311	13,696	14,320	13,589	6,362	9,123	7,445
Juvenile Justice Institute	11,000	7,436	7,436	7,436	7,726	7,394	7,731	7,336	10,311 ^f	8,501 ^f	10,504 ^f
Technical assistance	3,000	2,028	1,804	1,804	1,804	1,726	2,000	1,580	934	987	1,005 ^f
Concentration of Federal efforts	1,000	676	900	900	824	789	589	530	443	448	342
Part C Gangs	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,985	3,500
Missing children	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,000	3,828	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,971	7,971
Emergency assistance ^g	0	0	0	0	0	1,048	1,148 ^d	0	0	9,927	0
Regional Information Sharing System ^h	0	0	0	0	0	9,474	12,000 ^d	12,000	13,000	13,402	14,000
Maribel Cuban ⁱ	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,000	4,785	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,963	4,963
Public Safety Officers' Benefits Program	12,500	10,131	10,800	12,500	8,301	10,810	10,650 ^d	9,275	24,000	24,818	26,075
Executive direction and control, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	2,535	2,400	2,400	2,555	2,640	2,566	2,682	2,892	2,892	3,077	3,248
Executive direction and control, Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Support services, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Victims of Crime, and Bureau of Justice Assistance	12,140	9,623	7,588	8,166	10,537	9,022	11,499	13,049	13,303	14,974	15,406
Research, evaluation, and demonstration programs	18,045	18,767	17,603	18,508	19,500	18,566	18,566	19,144	21,000	22,766	23,929
Justice statistical programs	12,742	14,557	14,960	16,809	16,776	15,982	18,982 ^d	19,278	19,986	20,879	22,095
Executive direction and control, National Institute of Justice	2,996	2,908	3,395	3,195	3,321	3,042	3,126	3,265	3,225	3,219	3,380
Executive direction and control, Bureau of Justice Statistics	1,370	1,450	1,569	1,621	2,376	2,674	2,747	2,872	2,872	2,970	3,135
High intensity drug trafficking areas ^j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32,024

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.

^bColumn may not add to total because of rounding.

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

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

^eRepresents amount deposited in previous year.

^fState technical assistance.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.14

Federal drug control budget authority

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

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Interdiction	\$458.0	\$473.5	\$706.9	\$807.3	\$744.0	\$1,350.5	\$948.1	\$1,440.7	\$1,751.9	\$2,027.9	\$2,216.8	\$2,219.6
Department of Defense	4.9	9.7	14.6	54.8	105.7	405.3	94.7	329.1	543.4	751.0	901.0	889.6
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.8
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	17.2	17.2	52.0	48.6	62.6	66.2	74.2
U.S. Coast Guard	328.9	359.9	508.2	506.6	397.8	553.0	509.8	628.9	661.2	714.6	666.9	675.4
Federal Aviation Administration	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.2	9.3	16.5	16.3	24.4
U.S. Customs	124.0	103.6	183.7	245.3	239.7	367.1	317.5	427.0	488.3	481.8	563.4	552.6
Payments to Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Investigations	235.9	369.1	410.1	489.0	537.8	712.2	804.8	959.7	1,090.4	1,288.2	1,398.5	1,542.5
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.0	6.3	6.2	6.1
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.3	7.6	11.8	11.1	18.5	15.2
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.5
National Park Service	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	5.7	10.9	10.8	10.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	140.5	143.7	178.0	211.1	252.9	325.1	327.3	375.2	338.2	433.1	467.9	530.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	11.3	101.5	84.5	103.6	103.2	134.6	172.6	198.4	127.5	152.3	201.0	210.6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.5	9.8	17.1	28.5	29.3	27.6	29.8	32.6
U.S. Marshals	3.7	4.0	5.3	7.4	6.8	8.8	11.2	28.7	39.1	44.2	34.8	39.1
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.5	252.8	273.3	299.8
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	17.6	27.7	33.7	40.4	27.6	60.1	78.6	87.4	94.2	120.0	128.5	137.9
U.S. Customs	13.9	30.4	39.6	44.7	52.2	63.1	75.1	83.6	130.7	57.4	59.1	62.7
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.6	4.4	6.5	7.3	17.7	17.2	20.8	16.3	18.8
Internal Revenue Service	34.0	41.2	43.5	48.8	53.9	61.6	70.4	84.3	8.0	93.2	102.8	111.1
U.S. Secret Service	12.9	18.0	22.3	27.2	28.7	37.1	40.5	46.2	47.3	53.6	44.7	62.9
International	87.8	83.9	95.8	109.2	147.7	220.9	209.3	304.0	500.1	639.6	763.2	767.9
Agency for International Development	15.7	9.2	10.6	6.7	23.5	7.1	9.9	13.3	54.5	195.8	268.8	255.6
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	53.3	0.0	26.0	0.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	34.3	36.9	42.8	51.0	67.7	91.1	97.4	97.6	141.3	172.4	162.1	183.9
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.8
International narcotics matters	36.7	36.7	41.2	50.2	55.1	118.4	98.8	101.0	129.5	150.0	171.5	173.0
INTERPOL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.9
U.S. Marshals	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	3.5	2.5	2.7
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	114.5	107.6	121.2	140.8
Emergencies in the diplomatic and consular service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8
U.S. Information Agency	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.8	3.4	7.3	8.0	8.4
Prosecution	78.9	95.3	122.2	152.1	175.3	236.3	305.6	388.9	455.9	583.7	682.3	795.9
Judiciary	30.5	33.0	41.2	52.4	68.0	100.0	133.4	146.3	152.8	179.0	226.1	281.3
U.S. Attorneys	20.9	32.7	47.7	54.8	57.3	74.2	80.7	132.0	126.8	161.6	188.7	215.9
Criminal Division	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.3	9.4	13.3	10.6	18.5	17.2	17.2
U.S. Marshals	25.6	27.0	30.6	40.6	45.2	56.7	79.9	95.1	118.0	154.8	173.0	186.0
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.8	68.5	76.0	83.9
Tax Division	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
Weed and Seed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Corrections	114.1	140.0	148.8	215.6	258.8	397.8	588.8	933.4	1,780.7	1,265.1	1,544.8	1,759.7
Judiciary	8.2	8.8	11.0	14.0	18.2	26.8	35.7	39.2	73.4	80.5	86.4	104.2
Bureau of Prisons	97.9	118.1	121.4	182.1	219.5	339.1	465.3	772.1	1,553.8	1,011.0	1,264.8	1,419.6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	34.5	45.0	41.5	38.4	40.3	47.9
Support of Prisoners	8.0	13.1	16.4	19.5	21.1	27.9	53.3	77.1	112.0	135.1	153.4	187.9
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Intelligence	25.6	29.2	30.9	35.4	35.6	47.2	52.8	53.4	64.9	104.1	114.6	128.9
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Drug Enforcement Administration	23.0	21.5	23.6	25.4	25.0	36.2	34.4	32.3	39.0	43.9	54.0	62.6
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.6	5.3	4.5	5.5	5.4	7.1	9.1	10.4	9.6	23.6	24.5	26.8
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.8	8.4	9.7
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0
U.S. Customs	2.0	2.4	2.8	4.5	4.9	3.7	8.3	9.8	11.4	12.1	13.1	13.7
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	12.9	14.3

See note at end of table.

Table 1.14

Federal drug control budget authority

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

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
State and local law enforcement assistance	25.0	32.5	33.4	51.2	61.7	307.5	186.5	334.1	696.5	1,015.5	1,020.4	991.4
U.S. Forest Service	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.3
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	107.4	114.0	157.8	171.3
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.8	5.4	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Fish and Wildlife Service	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	47.0	76.0	157.3	176.8	266.8	247.0	257.0
National Institute of Corrections (Bureau of Prisons)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.1	5.8	6.2	7.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	19.2	23.9	22.6	29.2	12.5	13.2	11.4	13.8	15.6	16.1	9.4	14.2
Office of Justice Programs	4.2	6.7	7.2	12.0	12.7	214.6	71.5	126.6	348.4	413.0	425.4	402.7
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.0	5.3	5.3
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.9	36.0	0.0	0.0
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.1	6.7	7.9	8.3
U.S. Customs Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.5	24.5	21.2	0.0	29.9	119.4	120.0	120.0
Regulatory and compliance	21.4	26.0	23.0	25.9	14.5	17.9	21.9	29.8	28.5	31.4	31.3	33.7
U.S. Forest Service	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food and Drug Administration	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.5	7.2	6.5	6.7	7.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	20.3	25.0	21.9	25.0	12.3	15.3	16.9	19.1	19.1	21.7	21.7	23.4
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.2	2.9	3.4
Other law enforcement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	73.0	85.0	115.5	185.5	201.0	231.1	238.1
Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	73.0	85.0	114.3	156.5	154.3	174.0	182.0
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	29.0	46.7	56.1	56.1
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Research and development	64.7	73.6	81.7	93.8	99.0	157.6	171.8	230.6	327.7	450.1	524.3	510.0
Agriculture Research Service	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	6.4	6.7	6.7
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	61.0	97.9	69.3
Drug Enforcement Administration	1.8	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.5	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.1	5.6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.4
Office of Justice Programs	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.9	2.7	4.7	9.6	11.6	14.7	17.9	16.8	21.6
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.5	0.9
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	10.0
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.6	3.9
U.S. Coast Guard	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.5	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.2	3.7
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.2
U.S. Customs	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	3.7	4.8	4.7	3.4	3.7	3.9
President's Commission on Organized Crime	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration:												
Treatment	33.2	35.3	39.1	45.4	44.6	74.1	74.4	122.7	158.1	185.7	201.8	210.5
Prevention	24.1	26.4	32.0	35.8	40.8	65.9	73.4	81.0	127.7	150.6	157.5	166.2
Small Business Administration--prevention	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Veterans Affairs--treatment	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
Drug abuse prevention	101.9	124.9	128.1	146.0	145.0	444.3	464.7	725.4	1,238.0	1,482.7	1,549.8	1,617.0
ACTION	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.8	5.9	10.1	10.5	12.5	12.3	13.4
Agency for International Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	5.2	4.5	3.1	5.4	7.1	10.2	5.3
Department of Defense	36.2	46.4	49.8	63.0	63.4	77.8	83.8	69.7	66.8	71.5	77.3	78.5
Department of Education	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	203.0	229.8	354.5	541.7	608.9	626.8	656.9
Administration for Children and Families	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.6	79.4	89.9
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	30.0	32.5	32.1	34.1	32.6	98.4	85.2	150.7	329.7	420.1	431.6	455.0
Centers for Disease Control	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	25.2	29.3	28.8	31.5
Family Support Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Human Development Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Health Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	98.3	150.0	165.0	165.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.8	2.6	2.2	3.1	3.6	3.6
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
National Park Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5

See note at end of table.

Table 1.14

Federal drug control budget authority

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

(In millions of dollars)

Type of activity	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Drug abuse prevention, continued												
Drug Enforcement Administration	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.7	7.4	13.0	34.2	21.6	21.3	19.9
Department of Labor	25.9	35.8	36.0	37.3	33.1	41.1	37.5	38.6	46.0	67.6	73.2	72.6
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.6	6.1	6.1
Small Business Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Federal Aviation Administration	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	5.5	4.3	9.1	7.3	9.8	11.2
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
Weed and Seed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
White House Conference	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Drug abuse treatment												
Department of Defense	21.4	23.3	24.1	18.5	19.6	20.9	22.1	12.4	16.6	15.0	14.6	14.7
Department of Education	7.3	9.1	11.3	12.7	15.9	20.0	24.9	22.6	61.2	74.1	88.7	94.0
Administration for Children and Families Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	31.7	32.5
Health Care Financing Administration	120.0	130.1	128.5	136.5	130.7	263.3	281.0	463.9	727.9	800.6	819.1	962.1
Human Development Services	70.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	110.0	120.0	130.0	140.0	170.0	190.5	201.5	231.5
Indian Health Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Judiciary	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	21.7	16.2	18.7	30.1	35.3	35.2	37.0
Bureau of Prisons	4.9	5.3	6.6	8.3	10.8	15.9	21.2	23.3	31.9	34.6	35.2	44.4
Office of Justice Programs	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.1	8.0	10.7	22.5	27.7
Office of National Drug Control Policy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	19.6	8.1	34.4	88.9	83.1	80.1	86.0
Veterans Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.6	6.1	6.1
Veterans Affairs	210.6	234.0	251.5	272.6	287.0	336.3	355.3	356.2	429.5	470.9	541.3	587.5
Total drug control budget	1,651.9	1,934.7	2,298.0	2,679.6	2,826.1	4,786.7	4,702.4	6,592.3	9,693.1	10,841.4	11,953.1	12,728.7

^aDetail may not sum to total because of rounding. 1993 funds are requested.Source: Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, *National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary* (Executive Office of the President, 1992), pp. 212-214. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.15

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

By jurisdiction, fiscal years 1991 and 1992

Jurisdiction	1991		1992	
	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions	Funds allocated	Percent to be passed through to local jurisdictions
Alabama	\$7,023,000	51.28 %	\$6,894,000	50.95 %
Alaska	1,821,000	24.63	1,852,000	21.97
Arizona	6,209,000	61.23	6,352,000	61.04
Arkansas	4,543,000	57.78	4,453,000	54.87
California	43,161,000	64.37	44,048,000	63.15
Colorado	5,863,000	64.03	5,817,000	58.82
Connecticut	5,750,000	44.76	5,806,000	36.96
Delaware	2,032,000	28.47	2,020,000	26.87
District of Columbia	1,933,000	100.00	1,934,000	100.00
Florida	19,414,000	65.13	19,747,000	61.56
Georgia	10,381,000	58.16	10,416,000	53.39
Hawaii	2,666,000	47.09	2,658,000	46.45
Idaho	2,526,000	62.82	2,512,000	52.41
Illinois	17,946,000	66.51	17,570,000	64.51
Indiana	9,160,000	58.91	9,066,000	56.78
Iowa	5,172,000	46.27	5,069,000	40.79
Kansas	4,698,000	54.58	4,637,000	47.79
Kentucky	6,457,000	30.33	6,381,000	32.30
Louisiana	7,406,000	55.09	7,154,000	51.92
Maine	2,828,000	45.98	2,831,000	41.59
Maryland	7,858,000	43.14	7,965,000	44.47
Massachusetts	9,624,000	44.28	9,749,000	36.64
Michigan	14,491,000	57.43	14,485,000	53.10
Minnesota	7,364,000	70.93	7,378,000	70.29
Mississippi	4,855,000	57.17	4,775,000	52.52
Missouri	8,531,000	58.08	8,449,000	58.22
Montana	2,225,000	58.56	2,212,000	58.56
Nebraska	3,391,000	60.13	3,338,000	60.36
Nevada	2,667,000	61.93	2,794,000	62.01
New Hampshire	2,661,000	54.88	2,660,000	51.46
New Jersey	12,265,000	58.55	12,224,000	57.67
New Mexico	3,271,000	44.84	3,246,000	42.23
New York	27,062,000	64.53	27,046,000	63.29
North Carolina	10,577,000	39.31	10,633,000	41.36
North Dakota	2,014,000	60.24	1,980,000	56.16
Ohio	16,858,000	61.89	16,727,000	64.42
Oklahoma	5,728,000	46.28	5,602,000	45.41
Oregon	5,143,000	49.38	5,163,000	46.98
Pennsylvania	18,500,000	67.76	18,221,000	64.83
Rhode Island	2,503,000	44.75	2,507,000	41.76
South Carolina	6,145,000	40.96	6,094,000	42.53
South Dakota	2,093,000	49.36	2,063,000	47.16
Tennessee	8,214,000	52.21	8,103,000	48.78
Texas	25,672,000	67.52	25,596,000	65.60
Utah	3,530,000	50.90	3,546,000	49.76
Vermont	1,879,000	28.20	1,870,000	25.11
Virginia	9,892,000	31.59	9,996,000	30.04
Washington	7,955,000	62.91	8,088,000	60.25
West Virginia	3,748,000	49.86	3,648,000	47.93
Wisconsin	8,108,000	67.39	8,124,000	61.98
Wyoming	1,746,000	55.41	1,713,000	54.95
Puerto Rico	5,825,000	0	6,145,000	0
Virgin Islands	1,201,000	0	1,205,000	0
American Samoa	771,170	0	795,960	0
Guam	1,262,000	0	1,250,000	0
Northern Mariana Islands	379,830	0	392,040	0

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

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

Table 1.16

Justice system employment and payroll

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

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

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

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

Table 1.17

Percent distribution of justice system employment and payroll

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

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

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1992), Table 8.

Table 1.18

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^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
States-local, total	15,222,411	100 %	689,892	45.9 %	190,142	12.5 %	87,454	5.7 %	14,618	1.0 %	525,029	34.5 %	6,276	0.4 %
States	563,076	100	111,936	19.9	68,090	12.1	29,046	5.2	7,255	1.3	342,316	60.8	4,433	0.8
Local, total	959,335	100	586,956	61.2	122,052	12.7	58,408	6.1	7,363	0.8	182,713	19.0	1,843	0.2
Counties	435,031	100	144,013	33.1	97,622	22.4	40,049	9.2	7,038	1.6	144,810	33.3	1,499	0.3
Municipalities	524,298	100	442,941	84.5	24,430	4.7	18,356	3.5	325	0.1	37,904	7.2	342	0.1
Alabama	21,328	100	11,360	53.3	2,779	13.0	1,005	4.7	6	-	6,122	28.7	56	0.3
State	9,590	100	2,788	29.1	1,755	18.3	717	7.5	6	0.1	4,268	44.5	56	0.6
Local, total	11,738	100	8,572	73.0	1,024	8.7	288	2.5	-	-	1,854	15.8	-	-
Counties	4,124	100	1,698	41.2	650	16.8	209	5.1	-	-	1,567	38.0	-	-
Municipalities	7,616	100	6,874	90.3	375	4.9	79	1.0	-	-	288	3.8	-	-
Alaska	4,875	100	1,940	39.8	666	13.7	588	12.1	92	1.9	1,589	32.6	-	-
State	3,551	100	732	20.6	656	18.5	513	14.4	92	2.6	1,558	43.9	-	-
Local, total	1,324	100	1,208	91.2	10	0.8	75	5.7	-	-	31	2.3	-	-
Boroughs	89	100	66	74.2	-	-	23	25.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,235	100	1,142	92.5	10	0.8	52	4.2	-	-	31	2.5	-	-
Arizona	26,872	100	10,994	40.9	3,368	12.5	1,900	7.1	457	1.7	10,068	37.5	85	0.3
State	9,256	100	2,077	22.4	356	3.8	540	5.8	1	-	6,268	67.7	14	0.2
Local, total	17,616	100	8,917	50.6	3,012	17.1	1,360	7.7	456	2.6	3,800	21.6	71	0.4
Counties	9,423	100	1,839	19.5	2,366	25.1	928	9.8	429	4.6	3,790	40.2	71	0.8
Municipalities	8,193	100	7,078	86.4	646	7.9	432	5.3	27	0.3	10	0.1	-	-
Arkansas	10,249	100	5,053	49.3	1,237	12.1	481	4.7	65	0.6	3,374	32.9	39	0.4
State	3,814	100	1,003	26.3	257	6.7	123	3.2	-	-	2,394	62.8	37	1.0
Local, total	6,435	100	4,050	62.9	980	15.2	358	5.6	65	1.0	980	15.2	2	-
Counties	2,909	100	1,055	36.3	659	22.7	261	9.0	62	2.1	870	29.9	2	0.1
Municipalities	3,526	100	2,995	84.9	320	9.1	97	2.8	3	0.1	111	3.1	-	-
California	188,018	100	80,633	42.9	23,752	12.6	13,648	7.3	3,203	1.7	65,878	35.0	904	0.5
State	52,432	100	12,960	24.7	1,694	3.2	837	1.6	123	0.2	36,054	68.8	764	1.5
Local, total	135,586	100	67,673	49.9	22,058	16.3	12,811	9.4	3,080	2.3	29,824	22.0	140	0.1
Counties	83,457	100	20,202	24.2	21,231	25.4	10,431	12.5	2,970	3.6	28,513	34.2	110	0.1
Municipalities	52,129	100	47,471	91.1	827	1.6	2,380	4.6	110	0.2	1,311	2.5	30	0.1
Colorado	18,824	100	9,112	48.4	2,274	12.1	1,329	7.1	285	1.5	5,777	30.7	47	0.2
State	6,558	100	973	14.8	1,622	24.7	264	4.0	283	4.3	3,407	52.0	9	0.1
Local, total	12,266	100	8,139	66.4	652	5.3	1,065	8.7	2	-	2,370	19.3	38	0.3
Counties	4,482	100	1,931	43.1	85	1.9	670	14.9	-	-	1,767	39.4	29	0.6
Municipalities	7,781	100	6,208	79.8	566	7.3	394	5.1	2	-	603	7.7	8	0.1
Connecticut	17,319	100	9,066	52.3	1,865	10.8	853	4.9	248	1.4	5,139	29.7	148	0.9
State	9,898	100	1,805	18.2	1,845	18.6	716	7.2	248	2.5	5,139	51.9	145	1.5
Local, total	7,421	100	7,261	97.8	20	0.3	137	1.8	-	-	-	-	3	-
Municipalities	7,421	100	7,261	97.8	20	0.3	137	1.8	-	-	-	-	3	-
Delaware	4,810	100	2,004	41.7	999	20.8	211	4.4	90	1.9	1,477	30.7	29	0.6
State	3,591	100	929	25.9	877	24.4	189	5.3	90	2.5	1,477	41.1	29	0.8
Local, total	1,219	100	1,075	88.2	122	10.0	22	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	442	100	362	81.9	80	18.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	777	100	713	91.8	42	5.4	22	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	11,792	100	5,484	46.5	1,256	10.7	268	2.3	31	0.3	4,727	40.1	26	0.2
Local, total	11,792	100	5,484	46.5	1,256	10.7	268	2.3	31	0.3	4,727	40.1	26	0.2
Municipality	11,792	100	5,484	46.5	1,256	10.7	268	2.3	31	0.3	4,727	40.1	26	0.2
Florida	99,485	100	42,925	43.1	10,711	10.8	5,252	5.3	1,838	1.6	37,797	38.0	962	1.0
State	39,781	100	4,514	11.3	2,238	5.6	4,448	11.2	1,811	4.6	26,018	65.4	752	1.9
Local, total	59,704	100	38,411	64.3	8,473	14.2	804	1.3	27	-	11,779	19.7	210	0.4
Counties	37,268	100	17,549	47.1	7,950	21.3	476	1.3	27	0.1	11,059	29.7	207	0.6
Municipalities	22,435	100	20,862	93.0	623	2.3	327	1.5	-	-	720	3.2	3	-
Georgia	43,031	100	17,940	41.7	5,214	12.1	1,461	3.4	144	0.3	18,187	42.3	85	0.2
State	17,745	100	2,839	16.0	614	3.5	475	2.7	2	-	13,791	77.7	24	0.1
Local, total	25,286	100	15,101	59.7	4,600	18.2	986	3.9	142	0.6	4,396	17.4	61	0.2
Counties	15,508	100	6,445	41.6	4,202	27.1	846	5.5	114	0.7	3,840	24.8	61	0.4
Municipalities	9,778	100	8,656	88.5	398	4.1	140	1.4	28	0.3	556	5.7	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			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
Hawaii	7,351	100 %	3,244	44.1 %	1,225	16.7 %	994	13.5 %	120	1.6 %	1,723	23.4 %	45	0.6 %
State	3,747	100	177	4.7	1,225	32.7	497	13.3	120	3.2	1,723	46.0	5	0.1
Local, total	3,604	100	3,067	85.1	-	-	497	13.8	-	-	-	-	40	1.1
Counties	1,004	100	838	83.5	-	-	166	16.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,600	100	2,229	85.7	-	-	331	12.7	-	-	-	-	40	1.5
Idaho	5,332	100	2,717	51.0	755	14.2	414	7.8	57	1.1	1,389	26.1	-	-
State	1,882	100	537	28.5	255	13.5	96	5.1	-	-	994	52.8	-	-
Local, total	3,450	100	2,180	63.2	500	14.5	318	9.2	57	1.7	395	11.4	-	-
Counties	2,264	100	1,079	47.7	474	20.9	259	11.4	57	2.5	395	17.4	-	-
Municipalities	1,185	100	1,100	92.8	26	2.2	59	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	68,906	100	37,381	54.2	8,615	12.5	3,534	5.1	1,150	1.7	18,151	26.3	75	0.1
State	19,146	100	4,520	23.6	2,108	11.0	806	4.2	138	0.7	11,511	60.1	63	0.3
Local, total	49,760	100	32,861	66.0	6,507	13.1	2,728	5.5	1,012	2.0	6,640	13.3	12	-
Counties	20,251	100	3,971	19.6	6,470	31.9	2,147	10.6	1,012	5.0	6,640	32.8	11	0.1
Municipalities	29,509	100	28,890	97.9	37	0.1	581	2.0	-	-	-	-	1	-
Indiana	26,832	100	12,238	45.6	3,581	13.3	1,717	6.4	267	1.0	8,951	33.4	78	0.3
State	8,801	100	2,448	27.8	374	4.2	433	4.9	73	0.8	5,448	61.9	25	0.3
Local, total	18,031	100	9,790	54.3	3,207	17.8	1,284	7.1	194	1.1	3,503	19.4	53	0.3
Counties	8,500	100	2,517	29.6	2,453	28.9	907	10.7	157	1.8	2,419	28.5	47	0.6
Municipalities	9,530	100	7,274	76.3	754	7.9	376	3.9	37	0.4	1,084	11.4	5	0.1
Iowa	12,559	100	5,978	47.6	1,643	13.1	864	6.9	105	0.8	3,959	31.5	10	0.1
State	6,099	100	1,058	17.3	1,608	26.4	202	3.3	99	1.6	3,132	51.4	-	-
Local, total	6,460	100	4,920	76.2	35	0.5	662	10.2	6	0.1	827	12.8	10	0.2
Counties	2,841	100	1,431	50.4	23	0.8	545	19.2	6	0.2	827	29.1	9	0.3
Municipalities	3,619	100	3,489	96.4	12	0.3	117	3.2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Kansas	14,207	100	6,876	48.4	1,754	12.3	677	4.8	95	0.7	4,782	33.7	23	0.2
State	6,497	100	1,348	20.7	1,357	20.9	61	0.9	93	1.4	3,633	55.9	5	0.1
Local, total	7,710	100	5,528	71.7	397	5.1	616	8.0	2	-	1,149	14.9	18	0.2
Counties	3,544	100	1,748	49.3	116	3.3	527	14.9	1	-	1,139	32.1	13	0.4
Municipalities	4,167	100	3,780	90.7	280	6.7	90	2.2	1	-	10	0.2	6	0.1
Kentucky	16,851	100	7,180	42.6	2,382	14.1	1,184	7.0	186	1.1	5,883	34.9	36	0.2
State	9,187	100	1,903	20.7	2,216	24.1	783	8.5	168	1.8	4,087	44.5	30	0.3
Local, total	7,664	100	5,277	68.9	166	2.2	401	5.2	18	0.2	1,796	23.4	6	0.1
Counties	3,550	100	1,413	39.8	165	4.6	306	8.6	18	0.5	1,642	46.3	6	0.2
Municipalities	4,114	100	3,864	93.9	1	-	95	2.3	-	-	154	3.7	-	-
Louisiana	27,408	100	12,910	47.1	3,119	11.4	1,104	4.0	14	0.1	10,203	37.2	58	0.2
State	9,987	100	2,121	21.2	659	6.6	417	4.2	14	0.1	6,747	67.6	29	0.3
Local, total	17,421	100	10,789	61.9	2,460	14.1	687	3.9	-	-	3,456	19.8	29	0.2
Parishes	7,486	100	4,139	55.3	1,004	13.4	351	4.7	-	-	1,974	26.4	18	0.2
Municipalities	9,934	100	6,649	66.9	1,456	14.7	336	3.4	-	-	1,482	14.9	11	0.1
Maine	5,438	100	2,951	54.3	437	8.0	271	5.0	1	-	1,774	32.6	4	0.1
State	2,578	100	800	31.0	370	14.4	171	6.6	1	-	1,236	47.9	-	-
Local, total	2,860	100	2,151	75.2	67	2.3	100	3.5	-	-	538	18.8	4	0.1
Counties	1,008	100	318	31.5	67	6.6	81	8.0	-	-	538	53.4	4	0.4
Municipalities	1,852	100	1,833	99.0	-	-	19	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	32,932	100	14,403	43.7	4,329	13.1	1,497	4.5	486	1.5	11,828	35.9	389	1.2
State	15,788	100	3,051	19.3	2,724	17.3	254	1.6	486	3.1	8,896	56.3	377	2.4
Local, total	17,144	100	11,352	66.2	1,605	9.4	1,243	7.3	-	-	2,932	17.1	12	0.1
Counties	10,822	100	6,506	60.1	1,308	12.1	856	7.9	-	-	2,148	19.8	4	-
Municipalities	6,324	100	4,846	76.6	298	4.7	387	6.1	-	-	785	12.4	8	0.1
Massachusetts	34,573	100	18,036	52.2	4,929	14.3	1,587	4.6	238	0.7	9,662	27.9	121	0.3
State	15,777	100	2,699	17.1	4,760	30.2	1,365	8.7	238	1.5	6,594	41.8	121	0.8
Local, total	18,796	100	15,337	81.6	169	0.9	222	1.2	-	-	3,068	16.3	-	-
Counties	2,608	100	240	9.2	151	6.2	-	-	-	-	2,207	84.6	-	-
Municipalities	16,186	100	15,097	93.3	7	-	222	1.4	-	-	860	5.3	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system	Number	Percent of total justice system
Michigan	51,754	100 %	22,229	43.0 %	7,591	14.7 %	1,992	3.8 %	86	0.2 %	19,797	38.3 %	59	0.1 %
State	21,918	100	3,822	17.4	2,083	9.5	510	2.3	65	0.3	15,417	70.3	21	0.1
Local, total	29,836	100	18,407	61.7	5,508	18.5	1,482	5.0	21	0.1	4,380	14.7	38	0.1
Counties	13,295	100	3,263	24.5	4,482	33.7	1,226	9.2	20	0.2	4,270	32.1	34	0.3
Municipalities	16,541	100	15,144	91.6	1,026	6.2	256	1.5	1	-	110	0.7	4	-
Minnesota	18,360	100	9,171	50.0	2,421	13.2	1,499	8.2	307	1.7	4,942	26.9	20	0.1
State	4,314	100	1,180	27.4	520	12.1	365	8.5	40	0.9	2,193	50.8	16	0.4
Local, total	14,046	100	7,991	56.9	1,901	13.5	1,134	8.1	267	1.9	2,749	19.6	4	-
Counties	8,261	100	2,410	29.2	1,889	22.9	942	11.4	267	3.2	2,749	33.3	4	-
Municipalities	5,787	100	5,582	96.5	12	0.2	193	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	11,400	100	5,722	50.2	1,324	11.6	420	3.7	44	0.4	3,887	34.1	3	-
State	4,792	100	1,237	25.8	161	3.4	241	5.0	-	-	3,153	65.8	-	-
Local, total	6,608	100	4,485	67.9	1,163	17.6	179	2.7	44	0.7	734	11.1	3	-
Counties	3,061	100	1,224	40.0	998	32.6	134	4.4	42	1.4	662	21.6	1	-
Municipalities	3,546	100	3,261	92.0	165	4.7	44	1.2	2	0.1	72	2.0	2	0.1
Missouri	28,874	100	14,280	49.5	3,982	13.8	1,334	4.6	405	1.4	8,788	30.4	85	0.3
State	11,256	100	1,851	16.4	2,476	22.0	203	1.0	405	3.6	6,297	55.9	24	0.2
Local, total	17,618	100	12,429	70.5	1,506	8.5	1,131	6.4	-	-	2,461	14.1	61	0.3
Counties	5,745	100	2,385	41.5	742	12.9	784	13.6	-	-	1,808	31.5	26	0.5
Municipalities	11,873	100	10,044	84.6	765	6.4	347	2.9	-	-	683	5.8	34	0.3
Montana	3,865	100	1,843	47.7	531	13.7	265	6.9	15	0.4	1,177	30.5	34	0.9
State	1,345	100	378	28.1	91	6.8	64	4.8	-	-	779	67.9	33	2.5
Local, total	2,520	100	1,465	58.1	440	17.5	201	8.0	15	0.6	398	15.8	1	-
Counties	1,654	100	732	44.3	370	22.4	164	9.9	13	0.8	375	22.7	-	-
Municipalities	867	100	733	84.5	70	8.1	38	4.4	2	0.2	23	2.7	1	0.1
Nebraska	8,224	100	3,652	44.4	949	11.5	492	6.0	81	1.0	3,021	36.7	29	0.4
State	3,618	100	794	21.9	563	15.6	73	2.0	-	-	2,168	59.9	20	0.6
Local, total	4,606	100	2,858	62.0	386	8.4	419	9.1	81	1.8	853	18.5	9	0.2
Counties	2,503	100	828	33.1	386	15.4	347	13.9	81	3.2	853	34.1	8	0.3
Municipalities	2,103	100	2,030	96.5	-	-	72	3.4	-	-	-	-	1	-
Nevada	9,330	100	3,932	42.1	1,052	11.3	685	7.3	124	1.3	3,537	37.9	-	-
State	3,051	100	626	20.5	95	3.1	147	4.8	22	0.7	2,161	70.8	-	-
Local, total	6,279	100	3,306	52.7	957	15.2	538	8.6	102	1.6	1,376	21.9	-	-
Counties	4,627	100	2,235	48.3	683	14.8	430	9.3	102	2.2	1,177	25.4	-	-
Municipalities	1,652	100	1,071	64.8	274	16.6	108	6.5	-	-	199	12.0	-	-
New Hampshire	5,197	100	3,074	59.1	686	13.2	207	4.0	-	-	1,229	23.6	1	-
State	1,983	100	470	23.7	628	31.7	106	5.3	-	-	779	39.3	-	-
Local, total	3,214	100	2,604	81.0	58	1.8	101	3.1	-	-	450	14.0	1	-
Counties	761	100	177	23.3	58	7.6	76	10.0	-	-	449	59.0	1	0.1
Municipalities	2,452	100	2,426	98.9	-	-	25	1.0	-	-	1	-	-	-
New Jersey	61,721	100	29,517	47.8	8,854	14.3	4,216	6.8	895	1.5	18,212	29.5	27	-
State	19,014	100	5,048	26.5	1,567	8.2	1,242	6.5	871	4.6	10,286	54.1	-	-
Local, total	42,707	100	24,469	57.3	7,287	17.1	2,974	7.0	24	0.1	7,926	18.6	27	0.1
Counties	18,064	100	2,363	13.1	5,092	28.2	2,656	14.7	-	-	7,926	43.9	27	0.1
Municipalities	24,645	100	22,107	89.7	2,196	8.9	318	1.3	24	0.1	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	9,792	100	4,546	46.4	992	10.1	601	6.1	155	1.6	3,477	35.5	21	0.2
State	4,890	100	806	16.5	882	18.0	500	10.2	154	3.1	2,537	51.9	11	0.2
Local, total	4,902	100	3,740	76.3	110	2.2	101	2.1	1	-	940	19.2	10	0.2
Counties	1,509	100	950	63.0	12	0.8	13	0.9	-	-	531	35.2	3	0.2
Municipalities	3,393	100	2,790	82.2	98	2.9	88	2.6	1	-	409	12.1	7	0.2
New York	167,193	100	75,840	45.4	16,097	9.6	9,864	5.9	586	0.4	63,726	38.1	1,080	0.6
State	61,107	100	6,119	10.0	13,929	22.8	1,807	3.0	321	0.5	37,935	62.1	996	1.6
Local, total	106,086	100	69,721	65.7	2,168	2.0	8,057	7.6	265	0.2	25,791	24.3	84	0.1
Counties	23,821	100	11,729	49.2	589	2.5	2,319	9.7	265	1.1	8,847	37.1	72	0.3
Municipalities	82,265	100	57,993	70.5	1,579	1.9	5,737	7.0	-	-	16,944	20.6	12	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			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
North Carolina	36,881	100 %	17,982	48.8 %	3,451	9.4 %	958	2.6 %	163	0.4 %	14,038	38.1 %	289	0.8 %
State	20,249	100	3,898	19.3	3,210	15.9	774	3.8	163	0.8	11,937	59.0	267	1.3
Local, total	16,632	100	14,084	84.7	241	1.4	184	1.1	-	-	2,101	12.6	22	0.1
Counties	7,070	100	4,584	64.8	241	3.4	125	1.8	-	-	2,101	29.7	19	0.3
Municipalities	9,562	100	9,500	99.4	-	-	59	0.6	-	-	-	-	3	-
North Dakota	2,533	100	1,319	52.1	489	19.3	173	6.8	-	-	551	21.8	1	-
State	828	100	251	30.3	191	23.1	61	7.4	-	-	325	39.3	-	-
Local, total	1,705	100	1,068	62.6	298	17.5	112	6.6	-	-	226	13.3	1	0.1
Counties	939	100	349	37.2	263	28.0	100	10.6	-	-	226	24.1	1	0.1
Municipalities	765	100	718	93.9	35	4.6	12	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	53,736	100	23,066	42.9	9,294	17.3	3,750	7.0	481	0.9	17,102	31.8	43	0.1
State	15,883	100	3,509	22.1	703	4.4	714	4.5	159	1.0	10,759	67.7	39	0.2
Local, total	37,853	100	19,557	51.7	8,591	22.7	3,036	8.0	322	0.9	6,343	16.8	4	-
Counties	18,226	100	3,787	20.8	6,152	33.8	2,210	12.1	316	1.7	5,760	31.6	1	-
Municipalities	19,626	100	15,770	80.4	2,439	12.4	826	4.2	5	-	583	3.0	3	-
Oklahoma	16,940	100	7,831	46.2	1,597	9.4	1,273	7.5	83	0.5	6,156	36.3	-	-
State	8,641	100	1,615	18.7	661	7.6	1,120	13.0	36	0.4	5,209	60.3	-	-
Local, total	8,299	100	6,216	74.9	936	11.3	153	1.8	47	0.6	947	11.4	-	-
Counties	2,431	100	934	38.4	647	26.6	1	-	47	1.9	802	33.0	-	-
Municipalities	5,867	100	5,282	90.0	288	4.9	152	2.6	-	-	145	2.5	-	-
Oregon	15,177	100	6,270	41.3	1,909	12.6	1,464	9.6	34	0.2	5,371	35.4	129	0.8
State	6,291	100	1,156	18.4	1,426	22.7	650	10.3	32	0.5	2,989	47.5	38	0.6
Local, total	8,886	100	5,114	57.6	483	5.4	814	9.2	2	-	2,382	26.8	91	1.0
Counties	5,154	100	1,656	32.1	318	6.2	711	13.8	-	-	2,378	46.1	91	1.8
Municipalities	3,732	100	3,458	92.7	165	4.4	103	2.8	2	0.1	4	0.1	-	-
Pennsylvania	58,748	100	27,426	46.7	10,605	18.1	2,765	4.7	589	1.0	17,259	29.4	104	0.2
State	16,255	100	6,019	37.0	1,458	9.0	564	3.5	-	-	8,119	49.9	95	0.6
Local, total	42,493	100	21,407	50.4	9,147	21.5	2,201	5.2	589	1.4	9,140	21.5	9	-
Counties	16,291	100	1,518	9.3	6,447	39.6	1,306	8.0	589	3.6	5,422	39.4	9	0.1
Municipalities	26,201	100	19,888	75.9	2,700	10.3	895	3.4	-	-	2,718	10.4	-	-
Rhode Island	6,018	100	3,113	51.7	744	12.4	333	5.5	65	1.1	1,758	29.2	5	0.1
State	3,391	100	594	17.5	695	20.5	274	8.1	65	1.9	1,758	51.8	5	0.1
Local, total	2,627	100	2,519	95.9	49	1.9	59	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,627	100	2,519	95.9	49	1.9	59	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	20,577	100	9,211	44.8	2,166	10.5	470	2.3	58	0.3	8,530	41.5	142	0.7
State	10,562	100	2,418	22.9	403	3.8	152	1.4	17	0.2	7,430	70.3	142	1.3
Local, total	10,015	100	6,793	67.8	1,763	17.6	318	3.2	41	0.4	1,100	11.0	-	-
Counties	5,899	100	2,952	50.0	1,570	26.6	257	4.4	41	0.7	1,079	18.3	-	-
Municipalities	4,116	100	3,841	93.3	193	4.7	61	1.5	-	-	21	0.5	-	-
South Dakota	3,063	100	1,669	54.5	320	10.4	206	6.7	13	0.4	855	27.9	-	-
State	1,452	100	439	30.2	316	21.8	51	3.5	-	-	646	44.5	-	-
Local, total	1,611	100	1,230	76.4	4	0.2	155	9.6	13	0.8	209	13.0	-	-
Counties	808	100	453	56.1	4	0.5	145	17.9	13	1.6	193	23.9	-	-
Municipalities	803	100	777	96.8	-	-	10	1.2	-	-	16	2.0	-	-
Tennessee	25,993	100	11,699	45.0	3,186	12.3	1,134	4.4	278	1.1	9,629	37.0	67	0.3
State	9,925	100	1,470	14.8	496	5.0	840	8.5	169	1.7	6,950	70.0	-	-
Local, total	16,068	100	10,229	63.7	2,690	16.7	294	1.8	109	0.7	2,679	16.7	67	0.4
Counties	7,173	100	2,718	37.9	2,052	28.6	145	2.0	72	1.0	2,123	29.6	63	0.9
Municipalities	8,895	100	7,511	84.4	638	7.2	148	1.7	38	0.4	556	6.3	4	-
Texas	103,808	100	45,608	43.9	12,873	12.4	6,403	6.2	120	0.1	38,162	36.8	642	0.6
State	34,252	100	7,118	20.8	928	2.7	2,609	7.6	-	-	23,529	68.7	68	0.2
Local, total	69,556	100	38,490	55.3	11,945	17.2	3,794	5.5	120	0.2	14,633	21.0	574	0.8
Counties	35,468	100	7,818	22.0	9,634	27.2	2,997	8.4	120	0.3	14,441	40.7	458	1.3
Municipalities	34,087	100	30,671	90.0	2,311	6.8	797	2.3	-	-	192	0.6	116	0.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.18

State and local justice system full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990*, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bData for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability; data for State and county governments (boroughs, parishes) are based on a canvass of all such governments and therefore are not subject to sampling variability.

Table 1.19

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
			October payroll	Percent 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
States-local, total	\$3,872,328	100 %	\$1,868,480	48.3 %	\$469,024	12.1 %	\$251,418	6.5 %	\$44,343	1.1 %	\$1,223,891	31.6 %	\$15,173	0.4 %
States	1,439,207	100	303,719	21.1	214,515	14.9	84,805	5.9	20,885	1.5	803,894	55.9	11,391	0.8
Local, total	2,433,120	100	1,564,781	64.3	254,510	10.5	166,613	6.8	23,458	1.0	419,997	17.3	3,782	0.2
Counties	1,016,657	100	361,735	35.6	205,028	20.2	109,516	10.8	22,350	2.2	315,014	31.0	3,014	0.3
Municipalities	1,416,464	100	1,203,026	84.9	49,482	3.5	57,097	4.0	1,108	0.1	104,983	7.4	769	0.1
Alabama	41,950	100	21,574	51.4	6,027	14.4	2,281	5.4	20	-	11,912	28.4	135	0.3
State	19,956	100	4,769	23.9	4,478	22.4	1,820	9.1	18	0.1	8,737	43.8	135	0.7
Local, total	21,994	100	16,806	76.4	1,549	7.0	461	2.1	3	-	3,175	14.4	-	-
Counties	7,417	100	3,562	48.0	929	12.5	246	3.3	-	-	2,680	36.1	-	-
Municipalities	14,577	100	13,243	90.8	620	4.3	215	1.5	3	-	496	3.4	-	-
Alaska	15,109	100	5,717	37.8	2,105	13.9	2,199	14.6	359	2.4	4,729	31.3	-	-
State	12,216	100	3,145	25.7	2,094	17.1	1,949	16.0	359	2.9	4,668	38.2	-	-
Local, total	2,893	100	2,572	88.9	11	0.4	250	8.6	-	-	61	2.1	-	-
Boroughs	426	100	312	73.2	-	-	115	27.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	2,467	100	2,260	91.6	11	0.4	135	5.5	-	-	61	2.5	-	-
Arizona	67,576	100	31,117	46.0	7,887	11.7	5,704	8.4	1,297	1.9	21,335	31.6	237	0.4
State	22,111	100	5,743	26.0	1,340	6.1	1,614	7.3	3	-	13,378	60.5	33	0.1
Local, total	45,466	100	25,374	55.8	6,547	14.4	4,090	9.0	1,294	2.8	7,957	17.5	204	0.4
Counties	21,832	100	4,655	21.3	5,064	23.2	2,751	12.6	1,225	5.6	7,933	36.3	204	0.9
Municipalities	23,633	100	20,719	87.7	1,483	6.3	1,339	5.7	69	0.3	23	0.1	-	-
Arkansas	16,744	100	8,182	48.9	2,166	12.9	978	5.8	116	0.7	5,234	31.3	67	0.4
State	7,363	100	1,936	26.3	939	12.8	371	5.0	-	-	4,052	55.0	65	0.9
Local, total	9,381	100	6,246	66.6	1,227	13.1	607	6.5	116	1.2	1,182	12.6	2	-
Counties	3,833	100	1,496	39.0	771	20.1	411	10.7	110	2.9	1,043	27.2	2	0.1
Municipalities	5,548	100	4,750	85.6	456	8.2	196	3.5	6	0.1	139	2.5	-	-
California	628,487	100	290,025	46.1	75,270	12.0	50,754	8.1	13,613	2.2	196,562	31.3	2,263	0.4
State	168,945	100	40,366	23.9	10,120	6.0	4,278	2.5	490	0.3	111,796	66.2	1,896	1.1
Local, total	459,542	100	249,659	54.3	65,150	14.2	46,476	10.1	13,123	2.9	84,766	18.4	368	0.1
Counties	266,436	100	74,482	28.0	62,112	23.3	36,352	13.6	12,572	4.7	80,654	30.3	264	0.1
Municipalities	193,106	100	175,177	90.7	3,037	1.6	10,124	5.2	551	0.3	4,112	2.1	104	0.1
Colorado	47,957	100	23,626	49.3	5,699	11.9	3,595	7.5	925	1.9	14,008	29.2	105	0.2
State	18,053	100	2,779	15.4	4,202	23.3	847	4.7	914	5.1	9,284	54.1	27	0.1
Local, total	29,904	100	20,846	69.7	1,497	5.0	2,748	9.2	11	-	4,725	15.8	78	0.3
Counties	8,859	100	3,933	44.4	160	1.8	1,443	16.3	-	-	3,266	36.9	57	0.6
Municipalities	21,045	100	16,913	80.4	1,337	6.4	1,305	6.2	11	0.1	1,459	6.9	21	0.1
Connecticut	50,139	100	24,852	49.6	5,529	11.0	3,004	6.0	881	1.8	15,476	30.9	397	0.8
State	30,115	100	5,209	17.3	5,474	18.2	2,686	8.9	881	2.9	15,476	51.4	389	1.3
Local, total	20,024	100	19,643	98.1	54	0.3	318	1.6	-	-	-	-	8	-
Municipalities	20,024	100	19,643	98.1	54	0.3	318	1.6	-	-	-	-	8	-
Delaware	11,502	100	5,316	46.2	2,225	19.3	540	4.7	240	2.1	3,102	27.0	79	0.7
State	8,491	100	2,604	30.7	1,978	23.3	487	5.7	240	2.8	3,102	36.5	79	0.9
Local, total	3,011	100	2,712	90.1	247	8.2	53	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	1,170	100	1,013	86.6	158	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,840	100	1,699	92.3	89	4.8	53	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	35,169	100	17,138	48.7	3,907	11.1	953	2.7	98	0.3	12,989	36.9	83	0.2
Local, total	35,169	100	17,138	48.7	3,907	11.1	953	2.7	98	0.3	12,989	36.9	83	0.2
Municipality	35,169	100	17,138	48.7	3,907	11.1	953	2.7	98	0.3	12,989	36.9	83	0.2
Florida	235,023	100	112,997	48.1	23,933	10.2	13,469	5.7	4,754	2.0	77,263	32.9	2,609	1.1
State	87,633	100	11,695	13.3	8,062	9.2	10,475	12.0	4,693	5.4	50,621	57.8	2,088	2.4
Local, total	147,390	100	101,302	68.7	15,871	10.8	2,994	2.0	61	-	26,642	18.1	521	0.4
Counties	86,564	100	44,345	51.2	14,940	17.3	1,806	2.1	61	0.1	24,896	28.8	516	0.6
Municipalities	60,825	100	56,957	93.6	930	1.5	1,188	2.0	-	-	1,745	2.9	4	-
Georgia	89,760	100	35,603	39.7	11,363	12.7	4,031	4.5	387	0.4	38,179	42.5	193	0.2
State	39,863	100	6,455	16.2	1,844	4.6	1,511	3.8	7	-	29,971	75.2	75	0.2
Local, total	49,897	100	29,152	58.4	9,519	19.1	2,520	5.1	380	0.8	8,208	16.4	118	0.2
Counties	31,465	100	12,947	41.1	8,756	27.8	2,146	6.8	305	1.0	7,193	22.9	118	0.4
Municipalities	18,432	100	16,205	87.9	763	4.1	374	2.0	75	0.4	1,015	5.5	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.19

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services										Other justice activities	
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections			
			October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system		
Hawaii	\$20,496	100 %	\$9,542	46.6 %	\$3,036	14.8 %	\$2,745	13.4 %	\$387	1.9 %	\$4,640	22.6 %	\$145	0.7 %
State	9,948	100	517	5.2	3,036	30.5	1,358	13.6	387	3.9	4,640	46.6	12	0.1
Local, total	10,548	100	9,025	85.6	-	-	1,389	13.2	-	-	-	-	133	1.3
Counties	2,739	100	2,368	86.5	-	-	371	13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	7,808	100	6,658	85.3	-	-	1,018	13.0	-	-	-	-	133	1.7
Idaho	10,612	100	5,521	52.0	1,509	14.2	900	8.5	119	1.1	2,563	24.2	-	-
State	4,427	100	1,340	30.3	852	19.2	303	6.8	-	-	1,932	43.6	-	-
Local, total	6,185	100	4,181	67.6	657	10.6	597	9.7	119	1.9	631	10.2	-	-
Counties	3,583	100	1,742	48.6	617	17.2	474	13.2	119	3.3	631	17.6	-	-
Municipalities	2,602	100	2,440	93.8	40	1.5	123	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	176,214	100	103,414	58.7	19,403	11.9	8,811	5.0	2,975	1.7	41,394	23.5	216	0.1
State	52,337	100	13,410	25.6	8,824	16.9	1,862	3.6	384	0.7	27,669	52.9	188	0.4
Local, total	123,876	100	90,004	72.7	10,578	8.5	6,949	5.6	2,591	2.1	13,725	11.1	28	-
Counties	40,829	100	8,591	21.3	10,482	25.7	5,315	13.0	2,591	6.3	13,725	33.6	24	0.1
Municipalities	83,047	100	81,313	97.9	96	0.1	1,635	2.0	-	-	-	-	3	-
Indiana	51,425	100	25,137	48.9	6,162	12.0	3,049	5.9	508	1.0	16,433	32.0	136	0.3
State	20,681	100	6,616	32.0	1,736	8.4	1,183	5.7	181	0.9	10,903	52.7	61	0.3
Local, total	30,744	100	18,521	60.2	4,426	14.4	1,865	6.1	327	1.1	5,530	18.0	75	0.2
Counties	12,125	100	4,020	33.2	3,271	27.0	1,115	9.2	244	2.0	3,409	28.1	67	0.6
Municipalities	18,619	100	14,501	77.9	1,155	6.2	750	4.0	82	0.4	2,121	11.4	8	-
Iowa	31,659	100	13,617	43.0	4,811	15.2	2,312	7.3	352	1.1	10,546	33.3	19	0.1
State	18,511	100	3,376	18.2	4,730	25.6	876	4.7	341	1.6	9,189	49.6	-	-
Local, total	13,147	100	10,242	77.9	81	0.6	1,437	10.9	11	0.1	1,357	10.3	19	0.1
Counties	5,406	100	2,796	51.7	51	0.9	1,173	21.7	11	0.2	1,357	25.1	17	0.3
Municipalities	7,741	100	7,445	96.2	31	0.4	263	3.4	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kansas	30,045	100	14,450	48.1	3,911	13.0	1,476	4.9	257	0.9	9,914	33.0	37	0.1
State	14,444	100	3,057	21.2	3,127	21.6	173	1.2	252	1.7	7,824	54.2	12	0.1
Local, total	15,601	100	11,393	73.0	784	5.0	1,303	8.4	5	-	2,091	13.4	25	0.2
Counties	6,577	100	3,294	49.3	231	3.5	1,061	15.9	3	-	2,071	31.0	18	0.3
Municipalities	8,924	100	8,099	90.8	553	6.2	242	2.7	2	-	20	0.2	8	0.1
Kentucky	31,095	100	14,354	46.2	4,302	13.8	2,506	8.1	402	1.3	9,427	30.3	104	0.3
State	17,032	100	3,944	23.2	4,035	23.7	1,875	11.0	375	2.2	6,710	39.4	94	0.6
Local, total	14,063	100	10,410	74.0	268	1.9	631	4.5	27	0.2	2,717	19.3	10	0.1
Counties	5,818	100	2,701	46.4	264	4.5	429	7.4	27	0.5	2,388	41.0	10	0.2
Municipalities	8,245	100	7,709	93.5	4	-	202	2.4	-	-	330	4.0	-	-
Louisiana	47,616	100	23,176	48.7	6,659	14.0	2,345	4.9	27	0.1	15,333	32.2	78	0.2
State	19,482	100	4,616	23.7	2,587	13.3	1,307	6.7	26	0.1	10,894	55.9	52	0.3
Local, total	28,134	100	18,559	66.0	4,072	14.5	1,038	3.7	1	-	4,439	15.8	26	0.1
Parishes	11,315	100	6,865	60.7	1,831	16.2	374	3.3	1	-	2,242	19.8	2	-
Municipalities	16,819	100	11,694	69.5	2,240	13.3	664	3.9	-	-	2,197	13.1	23	0.1
Maine	11,758	100	6,554	55.7	954	8.1	658	5.6	3	-	3,581	30.5	9	0.1
State	6,053	100	1,938	32.0	870	14.4	486	8.0	3	-	2,755	45.5	-	-
Local, total	5,705	100	4,615	80.9	83	1.5	172	3.0	-	-	825	14.5	9	0.2
Counties	1,605	100	573	35.7	83	5.2	115	7.2	-	-	825	51.4	9	0.6
Municipalities	4,100	100	4,043	98.6	-	-	57	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	93,025	100	43,427	46.7	9,843	10.6	4,570	4.9	1,421	1.5	32,758	35.2	1,007	1.1
State	43,784	100	9,063	20.7	5,953	13.6	806	1.8	1,421	3.2	25,583	58.4	958	2.2
Local, total	49,240	100	34,364	69.8	3,889	7.9	3,764	7.6	-	-	7,174	14.6	49	0.1
Counties	31,929	100	20,908	65.5	3,179	10.0	2,553	8.0	-	-	5,273	16.5	11	-
Municipalities	17,312	100	13,456	77.7	710	4.1	1,211	7.0	-	-	1,896	11.0	38	0.2
Massachusetts	98,307	100	54,813	55.8	13,415	13.6	4,343	4.4	674	0.7	24,735	25.2	327	0.3
State	43,756	100	8,444	19.3	13,116	30.0	3,647	8.3	674	1.5	17,548	40.1	327	0.7
Local, total	54,551	100	46,369	85.0	299	0.5	696	1.3	-	-	7,187	13.2	-	-
Counties	5,805	100	451	7.8	276	4.8	-	-	-	-	5,079	87.5	-	-
Municipalities	48,746	100	45,918	94.2	23	-	696	1.4	-	-	2,108	4.3	-	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.19

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
	October payroll	Percent	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Michigan	\$146,675	100 %	\$63,866	43.5 %	\$19,071	13.0 %	\$6,520	4.4 %	\$274	0.2 %	\$56,766	38.7 %	\$177	0.1 %
State	68,240	100	12,122	17.8	6,680	9.8	2,192	3.2	219	0.3	46,952	68.8	74	0.1
Local, total	78,435	100	51,744	66.0	12,391	15.8	4,327	5.5	55	0.1	9,814	12.5	103	0.1
Counties	31,514	100	8,075	25.6	10,149	32.2	3,552	11.3	53	0.2	9,586	30.4	99	0.3
Municipalities	46,921	100	43,670	93.1	2,242	4.8	775	1.7	2	-	228	0.5	4	-
Minnesota	50,260	100	24,939	49.6	6,771	13.5	4,653	9.3	989	2.0	12,849	25.6	59	0.1
State	13,491	100	3,719	27.6	2,397	17.7	1,282	9.5	131	1.0	5,929	43.9	44	0.3
Local, total	36,769	100	21,221	57.7	4,384	11.9	3,371	9.2	858	2.3	6,920	18.8	14	-
Counties	21,296	100	6,385	30.0	4,340	20.4	2,779	13.0	858	4.0	6,920	32.5	14	0.1
Municipalities	15,473	100	14,836	95.9	44	0.3	593	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	18,402	100	9,154	49.7	2,362	12.8	1,113	6.0	99	0.5	5,669	30.8	4	-
State	8,612	100	2,260	26.2	738	8.6	803	9.3	-	-	4,811	55.9	-	-
Local, total	9,791	100	6,894	70.4	1,624	16.6	310	3.2	99	1.0	858	8.8	4	-
Counties	4,149	100	1,710	41.2	1,385	33.4	202	4.9	93	2.2	758	18.3	2	-
Municipalities	5,642	100	5,185	91.9	239	4.2	108	1.9	7	0.1	101	1.8	2	-
Missouri	59,775	100	32,398	54.2	8,459	14.2	3,246	5.4	645	1.4	14,671	24.5	157	0.3
State	22,306	100	4,609	20.7	5,747	25.8	489	2.2	844	3.8	10,560	47.3	56	0.3
Local, total	37,469	100	27,789	74.2	2,712	7.2	2,757	7.4	-	-	4,111	11.0	101	0.3
Counties	10,970	100	4,851	44.2	1,446	13.2	1,779	16.2	-	-	2,852	26.0	41	0.4
Municipalities	26,499	100	22,938	86.6	1,266	4.8	977	3.7	-	-	1,259	4.8	59	0.2
Montana	7,295	100	3,591	49.2	971	13.3	599	8.2	35	0.5	2,018	27.7	81	1.1
State	2,806	100	829	29.5	294	10.5	198	7.1	-	-	1,411	50.3	74	2.6
Local, total	4,489	100	2,761	61.5	677	15.1	400	8.9	35	0.8	607	13.5	7	0.2
Counties	2,749	100	1,275	46.4	565	20.6	314	11.4	31	1.1	563	20.5	-	-
Municipalities	1,739	100	1,486	85.5	112	6.4	86	4.9	4	0.2	44	2.5	7	0.4
Nebraska	16,111	100	8,233	51.1	2,028	12.6	1,145	7.1	194	1.2	4,461	27.7	51	0.3
State	6,447	100	1,804	28.0	1,299	20.1	200	3.1	-	-	3,111	48.3	34	0.5
Local, total	9,664	100	6,430	66.5	729	7.5	945	9.8	194	2.0	1,350	14.0	17	0.2
Counties	4,392	100	1,427	32.5	729	16.6	677	15.4	194	4.4	1,350	30.7	15	0.3
Municipalities	5,273	100	5,003	94.9	-	-	268	5.1	-	-	-	-	2	-
Nevada	24,956	100	10,613	42.5	2,743	11.0	2,138	8.6	452	1.8	9,010	36.1	-	-
State	7,976	100	1,751	22.0	452	5.7	489	6.1	69	0.9	5,215	65.4	-	-
Local, total	16,980	100	8,861	52.2	2,291	13.5	1,649	9.7	383	2.3	3,795	22.3	-	-
Counties	12,622	100	6,074	48.1	1,615	12.8	1,298	10.3	383	3.0	3,252	25.8	-	-
Municipalities	4,358	100	2,788	64.0	676	15.5	351	8.1	-	-	543	12.5	-	-
New Hampshire	12,197	100	7,558	62.0	1,686	13.8	575	4.7	-	-	2,374	19.5	3	-
State	4,899	100	1,220	25.0	1,579	32.3	317	6.5	-	-	1,774	36.3	-	-
Local, total	7,308	100	6,339	86.7	108	1.5	258	3.5	-	-	600	8.2	3	-
Counties	1,207	100	309	25.6	108	8.9	190	15.7	-	-	597	49.5	3	0.2
Municipalities	6,101	100	6,030	98.8	-	-	68	1.1	-	-	3	-	-	-
New Jersey	169,552	100	84,259	49.7	21,059	12.4	13,438	7.9	3,027	1.8	47,692	28.1	68	-
State	57,438	100	15,566	27.1	6,170	10.7	4,474	7.8	2,972	5.2	28,257	49.2	-	-
Local, total	112,115	100	68,693	61.3	14,900	13.3	8,964	8.0	55	-	19,435	17.3	68	0.1
Counties	44,769	100	6,252	14.0	10,888	24.3	8,127	18.2	-	-	19,435	43.4	67	0.1
Municipalities	67,345	100	62,442	92.7	4,011	6.0	837	1.2	55	0.1	-	-	1	-
New Mexico	19,492	100	8,778	45.0	2,267	11.6	1,516	7.8	372	1.9	6,530	33.5	30	0.2
State	10,442	100	1,781	17.1	2,082	19.9	1,236	11.8	370	3.5	4,951	47.4	21	0.2
Local, total	9,050	100	6,996	77.3	185	2.0	280	3.1	2	-	1,578	17.4	9	0.1
Counties	2,648	100	1,790	67.6	17	0.6	36	1.4	-	-	800	30.2	5	0.2
Municipalities	6,402	100	5,206	81.3	168	2.6	244	3.8	2	-	778	12.2	4	0.1
New York	521,048	100	240,088	46.1	56,465	10.8	31,990	6.1	1,723	0.3	187,895	36.1	2,888	0.6
State	191,884	100	21,590	11.3	51,855	27.0	6,978	3.6	1,062	0.6	107,752	56.2	2,647	1.4
Local, total	329,164	100	218,497	66.4	4,610	1.4	25,012	7.6	661	0.2	80,143	24.3	241	0.1
Counties	72,539	100	38,808	53.5	1,293	1.8	7,560	10.4	661	0.9	24,011	33.1	206	0.3
Municipalities	256,625	100	179,689	70.0	3,317	1.3	17,452	6.8	-	-	56,132	21.9	35	-

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.19

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
			October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
North Carolina	\$74,912	100 %	\$36,652	48.9 %	\$8,401	11.2 %	\$2,929	3.9 %	\$465	0.6 %	\$25,841	34.5 %	\$624	0.8 %
State	43,748	100	9,428	21.6	7,981	18.2	2,419	5.5	465	1.1	22,863	52.3	592	1.4
Local, total	31,164	100	27,224	87.4	420	1.3	509	1.6	-	-	2,979	9.6	32	0.1
Counties	11,889	100	8,158	68.6	420	3.5	303	2.5	-	-	2,979	25.1	29	0.2
Municipalities	19,274	100	19,066	98.9	-	-	206	1.1	-	-	-	-	2	-
North Dakota	4,991	100	2,623	52.6	1,050	21.0	410	8.2	1	-	906	18.2	2	-
State	1,922	100	641	33.4	528	27.5	153	8.0	-	-	600	31.2	-	-
Local, total	3,069	100	1,982	64.6	521	17.0	257	8.4	1	-	306	10.0	2	0.1
Counties	1,584	100	596	37.6	450	28.4	229	14.5	1	0.1	306	19.3	2	0.1
Municipalities	1,486	100	1,387	93.3	71	4.8	28	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	124,757	100	59,137	47.4	18,166	14.6	8,561	6.9	1,022	0.8	37,750	30.3	120	0.1
State	40,060	100	9,257	23.1	2,557	6.4	1,898	4.7	433	1.1	25,801	64.4	114	0.3
Local, total	84,897	100	49,880	58.9	15,609	18.4	6,663	7.9	589	0.7	11,949	14.1	6	-
Counties	34,881	100	8,166	23.4	11,026	31.6	4,489	12.9	583	1.7	10,616	30.4	1	-
Municipalities	49,816	100	41,714	83.7	4,583	9.2	2,175	4.4	6	-	1,333	2.7	5	-
Oklahoma	33,003	100	15,939	48.3	3,292	10.0	3,051	9.2	218	0.7	10,503	31.8	-	-
State	17,008	100	3,224	19.0	1,891	11.1	2,598	15.3	87	0.5	9,207	54.1	-	-
Local, total	15,995	100	12,715	79.5	1,401	8.8	452	2.8	132	0.8	1,295	8.1	-	-
Counties	3,678	100	1,523	41.4	934	25.4	1	-	132	3.6	1,089	29.6	-	-
Municipalities	12,317	100	11,191	90.9	467	3.8	451	3.7	-	-	207	1.7	-	-
Oregon	38,177	100	17,474	45.8	4,472	11.7	3,546	9.3	83	0.2	12,303	32.2	298	0.8
State	15,891	100	3,573	22.5	3,547	22.3	1,632	10.3	81	0.5	6,957	43.8	100	0.6
Local, total	22,287	100	13,901	62.4	926	4.2	1,914	8.6	2	-	5,346	24.0	198	0.9
Counties	11,476	100	3,722	32.4	631	5.5	1,589	13.8	-	-	5,336	46.5	197	1.7
Municipalities	10,811	100	10,178	94.1	295	2.7	325	3.0	2	-	10	0.1	1	-
Pennsylvania	144,008	100	75,351	52.3	21,903	15.2	7,207	5.0	1,108	0.8	38,150	26.5	290	0.2
State	43,859	100	17,783	40.5	5,681	12.9	1,624	3.7	-	-	18,597	42.3	274	0.6
Local, total	100,050	100	57,568	57.5	16,222	16.2	5,583	5.6	1,108	1.1	19,553	19.5	16	-
Counties	29,522	100	3,262	11.0	10,227	34.6	2,728	9.2	1,108	3.8	12,182	41.3	16	0.1
Municipalities	70,527	100	54,306	77.0	5,995	8.5	2,855	4.0	-	-	7,371	10.5	-	-
Rhode Island	16,379	100	8,420	51.4	1,909	11.7	850	5.2	190	1.2	4,994	30.5	16	0.1
State	9,853	100	2,089	21.2	1,847	18.7	718	7.3	190	1.9	4,994	50.7	16	0.2
Local, total	6,526	100	6,331	97.0	63	1.0	132	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	6,526	100	6,331	97.0	63	1.0	132	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	37,392	100	17,225	46.1	4,161	11.1	1,056	2.8	131	0.4	14,562	38.9	257	0.7
State	19,794	100	4,990	25.2	1,242	6.3	454	2.3	40	0.2	12,813	64.7	256	1.3
Local, total	17,598	100	12,236	69.5	2,920	16.6	601	3.4	92	0.5	1,749	9.9	1	-
Counties	10,301	100	5,398	52.4	2,598	25.2	493	4.8	92	0.9	1,719	16.7	-	-
Municipalities	7,297	100	6,837	93.7	321	4.4	108	1.5	-	-	30	0.4	1	-
South Dakota	5,525	100	2,970	53.8	709	12.8	426	7.7	36	0.7	1,384	25.0	-	-
State	2,746	100	837	30.5	702	25.6	116	4.2	-	-	1,091	39.7	-	-
Local, total	2,779	100	2,133	76.8	7	0.3	310	11.2	36	1.3	293	10.5	-	-
Counties	1,314	100	726	55.3	7	0.5	273	20.8	36	2.7	273	20.8	-	-
Municipalities	1,465	100	1,407	96.0	-	-	38	2.6	-	-	20	1.4	-	-
Tennessee	49,333	100	23,406	47.4	6,485	13.1	2,691	5.5	725	1.5	15,925	32.3	102	0.2
State	19,154	100	3,321	17.3	1,650	8.6	2,054	10.7	427	2.2	11,702	61.1	-	-
Local, total	30,179	100	20,085	66.6	4,835	16.0	636	2.1	297	1.0	4,223	14.0	102	0.3
Counties	11,805	100	4,460	37.8	3,586	30.4	321	2.7	202	1.7	3,138	26.6	98	0.8
Municipalities	18,374	100	15,625	85.0	1,249	6.8	315	1.7	95	0.5	1,085	5.9	4	-
Texas	214,738	100	104,159	48.5	26,009	12.1	15,787	7.4	239	0.1	67,449	31.4	1,096	0.5
State	68,639	100	16,388	23.9	4,207	6.1	6,414	9.3	-	-	41,454	60.4	176	0.3
Local, total	146,099	100	87,770	60.1	21,803	14.9	9,373	6.4	239	0.2	25,995	17.8	919	0.6
Counties	66,245	100	14,562	22.0	18,058	27.3	7,016	10.6	239	0.4	25,637	38.7	734	1.1
Municipalities	79,854	100	73,209	91.7	3,745	4.7	2,358	3.0	-	-	357	0.4	186	0.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.19

State and local justice system payroll

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

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

State and level of government ^b	Total justice system		Judicial and legal services											
			Police protection		Courts only		Prosecution and legal services		Public defense		Corrections		Other justice activities	
			October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system	October payroll	Percent of total justice system
Utah	\$17,296	100 %	\$8,592	49.7 %	\$2,446	14.1 %	\$1,385	8.0 %	\$8	-	\$4,811	27.8 %	\$55	0.3 %
State	8,556	100	2,265	26.5	1,719	20.1	558	6.5	-	-	3,961	46.3	53	0.6
Local, total	8,740	100	6,327	72.4	727	8.3	827	9.5	8	0.1 %	850	9.7	2	-
Counties	4,324	100	2,292	53.0	578	13.4	595	13.8	8	0.2	850	19.7	2	-
Municipalities	4,416	100	4,035	91.4	149	3.4	232	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	6,022	100	2,828	47.0	761	12.6	416	6.9	166	2.8	1,829	30.4	22	0.4
State	4,479	100	1,400	31.3	666	14.9	395	8.8	166	3.7	1,829	40.8	22	0.5
Local, total	1,544	100	1,429	92.6	94	6.1	21	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counties	118	100	24	20.3	94	79.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Municipalities	1,426	100	1,405	98.5	-	-	21	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	80,833	100	38,716	47.9	9,996	11.6	3,831	4.7	312	0.4	28,230	34.9	349	0.4
State	35,416	100	9,080	25.6	5,643	15.9	880	2.5	277	0.8	19,306	54.5	230	0.6
Local, total	45,418	100	29,636	65.3	3,753	8.3	2,952	6.5	35	0.1	8,924	19.6	119	0.3
Counties	21,983	100	13,448	61.2	2,438	11.1	1,614	7.3	1	-	4,374	19.9	108	0.5
Municipalities	23,435	100	16,188	69.1	1,315	5.6	1,337	5.7	34	0.1	4,550	19.4	11	-
Washington	62,059	100	30,496	49.1	6,788	10.9	5,858	9.4	412	0.7	18,446	29.7	60	0.1
State	21,180	100	5,840	27.6	1,578	7.5	2,003	9.5	-	-	11,759	55.5	-	-
Local, total	40,879	100	24,656	60.3	5,209	12.7	3,855	9.4	412	1.0	6,687	16.4	60	0.1
Counties	21,748	100	7,849	36.1	4,146	19.1	2,824	13.0	408	1.9	6,465	29.7	56	0.3
Municipalities	19,131	100	16,808	87.9	1,063	5.6	1,031	5.4	4	-	222	1.2	4	-
West Virginia	10,577	100	5,454	51.6	2,051	19.4	801	7.6	36	0.3	2,234	21.1	-	-
State	4,995	100	1,768	35.4	1,405	28.1	231	4.6	36	0.7	1,555	31.1	-	-
Local, total	5,582	100	3,687	66.1	646	11.6	570	10.2	-	-	679	12.2	-	-
Counties	2,889	100	1,119	38.7	575	19.9	516	17.9	-	-	679	23.5	-	-
Municipalities	2,693	100	2,568	95.4	71	2.6	54	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	58,617	100	31,981	54.6	6,198	10.6	4,028	6.9	1,293	2.2	14,998	25.6	118	0.2
State	19,660	100	2,882	14.7	2,496	12.7	1,942	9.9	1,293	6.6	10,930	55.6	116	0.6
Local, total	38,957	100	29,099	74.7	3,702	9.5	2,086	5.4	-	-	4,068	10.4	2	-
Counties	16,110	100	7,199	44.7	3,314	20.6	1,530	9.5	-	-	4,068	25.3	-	-
Municipalities	22,847	100	21,901	95.9	388	1.7	557	2.4	-	-	-	-	2	-
Wyoming	6,278	100	3,425	54.6	818	13.0	430	6.8	73	1.2	1,528	24.3	3	-
State	2,417	100	683	28.3	495	20.5	145	6.0	73	3.0	1,021	42.2	-	-
Local, total	3,861	100	2,742	71.0	323	8.4	285	7.4	-	-	507	13.1	3	0.1
Counties	2,098	100	1,126	53.7	235	11.2	229	10.9	-	-	507	24.2	-	-
Municipalities	1,763	100	1,616	91.7	89	5.0	55	3.1	-	-	-	-	3	0.2

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

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

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990*, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.20

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

By rank and State, October 1990

State	Full-time equivalent employment (per 10,000 population)
All State and local	61.2
District of Columbia	194.3
New York	92.9
Alaska	88.6
New Jersey	73.8
Nevada	77.6
Florida	76.9
Arizona	73.3
Delaware	72.2
Wyoming	69.4
Maryland	68.9
Hawaii	67.5
Georgia	66.4
Louisiana	64.9
New Mexico	64.6
California	63.2
Texas	61.1
Illinois	60.3
Rhode Island	60.0
South Carolina	59.3
Virginia	59.1
Massachusetts	57.5
Kansas	57.3
Colorado	57.2
Missouri	56.4
Michigan	55.7
North Carolina	55.6
Oklahoma	53.8
Oregon	53.4
Tennessee	53.3
Idaho	52.9
Alabama	52.8
Connecticut	52.7
Nebraska	52.1
Ohio	49.5
Pennsylvania	49.4
Washington	49.1
Wisconsin	48.7
Montana	48.4
Indiana	48.4
New Hampshire	46.9
Kentucky	45.7
Utah	45.6
Iowa	45.2
Vermont	44.6
Maine	44.3
Mississippi	44.3
South Dakota	44.0
Arkansas	43.6
Minnesota	42.0
North Dakota	39.6
West Virginia	36.0

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1992), Table 10.

Table 1.21

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

State and level of government ^c	Total corrections		Institutions		Probation, pardon, and parole		Other ^b	
	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections	Number	Percent of total corrections
States-local, total	525,029	100 %	436,774	83.2 %	72,040	13.7 %	16,122	3.1 %
States	342,316	100	287,791	84.1	38,329	11.2	16,122	4.7
Local, total	177,965	100	144,582	81.2	33,365	18.7	X	X
Counties	143,752	100	114,162	79.4	29,576	20.6	X	X
Municipalities	46,648	100	42,115	90.3	4,509	9.7	X	X
Alabama	6,122	100	5,150	84.1	621	10.1	349	5.7
State	4,268	100	3,541	83.0	376	8.8	349	8.2
Local, total	1,854	100	1,609	86.8	245	13.2	X	X
Counties	1,567	100	1,335	85.2	231	14.7	X	X
Municipalities	288	100	274	95.1	14	4.9	X	X
Alaska	1,589	100	1,321	83.1	192	12.1	76	4.8
State	1,558	100	1,290	82.8	192	12.3	76	4.9
Local, total	31	100	31	100.0	-	-	X	X
Boroughs	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	31	100	31	100.0	-	-	X	X
Arizona	10,068	100	8,023	79.7	1,778	17.6	270	2.7
State	6,268	100	5,745	91.7	254	4.1	270	4.3
Local, total	3,800	100	2,278	59.9	1,522	40.1	X	X
Counties	3,790	100	2,274	60.0	1,516	40.0	X	X
Municipalities	10	100	4	40.0	6	60.0	X	X
Arkansas	3,374	100	2,951	87.5	233	6.9	189	5.6
State	2,394	100	2,116	88.4	89	3.7	189	7.9
Local, total	980	100	835	85.2	144	14.7	X	X
Counties	870	100	730	83.9	138	15.9	X	X
Municipalities	111	100	104	93.7	6	5.4	X	X
California	65,878	100	52,038	79.0	11,904	18.1	1,896	2.9
State	36,054	100	31,536	87.5	2,576	7.1	1,896	5.3
Local, total	29,824	100	20,502	68.7	9,328	31.3	X	X
Counties	28,513	100	19,472	68.3	9,047	31.7	X	X
Municipalities	1,311	100	1,030	78.6	281	21.4	X	X
Colorado	5,777	100	4,881	84.5	682	11.8	214	3.7
State	3,407	100	2,593	76.1	600	17.6	214	6.3
Local, total	2,370	100	2,288	96.5	82	3.5	X	X
Counties	1,767	100	1,742	98.6	25	1.4	X	X
Municipalities	603	100	546	90.5	57	9.5	X	X
Connecticut	5,139	100	4,318	84.0	659	12.8	162	3.2
State	5,139	100	4,318	84.0	659	12.8	162	3.2
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Delaware	1,477	100	1,108	75.0	106	7.2	263	17.8
State	1,477	100	1,108	75.0	106	7.2	263	17.8
Local, total	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Counties	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Municipalities	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
District of Columbia	4,727	100	4,381	92.7	346	7.3	-	-
Local, total	4,727	100	4,381	92.7	346	7.3	X	X
Municipality	4,727	100	4,381	92.7	346	7.3	X	X
Florida	37,797	100	31,939	84.5	5,154	13.6	704	1.9
State	26,018	100	20,440	78.6	4,874	18.7	704	2.7
Local, total	11,779	100	11,499	97.6	280	2.4	X	X
Counties	11,059	100	10,780	97.5	280	2.5	X	X
Municipalities	720	100	720	100.0	-	-	X	X
Georgia	18,187	100	14,459	79.5	2,342	12.9	1,383	7.6
State	13,791	100	10,258	74.4	2,147	15.6	1,383	10.0
Local, total	4,396	100	4,201	95.6	195	4.4	X	X
Counties	3,840	100	3,650	95.1	190	4.9	X	X
Municipalities	556	100	551	99.1	5	0.9	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employment

By type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a-Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.21

State and local corrections full-time equivalent employmentBy type of activity and level of government, fiscal year 1990^a--Continued

(- represents zero or rounds to zero)

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

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

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

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

^cData for municipalities, and the local government totals that include municipal data, are estimates subject to sampling variability; data for State and county governments (boroughs, parishes) are based

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990*, NCJ-137754 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 44. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.22

Employees and operating expenditures for State and local law enforcement agencies

By type of agency, United States, 1990^a

Type of agency	All agencies ^b	Number of employees						Operating expenditures, fiscal year 1990
		Total	Full-time		Part-time			
			Sworn	Civilian	Total	Sworn	Civilian	
Number	16,961	793,020	595,869	197,151	76,044	35,384	40,660	\$41,550,270,000
Local police	12,288	459,891	363,001	96,890	53,705	24,533	29,172	20,585,981,000
Sheriff	3,093	203,974	141,418	62,556	16,406	9,192	7,214	9,137,209,000
Special police	1,531	51,825	39,078	12,747	5,129	1,549	3,580	8,137,543,000
State police	49	77,330	52,372	24,958	804	110	694	3,689,537,000
Percent	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Local police	72.4	58.0	60.9	49.1	70.6	69.3	71.7	49.5
Sheriff	18.2	25.7	23.7	31.7	21.6	26.0	17.7	22.0
Special police	9.0	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.7	4.4	8.8	19.6
State police	0.3	9.8	8.8	12.7	1.1	0.3	1.7	8.9

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

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

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

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

Table 1.23

Local police departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes both full-time and part-time sworn personnel.

^cThe number of agencies reported is an estimate resulting from a weighted sample, not an exact enumeration.

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

Table 1.24

Sheriffs' departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes both full-time and part-time sworn personnel.

^cThe number of agencies reported is an estimate resulting from a weighted sample, not an exact enumeration.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 1.25

Local police departments and full-time sworn personnel

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

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

Table 1.26

Sheriffs' departments and full-time sworn officers

By size of population served, United States, 1990

Population served	Departments		Full-time sworn officers	
	Number ^a	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,093	100 %	141,418	100 %
1,000,000 or more	27	0.9	28,112	19.9
500,000 to 999,999	62	2.0	22,231	15.7
250,000 to 499,999	92	3.0	18,367	13.0
100,000 to 249,999	270	8.7	25,055	17.7
50,000 to 99,999	374	12.1	17,998	12.7
25,000 to 49,999	594	19.2	13,391	9.5
10,000 to 24,999	955	30.9	11,972	8.5
Under 10,000	719	23.2	4,292	3.0

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

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

Table 1.27

State police departments and full-time sworn personnel

United States, 1990^a

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

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

Table 1.28

Average number of employees in local police departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

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

Table 1.29

Average number of employees in sheriffs' departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

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

Table 1.30

Characteristics of full-time sworn personnel in local police departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Black and white racial categories do not include Hispanics. ^cLess than 0.05 percent.

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

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

Table 1.31

Characteristics of full-time sworn personnel in sheriffs' departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Black and white racial categories do not include Hispanics. ^cLess than 0.05 percent.

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

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

Table 1.32

Characteristics of full-time sworn personnel in State police departments

United States, 1987 and 1990^a

	1987						1990					
	Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Total	100 %	50,498	95.8 %	48,354	4.2 %	2,144	100 %	52,372	95.4 %	49,976	4.6 %	2,396
White	88.7	44,825	85.1	42,986	3.6	1,639	87.1	45,590	83.1	43,531	3.9	2,059
Black	6.5	3,285	6.1	3,088	0.4	197	7.5	3,928	7.1	3,707	0.4	221
Hispanic	3.8	1,942	3.7	1,857	0.2	85	4.4	2,315	4.2	2,224	0.2	91
Other ^b	0.9	446	0.8	423	(c)	23	1.0	539	1.0	514	(c)	25

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Black and white racial categories do not include Hispanics. ^cLess than 0.05 percent.

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

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

Table 1.33

Educational requirements for recruits in local police departments

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

Population served	Total	Percent without requirement	Percent of departments requiring minimum of				
			All with requirement	High school diploma	Some college ^b	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
All sizes	100 %	4 %	96 %	90 %	2 %	4 %	(c)
1,000,000 or more	100	7	93	71	21	0	0 %
500,000 to 999,999	100	0	100	82	7	11	0
250,000 to 499,999	100	2	98	76	12	5	2
100,000 to 249,999	100	0	100	91	4	5	1
50,000 to 99,999	100	1	99	81	13	6	0
25,000 to 49,999	100	0	100	83	4	13	0
10,000 to 24,999	100	1	99	90	3	5	0
2,500 to 9,999	100	1	99	93	2	4	(c)
Under 2,500	100	7	93	89	1	2	0

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bNo college degree required.^cLess than 0.5 percent.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 6, Table 12.

Table 1.34

Educational requirements for recruits in sheriffs' departments

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

Population served	Total	Percent without requirement	Percent of departments requiring minimum of				
			All with requirement	High school diploma	Some college ^b	2-year college degree	4-year college degree
All sizes	100 %	3 %	97 %	93 %	1 %	3 %	(c)
1,000,000 or more	100	0	100	100	0	0	0 %
500,000 to 999,999	100	0	100	95	2	2	2
250,000 to 499,999	100	0	100	93	2	5	0
100,000 to 249,999	100	2	98	87	4	8	0
50,000 to 99,999	100	3	97	93	1	4	0
25,000 to 49,999	100	2	96	95	0	3	0
10,000 to 24,999	100	4	95	90	(c)	5	(c)
Under 10,000	100	2	98	96	1	1	0

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bNo college degree required.^cLess than 0.5 percent.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 6, Table 12.

Table 1.35

Educational requirements for new officers in State police departments

By degree required, United States, 1990

Educational requirement	Percent of State police departments requiring
4-year college degree	0 %
2-year college degree	8
Some college coursework	10
High school diploma	80
None	2

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 11, Table 29.

Table 1.36

Sworn officers in law enforcement agencies and police officer education levels

By race, ethnicity, and sex, United States, 1988

	Race and ethnicity				Sex	
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Male	Female
Sworn officers	80.3 %	12.3 %	6.4 %	1.0 %	87.9 %	12.1 %
U.S. population	76.9	12.1	8.0	3.0	48.7	51.3
Education level of sworn officers						
No college	34.0	28.0	27.0	19.0	34.8	24.1
Some undergraduate work	62.0	63.0	68.0	73.0	61.7	45.1
Graduate degree	4.0	9.0	5.0	8.0	3.3	30.2
Average level of education in years						
	13.7	13.6	13.3	13.8	13.6	14.6

Note: These data were obtained through a survey of all municipal police departments serving populations of 50,000 or more, the 49 States with State police/highway patrol agencies, all consolidated county-wide police departments with 100 or more sworn employees, and all county sheriffs' departments with 100 or more sworn employees. This resulted in a usable response rate of 69.5 percent of the total defined population. The response rate for municipal police departments was 76.3 percent; sheriffs' departments, 55.6 percent; State police agencies, 77.6 percent; and consolidated county-wide police departments, 88.5 percent. The responding agencies represent approximately 175,000 sworn law enforcement officers.

Source: David L. Carter and Allen D. Sapp, *Police Education and Minority Recruitment: The Impact of a College Requirement* (Washington, DC: Police Executive Research Forum, 1991), pp. 8-11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.37

Training requirements for recruits in local police departments

By size of population served, United States, 1990

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

^aExcludes departments not requiring training.

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

Table 1.38

Training requirements for recruits in sheriffs' departments

By size of population served, United States, 1990

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

^aExcludes departments not requiring training.

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

Table 1.39

Average operating expenditures of local police departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Figures are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1990, or the most recent fiscal year completed prior to that date. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Computation of per officer and per employee averages includes both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of 0.5 assigned to part-time employees.

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

Table 1.40

Average operating expenditures of sheriffs' departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Figures are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1990, or the most recent fiscal year completed prior to that date. Figures do not include capital expenditures such as equipment purchases or construction costs. Computation of per officer and per employee averages includes both full-time and part-time employees, with a weight of 0.5 assigned to part-time employees.

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

Table 1.41

Average starting salaries in local police departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Average salaries are based on the minimum starting salary offered by a department and have been rounded to the nearest 10 dollars.

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

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

Table 1.42

Average starting salaries in sheriffs' departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Average salaries are based on the minimum starting salary offered by a department and have been rounded to the nearest 10 dollars.

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

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

Table 1.43

Sidearms authorized for use by sworn officers in local police departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Some departments may have authorized some types or calibers of sidearms not included in this table.

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

Table 1.44

Sidearms authorized for use by sworn officers in sheriffs' departments

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Some departments may have authorized some types or calibers of sidearms not included in this table.

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

Table 1.45

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

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

^aIncludes sidearm batons, soft projectiles, and rubber bullets.^bIncludes tear gas and mace.^cIncludes tasers and stun guns.^dIncludes three-pole trips and capture nets, but not handcuffs.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 7, Table 16.

Table 1.46

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

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

^aIncludes sidearm batons, soft projectiles, and rubber bullets.^bIncludes tear gas and mace.^cIncludes tasers and stun guns.^dIncludes three-pole trips and capture nets, but not handcuffs.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 7, Table 16.

Table 1.47

Sidearms and non-lethal weapons authorized for use in State police departments

By type of weapon, United States, 1990

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

^aIncludes sidearm batons, soft projectiles, and rubber bullets.^bIncludes tear gas and mace.^cIncludes three-pole trips and capture nets, but not handcuffs.^dIncludes tasers and stunguns.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 12, Table 31.

Table 1.48

Special units operated by large local police departments

By type of unit, United States, 1990

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Table excludes departments with fewer than 100 sworn personnel.

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

Table 1.49

Special units operated by large sheriffs' departments

By type of unit, United States, 1990

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Table excludes departments with fewer than 100 sworn personnel.

^aUnit may be full- or part-time.

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

Table 1.50

Special units operated by State police departments

By type of unit, United States, 1990

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

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

Table 1.51

Written policy directives maintained by large local police departments

By type of policy directive, United States, 1990

Subject area of directive	Percent of large departments
Use of deadly force	99 % ^a
Pursuit driving	99
Code of conduct and appearance	99
Juveniles	95
Off-duty employment	95
Citizen complaints	95
Domestic disturbances	93
Mentally ill/handicapped persons	86
Strip searches	81
Use of confidential funds	79
Employee counseling	77
Private security firms	33
Homeless persons	30

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Table excludes departments with fewer than 100 sworn personnel.

^aRounded from 99.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 10, Table 24.

Table 1.52

Written policy directives maintained by large sheriffs' departments

By type of policy directive, United States, 1990

Subject area of directive	Percent of large departments
Use of deadly force	96 %
Off-duty employment	96
Code of conduct and appearance	95
Pursuit driving	90
Strip searches	88
Juveniles	86
Citizen complaints	84
Mentally ill/handicapped persons	81
Domestic disturbances	77
Use of confidential funds	70
Employee counseling	70
Private security firms	29
Homeless persons	19

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Table excludes departments with fewer than 100 sworn personnel.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 10, Table 24.

Table 1.53

Written policy directives maintained by State police departments

By type of policy directive, United States, 1990

Subject area of directive	Percent of departments with written directive
Code of conduct/appearance	100 %
Off-duty employment	100
Use of deadly force	100
Pursuit driving	98
Citizen complaints	92
Employee counseling	82
Juveniles	74
Use of confidential funds	61
Mentally ill/handicapped persons	53
Domestic disturbances	49
Strip searches	37
Private security firms	16
Homeless persons	6

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 13, Table 34.

Table 1.54

Computerized information files maintained by local police departments

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

Population served	Percent of departments maintaining computer files on											
	Arrests	Calls for service	Traffic citations	Stolen property/vehicles	Warrants	Criminal histories	Uniform Crime Reports	Inventory	Evidence	Payroll/personnel	License registration	Summons
All sizes	39 %	34 %	34 %	32 %	31 %	30 %	30 %	21 %	20 %	18 %	15 %	15 %
1,000,000 or more	93	79	50	86	100	71	79	71	64	100	57	21
500,000 to 999,999	97	89	65	82	82	90	89	64	56	70	60	43
250,000 to 499,999	87	95	70	85	71	86	75	69	68	75	61	42
100,000 to 249,999	90	91	74	81	72	73	85	58	65	75	45	36
50,000 to 99,999	87	83	69	69	67	73	78	45	60	59	38	31
25,000 to 49,999	84	81	73	76	68	68	77	49	61	53	31	35
10,000 to 24,999	68	64	61	60	58	55	59	38	42	33	22	30
2,500 to 9,999	46	36	39	36	34	33	31	20	20	16	17	16
Under 2,500	14	11	12	10	10	10	8	8	4	6	5	5

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *State and Local Police Departments, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133284 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 9, Table 22.

Table 1.55

Computerized information files maintained by sheriffs' departments

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

Population served	Percent of departments maintaining computer files on											
	Warrants	Arrests	Criminal histories	Stolen property/vehicles	Uniform Crime Reports	Calls for service	Summons	Traffic citations	Payroll/personnel	Inventory	Evidence	License registration
All sizes	47 %	42 %	35 %	34 %	29 %	28 %	27 %	26 %	24 %	23 %	20 %	18 %
1,000,000 or more	89	71	81	62	54	70	41	45	73	71	52	58
500,000 to 999,999	68	70	68	49	52	41	45	43	68	54	35	30
250,000 to 499,999	79	66	59	43	53	58	45	38	62	60	46	20
100,000 to 249,999	74	56	54	41	38	45	45	40	49	47	35	34
50,000 to 99,999	65	65	45	52	45	48	33	35	39	27	33	24
25,000 to 49,999	58	51	45	41	36	33	33	32	24	25	26	19
10,000 to 24,999	36	34	24	30	23	21	22	21	17	15	13	14
Under 10,000	25	24	20	17	16	11	15	16	8	12	8	13

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Sheriffs' Departments 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133283 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 9, Table 22.

Table 1.56

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Table includes only agencies with primary responsibility for drug enforcement.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

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

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

Table 1.57

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

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Mandatory programs are those in which all are tested.

^aSworn positions only.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 1.58

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

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

^aSworn positions only.

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

Table 1.59

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

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22.

^aSworn positions only.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

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

Table 1.60

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

By size of population served, United States, 1990

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

Note: See Note, table 1.22. Table includes only agencies with a testing program that specifies sanctions for nonprobationary officers who test positive for drugs.

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

^aAfter first positive test only.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Table 1.61

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

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1991^a

	Number of cities reporting	Mean number of police personnel	Rate of police personnel per 1,000 population
Total, all cities	1,451	134	2.65
Population group			
Over 1,000,000	4	6,690	4.01
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	2,070	3.01
250,000 to 499,999	26	1,001	2.90
100,000 to 249,999	83	361	2.43
50,000 to 99,999	175	161	2.37
25,000 to 49,999	350	80	2.29
10,000 to 24,999	800	36	2.32
Geographic division			
New England	124	74	2.49
Mid-Atlantic	167	126	2.98
East North Central	289	141	2.78
West North Central	148	69	1.97
South Atlantic	199	170	3.47
East South Central	69	151	2.63
West South Central	171	132	2.30
Mountain	88	171	2.59
Pacific Coast	196	164	2.32
Metro status			
Central	320	410	2.89
Suburban	789	61	2.24
Independent	342	45	2.33

Note: These data were collected in a mail survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association in January 1991. Of the 2,772 cities surveyed, 1,521 (54.9 percent) provided the information requested concerning their police departments. The term "cities" refers to cities, villages, towns, townships, and boroughs. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

^aIncludes uniformed and civilian non-uniformed personnel.

Source: Thomas Gardner and Drew Wallner, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection Personnel and Expenditures--1991," *The Municipal Year Book 1992* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1992), p. 111, Table 3/2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.62

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

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, 1991^a

	Number of cities reporting	Mean expenditure (in thousands)	Per capita expenditure
Total, all cities	1,276	\$4,825	\$91.45
Population group			
Over 1,000,000	4	262,476	157.38
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	76,174	111.01
250,000 to 499,999	23	31,937	95.10
100,000 to 249,999	77	12,252	82.85
50,000 to 99,999	159	5,456	79.92
25,000 to 49,999	312	2,564	73.59
10,000 to 24,999	688	1,121	70.80
Geographic division			
New England	80	2,878	94.10
Mid-Atlantic	138	5,281	113.27
East North Central	253	5,510	102.91
West North Central	142	2,217	61.13
South Atlantic	181	5,176	102.99
East South Central	61	3,655	69.34
West South Central	158	3,730	65.35
Mountain	82	5,524	83.46
Pacific Coast	181	7,111	99.08
Metro status			
Central	296	14,526	100.63
Suburban	670	2,253	81.13
Independent	310	1,122	58.10

Note: See Note, table 1.61. 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: Thomas Gardner and Drew Wallner, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection Personnel and Expenditures--1991," *The Municipal Year Book 1992* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1992), p. 118, Table 3/15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.63

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

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1990

(1990 population)

Geographic region and division	Total (9,507 cities; population 156,000,000)	Population group					
		Group I (62 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,660,000)	Group II (127 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,633,000)	Group III (321 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 21,936,000)	Group IV (661 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,848,000)	Group V (1,614 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,396,000)	Group VI (6,722 cities under 10,000; population 23,526,000)
Total: 9,507 cities; population 156,000,000:							
Number of employees	438,799	161,127	45,542	49,432	50,440	57,157	75,101
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.8	3.7	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	3.2
Northeast: 2,464 cities; population 40,464,000:							
Number of employees	121,037	50,232	8,259	12,900	15,498	17,988	16,160
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	4.8	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3
New England: 663 cities; population 11,073,000:							
Number of employees	28,058	2,662	3,553	5,674	5,580	6,103	4,486
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	4.6	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.6
Middle Atlantic: 1,801 cities; population 29,391,000:							
Number of employees	92,979	47,570	4,706	7,226	9,918	11,885	11,674
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.2	4.8	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2
Midwest: 2,566 cities; population 38,970,000:							
Number of employees	101,004	36,506	7,981	10,812	12,223	16,011	17,471
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	4.1	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.7
East North Central: 1,782 cities; population 28,337,000:							
Number of employees	76,786	29,553	5,442	8,611	9,419	11,659	12,102
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.7	4.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.7
West North Central: 784 cities; population 10,634,000:							
Number of employees	24,218	6,953	2,539	2,201	2,804	4,352	5,369
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.3	3.3	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.5
South: 3,240 cities; population 42,754,000:							
Number of employees	133,895	40,442	17,339	14,144	13,468	17,651	30,851
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	4.1
South Atlantic: 1,548 cities; population 17,913,000:							
Number of employees	66,435	18,081	9,329	8,092	7,323	8,034	15,576
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.7	4.5	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.2	4.8
East South Central: 712 cities; population 7,647,000:							
Number of employees	21,903	4,858	3,331	800	2,685	3,976	6,253
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.5
West South Central: 980 cities; population 17,195,000:							
Number of employees	45,557	17,503	4,679	5,252	3,460	5,641	9,022
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.8
West: 1,237 cities; population 33,812,000:							
Number of employees	82,863	33,947	11,963	11,576	9,251	5,507	10,619
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	4.1
Mountain: 511 cities; population 9,268,000:							
Number of employees	23,472	9,378	2,783	2,748	2,324	1,978	4,261
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.3	3.6
Pacific: 726 cities; population 24,544,000:							
Number of employees	59,391	24,569	9,180	8,828	6,927	3,529	6,358
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	4.6
Suburban:^b 5,663 agencies; population 95,169,000:							
Number of employees	281,430	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.0	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 2,894 agencies; population 77,212,000:							
Number of employees	275,461	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of employees per 1,000 inhabitants	3.6	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, 1990. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 decennial census counts. 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 238.

Table 1.64

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

By geographic division and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1990

(1990 population)

Geographic region and division	Total (9,507 cities; population 156,000,000)	Population group					
		Group I (62 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,660,000)	Group II (127 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,633,000)	Group III (321 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 21,936,000)	Group IV (661 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,848,000)	Group V (1,614 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,396,000)	Group VI (6,722 cities under 10,000; population 23,526,000)
Total: 9,507 cities; population 156,000,000:							
Number of officers	341,387	124,390	34,773	38,115	39,783	46,000	58,326
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.5
Northeast: 2,464 cities; population 40,464,000:							
Number of officers	98,514	38,720	6,953	10,938	13,135	15,356	13,412
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	3.7	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
New England: 663 cities; population 11,073,000:							
Number of officers	23,333	1,979	2,938	4,873	4,825	5,158	3,560
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1
Middle Atlantic: 1,801 cities; population 29,391,000:							
Number of officers	75,181	36,741	4,015	6,065	8,310	10,198	9,852
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.6	3.7	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9
Midwest: 2,566 cities; population 38,970,000:							
Number of officers	80,653	29,280	6,340	8,654	9,598	12,779	14,002
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.1
East North Central: 1,782 cities; population 28,337,000:							
Number of officers	61,813	24,155	4,419	6,882	7,411	9,330	9,616
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	3.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.2
West North Central: 784 cities; population 10,634,000:							
Number of officers	18,840	5,125	1,921	1,772	2,187	3,449	4,386
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.1
South: 3,240 cities; population 42,754,000:							
Number of officers	102,753	31,366	13,227	10,568	10,406	13,843	23,343
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.1
South Atlantic: 1,548 cities; population 17,913,000:							
Number of officers	51,539	14,384	7,007	5,995	5,682	6,253	12,218
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.9	3.5	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.7
East South Central: 712 cities; population 7,647,000:							
Number of officers	16,937	3,745	2,498	630	2,089	3,186	4,789
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.7
West South Central: 980 cities; population 17,115,000:							
Number of officers	34,277	13,237	3,722	3,943	2,635	4,404	6,336
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.7
West: 1,237 cities; population 33,812,000:							
Number of officers	59,467	25,024	8,253	7,955	6,644	4,022	7,569
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.9
Mountain: 511 cities; population 9,268,000:							
Number of officers	17,107	6,796	2,011	2,014	1,719	1,447	3,120
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.6
Pacific: 726 cities; population 24,544,000:							
Number of officers	42,360	18,228	6,242	5,941	4,925	2,575	4,449
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	3.2
Suburban:^a 5,663 agencies; population 95,169,000:							
Number of officers	200,612	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.1	X	X	X	X	X	X
County: 2,894 agencies; population 77,212,000:							
Number of officers	181,875	X	X	X	X	X	X
Average number of officers per 1,000 inhabitants	2.4	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 1.63. 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 239.

^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 1.65

Full-time law enforcement employees

By sex and size of place, on Oct. 31, 1990

(1990 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: 12,401 agencies; population 233,212,000	714,260	76.4 %	23.6 %	523,262	91.4 %	8.6 %	190,998	35.4 %	64.6 %
Total cities: 9,507 cities; population 156,000,000	438,799	77.8	22.2	341,387	91.7	8.3	97,412	29.0	71.0
Group I									
62 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,660,000	161,127	74.4	25.6	124,390	87.4	12.6	36,737	30.3	69.7
7 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 18,843,000	84,607	73.1	26.9	65,283	86.2	13.8	19,324	28.7	71.3
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,840,000	36,738	77.0	23.0	28,629	88.7	11.3	8,109	35.7	64.3
39 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,977,000	39,782	74.9	25.1	30,478	88.9	11.1	9,304	29.0	71.0
Group II									
127 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,633,000	45,542	76.3	23.7	34,773	91.8	8.2	10,769	26.6	73.4
Group III									
321 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 21,936,000	49,432	78.3	21.7	38,115	93.8	6.2	11,317	26.2	73.8
Group IV									
661 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,848,000	50,440	80.2	19.8	39,783	94.9	5.1	10,657	25.5	74.5
Group V									
1,614 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 25,396,000	57,157	81.5	18.5	46,000	95.2	4.8	11,157	25.1	74.9
Group VI									
6,722 cities under 10,000; population 23,526,000	75,101	81.2	18.8	58,326	94.5	5.5	16,775	34.6	65.4
Suburban counties									
679 agencies; population 47,300,000	160,890	72.9	27.1	105,412	88.7	11.3	55,478	42.9	57.1
Rural counties									
2,215 agencies; population 29,911,000	114,571	76.1	23.9	76,463	93.7	6.3	38,108	40.8	59.2
Suburban area^a									
5,663 agencies; population 95,169,000	281,430	76.5	23.5	200,612	91.6	8.4	80,818	39.1	60.9

Note: See Note, table 1.63.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 242, 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 1.66

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

By population group, geographic division, and metro status, United States, as of Jan. 1, 1991

	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	1,452	\$23,474	\$19,491	\$23,152	\$26,448	1,405	\$30,881	\$25,935	\$30,600	\$35,532	1,111	6
Population group												
Over 1,000,000	4	27,176	24,295	27,696	28,333	4	37,114	32,025	32,221	40,788	4	12
500,000 to 1,000,000	13	26,270	23,000	26,043	26,494	13	35,361	30,600	34,917	38,148	13	7
250,000 to 499,999	26	25,015	21,526	24,481	26,915	26	32,872	29,515	31,616	36,132	25	6
100,000 to 249,999	84	25,846	21,486	25,072	29,386	84	33,846	29,207	33,405	38,870	71	6
50,000 to 99,999	174	25,692	20,940	25,314	29,278	171	33,540	28,366	33,629	38,316	142	6
25,000 to 49,999	352	24,137	19,966	24,076	27,290	346	31,955	27,627	31,980	36,204	283	6
10,000 to 24,999	799	22,335	18,921	22,173	25,459	761	29,291	24,475	28,819	33,985	573	6
Geographic division												
New England	123	24,488	22,287	24,751	26,375	119	29,473	26,557	29,243	31,547	97	5
Mid-Atlantic	168	25,233	22,309	25,106	27,907	168	35,431	30,536	35,152	39,897	146	5
East North Central	296	23,845	21,630	24,022	26,000	284	31,091	27,326	31,949	34,729	236	5
West North Central	149	22,153	18,876	21,891	25,032	148	29,099	23,774	28,392	34,143	119	6
South Atlantic	196	20,387	17,992	19,574	22,211	191	28,794	25,376	28,552	31,784	118	9
East South Central	69	17,829	16,431	17,597	18,975	66	23,548	20,384	22,848	26,133	49	8
West South Central	168	19,481	16,590	18,937	22,152	150	24,828	21,248	24,544	28,428	115	6
Mountain	86	22,476	19,332	22,152	25,741	83	31,293	26,894	31,616	35,563	67	9
Pacific Coast	197	30,669	26,616	31,054	34,176	196	37,842	34,164	38,712	41,760	164	4
Metro status												
Central	321	23,409	19,370	22,791	26,247	315	30,835	26,666	30,613	34,902	260	7
Suburban	791	25,074	21,897	25,000	27,660	772	33,227	28,941	33,444	37,260	601	5
Independent	340	19,811	17,346	19,425	21,950	318	25,232	22,277	24,847	28,028	250	7

Note: See Note, table 1.61. The "entrance salary" refers to salary paid during the first 12 months of employment with the department as a sworn police officer (excluding uniform allowance, holiday pay, 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: Thomas Gardner and Drew Wallner, "Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection Personnel and Expenditures--1991," *The Municipal Year Book 1992* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1992), p. 115, Table 3/8. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.67

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, city type, region, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1991

	Number of cities	Salary levels			Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All cities							
Total	4,615	\$42,414	\$39,648				
Region							
Northeast	1,124	46,665	45,562				
North Central	1,461	39,256	37,008				
South	1,362	36,254	33,212				
West	668	54,725	50,728				
City type							
Central	399	60,076	58,164				
Suburban	2,429	46,450	44,696				
Independent	1,787	32,985	31,354				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	2,242	38,006	35,002				
Council-manager	2,005	46,861	43,514				
Commission	108	41,858	40,376				
Town meeting	203	46,095	46,640				
Representative town meeting	57	47,306	45,294				
Population over 1,000,000							
Total	4	115,342	98,784				
City type							
Central	4	115,342	98,784				
500,000 to 1,000,000							
Total	6	75,449	75,228				
Region							
South	3	74,296	74,360				
City type							
Central	6	75,449	75,228				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	6	75,449	75,228				
250,000 to 499,999							
Total	24	74,819	73,811				
Region							
Northeast	3	70,727	64,655				
North Central	7	71,789	71,932				
South	8	72,018	72,730				
West	6	84,134	80,984				
City type							
Central	24	74,819	73,811				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	12	70,285	70,040				
Council-manager	11	79,323	74,648				
100,000 to 249,999							
Total	102	72,134	70,932				
Region							
Northeast	11	66,471	63,243				
North Central	26	60,550	62,522				
South	33	66,921	67,620				
West	32	88,868	89,797				
City type							
Central	77	69,369	68,125				
Suburban	25	80,650	86,028				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	28	58,788	60,281				
Council-manager	70	78,041	76,524				
Commission	4	62,172	62,137				
50,000 to 99,999							
Total	238	64,531	62,108				
Region							
Northeast	52	61,593	61,601				
North Central	64	57,681	58,000				
South	58	57,345	56,428				
West	64	80,281	84,000				
City type							
Central	135	59,763	57,738				
Suburban	100	71,433	68,016				
Independent	3	49,040	47,682				
Form of government							
Mayor-council							
Council-manager							
Commission							
Town meeting							
Representative town meeting							
25,000 to 49,999							
Total	490	56,988	56,154				
Region							
Northeast	122	59,136	58,069				
North Central	139	52,254	51,188				
South	122	50,140	48,710				
West	107	68,496	67,572				
City type							
Central	133	52,445	50,274				
Suburban	266	62,074	60,920				
Independent	91	48,762	47,087				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	162	52,317	50,915				
Council-manager	298	59,685	59,702				
Commission	17	51,842	49,254				
Town meeting	4	59,141	58,909				
Representative town meeting	9	60,533	58,767				
10,000 to 24,999							
Total	1,141	47,213	46,123				
Region							
Northeast	343	52,179	51,975				
North Central	368	44,960	44,403				
South	300	41,067	39,606				
West	130	54,668	53,312				
City type							
Central	20	43,810	41,787				
Suburban	751	50,729	50,076				
Independent	370	40,259	39,171				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	486	44,788	44,000				
Council-manager	531	48,596	47,184				
Commission	35	42,128	41,296				
Town meeting	67	54,248	54,553				
Representative town meeting	22	54,043	53,269				
5,000 to 9,999							
Total	1,146	38,347	36,431				
Region							
Northeast	322	43,218	41,169				
North Central	342	36,463	35,509				
South	343	32,987	32,115				
West	139	44,922	43,284				
City type							
Suburban	647	42,196	41,052				
Independent	499	33,356	32,379				
Form of government							
Mayor-council	582	37,232	35,044				
Council-manager	458	38,509	36,460				
Commission	22	34,700	31,347				
Town meeting	70	47,499	47,788				
Representative town meeting	14	39,351	39,094				
2,500 to 4,999							
Total	1,219	30,835	29,390				
Region							
Northeast	243	34,828	32,400				
North Central	421	30,072	29,364				
South	411	26,691	26,000				
West	144	38,154	36,438				
City type							
Suburban	563	34,306	32,950				
Independent	656	27,855	27,010				

See note at end of table

Table 1.67

Salaries of city chiefs of police

By city population, city type, region, and form of government, United States, July 1, 1991--Continued

	Number of cities	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median
Form of government			
Mayor-council	800	\$29,235	\$27,847
Council-manager	332	33,791	31,995
Commission	18	32,403	26,925
Town meeting	57	34,844	34,204
Representative town meeting	12	34,316	33,453
Under 2,500			
Total	245	28,522	27,300
Region			
Northeast	28	29,078	25,100
North Central	92	27,088	27,644
South	82	26,004	23,790
West	43	36,031	33,000
City type			
Suburban	77	31,714	30,000
Independent	168	27,059	25,365
Form of government			
Mayor-council	89	28,356	27,300
Council-manager	149	28,714	27,040
Commission	3	27,810	28,000
Town meeting	4	25,621	26,150

Note: These data are from a mail survey of municipal officials conducted by the International City/County Management Association in the summer of 1991. Of the 7,145 cities surveyed, 5,249 responded for a rate of 73.5 percent. The mean salary level is calculated by dividing the total number of salaries by the total amount paid in salaries. The median salary level is the salary that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all salaries fall. Classifications having less than three cities reporting were excluded because meaningful statistics cannot be computed. Consequently, the number reporting in some subcategories does not always equal the total reporting. For definitions of terms, a list of States in regions, and detail of survey response rates, see Appendix 2.

Source: Victor S. DeSantis, "Salaries of Municipal Officials for 1991," *The Municipal Year Book 1992* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1992), pp. 82-100. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.68

Salaries of county chief law enforcement officers

By county population, metro status, and region, United States, July 1, 1991

	Number of counties	Salary levels			Number of counties	Salary levels	
		Mean	Median			Mean	Median
All counties, total	1,798	\$37,695	\$34,500	25,000 to 49,999, total	331	\$36,487	\$35,154
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	138	41,211	34,941	Northeast	28	30,151	31,378
North Central	678	32,304	30,315	North Central	136	33,867	33,522
South	695	40,257	37,416	South	131	39,677	39,328
West	287	42,540	37,500	West	36	39,704	36,541
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	478	52,339	48,814	Metro	62	40,599	40,012
Nonmetro	1,320	32,393	31,000	Nonmetro	269	35,539	34,926
Population over 1,000,000, total	17	89,449	93,569	10,000 to 24,999, total	509	32,862	31,929
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	4	101,269	99,035	Northeast	8	29,790	30,825
North Central	3	70,586	76,881	North Central	208	29,736	29,891
South	4	84,970	86,314	South	223	34,346	33,156
West	6	93,986	97,715	West	70	37,771	37,800
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	17	89,449	93,569	Metro	26	40,495	39,061
Nonmetro				Nonmetro	483	32,451	31,500
500,000 to 1,000,000, total	40	74,829	71,342	5,000 to 9,999, total	235	27,397	25,800
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	9	66,150	65,000	Northeast	4	22,691	21,266
North Central	6	68,828	69,718	North Central	96	24,418	24,296
South	16	76,590	77,571	South	86	29,178	28,335
West	9	84,379	89,808	West	47	30,620	28,000
<u>County type</u>				<u>County type</u>			
Metro	40	74,829	71,342	Metro	3	33,782	36,627
Nonmetro				Nonmetro	230	27,313	25,754
250,000 to 499,999, total	76	61,117	62,061	2,500 to 4,999, total	109	23,875	21,972
<u>Region</u>				<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	19	52,751	54,759	North Central	69	22,271	21,720
North Central	21	54,616	53,168	South	19	24,653	20,374
South	23	68,262	68,242	West	20	28,886	24,058
West	13	71,208	70,863	<u>County type</u>			
<u>County type</u>				Metro	3	33,782	36,627
Metro	76	61,117	62,061	Nonmetro	230	27,313	25,754
Nonmetro				100,000 to 249,999, total	172	51,014	49,074
100,000 to 249,999, total	172	51,014	49,074	<u>Region</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Northeast	30	40,029	35,046
Northeast	30	40,029	35,046	North Central	45	46,220	45,871
North Central	45	46,220	45,871	South	68	55,376	51,632
South	68	55,376	51,632	West	29	59,588	58,400
West	29	59,588	58,400	<u>County type</u>			
<u>County type</u>				Metro	153	51,221	49,048
Metro	153	51,221	49,048	Nonmetro	19	49,347	50,850
Nonmetro	19	49,347	50,850	50,000 to 99,999, total	251	42,380	41,351
50,000 to 99,999, total	251	42,380	41,351	<u>Region</u>			
<u>Region</u>				Northeast	35	36,878	35,700
Northeast	35	36,878	35,700	North Central	71	40,993	41,200
North Central	71	40,993	41,200	South	111	44,331	43,887
South	111	44,331	43,887	West	34	44,572	43,509
West	34	44,572	43,509	<u>County type</u>			
<u>County type</u>				Metro	101	43,081	43,000
Metro	101	43,081	43,000	Nonmetro	150	41,908	41,064
Nonmetro	150	41,908	41,064	Under 2,500, total	60	23,611	22,593
Under 2,500, total	60	23,611	22,593	<u>Region</u>			
<u>Region</u>				North Central	23	20,357	19,020
North Central	23	20,357	19,020	South	14	23,011	23,856
South	14	23,011	23,856	West	23	27,230	26,976
West	23	27,230	26,976	<u>County type</u>			
<u>County type</u>				Metro	60	23,611	22,593
Metro	60	23,611	22,593	Nonmetro			
Nonmetro							

Note: These data were collected from the 1991 County Salary Survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association and mailed during July and August of 1991. Of the 3,041 counties surveyed, 1,881 returned the questionnaires for a response rate of 61.9 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: Victor S. DeSantis, "Salaries of County Officials for 1991," *The Municipal Year Book 1992* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1992), pp. 103-110. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.69

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

United States, 1991

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.69

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

United States, 1991--Continued

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.69

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

United States, 1991--Continued

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

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

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

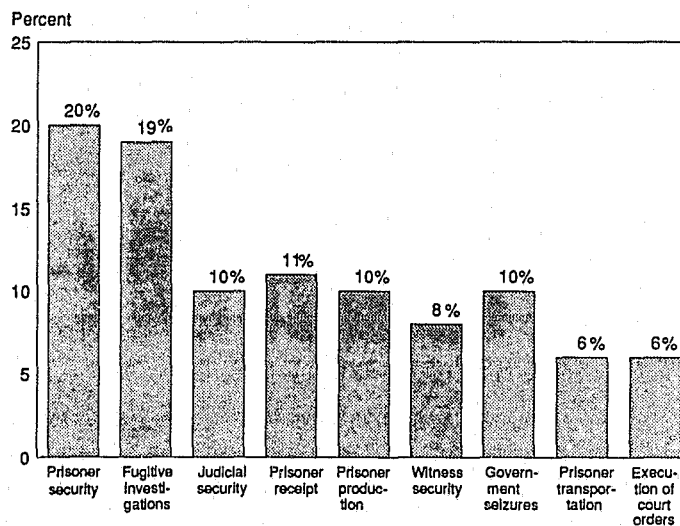
action by nonsworn person or board consisting of a majority of nonsworn persons. Class II--initial investigation and fact finding by sworn police officers; review of investigative report and recommendation for action by nonsworn person or board consisting of a majority of nonsworn persons. Class III--initial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

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

Figure 1.1

Duties performed by Deputy U.S. Marshals

By type of activity, fiscal year 1991



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

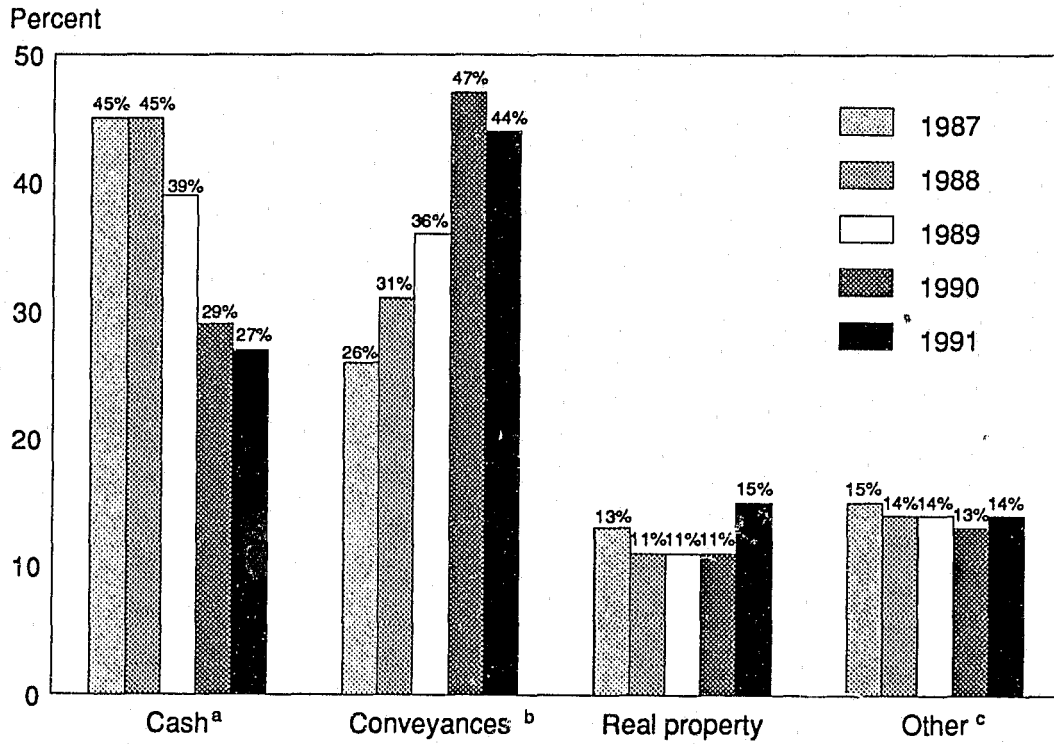
A fugitive is an individual who has been convicted or is suspected of criminal activity and attempts to avoid legal sanctions by fleeing from the justice system. Fugitive warrants are issued for a variety of violations, e.g., escape, bond default, parole or probation violations, and felony violations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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 6. 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 1987-91



Note: See Note, figure 1.1. The U.S. Marshals Service administers the U.S. Department of Justice's program for the management and disposal of property subject to judicial and administrative forfeiture. Asset seizure and forfeiture is used to dismantle drug trafficking rings and other continuing criminal enterprises, not only by prosecuting and imprisoning major drug suppliers, money launderers, and drug financiers, but also by stripping away the criminal assets of the illegal organization. (Source, 1991, p. 59.)

^aFor 1990 and 1991, the category was labeled "currency."

^bFor 1990 and 1991, the category was labeled "vehicles."

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

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987*, p. 52; 1988, p. 56; 1989, p. 58; 1990, p. 61; 1991, p. 63 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.70

Warrants handled by the U.S. Marshals Service

By type of warrant, fiscal years 1987-91

Type of warrant	Pending at beginning of fiscal year ^a	Received during year	Arrests by U.S. Marshals Service	Other agency arrests	De-tainers filed	Dis-missals	Pending at end of fiscal year
Total							
1987	50,090	80,979	24,527	12,710	6,540	24,932	59,357
1988	59,357	75,097	24,926	13,723	6,904	25,938	62,963
1989	66,286	78,641	27,987	16,224	6,642	22,391	71,683
1990	70,391	78,197	27,496	16,043	7,124	25,346	72,578
1991	79,227	74,259	27,498	16,704	6,192	20,019	82,707
U.S. Marshals Service felony fugitive							
1987	9,224	11,587	6,715	337	2,424	1,006	9,845
1988	9,845	12,209	7,422	447	2,480	810	10,896
1989	10,580	13,294	8,704	829	2,377	871	11,093
1990	11,470	11,906	7,911	860	2,889	763	10,953
1991	12,051	12,325	8,216	889	2,770	673	11,828
Other felony							
1987	17,500	26,780	6,541	10,743	3,270	3,080	19,612
1988	19,612	26,346	7,073	11,526	3,595	3,896	19,868
1989	19,130	22,196	5,816	10,912	2,874	3,004	18,720
1990	15,463	21,370	6,322	10,275	2,711	2,505	15,020
1991	19,429	23,256	6,671	11,615	2,419	2,789	18,928
Misdemeanor							
1987	23,366	42,612	11,271	1,630	846	20,846	29,900
1988	29,900	36,542	10,431	1,750	829	21,232	32,199
1989	32,322	36,425	11,263	1,843	629	17,729	37,283
1990	38,753	38,465	10,912	2,107	890	21,513	41,796
1991	42,937	32,795	10,524	1,495	434	16,154	47,022
Drug Enforcement Administration fugitive							
1987	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1988	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1989	4,254	6,726	2,204	2,640	762	787	4,587
1990	4,705	6,456	2,351	2,801	634	565	4,910
1991	4,810	5,883	2,087	2,705	569	403	4,929

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

^aFor 1989-91, data for warrants pending at the beginning of the fiscal year have been revised by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987*, p. 6; *1988*, p. 8; *1989*, p. 9; *1990*, p. 8; *1991*, p. 8 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1.71

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

By type of court order, fiscal years 1987-91

	Total	Type of court order			
		Government		Private	
		Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal
1987					
Received from courts	316,544	89,006	126,017	96,208	5,313
Court orders served					
In person	200,472	52,974	112,751	30,466	4,281
By mail	78,011	23,225	4,102	50,343	341
Returned unexecuted	41,741	13,818	11,982	15,396	545
1988					
Received from courts	333,987	87,583	131,600	110,661	4,143
Court orders served					
In person	211,246	55,319	120,184	32,587	3,156
By mail	73,371	19,196	3,962	50,144	69
Returned unexecuted	49,639	12,864	10,140	26,047	588
1989					
Received from courts	343,089	90,919	138,170	109,332	4,668
Court orders served					
In person	222,003	59,893	124,100	34,213	3,797
By mail	80,879	18,236	4,403	58,175	65
Returned unexecuted	34,516	12,289	9,819	11,907	501
1990					
Received from courts	353,581	91,292	152,527	105,310	4,452
Court orders served					
In person	237,050	59,968	141,784	31,860	3,438
By mail	82,813	19,348	4,635	58,794	36
Returned unexecuted	41,541	11,416	10,438	19,045	642
1991					
Received from courts	350,895	85,322	155,025	106,181	4,367
Court orders served					
In person	244,675	57,467	145,513	38,582	3,113
By mail	71,510	17,585	5,313	48,494	118
Returned unexecuted	39,106	10,722	10,046	17,636	702

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, *1991*, p. 55.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987*, p. 45; *1988*, p. 49; *1989*, p. 52; *1990*, p. 54; *1991*, p. 56 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1.72

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

Fiscal years 1987-91

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

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

^aProgram participants include principal witnesses and family members.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the U.S. Marshals Service in FY 1988*, p. 46; 1990, p. 50; 1991, p. 51 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 1.73

Transportation of prisoners by the U.S. Marshals Service

Fiscal years 1986-91

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	Percent change 1986-91
Number of prisoner movements	74,834	83,907	92,051	107,391	127,052	131,133	75 %
Total hours expended in prisoner transportation	214,200	221,300	245,762	287,604	295,234	312,156	46
Average number of hours expended per prisoner transported	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.6	-7
Average number of prisoner movements per workyear	NA	682	718	778	895	753	X

Note: See Note, figure 1.1. Prisoner transportation involves the physical relocation of prisoners from one U.S. Marshals Service district to another. Usually it includes the transfer of custody, either from district to district or from the U.S. Marshals Service to another agency (Source, 1991, p. 31).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service, *The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1987*, p. 25; 1989, p. 31; 1990, p. 31; 1991, p. 34 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.74

Appropriations for the Federal Judiciary

Fiscal year 1991 and 1992 appropriations and 1993 requests

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

	1991 appropriations	1992 appropriations	1993 requests
Total	\$2,026,709	\$2,339,440	\$2,806,834
Supreme Court	22,536	24,588	25,897
Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit	9,762	10,775	13,108
Court of International Trade	8,838	9,432	11,025
Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial services	1,925,172	2,216,669	2,664,091
Salaries and expenses	1,662,023 ^a	1,875,000	2,219,045
Defender services	132,761	190,621	275,046
Fees of jurors and commissioners	58,597	70,000	74,000
Court security	71,791	81,048	96,000
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	39,850	44,681	53,639
Federal Judicial Center	15,551	17,795	21,354
Judiciary Trust Funds	5,000	6,500	8,520
U.S. Sentencing Commission	NA	9,000	9,200

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

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *The Third Branch*, Vol. 23, No. 10, p. 5; Vol. 24, No. 3, p. 2 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.75

Annual salaries of Federal Judges

By judicial office, as of Jan. 1, 1992

Judicial office	Annual salary
Chief Justice of the United States	\$166,200
Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States	159,000
United States Circuit Judges	137,300
United States District Judges	129,500
Judges, United States Court of International Trade	129,500
Judges, United States Claims Court	129,500
United States Bankruptcy Judges	119,140
United States Magistrate Judges (full-time)	119,140

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 1.76

Judicial and administrative personnel of the Federal courts

By type of activity, years ending June 30, 1977-90

Type of activity	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total personnel ^a	11,820	12,279	12,563	14,011	14,606	15,278	16,139	16,667	17,542	18,277	19,352	20,743	21,431	22,399
Judges, total	663	678	701	824	825	871	901	910	942	997	1,011	1,034	1,035	1,340
Circuit	87	95	94	126	125	124	140	142	147	156	154	156	156	154
District	373	381	397	481	472	496	482	495	496	531	532	544	537	535
Bankruptcy courts	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	303
National courts	19	20	20	20	21	19	27 ^b	21 ^b	23	24	22	24	24	24
Territorial courts	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1
Retired/resigned	181	179	187	194	204	228	248	248	272	282	299	306	314	323
Circuit executives	10	10	10	9	8	11	11	12	12	10	10	9	12	12
Staff to circuit executives	11	15	18	25	50	32	45	43	53	59	77	82	93	94
District executives	--	--	--	--	--	2	3	5	6	5	6	5	5	5
Staff to district executives	--	--	--	--	--	3	3	5	6	8	7	9	10	7
Secretaries to active judges	510	544	528	870	921	759	807	824	864	933	936	955	943	919
Secretary-law clerks to judges	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secretaries to retired judges	153	140	139	142	15	197	202	191	205	188	180	206	228	269
Court (staff) secretaries	56	62	126	161	30	60	51	69	71	79	87	99	96	80
Law clerks to active judges	598	689	697	1,106	1,534	1,359	1,408	1,465	1,507	1,663	1,709	1,721	1,893	1,803
Law clerks to retired judges	148	160	159	160	76	277	286	244	281	258	221	386	394	200
Senior staff attorneys	NA	NA	11	11	5	10	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	12
Supervisory staff attorneys	NA	NA	8	8	7	6	11	11	13	12	17	21	20	25
Staff attorneys	NA	NA	117	117	80	88	100	107	117	130	135	132	134	147
Senior law clerks	11	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Court (staff) law clerks	80	73	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total personnel for clerks' offices	2,788	2,917	2,717	2,836	2,966	3,012	3,467	3,703	4,012	4,089	4,255	4,482	4,618	4,873
Members of probation staffs, total	2,853	2,902	2,886	2,888	2,842	2,819	2,762	2,918	3,070	3,180	3,311	3,672	3,924	4,331
Probation officers	1,632	1,673	1,664	1,673	1,649	1,637	1,574	1,690	1,758	1,847	1,879	2,046	2,146	2,361
Probation officers' assistants	30	30	30	35	10	40	40	34	21	23	24	23	23	35
Pretrial services officers ^c	86	91	100	95	91	68	71	72	91	98	123	189	233	277
Clerks	1,105	1,108	1,092	1,085	1,092	1,074	1,077	1,122	1,148	1,156	1,285	1,414	1,522	1,658
Members of bankruptcy staffs, total	1,305	1,250	1,569	2,197	2,436	2,640	2,957	2,989	3,216	3,398	3,965	4,488	4,494	4,507
Judges	228	232	236	235	237	236	243	234	228	242	252	293	296	(d)
Secretaries to judges	--	--	--	--	198	209	221	230	236	233	240	286	289	298
Law clerks to bankruptcy judges	--	--	--	--	210	210	240	232	243	255	264	313	316	327
Clerks	1,077	1,018	1,333	1,962	1,791	1,985	2,253	2,293	2,509	2,668	3,209	3,566	3,561	3,849
Bankruptcy administrators and staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30	32	33
U.S. magistrates	454	455	444	439	441	485	435	447	440	450	451	452	464	476
Staff to U.S. magistrates	298	325	358	403	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Secretaries to magistrates	--	--	--	--	69	211	223	239	250	267	275	286	294	310
Legal assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	--	108	146	159	191	236	254	282	284	291
Clerical assistants to magistrates	--	--	--	--	159	119	99	82	68	43	30	24	21	12
Federal public defenders and assistants	124	136	138	138	148	146	152	171	174	193	215	304	351	445
Staff to Federal public defenders	121	139	135	143	153	159	181	214	232	240	245	239	240	227
Court criers (including court crier-law clerks)	411	436	411	28	34	61	63	58	42	31	34	25	25	28
Court reporters	403	443	461	523	536	533	559	554	562	584	587	589	579	583
Court reporter/secretaries	1	1	--	--	1	1	1	1	0	0	--	--	--	--
Supporting personnel of the national courts	222	219	223	235	225	232	163	172	116	118	200	108	109	106
Miscellaneous personnel in the District of Columbia	24	20	10	10	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	0
Messengers	8	7	5	10	39	1	5	1	0	0	--	--	--	--
Librarians	48	48	51	52	37	109	131	159	176	183	186	187	209	238
Nurses	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Interpreters	12	13	14	17	28	29	28	31	29	28	29	34	34	42
Temporary emergency Court of Appeals	3	5	8	10	8	4	4	5	0	0	--	--	--	--
Members of the staff of the Administrative Office	408	444	473	497	521	510	531	533	543	543	569	568	583	683
Members of the staff of the Federal Judicial Center	98	117	128	136	119	98	106	104	114	112	117	108	112	122
Members of the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation	--	11	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	10	10	10	9	10
Speedy Trial Planning Groups	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Reporters and staff	--	2	--	1	71	59	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Land commissioners	--	--	--	--	194	212	185	181	172	187	185	192	187	183
Land commission staff	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jury commissioners	--	--	--	--	12	38	32	29	30	25	20	18	16	14
Jury commissioners staff	--	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	2	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 1990, bankruptcy judges are included in the "judges" total.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1977* (Preliminary Report), p. 27; *1979*, pp. 22, 23; *1981*, p. 20; *1983*, p. 38; *1984*, p. 46; *1986*, pp. 50, 51 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988*, p. 51; and *1990*, p. 41 (Washington, DC: USGPO), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.77

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

By Presidential administration, 1930-90

Presidential administration and justice	Political party	Home State	Years on Court	Age at nomination	Number of years of previous judicial experience
Hoover appointees					
Charles E. Hughes	Republican	New York	1930-1941	67	0
Owens J. Roberts	Republican	Pennsylvania	1930-1945	55	0
Benjamin N. Cardozo	Democrat	New York	1932-1938 ^a	61	18
F. Roosevelt appointees					
Hugo L. Black	Democrat	Alabama	1937-1971 ^a	51	1.5
Stanley F. Reed	Democrat	Kentucky	1938-1957	53	0
Felix Frankfurter	Independent	Massachusetts	1939-1962	56	0
William O. Douglas	Democrat	Connecticut	1939-1975	40	0
Frank Murphy	Democrat	Michigan	1940-1949 ^a	49	7
James F. Byrnes	Democrat	South Carolina	1941-1942	62	0
Harlan Fiske Stone	Republican	New York	1941-1946 ^a	68	0 ^b
Robert H. Jackson	Democrat	New York	1941-1954 ^a	49	0
Wiley B. Rutledge	Democrat	Iowa	1943-1949 ^a	48	4
Truman appointees					
Harold H. Burton	Republican	Ohio	1945-1958	57	0
Fred M. Vinson	Democrat	Kentucky	1946-1953 ^a	56	5
Tom C. Clark	Democrat	Texas	1949-1967	49	0
Sherman Minton	Democrat	Indiana	1949-1956	58	8
Eisenhower appointees					
Earl Warren	Republican	California	1953-1969	62	0
John M. Harlan	Republican	New York	1955-1971	55	1
William J. Brennan	Democrat	New Jersey	1956-1990	50	7
Charles E. Whittaker	Republican	Missouri	1957-1962	56	3
Potter Stewart	Republican	Ohio	1958-1981	43	4
Kennedy appointees					
Byron R. White	Democrat	Colorado	1962-present	44	0
Arthur J. Goldberg	Democrat	Illinois	1962-1965	54	0
Johnson appointees					
Abe Fortas	Democrat	Tennessee	1965-1969	55	0
Thurgood Marshall	Democrat	New York	1967-1991	59	4
Nixon appointees					
Warren E. Burger	Republican	Minnesota	1969-1986	61	13
Harry A. Blackmun	Republican	Minnesota	1970-present	61	11
Lewis F. Powell, Jr.	Democrat	Virginia	1971-1987	64	0
William H. Rehnquist	Republican	Arizona	1971-1986	47	0
Ford appointee					
John Paul Stevens	Republican	Illinois	1976-present	55	5
Reagan appointees					
Sandra Day O'Connor	Republican	Arizona	1981-present	51	6.5
William H. Rehnquist	Republican	Arizona	1986-present	61	0 ^b
Antonin Scalia	Republican	Illinois	1986-present	50	4
Anthony Kennedy	Republican	California	1988-present	51	12
Bush appointees					
David H. Souter	Republican	New Hampshire	1990-present	50	13

^a Died in office.^b Prior to appointment to associate justice.

Source: Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi, *Vital Statistics on American Politics* (Washington, DC: CQ Press, 1990), pp. 270-275; and data provided by Harold W. Stanley and Richard G. Niemi. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.78

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

By Presidential administration, 1963-90

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

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

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

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

edge of the law, and professional experience are assessed. To be rated "exceptionally well qualified," the prospective nominee has to stand at the top of the legal profession in the community involved and have outstanding legal ability, wide experience, and the highest reputation for integrity and temperament.

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

^aCategory includes "well qualified."

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

Table 1.79

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

By Presidential administration, 1963-90

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

Note: See Note, table 1.78. Percent subtotals for occupational experience sum to more than 100 because some appointees have both judicial and prosecutorial experience.

^aOne appointee classified as non-denominational.

^bCategory includes "well qualified."

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

Table 1.80

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

By district, years ending June 30, 1970-90

District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
										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	62
Massachusetts	69	90	108	62	63	100	78	62	70	58	34	32	37	32	29	33	29	32	34	25	24	28
New Hampshire	90	80	74	65	48	56	41	30	40	49	25	12	19	15	22	12	14	20	17	21	21	43
Rhode Island	39	41	59	57	63	77	49	46	35	21	21	22	37	60	34	33	27	22	19	29	24	34
Puerto Rico	80	59	136	87	62	92	71	68	62	87	37	31	42	32	36	42	52	76	64	100	60	62
SECOND CIRCUIT																						
Connecticut	66	72	85	90	91	85	76	52	41	37	29	25	40	36	45	39	28	32	30	33	36	38
New York:																						
North	74	79	154	122	84	64	65	67	61	57	38	27	33	29	40	35	32	36	41	42	34	53
East	72	144	158	126	99	99	95	83	65	61	55	40	52	45	45	47	46	56	56	58	62	80
South	34	50	55	46	42	49	47	43	35	35	35	29	29	28	26	27	39	38	35	28	36	29
West	67	65	81	196	109	95	76	62	50	62	62	46	45	54	62	63	48	51	51	52	51	51
Vermont	29	32	51	49	69	53	40	41	28	21	21	20	34	24	23	25	32	38	38	43	57	44
THIRD CIRCUIT																						
Delaware	24	26	43	37	32	64	47	45	19	18	18	17	14	11	18	19	11	17	23	18	22	28
New Jersey	54	78	79	75	57	70	53	66	48	48	39	36	34	32	33	30	28	34	27	31	29	37
Pennsylvania:																						
East	35	42	38	37	37	41	39	29	25	18	18	15	17	19	22	23	24	29	26	22	28	26
Middle	41	39	48	58	68	49	46	54	29	33	20	20	32	35	34	35	37	37	36	40	37	53
West	32	29	33	31	38	38	33	30	32	25	25	19	16	19	18	18	26	25	32	25	24	24
Virgin Islands	134	111	163	120	133	192	245	199	194	157	56	166	124	159	150	117	127	121	155	156	153	211
FOURTH CIRCUIT																						
Maryland	71	71	90	91	101	124	99	82	85	64	49	39	45	50	44	44	55	48	49	39	37	38
North Carolina:																						
East	118	100	117	107	121	104	125	134	115	104	69	59	39	56	60	80	55	60	57	59	53	69
Middle	131	155	175	192	174	206	164	154	133	111	74	52	38	52	73	67	69	80	81	81	80	104
West	149	152	178	120	141	158	133	101	101	105	70	60	58	57	85	91	106	88	95	93	127	133
South Carolina	62	66	97	78	92	116	81	69	55	51	32	34	38	39	41	34	25	35	33	40	57	65
Virginia:																						
East	131	161	163	151	159	180	141	102	83	57	43	40	48	51	51	37	31	51	59	54	59	72
West	86	120	120	110	127	162	110	96	79	70	35	30	29	28	37	31	32	32	34	38	37	48
West Virginia:																						
North	112	89	76	73	57	46	46	70	49	38	38	36	33	28	61	54	62	51	88	92	105	118
South	77	85	70	70	74	96	101	84	62	53	29	28	24	24	36	29	29	47	50	56	66	77
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	X
Middle	125	116	155	161	121	147	117	88	83	51	34	46	38	X	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	X
Florida:																						
North	125	127	124	132	124	105	102	70	71	57	38	29	32	X	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	X
South	77	111	134	130	120	120	119	115	82	80	47	51	62	X	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	X
Middle	157	158	148	127	125	106	86	116	67	37	37	40	40	X	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	X
Louisiana:																						
East	56	59	63	69	66	83	47	77	41	30	21	21	20	19	32	26	27	27	34	29	30	33
Middle	X	X	102	97	96	86	77	104	85	33	17	17	13	16	36	31	39	41	33	27	23	26
West	167	96	65	66	71	104	123	53	46	34	27	24	25	24	31	29	28	26	23	26	31	29
Mississippi:																						
North	66	69	43	62	50	73	40	57	36	36	36	19	26	34	33	24	19	28	32	33	42	36
South	56	52	47	56	32	40	35	51	38	16	16	17	33	30	47	44	26	30	41	39	36	45
Texas:																						
North	103	99	119	109	112	113	100	106	100	74	49	43	43	65	66	57	61	66	67	65	67	70
East	55	46	69	55	63	58	57	64	46	49	37	31	39	39	38	37	28	22	29	25	45	39
South	291	374	411	202	140	135	159	141	166	157	96	86	105	113	117	111	109	112	132	132	146	181
West	417	384	674	287	250	220	153	161	190	133	110	85	85	97	129	121	109	101	110	123	164	180
Canal Zone	128	187	296	295	384	409	322	275	240	217	217	44	6	8	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.80

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

By district, years ending June 30, 1970-90--Continued

District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
										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	48
West	78	66	108	117	116	116	117	122	154	76	76	55	54	61	50	58	45	45	51	38	37	35
Michigan:																						
East	88	102	144	166	162	172	140	118	78	54	41	29	29	31	36	39	29	34	46	36	33	38
West	81	79	176	162	105	141	131	120	96	71	35	18	29	37	40	36	34	37	29	38	40	45
Ohio:																						
North	104	113	125	113	98	100	94	79	61	37	30	26	27	26	41	40	27	33	34	42	44	40
South	81	69	94	72	57	77	75	67	63	49	41	33	39	39	39	43	41	44	40	59	56	67
Tennessee:																						
East	122	90	89	98	92	70	55	71	48	38	37	52	32	59	75	59	37	51	44	47	49	85
Middle	135	126	149	144	163	157	132	84	121	87	57	55	50	68	81	71	69	77	72	62	67	69
West	103	86	102	91	74	65	57	61	72	72	72	81	81	102	87	79	71	81	55	76	100	78
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	36
East ^a	93	100	88	131	81	104	74	68	96	X	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	54
Central ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	61	41	37	47	57	57	59	56	43	60	62	89	65
Indiana:																						
North	84	83	95	120	124	150	107	80	61	43	32	29	25	33	24	24	21	35	46	46	45	41
South	101	120	110	90	86	74	62	54	51	34	27	22	33	30	29	29	27	30	31	33	35	46
Wisconsin:																						
East	66	59	73	99	66	90	53	70	53	61	46	29	36	40	44	40	38	35	29	34	46	61
West	141	141	140	94	112	90	98	90	59	79	39	36	38	34	40	36	41	32	49	63	64	65
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	63
West	58	40	44	45	42	59	42	34	44	37	37	32	29	30	48	49	32	25	22	29	27	29
Iowa:																						
North	37	54	68	44	59	80	53	90	41	27	27	33	36	43	39	34	47	40	68	45	101	73
South	67	86	76	85	95	107	101	61	88	109	65	29	42	43	33	31	33	37	37	38	42	43
Minnesota	83	106	187	102	96	97	61	74	65	55	37	32	41	38	39	39	38	41	48	38	42	44
Missouri:																						
East	75	103	77	97	78	96	67	82	57	45	36	33	32	45	61	45	45	45	51	41	55	41
West	89	109	142	139	177	307	72	58	67	56	37	31	29	37	37	41	46	50	60	52	44	50
Nebraska	75	67	70	74	70	72	46	48	44	40	40	37	27	29	32	26	31	59	41	41	49	59
North Dakota	37	42	58	39	78	50	59	70	52	51	51	36	49	50	46	49	48	44	52	55	74	79
South Dakota	81	96	70	128	159	211	200	173	99	78	52	59	69	66	67	49	63	60	73	72	58	76
NINTH CIRCUIT																						
Alaska	74	77	125	122	153	117	85	78	54	28	28	35	28	34	42	45	24	19	40	36	28	27
Arizona	214	286	290	305	246	274	252	221	158	124	77	62	69	55	65	67	67	73	79	93	98	104
California:																						
North	82	111	131	75	63	75	59	66	47	34	31	31	25	35	44	43	48	38	47	42	40	41
East	221	321	303	323	309	400	288	178	167	104	52	54	52	68	60	57	58	53	49	65	78	69
Central	134	137	141	136	109	124	109	98	81	62	58	58	65	55	59	67	48	48	52	47	42	48
South	565	470	374	409	502	479	286	197	141	142	101	87	110	108	121	126	116	133	134	124	139	131
Hawaii	97	81	92	98	83	80	72	304 ^b	52	112	57	34	29	36	50	73	48	45	39	46	50	47
Idaho	63	55	47	49	51	67	57	70	71	66	66	42	41	45	64	43	56	51	66	57	39	47
Montana	105	103	108	99	77	87	96	107	100	75	75	66	78	64	80	82	54	58	59	59	71	73
Nevada	122	95	102	97	119	130	130	98	66	63	42	45	63	51	96	92	91	59	79	72	60	82
Oregon	133	96	106	86	86	104	84	90	73	71	43	39	31	24	34	37	39	70	63	74	79	78
Washington:																						
East	104	101	64	98	84	141	84	107	101	93	70	72	69	82	101	128	81	93	99	147	160	165
West	104	122	127	132	132	161	117	112	103	91	64	52	49	53	53	43	31	32	40	42	50	46
Guam	51	60	52	63	104	34	32	24	50	77	77	55	52	73	25	58	65	72	64	59	71	163
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	2

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.80

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

By district, years ending June 30, 1970-90--Continued

District	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979		1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
										Before the Omnibus Judge-ship Act	After the Omnibus Judge-ship 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	45	
Kansas	112	113	110	114	112	106	112	99	82	52	41	36	47	46	52	51	50	55	49	47	52	49	
New Mexico	111	99	101	166	129	128	101	85	96	73	54	41	46	38	47	61	54	72	107	132	106	130	
Oklahoma:																							
North	100	72	128	94	106	120	116	96	88	71	44	44	30	44	64	45	64	67	81	71	61	52	
East	43	45	37	50	47	39	40	55	56	58	58	48	36	53	96	80	58	68	58	53	47	62	
West	128	95	118	94	84	95	81	103	70	76	55	47	40	74	54	54	40	53	52	49	46	49	
Utah	68	51	79	54	57	72	75	74	59	65	43	43	42	43	44	51	42	40	38	53	52	60	
Wyoming	158	173	140	113	115	133	107	143	122	75	75	81	78	60	90	85	45	32	39	35	40	64	
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT																							
Alabama:																							
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	44	50	37	44	40	37	43	36	35
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	38	46	50	33	31	42	49	45	56
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	50	35	60	59	55	49	60	65	55
Florida:																							
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	37	28	48	64	60	66	85	79	70
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	39	46	47	44	69	64	77	75	90
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	65	91	90	91	87	93	101	83	88
Georgia:																							
North	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	43	34	28	35	44	44	45	49	35
Middle	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	47	57	53	40	42	43	43	47	79
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	42	38	35	34	45	56	52	46	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	35	

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 1980-90 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 1990* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.81

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

Years ending June 30, 1989 and 1990

	1989 ^a	1990
Total all matters	432,996	450,565
Trial jurisdiction	21.4 %	22.4 %
Petty offenses	18.3	19.5
Misdemeanors (other than petty)	3.2	2.9
Preliminary proceedings in criminal cases	37.2	37.1
Initial appearances	11.2	11.0
Arraignments	7.5	7.6
Other	8.1	8.0
Warrants ^b	8.7	8.8
Bail review	1.7	1.7
Civil consent cases	1.3	1.1
Additional duties	40.1	39.3
Motions ^c	19.5	20.5
Pretrial conferences	11.7	10.8
Prisoner litigation	4.8	4.6
Other	2.5	2.3
Social Security	1.6	1.1

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

^a1989 figures have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. Also, some differences between 1989 and 1990 under "additional duties" are attributable to changes in reporting procedures. Reporting rate for 1989 was 94 percent; for 1990, 96 percent.

^bIncludes search and arrest warrants and summonses.

^cIncludes evidentiary hearings.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 25. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.82

Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts

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

Jurisdiction	Appellate courts						General trial courts	Number of judges	Term (in years)
	Court of last resort	Number of judges ^a	Term (in years) ^b	Intermediate appellate court	Number of judges	Term (in years)			
Alabama	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Criminal Appeals Court of Civil Appeals	5 3	6 6	Circuit courts	124	6
Alaska	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	8	Superior courts	30	6
Arizona	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	21	6	Superior courts	116	4
Arkansas	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	6	8	Chancery courts and Circuit courts	98 ^c	(c)
California	Supreme Court	7	12	Courts of Appeal	88	12	Superior courts	789	6
Colorado	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	16	8	District Court	110	6
Connecticut	Supreme Court	7	8	Appellate Court	9	8	Superior courts	150	8
Delaware	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Superior courts	15 ^d	12
Florida	Supreme Court	7	6	District Court of Appeals	57	6	Circuit courts	421	6
Georgia	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	9	6	Superior courts	148	4 ^e
Hawaii	Supreme Court	5	10	Intermediate Court of Appeals	3	10	Circuit courts	24	10
Idaho	Supreme Court	5	6	Court of Appeals	3	6	District courts	33	4
Illinois	Supreme Court	7	10 ^f	Appellate Court	38	10	Circuit courts	810	6
Indiana	Supreme Court	5	10 ^f	Court of Appeals	13	10 ^f	Superior Court and Circuit courts	229	6
Iowa	Supreme Court	9	8	Court of Appeals	6	6	District Court	115 ^g	6
Kansas	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	10	4	District courts	148 ^h	4
Kentucky	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	14	8	Circuit courts	91	8
Louisiana	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	48	10	District courts	194	6
Maine	Supreme Judicial Court	7	7	X	X	X	Superior Court	16	7
Maryland	Court of Appeals	7	10	Court of Special Appeals	13	10	Circuit courts	116 ⁱ	15
Massachusetts	Supreme Judicial Court	7	To age 70	Appeals Court	14	To age 70	Trial Court	320	To age 70
Michigan	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	24	6	Circuit courts	200	6
Minnesota	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	15	6	District courts	241	6
Mississippi	Supreme Court	9	8	X	X	X	Chancery courts 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	41	6
Nebraska	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	6	6	District courts	48	6
Nevada	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	District courts	37	6
New Hampshire	Supreme Court	5	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	26	To age 70
New Jersey	Supreme Court	7	7 ^k	Appellate Division of Superior Court	28	7	Superior Court	359	7
New Mexico	Supreme Court	5	8 ^k	Court of Appeals	7	8 ^k	District courts	59	6
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	568	14 ^k
North Carolina	Supreme Court	7	8	Court of Appeals	12	8	Superior Court	77	8
North Dakota	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	3	X	District courts	27	6
Ohio	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals	59	6	Courts of common pleas	344	6
Oklahoma	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	12	6	District Court	71 ^m	4
Oregon	Supreme Court	7	6	Court of Appeals Tax Court	10 1	6 6	Circuit Court	90	6
Pennsylvania	Supreme Court	7	10	Superior Court Commonwealth Court	15 9	10 ⁿ 10	Courts of common pleas	342	10
Rhode Island	Supreme Court	5	Life	X	X	X	Superior Court	21	Life
South Carolina	Supreme Court	5	10	Court of Appeals	6	6	Circuit Court	31	6
South Dakota	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	Circuit courts	36	8
Tennessee	Supreme Court	5	8	Court of Appeals Court of Criminal Appeals	12 9	8 8	Chancery courts Circuit courts	33 105	8 8
Texas	Supreme Court Court of Criminal Appeals	9 9	6 6	Courts of Appeals	80	6	District courts	385	4
Utah	Supreme Court	5	10 ⁿ	Court of Appeals	7	10 ⁿ	District courts	29	6
Vermont	Supreme Court	5	6	X	X	X	Superior courts and District courts	29	6
Virginia	Supreme Court	7	12	Court of Appeals	10	8	Circuit courts	131	8
Washington	Supreme Court	9	6	Court of Appeals	17	6	Superior courts	147	4
West Virginia	Supreme Court	5	12	X	X	X	Circuit courts	60	8
Wisconsin	Supreme Court	7	10	Court of Appeals	13	6	Circuit courts	210	6
Wyoming	Supreme Court	5	8	X	X	X	District courts	17	6
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	9	15	X	X	X	Superior Court	59	15
American Samoa	High Court	8 ^o	(p)	X	X	X	High Court: trial level	8 ^o	(p)
Guam	X	X	X	X	X	X	Superior Court	6	7
Puerto Rico	Supreme Court	7	To age 70	X	X	X	Superior Court	108	12

See notes on next page.

Table 1.82

Number and term of judges of appellate and general trial courts

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

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

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

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

^fTwo years initial; 10 years retention.

^gPlus 42 district associate judges and 19 senior judges.

^hPlus 69 district associate judges and 70 district magistrates.

ⁱIncludes judges of Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

^jPlus 170 associate circuit judges.

^kMay be reappointed to age 70.

^lTemporary.

^mPlus 77 associate judges and 62 special judges.

ⁿThree years initial; 10 years retention.

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

^pFor good behavior.

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

Table 1.83

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

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

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

See notes on next page.

Table 1.83

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

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

Note: See Note, table 1.82. "Appellate" refers to judges of courts of last resort and intermediate appellate courts. "Trial" refers to judges of courts of general trial jurisdiction. In some instances, information on the length of time for residency and legal experience requirements was not supplied. There are no qualification requirements for judges in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

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

^bCitizen of the State.

^cLength of time not specified.

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

^eFor court of appeals, 5 years.

^fFor court of appeals judges only.

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

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

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

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

^lSix months.

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

ⁿMay not have been previously removed from judicial office.

^oExcept that record of birth is required.

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

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

^r90 days.

Source: The Council of State Governments, *The Book of the States 1992-93* (Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1992), pp. 231, 232. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.84

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

By type of court and jurisdiction, as of January 1992

Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change	Jurisdiction	Type of court			Date of last salary change
	Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court			Highest appellate court	Intermediate appellate court	General trial court	
Alabama	\$107,125	\$106,125	\$72,500 (105,125)	10/1/91	New Hampshire	\$88,200	X	\$82,687	11/2/90
Alaska	104,472 to 105,864 ^a	98,688	96,600 to 103,596 ^a	1/1/91	New Jersey	115,000	\$108,000	100,000	1/1/91
Arizona	91,728	89,544	87,360	1/1/92	New Mexico	75,000	71,250	67,500	7/1/90
Arkansas	74,533	71,996	69,455	7/1/91	New York	115,000	102,500	95,000	10/1/87
California	121,207	113,632	99,297	1/1/91	North Carolina	89,532 ^b	84,768 ^b	75,252 ^b	7/1/90
Colorado	81,000	76,500	72,000	7/1/91	North Dakota	71,075	X	65,490	7/1/91
Connecticut	96,647 ^b	89,866 ^b	85,848 ^b	7/1/91	Ohio	101,150	94,200	76,150	1/1/92
Delaware	99,000	X	94,100	7/1/90	Oklahoma	79,877	74,914	67,933	1/1/92
Florida	100,443	95,421	90,399	1/1/91	Oregon	76,400	74,600	69,600	7/1/90
Georgia	92,778	92,179	70,560 (100,560) ^a	7/1/90	Pennsylvania	91,500	89,500	80,000	7/3/87
Hawaii	93,780	89,780	86,780	1/1/90	Rhode Island	85,634 ^b	X	77,100 ^b	7/1/91
Idaho	74,701	73,701	70,014	7/1/91	South Carolina	91,163	86,606	86,606	10/1/79
Illinois	97,370	91,642	84,123	7/1/91	South Dakota	67,288	X	62,840	7/1/91
Indiana	81,000	76,500	61,740	1/1/91	Tennessee	89,775	85,575	81,900	7/1/91
Iowa	84,000	80,700	76,700	7/1/90	Texas	91,035	86,484 (90,035)	81,932 (89,035) ^a	9/1/91
Kansas	80,005	77,150	69,552	8/1/91	Utah	80,309	76,658	73,008	7/1/91
Kentucky	77,498	74,335	71,172	7/1/91	Vermont	70,775	X	67,230	1/6/91
Louisiana	94,600	89,600	84,600	7/1/91	Virginia	99,709	94,724	92,564	12/1/90
Maine	83,616	X	79,073	7/1/91	Washington	99,900	95,000	90,100	9/3/91
Maryland	99,000	92,500	89,000	7/1/90	West Virginia	72,000	X	65,000	1/1/90
Massachusetts	90,450	83,708	80,360	7/1/88	Wisconsin	88,594	83,417	78,202	7/1/91
Michigan	106,610	102,346	94,133 (98,081) ^a	1/1/90	Wyoming	72,000	X	68,750	1/1/91
Minnesota	89,052	83,910	78,768	1/1/91	National average	88,537	87,509	79,501	X
Mississippi	75,800	X	66,200	7/1/89	District of Columbia	137,300	X	129,500	1/1/92
Missouri	91,594	85,500	79,164	8/28/90	Federal System	159,000	137,300	129,500	1/1/92
Montana	60,452	X	59,178	1/1/92	American Samoa	74,303	X	X	NA
Nebraska	82,399	78,270	76,211	7/1/91	Guam	X	X	83,000	12/20/88
Nevada	85,000 ^b	X	79,000 ^b	1/7/91	Northern Mariana Islands	79,000	X	72,400	1/10/92
					Puerto Rico	67,400	X	50,000	10/1/91
					Virgin Islands	X	X	to 58,000	10/1/89

Note: The salaries reported for the highest appellate courts refer to salaries paid to associate justices, not chief justices. National averages for the highest appellate and general trial courts are based on figures for the 50 States. For intermediate appellate courts, the average is based on the 38 States that have such courts. Two figures are shown for States where localities supplement State-paid salaries. The first is the sum of the State pay plus the lowest supplement paid by the localities. The second figure (shown in parentheses) is the sum of the State pay plus the highest possible supplement paid by the localities. Supplements may include payments for travel and other expenses, and locally authorized salary increments.

^aMedian salary.

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

Source: National Center for State Courts, *Survey of Judicial Salaries* (Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, January 1992), p. 10. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.85

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

By State, as of May 1992

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

See notes on next page.

Table 1.85

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

By State, as of May 1992--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 1.86

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

As of May 1992

State	Initial selection		Retention	
	Method ^a	Term	Method	Term (In years)
Alabama ^b	Partisan election	6 years	Partisan election	6
Alaska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	8
Arizona	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	6
Arkansas	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
California	Appointed by governor	12 years	Retention election	12
Colorado	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	8
Connecticut	Nominating commission	8 years	Commission reviews, governor renominate, legislature confirms	8
Florida	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Georgia	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Hawaii	Nominating commission	10 years	Reappointment by commission	10
Idaho	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Illinois	Partisan election	10 years	Retention election	10
Indiana	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 2 years	Retention election	10
Iowa	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	6
Kansas	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 1 year	Retention election	4
Kentucky	Nonpartisan election	8 years	Nonpartisan election	8
Louisiana	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
Nebraska	Nominating commission	Until next general election but not less than 3 years	Retention election	6
New Jersey	Appointed by chief justice	7 years	Reappointment by governor	To age 70
New Mexico	Nominating commission	Until next general election	Partisan election the first time; after that, retention election	8
New York	Nominating commission	5 years	Reappointment by governor	5
North Carolina	Partisan election	8 years	Partisan election	8
Ohio	Nonpartisan election	6 years	Nonpartisan election	6
Oklahoma ^c	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 1.85. States not listed do not have intermediate appellate courts.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.87

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

By State and name of court, as of May 1992

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.87

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

By State and name of court, as of May 1992--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 ^o	8 years	Partisan election ^p	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	6 years	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 1.85. Courts of general jurisdiction are defined as having unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction (Larry C. Berkson, "Judicial Selection in the United States: A Special Report," *Judicature* 64 (October 1980) p. 178).

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

^bCounties with populations less than 150,000 select and retain superior court judges in nonpartisan elections for 4-year terms.

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

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

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

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

^gRetention elections are used in Vanderburgh County.

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

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

^jSeven of 29 districts use partisan elections.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Table 1.88

Prosecutors in State courts

By employment status of chief prosecutor, county size, and presence of assistant prosecutors, United States, 1990^a

	Chief prosecutor			Counties		Staff with assistant prosecutors	
	Total	Full-time	Part-time	75 largest	Elsewhere	prosecutors	
						Yes	No
Population served per chief prosecutor (in 1,000's)							
Mean	111	186	27	1,200	73	140	14
Median	35	80	22	830	33	48	10
Average number of felony convictions per chief prosecutor							
Mean	292	523	32	4,239	157	364	10
Median	49	203	15	2,546	45	77	6
Felony convictions per 1,000 population served							
	3	3	1	3	2	3	1
Ratio of convictions to total number of prosecuting attorneys^b							
	29	32	10	34	27	29	10
Percent of chief prosecutors employed full-time							
Serving more than one county	53 %	100 %	X	100 %	51 %	61 %	25 %
	20	29	11	1	21	24	10

Note: These data were collected as part of the 1990 National Prosecutor Survey Program (NPSP) conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The NPSP involved a nationally-representative survey of 290 chief prosecutors, resulting in 289 completed questionnaires. The prosecutorial districts of these chief prosecutors encompassed a total of 514 counties and independent cities. All States except Vermont, which did not by chance enter the random sample, were represented in the survey. The source of workload data is the National Judicial Reporting Program Survey of 1988. These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^aThe term county includes both counties and independent cities that have their own court systems separate from any adjacent or surrounding counties.

^bRatios were computed as the sum of all numerators divided by the sum of all denominators.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prosecutors in State Courts, 1990*, NCJ-134500 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 3, Table 5.

Table 1.89

Prosecutorial districts using grand juries in State courts

By region and county size, United States, 1990^a

	Total	Region				Counties	
		North-east	Mid-west	South	West	75 largest	Elsewhere
Districts with grand juries	58 %	46 %	42 %	92 %	47 %	82 %	57 %
That indicted misdemeanors							
	55	58	20	79	58	60	55
Where prosecutor appeared before grand jury							
	48	65	32	57	46	43	48
Signed all indictments before filing							
	29	43	24	37	18	60	28
Where judge determined probable cause before case submission to grand jury							
	44	10	22	72	20	38	44

Note: See Note, table 1.88.

^aThe term county includes both counties and independent cities that have their own court systems separate from any adjacent or surrounding counties.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prosecutors in State Courts, 1990*, NCJ-134500 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 5, Table 10.

Table 1.90

Staff and budget of judicial conduct commissions

By State, 1989-90^a

State	Administrative or executive director	Attorneys	Investigators	Administrative assistants	Secretaries	Data processing; other	Total employed	Budget amount
Alabama	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	\$123,099
Alaska	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	215,400 ^b
Arizona	1 ^c	0	0	0	1	0	2	100,000
Arkansas ^d	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	108,500
California	1	5	0	1	4	1 ^f	12	1,135,894
Colorado	1 ^c	0	0	0	1	0	2	94,904
Connecticut	1 ^c	2 ^c	1 ^c	0	2 ^c	0	6	34,000
Delaware ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia ^f	1	1 ^c	0	1	0	0	3	127,000
Florida	1	1 ^c	0	1	0	0	3	235,277
Georgia	1 ^c	0	1 ^c	0	1 ^c	0	3	112,242
Hawaii	1 ^c	0	0	0	0	0	1	44,960
Idaho	1 ^c	0	0	0	0	0	1	48,900
Illinois	1	0	3	1	1	0	6	350,200
Indiana	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	(g)
Kansas	1 ^c	1 ^c	0	0	1 ^c	0	2	26,715
Kentucky	1 ^c	1 ^c	1 ^c	0	1 ^c	0	4	46,251
Louisiana	1 ^c	2 ^c	(h)	0	1 ^c	0	4	45,000
Maine ⁱ	1 ^c	0	0	1 ^c	0	0	2	66,248
Massachusetts	1	1 ^j	0	1 ^j	1	0	4	215,712
Michigan	1	3	1	1	2	1	9	707,700
Minnesota	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	124,165
Mississippi	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	155,578
Missouri	1	0	0	0	2 ^c	0	3	99,445
Montana	0	0	0	0	1 ^c	0	1	4,501
Nebraska	1 ^c	0	1 ^c	0	1 ^c	0	3	11,000 ^k
Nevada	1 ^c	0	0	0	0	0	1	32,400
New Hampshire	1 ^c	0	0	0	1 ^c	0	2	10,000
New Jersey	1	2 ^l	1	0	1	0	5	175,000
New Mexico	1 ^c	0	0	0	1 ^c	0	2	76,971
New York	1	7	6 ^m	7 ⁿ	7	3 ^o	31	2,211,500
North Carolina	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	86,449
North Dakota	1 ^c	0	0	0	2 ^c	0	3 ^p	237,082
Ohio	0	6	1	0	7 ^q	7 ^o	14	743,904
Oklahoma	1 ^c	2 ^c	0	0	1 ^c	0	4	5,460
Oregon	1 ^c	0	0	0	0	0	1	110,000
Pennsylvania	1	1	3	1	2	1 ^r	9	690,000
South Carolina	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	54,648
Texas	1	5 ^s	1	1	1	1 ^t	10	410,756
Utah	1 ^u	0	0	0	0	0	1	30,000
Virginia	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	190,050
Washington	1	0	1	1	1	1 ^v	5	(w)
Wisconsin	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	161,700

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 Iowa, Maryland, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming.

^aStates do not maintain uniform reporting periods. Most States reported data for the calendar year 1989. However, the following States reported data for the calendar year 1990: Nebraska and South Carolina. The following jurisdictions reported on a fiscal year basis: Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Utah, Virginia (7/1/89 through 6/30/90); Texas (9/1/89 through 8/31/90); Alabama and the District of Columbia (10/1/89 through 9/30/90); California (12/3/89 through 11/30/90); Tennessee (8/23/89 through 8/21/90).

^bBudget included a \$50,000 supplemental appropriation for attorney's fees.

^cPart-time.

^dCommission was newly created in July 1989. Budget reflects period from 9/1/89 through 6/30/90.

^eAll expenses are paid for by funds from the Delaware Supreme Court except when private counsel is appointed by the Court on the Judiciary for a judge. If private counsel is appointed, payment is made from a Superior Court fund established to reimburse private counsel for representing State judicial employees before a Delaware court.

^fIn addition to its disciplinary function, the Commission also evaluates active judges who seek reappointment and reviews the fitness of retired judges who wish to continue their judicial service as senior judges.

^gCommission is budgeted through the Supreme Court's budget, therefore no specific amount is reported.

^hInvestigators are available on a contractual basis.

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

^jExecutive Director is also an attorney and Administrative Assistant is also a paralegal.

^kThis figure represents actual costs. The Commission is funded from the General Operating Budget of the Judiciary Branch.

^lOne full-time; one part-time.

^mFive full-time; one part-time.

ⁿFive full-time; two part-time.

^oCommission employs a Finance/Personnel Officer, Budget Assistant, and a Clerk.

^pStaff works for both Judicial Conduct Commission and the attorney Disciplinary Board, with the latter taking by far the majority of time.

^qSix full-time; one part-time.

^rCommission employs a paralegal.

^sFour full-time; one part-time.

^tCommission employs an Administrative Technician.

^uThe Executive Director is a contract employee and hires investigators and secretarial assistants, etc.

^vCommission employs a Database Coordinator/Receptionist.

^wCommission's budget is biennial, thus no budget was reported.

Source: American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 13 (Summer 1991), pp. 3, 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.91

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

Years ending June 30, 1977-91

Grand jurors and juries	Years ending June 30															Percent change 1991 over 1990
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
Total number of																
Sessions convened	8,849	8,929	9,791	10,338	10,997	10,508	11,157	11,804	11,584	11,364	11,011	10,817	10,526	10,134	10,784	6.4 %
Jurors in session	175,687	176,459	194,168	206,627	219,860	210,213	222,980	232,844	228,785	223,866	216,285	211,610	207,107	200,588	212,614	6.0
Hours in session	47,094	46,739	50,896	54,163	58,278	55,569	58,769	61,425	61,435	60,506	59,335	58,109	57,249	54,476	57,824	6.1
Average number of																
Jurors per session	19.9	19.8	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	19.7	19.8	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.8	19.7	-0.5
Hours per session	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	0.0
Total number of grand juries																
In existence	641	659	674	699	738	739	732	741	762	792	787	764	775	752	759	0.9
Impaneled	298	321	311	312	329	309	322	320	310	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X
Discharged	303	295	286	288	308	301	311	288	308	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X

Note: Grand jurors hear "... evidence of criminal activity presented by the prosecution and determine whether the government's evidence is sufficient to justify the bringing of formal criminal charges." Petit jurors "... determine questions of fact, in any civil or criminal action, through hearing the evidence presented at trial." (Source, 1989 p. A-127.) In this table, data for 1976 through 1977 are for 94 District Courts; data for 1978 through 1982 are for 95 District Courts; and data for 1983 through 1991 are for 94 District Courts.

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

Table 1.92

Petit juror utilization in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1977-90

Years ending June 30	Total available								Jury trial days						Juror Usage Index
	Total ^a	Selected or serving		Challenged		Not selected, serving or challenged		Travel status		Total	Criminal		Civil		
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1977	584,122	352,940	60.4 %	90,693	15.5 %	140,489	24.1 %	(b)	(b)	29,875	16,945	56.7 %	12,930	43.3 %	19.55
1978	570,523	345,372	60.5	88,103	15.5	137,048	24.0	(b)	(b)	29,238	16,084	55.0	13,154	45.0	19.51
1979	565,617	334,765	59.2	91,575	16.2	139,277	24.6	(b)	(b)	28,851	15,171	52.6	13,680	47.4	19.60
1980	605,547	368,710	60.9	92,110	15.2	144,727	23.1	4,582	0.8 %	32,159	15,649	48.7	16,510	51.3	18.83
1981	648,929	396,746	61.1	100,041	15.4	152,142	23.4	5,078	0.8	35,596	15,925	44.7	19,671	55.3	18.23
1982	631,606	388,979	61.6	98,657	15.6	143,970	22.8	5,572	0.9	35,263	15,587	44.2	19,676	55.8	17.91
1983	640,577	413,813	64.6	102,492	16.0	124,272	19.4	(b)	(b)	37,589	16,539	44.0	21,050	56.0	17.04
1984	666,942	430,845	64.6	110,045	16.5	126,052	18.9	(b)	(b)	39,572	16,778	42.4	22,793	57.6	16.85
1985	676,140	442,196	65.4	114,268	16.9	119,677	17.7	(b)	(b)	40,289	17,203	42.7	23,086	57.3	16.78
1986	705,819	465,135	65.9	119,283	16.9	121,401	17.2	(b)	(b)	41,945	19,253	45.9	22,692	54.1	16.83
1987	732,039	488,270	66.7	126,642	17.3	117,126	16.0	(b)	(b)	44,511	19,095	42.9	25,415	57.1	16.45
1988	750,679	490,193	65.3	132,120	17.6	128,366	17.1	(b)	(b)	44,224	19,459	44.0	24,765	56.0	16.97
1989	803,538	509,443	63.4	143,030	17.8	151,065	18.8	(b)	(b)	45,119	21,341	47.3	23,778	52.7	17.81
1990	825,020	527,188	63.9	149,329	18.1	148,504	18.0	(b)	(b)	45,844	23,014	50.2	22,830	49.8	18.00
Percent change 1990 over 1989	2.7	3.5	X	4.4	X	-1.7	X	X	X	1.6	7.8	X	-4.0	X	1.1

Note: See Note, table 1.91. In this table, 1977 data are for 94 District Courts; 1978 through 1982 data are for 95 District Courts; and 1983 through 1990 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, 1990*, p. 17 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.93

Jury fees in State and Federal courts

By Jurisdiction, 1992

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

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

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

^bHalf-day rate.

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

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

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

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

^gNo fee for first 3 days; \$50.00 per day thereafter. Expenses for unemployed available. Employers must pay employees while serving.

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

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

^jFees vary among counties.

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

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

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

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

^o\$4.25 per hour.

^pIf employer has more than 10 employees, must pay at least \$15 per day for the first 3 days.

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

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

^r\$15.00 maximum per day.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.94

Investigative reports by Federal probation officers

By type of investigation, years ending June 30, 1976-90

Type of investigation	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^a	1990 ^a
Total	102,334	101,725	102,706	109,172	111,678	115,079	116,084	125,613	147,124	155,945	168,063	142,356	145,439	148,880	151,176
Presentence investigation	32,193	29,678	30,509	26,338	23,961	24,957	27,463	30,323	30,745	32,669	35,594	37,300	36,737	38,563	41,812
Limited or selective presentence investigation	2,255	3,060	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral investigation for another district	14,526	16,483	17,476	16,506	16,836	18,502	21,233	23,135	23,057	25,055	28,456	30,120	28,630	29,363	28,584
Preliminary investigation to assist U.S. attorney	1,645	2,022	2,137	3,102	2,006	2,167	2,158	2,121	2,375	2,178	1,968	NA	NA	NA	NA
Postsentence investigation for institution	746	1,043	1,661	1,252	988	1,012	919	1,237	1,347	1,323	1,258	1,388	1,342	1,082	1,094
Pretransfer investigation (probation and parole)	10,583	10,568	10,073	9,944	9,561	8,928	8,256	7,689	7,881	8,550	8,899	8,787	9,368	9,448	8,762
Alleged violation investigation (probation and parole)	10,351	10,810	10,813	11,421	12,347	12,584	12,241	12,436	12,585	13,289	14,046	15,316	16,456	16,781	18,236
Prerelease investigation for a Federal or military institution	7,112	7,089	8,396	9,092	9,883	8,097	6,996	6,958	7,292	6,955	7,691	8,620	9,955	10,643	10,581
Special investigation regarding a prisoner in confinement	5,085	5,478	5,838	4,932	5,684	6,021	5,755	5,961	6,605	6,853	7,433	7,018	7,098	6,991	7,766
Furlough and work-release reports for Bureau of Prisons institutions	3,175	5,460	5,721	6,239	5,925	5,920	5,301	5,734	5,350	5,490	6,268	6,389	6,692	6,438	5,231
Parole supervision reports	12,931	8,846	8,828	17,284	21,824	23,066	21,898	21,859	22,412	24,471	24,862	25,760	27,272	27,441	26,647
Parole revocation hearing reports	1,732	1,188	1,254	1,834	1,522	1,884	1,909	1,917	1,806	1,747	1,615	1,658	1,889	2,130	2,463
Ball interviews	NA	NA	NA	1,036	921	1,639	1,513	5,321	25,669	27,365	29,973	NA	NA	NA	NA
Collateral ball	NA	NA	NA	192	220	502	442	922	1,093	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

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

^aTwelve-month period ended March 31.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1976* (Preliminary Report), p. 16; *1978* (Preliminary Report), p. 16; *1980*, p. 15, Table 18 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1982*, p. 20; *1984*, p. 20 (Washington, DC: USGPO); Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1986* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1987), p. 45; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988*, p. 42; and *1990*, p. 29, Table 18 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.95

Characteristics of State probation departments

By State, 1989

State	Total number of officers	Starting salary; average salary	Job qualifications	Training provided		Department provides counseling for officers	Annual turnover (in percent)	Expect to add officers during 1990
				At start of employment	During employment			
Alabama	215 ^a	\$18,699; \$32,730	No age requirement, must have bachelor's degree in criminal justice or related field.	40 hours in service, 280 hours minimum standards training.	40 hours in service and firearms qualification.	No	Slight	No
Alaska	64 ^a	\$2,205; \$3,336 ^b	Bachelor's degree in related field or experience substituted on a year for year basis.	Mostly on-the-job training.	--	Yes, critical incident debriefing has just become available to the staff.	10	Yes, 12
Arizona	607	\$23,275; \$29,200	Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university, other requirements may vary among counties.	Orientation (local), Intensive Probation Supervision (state-wide academy).	16 to 40 hours of training required.	Yes, some training (local, regional, statewide) is provided, but no specific counseling programs are sponsored at the present.	Varies by county	Yes
Arkansas	56 ^c	\$15,000, \$16,000; \$18,103 ^d	U.S. citizen, resident of county, college degree or combination of college and experience in education, social work, or criminal justice. Supervisory probation personnel must have either bachelor's degree plus work experience or a master's degree.	Orientation and 48 hours certification, 20 hours in-service.	Annual conference/workshop, 20 hours in-service for first 5 years.	Yes, stress management consultant presentations.	NA	Yes
Colorado	269	\$22,656	Graduation from an accredited 4 year college or university with a bachelor's degree in sociology, psychology or a related field.	Orientation (district or State level).	40 hours per year, judicial department provides 20 hours.	Yes, judicial department provides access to Employment Assistance Program, support groups; psychiatric hospital provides/offers free counseling.	Less than 5	No
Connecticut	247	\$20,500; \$35,000	21 years of age, Bachelor of Arts in related field, experience desirable (depends upon resume received for a particular vacancy).	210 hours in class, 1 year field training.	20 hours per year is mandatory.	Yes, training sessions on managing stress and burnout.	2	Yes
Delaware	92	\$19,000- \$25,000; NA	21 years old, have knowledge of human behavior, interviewing, counseling, casework principles, and ability to write and speak effectively, pass a test, panel interview, and background investigation.	4 week certification course plus 6 months on-the-job training in a training unit.	40 hours of training annually.	No	10	Yes
District of Columbia	2,482	\$23,846; \$38,039	Not over 35 at time of appointment, bachelor's degree in closely related field, 2 years experience.	2 weeks.	40 hours set by the Judicial Conference.	No	NA	Yes
Florida	1,794 ^a	\$20,120; NA	4 year college degree and 1 year experience in the care and custody of offenders, completion of the Florida Corrections Academy, drug screening.	320 hours Florida Corrections Academy.	40 hours per year.	Yes, stress management courses as part of annual training.	13	Yes
Georgia	721	\$20,310; \$23,868	21 years of age, bachelor's degree desired.	120 hours Basic Probation Officer Training Course.	40 hours annual in-service.	Yes	--	Yes
Hawaii	44	\$22,668; \$27,741	College graduate with master's degree in social sciences primarily social work, no experience required, however 6 months experience may be substituted.	On-the-job training, case management classification, risk and needs, legal aspects.	Special interests, drug addiction, sex offender.	No	--	Yes

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.95

Characteristics of State probation departments

By State, 1989--Continued

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.95

Characteristics of State probation departments

By State, 1989--Continued

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.95

Characteristics of State probation departments

By State, 1989--Continued

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.95

Characteristics of State probation departments

By State, 1989--Continued

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

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

^a Approximately.
¹ Chief.
² Line.
³ Depending on experience.
⁴ Hourly salary.
⁵ 22 percent professional; 19 percent support.

^a Also supervises parole.
^b Monthly salary.
^c Includes four funded by county and one part-time funded by probation commission.
^d Certified.

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

Table 1.96

Responsibilities of State probation officers

By State, 1989

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.96

Responsibilities of State probation officers

By State, 1989--Continued

State	Total number on probation	Caseload per officer	Intensive supervision		Specialized caseloads			Officers provide:	
			Number of officers	Caseload	Population	Number of officers	Caseload	Counseling	Enforcement supervision
Mississippi	6,292	94	--	--	Drug/alcohol dependent offenders Diversion Program	12 2	20 37	Y	Y
Missouri	35,079	86	(l)	--	--	--	--	Y	Y
Montana	3,400 ^a	86	4	15	--	--	--	Y	Y
Nebraska	15,676	91	2	15-20	Pre-sentence investigations	7	20 (per month)	Some	Some
Nevada	6,348	75 ^a	15	30	Pre-sentence investigations Gang members	31 2	16 (per month) 30	Y	Y
New Hampshire	2,971	--	3	33	Pre-sentence investigations	3	25	Y	Y
New Jersey	72,370	247 ^m	25	20	Pre-sentence investigations	NA	NA	Y	Y
New Mexico	4,446	55-60	7	20	Pre-sentence investigations Community corrections programs	8 10	-- 15	Some	Y
North Carolina	72,262	115	61	25	Sex offenders	3	75	Y	Y
North Dakota	1,706	346	--	--	--	--	--	Y	
Ohio	10,051 ⁿ	234 ^j	--	--	Pre-sentence investigations Sex offenders	35 20	234 ^k 25	Y	Y
Oklahoma	26,000	95	20	45	Pre-sentence investigations Sex offenders Pre-parole conditional supervision	5 11 20	20 55 45	Y	Y
Oregon	28,323 ^a	71	12.75	31.5	Sex offenders Drug/alcohol dependent offenders	12.8 21.5	63.3 30	Y	Y
Rhode Island	--	--	--	--	Pre-sentence investigations	3	15 (per month)	Y	Y
South Carolina	30,238	142	40	34	--	--	--	Y	Y
South Dakota	2,716	--	4	12-13	--	--	--	Y	Y
Tennessee	16,656	78	24	17.2	Pre-sentence investigations	28.5	15 (per month)	Referrals	Y
Texas	292,000	130	150	40	Pre-sentence investigations Sex offenders Drug/alcohol dependent offenders	NA 10 15	NA 40 40	Y	Y
Utah	6,000 ^c	15-100 ^o	4	15-20	Pre-sentence investigations Sex offenders Restitution Collection Only	18 4 3	25 50-75 100 ^p	Referrals	Y
Vermont	6,000	90	--	--	--	--	--	Y	Y
Virginia	18,393	64.4	22	24	Sex offenders Drug/alcohol dependent offenders	39 39	NA NA	Y	Y
Washington	29,078 ^a	70 ^c	--	--	Pre-sentence investigations	13	22		Y
West Virginia	NA	NA	--	--	--	--	--	Y	Y
Wyoming	2,485 ^q	56	2	15 ^g	Pre-sentence investigations	3	10-13	Y	Y

Note: See Note, table 1.95.

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

Table 1.97

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: 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 1.98.

The number of inmates is that number for which housing information was available. Floorspace 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.

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 1.98

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

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

Region and State	Number of jails									Total inmates on June 30, 1988, in jails under court order or consent decree for any reason	
	Reason for court order or consent decree: ^a										
	Any reason	Crowding	Recreation facilities	Medical facilities or services	Staffing patterns	Visiting practices or policies	Library services	Inmate classification	Other conditions ^b		Ordered to limit the number of inmates housed
United States, total	496	306	190	161	137	132	137	123	238	404	146,423
Northeast	54	40	31	30	19	29	29	27	37	38	29,542
Maine	3	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	256
Massachusetts	5	4	2	3	2	3	0	1	5	5	1,703
New Hampshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	92
New Jersey	8	5	4	4	1	3	4	4	2	5	4,327
New York	23	20	18	15	8	16	16	15	17	17	17,335
Pennsylvania	14	10	7	7	7	7	8	7	11	10	5,824
Midwest	74	35	33	26	19	19	19	19	42	55	17,751
Illinois	8	4	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	7	6,598
Indiana	5	3	5	2	1	1	3	1	4	4	1,488
Iowa	5	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	193
Kansas	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	452
Michigan	4	3	4	3	2	4	3	3	6	7	3,395
Minnesota	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	160
Missouri	10	2	5	3	3	2	5	1	5	6	1,660
Nebraska	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13
North Dakota	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Ohio	24	14	11	11	9	6	4	7	13	17	3,491
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	92
Wisconsin	7	1	1	2	0	2	0	1	2	0	207
South	272	155	77	67	70	53	54	47	100	237	53,358
Alabama	20	11	8	4	6	6	4	3	10	18	1,597
Arkansas	14	8	5	1	2	1	2	1	3	12	671
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1,693
Florida	32	24	11	10	10	9	10	7	13	27	14,426
Georgia	24	16	12	8	6	8	5	2	13	16	5,681
Kentucky	15	5	7	7	3	4	4	4	6	14	1,546
Louisiana	70	37	10	11	21	5	5	8	12	69	10,604
Maryland	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2,745
Mississippi	23	12	7	9	6	8	7	6	12	19	1,222
North Carolina	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	208
Oklahoma	10	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	7	660
South Carolina	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	511
Tennessee	11	4	5	4	2	2	3	0	5	10	876
Texas	24	17	3	4	5	3	4	10	10	22	10,227
Virginia	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	3	1	88
West Virginia	11	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	7	9	603
West	96	76	49	38	29	31	35	30	59	74	45,772
Alaska	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Arizona	9	9	9	9	1	7	9	7	9	7	4,062
California	43	38	14	15	13	10	8	6	18	35	38,124
Colorado	10	7	6	2	4	3	5	6	8	7	692
Idaho	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	159
Montana	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	90
New Mexico	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	59
Oregon	18	14	12	6	4	4	7	5	12	15	1,845
Utah	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	505
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	179
Wyoming	3	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	44

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1.99

Jails testing inmates for AIDS^a

By region and State, June 30, 1988

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

Note: See Note, table 1.98.

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

Table 1.100

Total jail payroll employees and correctional officers

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

Region and State	Payroll employees										
	Total	Male	Female	White		Black		Hispanic ^a		Other race ^b	
				(non-Hispanic) Male	(non-Hispanic) Female	(non-Hispanic) Male	(non-Hispanic) Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	95,860	70,218	25,642	49,571	16,830	14,978	7,123	5,129	1,504	540	185
Northeast	22,935	17,844	5,091	11,759	2,545	4,667	2,251	1,361	285	57	10
Maine	400	266	134	262	130	3	3	1	0	0	1
Massachusetts	2,104	1,760	344	1,566	299	138	37	53	8	3	0
New Hampshire	316	240	76	238	75	1	1	1	0	0	0
New Jersey	3,511	2,810	701	1,776	392	779	284	250	24	5	1
New York	11,901	9,054	2,847	5,252	1,023	2,801	1,577	954	239	47	8
Pennsylvania	4,703	3,714	989	2,665	626	945	349	102	14	2	0
Midwest	16,897	11,801	5,096	9,312	3,951	2,193	1,020	244	99	52	26
Illinois	2,911	2,059	852	1,160	414	773	375	126	60	0	3
Indiana	1,413	997	416	915	370	77	43	4	3	1	0
Iowa	764	498	266	484	256	9	9	5	0	0	1
Kansas	923	568	355	507	323	36	28	18	4	7	0
Michigan	2,428	1,679	749	1,338	560	290	178	37	6	14	5
Minnesota	1,291	868	423	841	410	17	8	4	3	6	2
Missouri	1,757	1,353	404	914	260	436	142	2	1	1	1
Nebraska	667	349	318	322	285	17	26	10	6	0	1
North Dakota	224	139	85	130	84	0	0	1	0	8	1
Ohio	3,029	2,250	779	1,747	618	472	149	27	11	4	1
South Dakota	236	148	88	146	82	1	0	0	0	1	6
Wisconsin	1,254	893	361	808	289	65	62	10	5	10	5
South	37,004	26,778	10,226	17,667	6,242	7,070	3,394	1,917	543	124	47
Alabama	1,282	904	378	638	196	264	181	1	0	1	1
Arkansas	922	634	288	562	212	60	72	8	3	4	1
District of Columbia	600	450	150	45	15	405	135	0	0	0	0
Florida	8,045	5,688	2,357	3,875	1,395	1,337	833	447	123	29	6
Georgia	3,610	2,695	915	1,817	504	869	405	9	6	0	0
Kentucky	1,440	986	454	887	390	97	64	1	0	1	0
Louisiana	2,568	2,052	516	1,069	266	943	241	37	8	3	1
Maryland	2,128	1,451	677	752	361	687	311	9	2	3	3
Mississippi	728	549	179	355	98	193	81	1	0	0	0
North Carolina	1,377	901	476	651	264	235	206	4	2	11	4
Oklahoma	858	578	280	487	235	35	20	10	5	46	20
South Carolina	951	650	301	384	141	264	159	1	1	1	0
Tennessee	1,992	1,477	515	1,030	338	439	175	6	2	2	0
Texas	7,085	5,265	1,820	3,155	1,162	737	266	1,370	387	3	5
Virginia	2,892	2,117	775	1,594	533	490	232	13	4	20	6
West Virginia	526	381	145	365	132	15	13	0	0	0	0
West	19,024	13,795	5,229	10,833	4,092	1,048	458	1,607	577	307	102
Alaska	36	16	20	13	11	0	1	2	0	1	8
Arizona	1,506	1,062	444	785	328	46	42	226	70	5	4
California	9,883	7,506	2,377	5,706	1,770	710	262	887	297	203	48
Colorado	1,891	1,287	604	1,034	497	105	45	145	58	3	4
Idaho	310	225	85	216	82	1	0	4	1	4	2
Montana	333	227	106	212	103	0	0	2	1	13	2
Nevada	777	530	247	471	210	41	27	13	10	5	0
New Mexico	836	561	275	229	122	23	24	280	119	29	10
Oregon	1,063	745	318	663	285	52	19	23	6	7	8
Utah	451	340	111	328	107	5	1	3	3	4	0
Washington	1,706	1,129	577	1,014	516	64	37	20	8	31	16
Wyoming	232	167	65	162	61	1	0	2	4	2	0

Note: See Note, table 1.98. A majority of the race and ethnicity data were estimated by respondents.

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

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

^aAny race.

Correctional officers

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

Table 1.101

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

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

Table 1.102

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 1.97.

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 1.103

Correctional personnel in adult and juvenile systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Total number of employees	Adult systems							
		White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	298,703	159,650	58,543	37,789	20,888	11,385	3,735	4,196	1,755
Alabama	3,551	1,387	435	1,110	602	0	0	14	3
Alaska	1,277	697	293	60	18	19	14	120	56
Arizona	5,588	2,879	1,235	197	105	780	272	86	34
Arkansas	2,135	1,011	292	659	169	1	0	3	0
California	27,852	11,498	5,010	2,762	1,803	3,472	1,510	1,199	598
Colorado	1,982	1,305	242	89	15	217	45	57	12
Connecticut	4,733	2,414	882	781	278	286	58	23	11
Delaware	1,392	685	244	315	120	10	2	12	4
District of Columbia ^d	3,394	262	96	1,917	1,039	58	7	11	4
Florida	20,176	10,039	4,979	2,130	2,036	521	275	142	54
Georgia	10,903	5,094	2,396	2,187	1,090	59	15	43	19
Hawaii	1,617	251	68	94	13	211	51	684	245
Idaho	809	553	210	8	3	18	5	10	2
Illinois	11,443	7,170	2,366	1,159	510	128	38	50	22
Indiana	8,360	4,282	926	746	349	36	11	8	2
Iowa	1,691	1,211	373	40	16	26	5	16	4
Kansas	2,762	1,589	740	226	85	86	17	13	6
Kentucky	2,965	1,854	852	144	103	3	1	7	1
Louisiana	4,376	2,088	740	1,033	509	4	1	1	0
Maine	1,238	1,067	171	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	5,503	2,478	564	1,437	989	18	2	11	4
Massachusetts	4,973	3,357	1,062	271	129	100	22	26	6
Michigan	12,817	7,220	2,843	1,183	1,074	138	52	230	77
Minnesota	2,338	1,460	754	51	16	6	4	31	16
Mississippi	2,701	641	379	908	758	4	1	5	5
Missouri	5,996	3,838	1,789	180	138	18	3	21	9
Montana	487	392	94	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nebraska	1,409	842	440	62	25	24	7	8	1
Nevada	1,610	1,002	361	86	38	56	22	35	10
New Hampshire	699	525	163	3	1	4	0	3	0
New Jersey	9,970	4,606	1,537	2,291	995	353	114	46	28
New Mexico	1,945	476	151	44	5	974	249	30	16
New York	28,697	19,897	4,692	1,993	906	744	190	195	80
North Carolina	11,127	5,997	1,781	2,439	728	25	4	118	35
North Dakota	134	111	19	0	0	0	0	4	0
Ohio	8,657	5,278	1,971	809	501	37	9	41	11
Oklahoma	4,115	2,329	1,066	220	207	25	11	182	75
Oregon	2,260	1,361	642	54	36	52	24	60	31
Pennsylvania	6,260 ^b	4,692	887	443	183	43	3	7	2
Rhode Island	1,497	1,140	222	68	19	28	6	9	5
South Carolina	6,156	1,946	1,069	1,993	1,070	0	0	54	24
South Dakota	588	391	184	1	1	0	0	10	1
Tennessee	5,335	3,034	1,221	597	433	37	2	11	0
Texas	18,534	8,831	4,437	2,206	1,343	1,295	296	90	36
Utah	1,267 ^b	803	374	18	7	25	16	15	9
Vermont	762 ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	8,472	3,708	1,619	2,025	1,051	35	11	12	11
Washington	4,721	2,633	1,455	229	64	103	40	110	87
West Virginia	760	539	212	6	3	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	1,986	1,585	270	39	17	29	2	36	8
Wyoming	398	232	105	1	0	48	8	4	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	20,285	10,970	3,630	2,475	1,288	1,229	310	292	91

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.

^dCombined adult and juvenile departments.

^eCombined male and female total.

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

^aIncludes part-time personnel

^bData as of June 30, 1990.

^cRacial and ethnic breakdowns not available.

Source: American Correctional Association, 1992 *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1992), pp. xlii, xliii. Reprinted by permission.

Total number of employees	Juvenile systems							
	White		Black		Hispanic		All others	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
37,139	11,450	8,085	6,235	4,246	1,515	706	418	274
503	109	90	215	88	0	1	0	0
294	151	100	12	6	3	2	7	13
731	333	208	50	31	56	40	6	7
333	63	74	135	61	0	0	0	0
5,871 ^a	1,902	1,126	834	530	742	384	198	155
562	223	157	56	25	65	24	9	3
349	131	114	50	21	21	9	3	0
166	37	35	58	34	1	1	0	0
580	28	16	339	181	4	2	5	5
2,950 ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,341	516	513	738	555	6	4	8	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
190 ^b	117	67	1	1	2	0	1	1
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
211	152	56	1	0	1	1	0	0
527 ^e	384	X	119	X	20	X	4	X
793	555	158	56	24	0	0	0	0
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1,306	359	242	298	391	2	2	8	4
537	258	125	73	24	37	15	3	2
1,260 ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
338	40	96	107	95	0	0	0	0
511	212	181	60	55	1	1	1	0
213	109	85	1	1	3	2	6	6
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
159	103	43	1	0	6	1	5	0
186	119	64	3	0	0	0	0	0
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
223	48	17	8	3	125	20	2	0
31,56	1,050	774	761	372	128	47	15	9
851	220	204	260	158	3	0	3	3
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1,898	494	465	450	471	7	3	7	1
662	311	178	93	54	1	2	14	9
493	305	150	12	0	11	2	9	4
860	403	150	206	92	4	3	1	1
239 ^b	115	71	27	15	7	3	0	1
1,009	178	293	250	288	0	0	0	0
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
989	365	317	171	136	0	0	0	0
1,915	574	447	324	213	225	118	10	4
592	256	180	20	3	17	7	72	37
377 ^b	112	264	1	0	0	0	0	0
1,628	426	529	381	282	1	5	3	1
819	405	321	39	19	12	6	12	5
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
517	387	175	25	17	4	1	6	2
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
(f)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 1.104

Correctional officers in adult systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, job status, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Total	White		Black		Hispanic		Other		Supervisory	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	173,859	104,420	16,220	27,296	10,390	8,231	1,308	2,381	467	20,804	2,566
Alabama	2,507	973	113	984	424	0	0	12	1	280	58
Alaska	785	462	109	49	8	13	5	109	30	111	26
Arizona	3,940	2,263	585	143	68	671	133	58	19	403	54
Arkansas	1,506	717	117	557	114	1	0	0	0	304	15
California	14,780	7,274	1,245	1,868	702	2,481	502	607	101	2,022	346
Colorado	1,967	1,296	240	86	15	216	45	57	12	201	10
Connecticut	2,865	1,557	210	666	148	245	24	13	2	260	26
Delaware	851	470	79	236	48	5	0	13	0	99	6
District of Columbia ^b	2,775 ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Florida	11,196	6,713	1,488	1,612	900	349	63	60	11	462	63
Georgia	5,705	2,947	521	1,694	487	37	2	14	3	491	45
Hawaii	977	175	23	59	6	148	25	452	89	502	80
Idaho	426	337	56	7	2	14	1	8	1	56	4
Illinois	6,546	4,973	627	634	184	86	19	18	5	1,096	91
Indiana	3,821	2,049	578	711	442	32	4	4	1	508 ^d	130
Iowa	1,124	920	135	23	11	24	2	7	2	119	13
Kansas	1,787	1,208	340	139	30	45	9	13	3	337	103
Kentucky	1,315	986	220	70	37	1	0	1	0	248	34
Louisiana	3,622	1,861	408	973	377	3	0	0	0	379	38
Maine	499	451	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	8
Maryland	4,047	1,928	171	1,212	721	10	0	5	0	760	106
Massachusetts	2,987	2,363	244	209	66	78	10	17	0	0	0
Michigan	7,298	4,929	811	735	539	97	13	141	33	840	169
Minnesota	1,114	819	205	36	8	17	2	20	7	87	16
Mississippi	1,774	319	90	781	576	3	0	3	2	218	35
Missouri	2,737	2,197	401	92	29	10	1	6	1	391	52
Montana	309 ^c	277	32	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39	4
Nebraska	535	387	87	34	8	15	0	4	0	77	8
Nevada	1,076	775	143	59	15	40	11	27	6	90	7
New Hampshire	377	338	31	1	1	4	0	2	0	62	5
New Jersey	4,902	2,411	224	1,548	419	247	28	21	4	685	50
New Mexico	1,189	288	32	33	2	737	69	20	8	323	28
New York	19,359	15,486	950	1,636	559	564	68	81	15	1,649	69
North Carolina ^g	6,464	3,911	226	1,907	306	20	2	84	8	912	55
North Dakota	134	90	40	0	0	0	0	4	0	84	11
Ohio	4,737	3,335	607	535	204	28	3	22	3	596	81
Oklahoma	1,657	1,233	140	104	35	14	2	111	18	625	64
Oregon	1,145	810	177	33	17	33	12	42	21	195	53
Pennsylvania ^a	3,723	3,125	235	271	69	19	1	2	1	611	32
Rhode Island	1,103	895	91	62	15	26	5	7	2	72	6
South Carolina	3,885	1,126	374	1,648	694	0	0	34	9	457	107
South Dakota	322	223	87	1	1	0	0	8	2	28	21
Tennessee	3,159	2,098	399	441	196	14	0	11	0	316	23
Texas	12,163	6,228	1,624	1,971	976	1,123	179	50	12	1,318	124
Utah ^a	727	494	173	29	4	16	5	5	1	51	14
Vermont	371 ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Virginia	4,987	2,353	334	1,708	564	20	3	4	1	623	50
Washington	2,174	1,466	369	151	29	58	11	71	19	206	45
West Virginia	425	378	41	5	1	0	0	0	0	30	0
Wisconsin	1,954	1,565	261	38	16	29	2	35	8	799	115
Wyoming	290	210	69	2	0	5	1	3	0	49	14
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7,741	4,731	410	1,503	317	633	46	95	6	662	52

Note: See Note, table 1.103.

^aData as of June 30, 1990.^bData as of April 1991.^cRacial and ethnic breakdowns not available.^dIncludes some females.^eIncludes some supervisory personnel.^fCombined male and female total.^gIncludes correction officers from youth facilities.^hRefers to non-supervisory officers only.Source: American Correctional Association, *1992 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1992), pp. xlv, xlv. Reprinted by permission.

Job status				Ratio correctional officers to inmates	Turnover rate
Non-supervisory		Training level			
Male	Female	Male	Female		
116,088	23,990	3,614	877	1:4.15	12.98
1,581	441	108	39	1:8.00 ^a	7.20 ^a
496	114	26	12	1:3.00	13.00
2,583	697	149	54	1:4.00	17.00
931	205	40	11	1:5.00	24.00
10,116	2,182	92	22	1:6.20	6.90
1,441	302	13	0	1:4.46 ^a	6.40 ^a
2,221	358	0	0	1:3.49	8.50
625	121	0	0	1:4.15	6.50
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.29
8,272	2,399	0	0	1:4.13	10.14
2,859	644	1,342	324	1:4.50	20.00
297	62	35	1	1:3.00	59.00
310	56	0	0	1:4.77	12.98
4,523	730	92	14	1:4.00	5.70
2,288	895 ^b	0	0	1:3.80	20.00
855	137	0	0	1:3.74	6.29
1,068	279	0	0	1:3.10	26.00
810	223	0	0	1:5.00 ^a	NA
2,453	745	5	2	1:3.72	26.16
379	40	1	0	1:29.00	15.00
2,395	786	0	0	1:4.00	12.00
NA	NA	NA	NA	1:3.00	10.00
5,062	1,227	0	0	1:20.00	2.00
805	206	0	0	1:3.02	9.00
888	633	0	0	1:4.30	5.40
1,914	380	0	0	1:5.43	14.00
238	28	0	0	1:4.20	17.90
354	86	9	1	1:4.60	16.32
652	112	159	56	1:5.70	14.20
281	27	2	0	1:4.10	13.00
4,167 ^f	X	X	X	1:4.80	9.50
755	83	0	0	1:3.00	15.00
16,118	1,523	0	0	1:3.00 ^a	4.90 ^a
4,677	409	333	78	1:3.15 ^a	9.45 ^h
10	29	0	0	1:4.30	5.00
3,324	736	0	0	1:7.17	12.00
837	131	0	0	1:6.40	10.80
723	174	0	0	1:5.56	8.30
2,806	274	0	0	1:6.00	7.00
903	76	235	24	1:2.00	14.00
2,299	943	52	27	1:5.00 ^a	28.30 ^a
204	69	0	0	1:4.28	16.00
2,248	572	0	0	1:3.00	22.00
8,054	2,667	0	0	1:3.93	12.70
377	93	116	76	1:4.47	8.50
NA	NA	NA	NA	1:3.00	5.00
3,462	852	0	0	1:3.07	17.19
1,540	383	0	0	1:3.60	21.50
349	40	4	2	1:3.00	17.50
868	172	0	0	1:3.90	14.89 ^a
169	55	2	1	1:6.40	21.50
5,501	594	799	133	1:8.15	9.10

Table 1.105

Wardens and superintendents of adult and juvenile correctional systems

By sex, race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Adult systems										
	Total	Characteristics				Female administrator/ male institution	Female administrator/ coed institution	Male administrator/ female institution	Male administrator/ coed institution		
		White		Black						Hispanic and other	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female						
Total	1,063	740	107	138	32	41	5	80	10	30	63
Alabama	30	21	2	5	1	1	0	2	0	1	0
Alaska	13	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Arizona	34	22	5	1	0	5	1	3	0	2	0
Arkansas	13	8	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	21	12	0	1	2	5	1	0	0	0	1
Colorado	13	9	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Connecticut	22	14	2	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Delaware	8	6	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	2
District of Columbia	9 ^a	1	2	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Florida	50	40	1	7	0	1	1	0	1	3	5
Georgia	70	46	7	13	4	0	0	8	0	2	2
Hawaii	9	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Illinois	30	18	3	6	2	1	0	3	1	0	2
Indiana	32	22	6	3	1	0	0	5	0	2	1
Iowa	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kansas	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Kentucky	11	8	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	10	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Maine	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maryland	11	6	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	20	16	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Michigan	26	13	5	6	1	1	0	4	0	0	0
Minnesota	10	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Mississippi	15	9	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Missouri	16	13	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
Montana	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nebraska	8	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1
Nevada	9	2	2	1	1	3	0	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New Jersey	15 ^a	10	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	7	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	60	40	3	10	4	3	0	2	1	2	1
North Carolina	91	70	13	6	1	0	1	10	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ohio	22	14	3	4	1	0	0	3	0	2	0
Oklahoma	23	13	3	5	1	1	0	3	0	1	3
Oregon	11	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	15 ^a	12	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0
Rhode Island	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	31	16	7	7	1	0	0	6	1	0	0
South Dakota	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Tennessee	19	15	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Texas	33	26	3	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Utah	11 ^a	7	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0
Vermont	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Virginia	50	38	2	8	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
Washington	14	9	2	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	2
West Virginia	9	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Wisconsin	32	20	9	1	1	1	0	7	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	67	52	1	9	1	4	0	1	0	1	10

Note: See Note, table 1.103.

Source: American Correctional Association, 1992 *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1992), p. xivi. Reprinted by permission.^aData as of June 30, 1990.^bComplete racial and ethnic breakdowns not available.^cCombined adult and juvenile departments.^dThe Federal Bureau of Prisons does not operate facilities for juveniles.

	Juvenile systems										
	Characteristics						Female administrator/ male institution	Female administrator/ coed institution	Male administrator/ female institution	Male administrator/ coed institution	
	Total	White		Black		Hispanic and other					
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female					
	412	190	49	45	28	82	18	46	33	9	137
10	4	1	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	
5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	
4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
19	6	3	4	2	4	0	4	1	0	3	
9	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	7	
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
4	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	
92	0	0	0	0	75 ^b	17 ^b	9	7	2	43	
4	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
5	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	
49	30	15	2	2	0	0	5	4	0	15	
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
7	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	
30	20	4	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
11	2	4	2	3	0	0	3	3	0	0	
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	
26	17	3	1	5	0	0	6	2	1	5	
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
30	17	3	7	3	0	0	4	1	2	6	
11	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	7	
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
9	4	1	1	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	
2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
9	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
7	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
16	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
7	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
5	2	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
(c)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
(d)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Table 1.106

Correctional officer employment

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1990

Jurisdiction	Total number of correctional officers	Percent male	Percent female	Percent of males working in female institutions	Percent of females working in male institutions	Correctional officer-inmate ratio	Annual turnover rate	Starting annual salary	Average annual salary
Alabama	2,453	79 %	21 %	1.5 %	88.7 %	1:5.2	7.41 %	(a)	\$1,843 ^b
Alaska	782	80.95	19.05	(c)	(c)	1:3.61	16	\$29,029	36,380 ^d
Arizona	3,510	80	20	NA	NA	1:4	15	17,755 ^e	18,199 to 41,293
Arkansas	1,388	87	13	0	9	1:5	22 ^f	15,054	15,054
California	12,012	82.2	17.8	1.8	88	1:7.5	6.9	29,436	(g)
Colorado	761	81	19	2	14	1:10	6.4	21,576	27,528
Connecticut	2,438	76.3	23.7	5.5	7.9	1:4.5	12	25,509 ^h	28,142
Delaware	837	85	15	0.4	7.6	1:4	8.1	18,908	25,300
District of Columbia	2,667	90	10	NA	NA	1:28	9.9	22,055	28,344
Florida	10,381	79	21	30	18	1:4.12	15	15,553 ⁱ	18,066
Georgia	5,166	83	17	1	84	1:4.5	20	17,220	NA
Hawaii	831	89	11	NA	NA	1:2.7	9.6	20,808	NA
Idaho	367	77.4	22.6	8	76.6	1:4.33	16.1	18,262	19,178
Illinois	6,233	87.2	12.8	9	10.3	1:3	8.9	22,128	25,360
Indiana	2,952	68	32	50 ^j	20 ^j	1:4.4	25 ^j	16,484	20,000 ^k
Iowa	988	93	7	3	60	1:2.53	11	20,154	23,500
Kansas	1,599	80.9	19.1	NA	NA	1:3.5	30	17,172	18,912 ^l
Kentucky	1,392	79.7	20.3	1.4	79.2	1:5	25	12,408	NA
Louisiana	4,173	77.5 ^m	19.81 ^m	10	40.31	3:4	29	13,776	18,408
Maine	885	80	20	NA	20	(n)	5 ^o	17,707 ^p	20,227
Maryland	4,010	75	25	1	32	1:4	18	20,750	25,227
Massachusetts	2,933	89	11	49	10	1:3	16	23,000	28,000
Michigan	8,128	78	22	51	24	1:3	6 to 7	20,671	26,392
Minnesota	988	80	20	5	20	1:3	11	22,467	29,858
Mississippi	1,134	56	44	NA	44	1:5	17.5	14,401	NA
Missouri	2,782	85	15	2.81	84	5:43	14	16,872	17,724
Montana	240	94	NA	6	NA	1:4.75	11.3	14,547	18,383
Nebraska	473	82.25	17.75	22.22	18.14	1:5	13.2	17,522	18,404
Nevada	802	83	17	4	71	1:3.5	17.3	19,206 ^{to}	21,712 ^{to}
New Hampshire	372	90	10	50	7	1:4.6	16	20,005	22,636
New Jersey	4,732	83	17	12.2	6.2	1:3	15.1	19,604	24,150
New Mexico	1,191	86	14	47	12	1:3	22	24,455	37,372 ^q
New York	18,496	91	9	2.8	66.1	NA	5	16,940	17,500
North Carolina	4,350	94	6	NA	NA	1:4.4	6	21,338	29,054
North Dakota	170	91	9	60	65	1:3.3	NA	18,358	NA
Ohio	3,802	74.6	25.4	0.03	17.5	1:8.5	13	14,628	18,600
Okahoma	1,689	88.2	11.8	4.6	19	1:6	10.4	19,240	20,134
Oregon	871	80.3	19.7	(s)	(t)	1:7.3	10 to 12	15,545 ^r	19,000 ^o
Pennsylvania	3,983	91.8	8.2	1.8	39	1:5.3	7	20,124	25,428
Rhode Island	1,041	91	9	8.1	9.2	1:2.4	6.5	17,734	27,102
South Carolina	3,003	70	30	33	26	1:5	25 ^o	22,505	36,000
South Dakota	230	81	19	NA	100	1:6	18	15,010 ^{to}	(v)
Tennessee	2,291	80	20	41	19	1:3.6	22.6	16,234 ^u	14,680
Texas	11,958	76.5	23.5	1.3	90	1:4	15.25	13,520	14,680
Utah	546	83	17	2 ^o	85 ^o	1:4.39	10 ^o	13,560	16,512 ^w
Vermont	350	85	15	NA	100	1:2.57	10 ^o	15,556	21,468
Virginia	4,142	82.3	17.7	22.5	13.5	1:3.49	17.91	16,474	22,500
Washington	1,854	81	19	48	17	(x)	9 to 10	19,000	NA
West Virginia	497	90	10	NA	10.5	1:3	20 ^o	16,135	21,554
Wisconsin	1,886	84.89	15.11	2	72	1:3.8	NA	19,788	23,280
Wyoming	183	81	19	35	12	1:5.1	23.5	13,200	16,400
Federal Bureau of Prisons	7,355	90.2	9.8	1.0	58.1	1:8	10.4	17,510	16,554
								(y)	23,847

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

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

^bMonthly.

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

^dSome regions have regional increments.

^e\$18,199 after academy.

^fHigh turnover rate on correctional officer I.

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

^hAfter 13 weeks of employment.

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

^jOr more.

^kOr more with overtime.

^lAfter 6 months.

^mApproximately 3 percent unknown.

ⁿUnknown.

^oApproximate.

^p42.7 hours per week.

^qIncludes overtime.

^rCadet.

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

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

^uDepending on experience.

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

^wBase salary.

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

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

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

Table 1.107

Health-care staff in State prisons

By State, fiscal year 1989

State	Number of central and regional office health staff	Number of unit health personnel	Ratio of unit health personnel to inmates
Total	445.1	17,650.6	1:32.6
Alabama	5	245	1:49.0
Alaska ^a	8	85	1:31.8
Arizona	5	429	1:28.7
Arkansas ^a	3	85	1:64.8
California	24	2,000	1:41.2
Colorado	4.5	180	1:33.3
Delaware	7	93	1:35.7
Florida	61	1,535	1:21.9
Georgia ^a	12	430	1:45.3
Hawaii ^a	4	80	1:28.8
Idaho	1	37	1:47.3
Illinois	16	534	1:41.0
Indiana	1	425	1:30.6
Iowa	0.5	50	1:66.0
Kansas	7	120	1:50.0
Kentucky ^a	1	87	1:69.0
Louisiana	0	275	1:47.3
Maine	0	60	1:23.3
Maryland	12	304	1:48.0
Massachusetts	17	553	1:14.5
Michigan	13	1,417	1:18.3
Minnesota	1.5	45	1:66.7
Mississippi	0	70	1:92.9
Missouri ^a	8	220	1:59.1
Montana ^a	0.1	26	1:53.8
Nebraska ^a	0	65	1:33.8
Nevada	9	120	1:37.5
New Hampshire	1.5	57	1:20.4
New Jersey	18	325	1:58.5
New Mexico ^a	2	143	1:19.6
New York ^a	24	1,500	1:33.1
North Carolina ^a	31	496	1:36.3
North Dakota	0	12	1:45.8
Ohio ^a	6	300	1:91.7
Oklahoma	7	200	1:50.0
Oregon ^a	3	115	1:43.5
Pennsylvania	2	340	1:55.9
Rhode Island	0	50	1:46.6
South Carolina	15	444	1:29.3
South Dakota	0	14.6	1:95.9
Tennessee ^a	6	320	1:22.5
Texas	88	2,700	1:14.8
Utah	0	75	1:30.7
Vermont ^a	1	14	1:50.9
Virginia ^a	5	500	1:27.2
Washington	5	300	1:27.5
West Virginia ^a	0	45	1:38.9
Wisconsin ^a	10	120	1:54.2
Wyoming	0	10	1:100.0

Note: These data were collected through a survey of the 50 State correctional systems and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care during the Summer and Fall of 1989. Data were not available for Connecticut and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aDoes not include mental health staff.

Source: B. Jaye Anno, *Prison Health Care: Guidelines for the Management of an Adequate Delivery System*, U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 90. Table adapted by Sourcebook staff.

Table 1.108

Salaries of correctional department personnel

By jurisdiction, 1991

Jurisdiction	Chief administrative officer	Warden	Entry level correctional officer
Alabama	\$68,576 to 73,500	\$26,364 to 39,936	\$16,500 to 24,484
Alaska	69,024 to 95,736	NA	25,800 to 33,996
Arizona	70,250 to 106,316	NA	17,755 to 18,199
Arkansas	68,158	26,676 to 43,264	15,054 to 25,064
California ^a	85,392	62,640 to 68,904	21,328 to 23,964
Colorado	75,000	NA	21,576 to 28,908
Connecticut	72,681 to 88,024	43,790 to 58,420	22,958 to 25,509
Delaware	79,100	39,995 to 66,659	17,702 to 27,660
District of Columbia ^a	69,174 to 79,500	NA	20,418
Florida	61,178 to 106,730	36,400 to 63,466	16,458 to 26,624
Georgia	70,727	31,476 to 42,402	17,220 to 22,542
Hawaii	85,302	39,864 to 56,736	20,808 to 26,364
Idaho	50,918 to 68,245	36,171 to 48,485	18,262 to 24,461
Illinois	65,835	37,920 to 67,920	20,256 to 22,128
Indiana	54,574 to 85,202	NA	16,484 to 24,804
Iowa	60,100 to 80,000	NA	21,341 to 22,422
Kansas	75,880	39,312 to 55,308	17,172
Kentucky	49,500	36,216 to 52,512	13,668 to 21,912
Louisiana	58,000	28,980 to 43,476	13,776 to 20,664
Maine	46,653 to 68,569	38,804 to 54,281	NA
Maryland	77,336	60,000	20,772 to 27,262
Massachusetts	61,300 to 77,546	NA	23,176 to 30,208
Michigan	80,300	53,411 to 71,472	20,671 to 29,984
Minnesota	50,000 to 67,505	56,042 to 74,354	22,467 to 23,741
Mississippi	55,000 to 70,000	NA	14,401 to 21,581
Missouri	69,329 to 76,322	NA	17,520 to 22,116
Montana	NA	NA	14,547 to 15,662
Nebraska	62,500	43,184 to 60,458	17,522 to 24,529
Nevada ^a	60,326	NA	17,577 to 23,498
New Hampshire	49,232 to 63,430	41,669 to 53,024	19,604 to 22,703
New Jersey	95,000	NA	26,045
New Mexico	62,084	37,319 to 52,606	14,879 to 20,975
New York	98,399	NA	21,338
North Carolina	75,252	30,489 to 57,249	18,197 to 28,592
North Dakota	44,688 to 67,560	38,604 to 58,464	14,628 to 22,584
Ohio	61,194 to 85,987	NA	19,490 to 22,880
Oklahoma	63,121 to 83,138	40,677 to 53,832	15,545
Oregon	56,376 to 79,272	42,060 to 59,184	21,024 to 27,828
Pennsylvania	80,026	29,594 to 45,692	17,734 to 19,821
Rhode Island	72,785 to 80,156	NA	23,307 to 25,544
South Carolina	97,367 to 131,731	39,580 to 53,370	15,010 to 22,515
South Dakota	50,000 to 72,000	44,075 to 50,123	13,520 to 20,259
Tennessee	60,996	23,280 to 34,116	13,560 to 20,124
Texas	84,000 ^b	53,015 ^b	15,576
Utah ^a	41,906 to 61,158	35,350 to 51,594	15,952 to 23,239
Vermont ^a	49,545	NA	NA
Virginia	NA	35,977 to 54,930	16,135 to 24,636
Washington	79,620	NA	19,788 to 24,984
West Virginia	45,000	30,000 to 40,000	13,824 to 22,188
Wisconsin	56,498 to 86,443	45,282 to 67,726	17,931 to 24,745
Wyoming	51,624 to 82,476	37,992 to 59,556	15,348 to 22,320
Federal Bureau of Prisons	83,600 to 108,300	52,406 to 68,129	16,973 to 18,919

^aNo response to survey; data as of March 1989.

^bHigh end of salary range.

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

Table 1.109

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1990

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.109

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1990--Continued

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.109

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1990--Continued

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.109

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1990--Continued

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.109

Entry requirements, training, and counseling for correctional officers

By jurisdiction, 1990--Continued

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

Note: See Note, table 1.106.

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

Table 1.110

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, November 1991

Location	Facility name	Contractors		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level	Date prisoners received	American Correctional Association certified
		Primary	Secondary					
Tuscaloosa, AL	Tuscaloosa Metro Detention Facility ^a	Tuscaloosa County	City of Tuscaloosa; City of Northport	144	144	Minimum	6/86	No
Baker, CA	Baker Return to Custody Facility ^b	State of California; California Department of Corrections	NA	260	252	Minimum	1/88	Yes
Bakersfield, CA	Mesa Verde Return-to-Custody Facility ^c	State of California	NA	240	260	Minimum	5/89	No
Desert Center, CA	Eagle Mountain Return-to-Custody Facility ^d	State of California	NA	400	400	Minimum	9/88	No
La Honda, CA	Hidden Valley Ranch ^b	State of California; California Department of Corrections	NA	110	100	Minimum	5/86	Yes
Live Oak, CA	Leo Chesney Center ^b	State of California; California Department of Corrections	NA	120	120	Minimum	5/89	Yes
McFarland, CA	McFarland Return-to-Custody Facility ^e	State of California	NA	224	200	Minimum	1/89	In progress
San Diego, CA	San Diego Pre-Arrestment Facility ^e	City of San Diego	San Diego County	200 ^f	NA	Minimum	4/92	Will be sought
Aurora, CO	Aurora/Immigration and Naturalization Service Processing Center ^g	Immigration and Naturalization Service	U.S. Marshals Service	167	139	Minimum	5/87	Yes
Brooksville, FL	Hernando County Jail ^g	Hernando County	U.S. Marshals Service	252	242	Maximum	10/88	Yes
Panama City, FL	Bay County Jail ^g	Bay County	U.S. Marshals Service	204	204	All levels	10/85	Yes
Panama City, FL	Bay County Jail Annex ^g	Bay County	U.S. Marshals Service; Immigration and Naturalization Service	257	255	All levels	5/86	Yes
Leavenworth, KS	Leavenworth Detention Center ^g	U.S. Marshals Service	NA	256 ^f	NA	Maximum	5/92	Will be sought
Oswego, KS	Labette County Conservation Camp ^h	State of Kansas	NA	109	60	Minimum	2/91	In progress
Beattyville, KY	Lee Adjustment Center ⁱ	Commonwealth of Kentucky	NA	500	500	Minimum	8/90	Will be sought
Louisville, KY	River City Correctional Center ⁱ	Jefferson County	NA	350	350	Minimum	1/90	Will be sought
Owensboro, KY	Dismas House of Owensboro ^j	Commonwealth of Kentucky	NA	100	95	Minimum	7/90	Will be sought
St. Mary, KY	Marion Adjustment Center ⁱ	Commonwealth of Kentucky	NA	500	500	Minimum	1/86	Will be sought
Kinder, LA	Allen Correctional Center ^e	State of Louisiana	NA	706	650	Medium	12/90	In progress
Winnfield, LA	Winn Parish Correction Center ^g	State of Louisiana	NA	704	690	Medium	3/90	Yes
Minneapolis, MN	Volunteer of America Regional Correction Center (Men's) ^k	Federal Bureau of Prisons	Department of Corrections	58	55	Minimum	1980	Yes
Minneapolis, MN	Volunteer of America Regional Correction Center (Women's) ^k	Ramsey County; Dakota County	Federal Bureau of Prisons	59	30	Medium	1984	Yes

See notes at end of table.

Facility construction	Expansion plans
New construction	None
Renovation	Yes, 400 beds
New construction	None
Renovation	None
Renovation	None
New construction	Yes, 220 beds
New construction	Possible
New construction	None
New construction	300 beds
Take-over	None
Take-over	None
New construction	None
New construction	None
New construction	None
New construction	None
Renovation	None
Renovation	None
New construction	None
New construction	Yes, 584 beds
New construction	Yes, 584 beds
Renovation	None
Take-over	None

Table 1.110

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, November 1991--Continued

Location	Facility name	Contractors		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level	Date prisoners received	American Correctional Association certified
		Primary	Secondary					
Estancia, NM	Torrance County Detention Facility ^g	U.S. Marshals Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons	256	235	Minimum/Medium	12/90	In progress
Grants, NM	New Mexico Women's Correction Facility ^g	State of New Mexico	NA	200	180	All levels	8/89	Yes
Santa Fe, NM	Santa Fe Detention Center ^g	Santa Fe County; U.S. Marshals Service	City of Santa Fe; City of Moriarty	201	190	All levels	8/86	Yes
Queens, NY	New York/Immigration and Naturalization Service Processing Center ^e	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	105	103	Medium	10/89	No
Hinton, OK	Great Plains Correctional Facility ^h	Federal Bureau of Prisons	NA	480	400	Medium	10/91	Will be sought
Chattanooga, TN	Silverdale Facilities ^g	Hamilton County	U.S. Marshals Service	414	352	Minimum	9/84	In progress
Mason, TN	West Tennessee Detention Facility ^g	U.S. Marshals Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons	416	292	All levels	10/90	In progress
Nashville, TN	Metro-Davidson County Detention Center ^g	Davidson County	NA	872 ^f	NA	All levels	3/92	Will be sought
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Interstate) ⁱ	Federal Bureau of Prisons; City of Big Spring	Immigration and Naturalization Service	360	340	Minimum	5/89	In progress
Big Spring, TX	City of Big Spring Correctional Center (Airport) ⁱ	Federal Bureau of Prisons; City of Big Spring	Immigration and Naturalization Service	376	365	Minimum	2/91	In progress
Bridgeport, TX	Bridgeport Pre-Release Center ^e	State of Texas	NA	500	499	Minimum	8/89	Yes
Bridgeport, TX	Bridgeport Pre-Parole Transfer Facility ^m	Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles	NA	100	100	Minimum	11/87	No
Brownfield, TX	Brownfield Residential Facility ^m	Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles	NA	200 ^f	NA	Medium	NA	No
Cleveland, TX	Cleveland Pre-Release Center ^g	State of Texas	NA	500	500	Minimum	9/89	Yes
Diboll, TX	Angelina County Detention Facility ^a	Harris County	Deep East Texas Probation Agencies	500	470	Minimum	7/91	No
Eden, TX	Eden Detention Center ⁿ	Federal Bureau of Prisons; City of Eden	Immigration and Naturalization Service	565	450	Minimum/Medium	1/89	Will be sought
Fort Worth, TX	North Texas Intermediate Sanctions Facility ^g	State of Texas	NA	400	400	Minimum	8/91	No
Houston, TX	Houston Processing Center ^g	Immigration and Naturalization Service	Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles	350	349	Minimum	5/84	Yes
Kyle, TX	Kyle Pre-Release Center ^e	State of Texas	NA	500	500	Minimum	6/89	Yes
Laredo, TX	Laredo Processing Center ^g	Immigration and Naturalization Service	Federal Bureau of Prisons	300	216	Minimum	3/85	No
Lockhart, TX	Lockhart Correctional Center ^e	City of Lockhart	Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles	500 ^f	NA	Minimum	1/93	Will be sought

See notes at end of table.

Facility construction	Expansion plans
New construction	None
New construction	None
Take-over	None
Renovation	None
New construction	None
Take-over	None
New construction	None
New construction	None
Renovation	None
New construction	None
New construction	None
Renovation	Yes, 250 beds
New construction	None
New construction	None
New construction	None
New construction	None
Renovation	None
New construction	None
New construction	Possible
New construction	None
New construction	None

Table 1.110

Private correctional facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, November 1991--Continued

Location	Facility name	Contractors		Rated capacity	Present population	Security level	Date prisoners received	American Correctional Association certified
		Primary	Secondary					
Mineral Wells, TX	Mineral Wells Pre-Parole Transfer Facility ^m	Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles	NA	1800	650	Minimum	7/89	No
San Antonio, TX	Central Texas Parole Violator Facility ^o	Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles	U.S. Marshals Service	632	619	Minimum/Medium	1/89	Will be sought
Sweetwater, TX	Sweetwater Pre-Parole Center ^a	Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles	NA	210	210	Minimum	7/89	No
Tarrant County, TX	Tarrant County Detention Center ^o	Tarrant County	NA	320 ^f	NA	Minimum	1/92	Will be sought
Venus, TX	Venus Pre-Release Center ^g	State of Texas	NA	500	500	Minimum	8/89	Yes
Seattle, WA	Seattle Detention Center ^o	Immigration and Naturalization Service	NA	103	98	Minimum/Medium	7/89	Yes

Note: These data were collected through the Private Corrections Project at the Center for Studies in Criminology and Law, University of Florida. Information was collected from senior executive representatives of each private correctional management firm in the United States. Data reflect the status of private correctional facilities as of November 1991.

^aManaged by Pricor.

^bManaged by Eclectic Communications, Inc.

^cManaged by Gary White and Associates.

^dManaged by Management and Training Corporation.

^eManaged by Wackenhut Corrections Corporation.

^fEstimated.

^gManaged by Corrections Corporation of America.

^hManaged by Correctional Management Affiliates, Inc.

ⁱManaged by United States Corrections Corporation.

^jManaged by Dismas House Charities, Inc.

^kManaged by Volunteers of America.

^lManaged by Mid-Tex Corrections, Inc.

^mManaged by Concepts, Inc.

ⁿManaged by Eden Detention Center, Inc.

^oManaged by Esmor, Inc.

Source: Charles W. Thomas and Suzanna L. Foad, "Private Correctional Facilities Census," Center for Studies in Criminology and Law, Gainesville: University of Florida, 1991. (Mimeographed.) Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Facility construction	Expansion plans
Renovation	None
Take-over	None
Renovation	None
New construction	None
New construction	None
Take-over	Yes, 150 beds

Table 1.111

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, 1991

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	Population on Mar. 31, 1991	Number of staff	Accredited
United States Penitentiaries							
Atlanta (GA)	1902	High	Male	695	1,233	516	No
Leavenworth (KS)	1906	High	Male	951	1,597	546	No
Lewisburg (PA)	1932	High	Male	976	1,292	550	Yes
Lompoc (CA)	1959	High	Male	1,134	1,556	422	Yes
Marion (IL)	1963	High	Male	435	334	370	No
Terre Haute (IN)	1940	High	Male	725	1,569	457	Yes
Federal Correctional Institutions							
Ashland (KY)	1940	Medium	Male	516	1,184	345	Yes
Bastrop (TX)	1979	Medium	Male	472	752	266	Yes
Big Spring (TX)	1979	Low	Male	1,000	949	275	Yes
Butner (NC)	1976	Minimum/Administrative	Male	427	794	367	Yes
Danbury (CT)	1940	Low	Male	626	897	330	Yes
El Reno (OK)	1933	Medium	Male	852	1,599	464	Yes
Englewood (CO)	1940	Low/Administrative	Male	455	941	300	Yes
Fairton (NJ)	1990	Medium	Male	550	622	277	No
Fort Worth (TX)	1971	Low	Male	675	1,102	353	Yes
Jesup (GA)	1990	Medium	Male	496	939	288	No
La Tuna (TX) ^a	1932	Medium	Male	493	969	295	Yes
Lexington (KY)	1974	Administrative	Female	1,291	1,660	530	Yes
Lompoc (CA)	1970	Low	Male	464	830	188	No
Loretto (PA)	1984	Low	Male	273	494	232	Yes
Marianna (FL)	1988	Medium; Medium/High	Male; Female	562	1,256	334	Yes
McKean (PA)	1989	Medium	Male	500	984	302	No
Memphis (TN)	1977	Medium	Male	634	1,267	307	Yes
Milan (MI)	1933	Medium	Male	732	1,476	315	Yes
Morgantown (WV)	1969	Minimum	Male	517	668	205	Yes
Oakdale (LA)	1986	Medium	Male	656	1,201	305	(b)
Otisville (NY)	1980	Administrative	Male	523	922	329	Yes
Oxford (WI)	1973	Medium	Male	560	917	341	Yes
Petersburg (VA)	1932	Medium	Male	551	893	366	Yes
Phoenix (AZ)	1985	Medium	Male	518	1,127	334	Yes
Pleasanton (CA) ^c	1974	Medium	Female	359	876	285	Yes
Ray Brook (NY)	1980	Medium	Male	510	1,008	279	Yes
Safford (AZ)	1964	Low	Male	221	404	172	Yes
Sandstone (MN)	1939	Low	Male	510	827	237	Yes
Schuylkill (PA)	1991 ^d	Medium	Male	496	X	329	No
Seagoville (TX)	1945	Low	Male	438	1,012	273	Yes
Sheridan (OR)	1989	Medium	Male	504	1,092	321	(b)
Talladega (AL)	1979	Medium	Male	484	960	344	Yes
Tallahassee (FL)	Late 1930's	Low	Male	724	1,277	300	Yes
Terminal Island (CA)	1938	Medium	Male	532	1,109	327	Yes
Texarkana (TX)	1940	Medium	Male	581	1,121	288	Yes
Three Rivers (TX)	1990	Medium	Male	721	642	245	No
Tucson (AZ)	1982	Medium/Administrative	Male/Both	321	733	223	Yes
Federal Prison Camps							
Alderson (WV)	1927	Minimum	Female	588	706	240	Yes
Allenwood (PA)	1952	Minimum	Male	535	825	168	Yes
Boron (CA)	1979	Minimum	Male	316	492	137	Yes
Bryan (TX)	1988	Minimum	Female	210	270	96	No
Duluth (MN)	1983	Minimum	Male	699	748	142	Yes
Eglin (FL)	1962	Minimum	Male	480	769	134	Yes
El Paso (TX)	1989	Minimum	Male	93	190	78	No
Homestead (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	48	136	55	No
Maxwell (AL)	1930	Minimum	Male	480	719	133	No
Millington (TN)	1990	Minimum	Male	148	300	60	No
Nellis (NV)	1990	Minimum	Male	156	229	61	No
Pensacola (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	320	293	108	(b)
Seymour Johnson (NC)	1989	Minimum	Male	288	268	85	No
Tyndall (FL)	1988	Minimum	Male	60	118	40	No
Yankton (SD)	1989	Minimum	Male	413	402	127	No

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.111

Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities

By selected characteristics, 1991--Continued

Facility/State	Year opened	Security level	Sex of inmates	Rated capacity	Population on Mar. 31, 1991	Number of staff	Accredited
Metropolitan Correctional/ Detention Centers							
Carville (LA) ^b	1991	Minimum	Male	250	39	116	No
Chicago (IL)	1975	Administrative	Both	363	652	206	Yes
Los Angeles (CA)	1988	Administrative	Both	544	976	255	No
Miami (FL)	1976	Administrative	Male	504	1,274	316	Yes
New York (NY)	1975	Administrative	Both	473	867	273	Yes
Oakdale (LA) ^f	1990	Administrative	Male	504 ^g	264	204	No
Rochester (MN) ^g	1985	Medium/Administrative	Both	513	840	450	(h)
San Diego (CA)	1974	Administrative	Both	546	973	252	Yes
Springfield (MO) ⁱ	1933	Medium/Administrative	Male	1,002	986	697	Yes ^j

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

^fFederal Deportation Center.

^gCapacity will be 1,008 upon completion.

^hPreparing to apply for Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations accreditation.

ⁱMedical Center for Federal Prisoners.

^jAccredited by both Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations and College of American Pathologists.

^aLocated on New Mexico-Texas border.

^bAccreditation pending.

^cFederal Correctional Institution/Federal Detention Center.

^dScheduled to open in summer 1991.

^eFederal Medical Center.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, *Facilities 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 9-78. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.112

Federal Bureau of Prisons staff^a

By selected characteristics, United States, 1991

	Number	Percent ^d
Total	22,199	100.0 %
Sex		
Male	16,305	73.4
Female	5,894	26.6
Race		
White	15,880	71.6
Black	4,041	18.2
Other ^c	2,267	10.2
Age		
Less than 18 years	6	0.0
18 to 24 years	1,137	5.2
25 to 29 years	4,678	21.5
30 to 34 years	5,851	26.9
35 to 39 years	4,764	21.9
40 to 44 years	2,984	13.7
45 to 49 years	1,395	6.4
50 to 55 years	518	2.4
56 years and older	417	1.9
Education		
High school	6,999	31.5
Technical training	1,268	5.8
Some college	6,926	31.2
Bachelors degree	4,331	19.5
Some graduate work	772	3.5
Advanced professional degree	399	1.8
Masters degree	1,204	5.4
Ph.D. degree	280	1.3
Length of employment		
Less than 1 year	3,786	17.6
1 to 2 years	5,902	27.4
3 to 4 years	3,010	14.0
5 to 9 years	4,049	18.8
10 to 14 years	2,344	10.9
15 to 19 years	1,874	8.7
More than 19 years	584	2.7

Note: This table excludes cases with missing data for the following categories: race, 11; age, 449; length of employment, 650.

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

^bPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^cIncludes Asians, Native Americans, and Hispanics.

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

Table 1.113

Staff of Federal correctional facilities

By facility, sex, and race, 1991

Facility	Total	Male			Female		
		White	Black	Other ^a	White	Black	Other ^a
Total	19,512	10,724	2,427	1,610	3,251	1,047	453
Alderson FCI (WV)	247	126	10	1	89	20	1
Allenwood FPC (PA)	192	130	6	4	45	6	1
Ashland FCI (KY)	367	285	13	5	56	6	2
Atlanta USP (GA)	516	189	220	30	21	54	2
Bastrop FCI (TX)	274	121	39	61	38	7	8
Big Spring FPC (TX)	279	157	14	32	56	4	16
Boron FPC (CA)	135	61	15	15	28	5	11
Bryan FPC (TX)	98	35	6	6	33	8	10
Butner FCI (NC)	403	198	95	7	70	30	3
Chicago MCC (IL)	243	65	91	20	16	46	5
Danbury FCI (CT)	352	201	36	24	73	14	4
Duluth FPC (MN)	155	105	4	2	44	0	0
Eglin FPC (FL)	140	67	9	7	42	10	5
El Paso FPC (TX)	94	26	3	35	9	5	16
El Reno FCI (OK)	514	359	30	31	78	11	5
Englewood FCI (CO)	346	213	27	27	61	8	10
Fairton FCI (NJ)	313	145	47	25	57	29	10
Fort Worth FCI (TX)	358	156	50	36	69	36	11
Homestead FPC (FL)	58	10	11	12	12	11	2
Jesup FCI (GA)	341	195	38	15	67	23	3
La Tuna FCI (TX)	349	77	15	171	32	15	39
Leavenworth USP (KS)	570	424	63	30	42	7	4
Lewisburg USP (PA)	634	550	16	23	43	1	1
Lexington FCI (KY)	458	256	41	9	134	54	4
Lompoc FPC (CA)	290	104	21	23	36	10	6
Lompoc USP (CA)	478	288	63	73	40	5	9
Loretto FCI (PA)	232	173	1	4	49	0	5
Los Angeles MCC (CA)	302	65	102	41	28	48	18
Marianna FCI (FL)	370	205	40	13	76	30	6
Marion USP (IL)	380	324	18	10	27	1	0
McKean FCI (PA)	323	237	9	12	60	3	2
Memphis FCI (TN)	309	105	118	9	25	48	4
Miami FCI (FL)	335	103	66	86	33	33	14
Milan FCI (MI)	377	253	40	13	59	10	2
Millington FPC (TN)	83	34	21	0	15	11	2
Montgomery FPC (AL)	138	37	43	8	25	23	2
Morgantown, FCI (WV)	219	143	8	5	58	4	1
Nellis FPC (NV)	74	36	5	11	17	0	5
New York MCC (NY)	303	73	92	49	18	50	21
Oakdale I FDC (LA)	308	136	66	21	49	33	3
Oakdale II FDC (LA)	215	111	44	16	23	17	4
Otisville FCI (NY)	332	220	21	22	50	12	7
Oxford FCI (WI)	357	299	7	9	40	1	1
Pensacola FPC (FL)	103	55	11	6	26	4	1
Petersburg FCI (VA)	383	159	129	19	30	43	3
Phoenix FCI (AZ)	394	221	30	44	73	16	10
Pleasanton FCI (CA)	329	124	43	41	74	26	21
Ray Brook FCI (NY)	306	236	3	9	54	0	4
Rochester FMC (MN)	471	237	6	8	209	5	6
Safford FCI (AZ)	189	85	11	53	27	1	12
San Diego MCC (AZ)	287	84	60	62	25	38	18
Sandstone FCI (MN)	268	196	4	5	63	0	0
Seagoville FCI (TX)	272	120	48	24	52	23	5
Seymour Johnson FPC (NC)	94	42	24	4	14	8	2
Sheridan FCI (OR)	348	259	8	10	66	1	4
Springfield FMC (MO)	691	405	19	18	235	4	10
Talladega FCI (AL)	341	177	65	9	50	36	4
Tallahassee FCI (FL)	297	152	66	19	30	25	5
Terminal Island FCI (CA)	347	124	93	46	37	30	17
Terre Haute USP (IN)	502	396	31	14	56	3	2
Texarkana FCI (TX)	344	208	46	24	43	17	6
Three Rivers FCI (TX)	301	109	24	88	49	7	24
Tucson FCI (AZ)	257	133	13	53	37	7	14
Tyndall FPC (FL)	54	25	8	1	16	4	0
Yankton FPC (SD)	123	80	1	0	42	0	0

Note: The figure for total staff in this table differs from those presented in 1.112 and 1.114 due to the exclusion of staff at central office and regional offices. FCI refers to Federal Correctional Institution, FDC refers to Federal Detention Center, FMC refers to Federal Medical Center, FPC refers to Federal Prison Camp, MCC refers to Metropolitan Correctional Center, MDC refers to Metropolitan Detention Center, and USP refers to United States Penitentiary.

^aIncludes Asians, Native Americans, and Hispanics.

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

Table 1.114

Staff of Federal correctional facilities

By region, sex, and race, United States, 1991

Region	Total		Male						Female					
			White		Black		Other ^a		White		Black		Other ^a	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22,199	100.0 %	11,909	100.0 %	2,631	100.0 %	1,757	100.0 %	3,971	100.0 %	1,410	100.0 %	510	100.0 %
Northeast	3,090	13.9	2,009	16.9	238	9.0	175	10.0	474	11.9	136	9.6	58	11.4
North Central	3,717	16.7	2,407	20.2	249	9.5	129	7.3	821	20.7	74	5.2	37	7.3
Midwest	3,090	13.9	1,858	15.6	391	14.9	77	4.4	566	14.3	178	12.6	20	3.9
Southeast	2,806	12.6	1,265	10.6	585	22.2	211	12.0	433	10.9	267	18.9	45	8.8
South Central	3,954	17.8	1,824	15.3	534	20.3	564	32.1	615	15.5	256	18.2	161	31.6
West	3,460	15.6	1,632	13.7	469	17.8	478	27.2	535	13.5	197	14.0	149	29.2
Other ^b	2,082	9.4	914	7.7	165	6.3	123	7.0	527	13.3	302	21.4	40	7.8

^aIncludes Asians, Native Americans, and Hispanics.^bIncludes central office staff and administrative and training staff employed at the Glyco, GA training center, site of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

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

Table 1,115

Furlough activity in State and Federal correctional agencies

By jurisdiction, United States, 1990

Jurisdiction	Number granted in 1990	Number of inmates involved	Furloughs completed successfully	Furloughs revoked	Number revoked for commission of a new crime	Number revoked for rules infraction
Alabama	1,869	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arizona	112	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arkansas	1,309	189	1,308	1	1	0
Connecticut	14,529	3,398 ^a	14,288	241	29	241
Delaware	483	103	483	0	X	X
District of Columbia	12,984	334	95 %	3.3 %	--	1.2 %
Florida	96,745	NA	96,714	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	316	NA	315	1	0	1
Hawaii	3,222	350	3,093	129	10	129
Idaho	585 ^b	138	482	3	0	3
Illinois	13,785 ^c	13,785 ^c	13,785	0	0	0
Iowa	268	150	250	1	0	15 ^d
Kansas	875	310	870 ^d	1	0	1
Kentucky	975	566	NA	NA	4	NA
Maine	2,636	NA	2,616	20	3	17
Maryland	1,000 ^d	200	950	50	0	50
Massachusetts	1,423	438	1,402	21	0	21
Michigan	60	60	60	0	X	X
Minnesota	741	438	725	16	1	15
Mississippi	2,134	NA	2,103	1 %	NA	NA
Missouri	664	NA	661	NA	NA	NA
Montana	59	58	55	3	3	0
Nevada	20 ^d	20 ^d	20 ^d	NA	NA	NA
New Jersey	2,863	2,239	2,845	16	5	18
New York	16,939	16,939	98 %	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	159	159	158	1	0	1
Oklahoma	23,031 ^e	NA	22,950	NA	81	NA
Oregon	1,745	1,745	--	313	NA	NA
Pennsylvania	3,250	1,050	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rhode Island	5,451	230	5,374	77	9	68
South Carolina	687	256	672	15	3	12
South Dakota	1,006	NA	1,000 ^d	10 ^d	0	5 ^d
Texas	1,537	1,537 ^d	1,506 ^d	31	17	14
Utah	5,460 ^d	1,000 ^d	5,440 ^d	20 ^d	0	20 ^d
Virginia	89	89	89	0	0	0
Washington	380	NA	380	0	0	0
West Virginia	5,928 ^d	325	5,335	593	--	558
Wisconsin	24	24	90%-95 %	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming	368	308	368	0	0	0
Federal Bureau of Prisons	5,245	3,657	5,240	5	2	3

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

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

^aWork/educational releases.

^b51 furloughs; 538 passes.

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

^dApproximately.

^eDoes not include passes requiring security escort.

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

Table 1.116

Characteristics of furlough programs in State and Federal correctional agencies

By jurisdiction, United States, 1990

Jurisdiction	Length of furlough	Furlough approved by:	Furlough sponsor required? Who may serve as sponsor?	Minimum eligibility requirements for furloughs	Recent changes in furlough eligibility
Alabama	Pass within 30 miles, 8 hours, no more than 2 per month; leaves 72 hours; emergency leave may not exceed 5 days.	Committee of 3 selects and advises warden.	Yes, inmates' immediate family; exceptions may be granted in unusual cases and where family justified.	Exclusions-trafficating, rape or child molestation and certain heinous crimes may not be granted pass or leave except for emergency leave, plus life without parole and death row inmates.	As a result of the Willie Horton affair, criteria was changed.
Arizona	Normally 8 hours; no more than 48 hours.	Warden and assistant director for adult institutions.	Yes (wife, other relative, volunteer).	Assigned specific locations; free of major rule violations for 1 year and minor rule violation for 90 days before application may be submitted; free of warrants or detainers; meet average or higher standards on work/program evaluations for 6 months; free of pending disciplinary actions; have authorization from the sending jurisdiction, if incarcerated under Interstate Compact agreement; no dangerous or repetitive crimes; no criminal history of assaultive or violent behavior.	No.
Arkansas	Emergency furloughs are 3 days; meritorious furloughs are not to exceed 5 calendar days.	Meritorious Furlough Review Committee; assistant director, director and Board of Correction for life sentenced inmates.	Yes; any family member or responsible person.	Not less than 12 months, no major disciplinary violation for 6 months prior to application, no pending felony detainers, approval of appropriate law enforcement personnel of the county furloughed to.	No.
California	120 days.	Regional parole screening agents.	Yes; legal spouse, natural parents, foster parents, brothers or sisters.	Exclusions-violent offenders, arsonists, escapees, convictions with weapons or serious injury to victims, gang affiliation or enemies, no more than one conviction for weapons, controlled substances or escape, sex offenses, use of narcotic drugs within 6 months of screening (except marihuana), medical or psychiatric problems, recent disciplinary problems, extreme public notoriety, any crimes resulting in death to the victim, parole violators.	No.
Connecticut	72 hours, but may be extended another 72 hours for just cause.	Warden or designee.	Yes; immediate family members or other pre-approved sponsor.	Must be classified custody level; no warrants; must be sentenced; disciplinary-free for 6 months; must have verified reason for furlough; must have completed 30 days or 10 percent of sentence.	Emergency and medical are exempted from disciplinary provisions, ineligible during mandatory DWI portion, inmates pending charges must post bond, furlough request requirements, no furloughs on first weekend in a halfway house or residential treatment program, notification of furloughs to local law enforcement authorities.
Delaware	Up to 48 hours.	Institutional Release Classification Board.	Yes; wife, husband or other family member or validated organization, such as Prison Fellowship.	Within 1 year of short-time release date; no major Adjustment Board convictions within 6 months; classified to minimum or medium security; no detainers without written permission of detaining authority; sentenced under Truth in Sentencing during the last 120 days of their sentence.	A clearer and more defined statement of eligibility criteria.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.116

Characteristics of furlough programs in State and Federal correctional agencies

By jurisdiction, United States, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Length of furlough	Furlough approved by:	Furlough sponsor required? Who may serve as sponsor?	Minimum eligibility requirements for furloughs	Recent changes in furlough eligibility
District of Columbia	Not to exceed 30 days.	Institutional review committee; director (for review and final approval).	No.	Minimum custody status; have met all relevant institutional performance requirements; have received a favorable recommendation; have served 60 percent (90 percent for violent crimes) of minimum sentence; other informal criteria.	No.
Florida	8 hours maximum.	Community release administrator.	Yes; immediate family, other relative or citizen volunteer.	Must be in minimum custody; no sexual offense; must have served 1/3 of sentence.	Maximum now allowed is 8 hours (used to be 12); must be to a residential location only.
Georgia	58 hours.	Warden/superintendent and designated classification analyst on behalf of commissioner.	Yes; immediate family member or next closest relative; warden must provide justifications for exceptions.	Trusty level for 60 days; achieved minimum amount of time served based on total sentence length; clear disciplinary record for at least 6 months prior to leave date; no convictions for assaultive offenses.	As of 2/90, excluded from participation all inmates who have ever received a conviction for an assaultive offense.
Hawaii	It can begin at 4 hours and extend over time to pre-parole furlough which allows community living under established and agreed upon sanctions.	Facility administrator.	Yes (in special cases); spouse, other relative, volunteer. Investigation of sponsor must reflect no past encounters with the law, a person of good standing, financially self-sufficient, and willing to report any violations.	Within 18 months of expected release with no major infraction during the last year; can be in minimum custody status to begin the process, but must earn community status before proceeding through the rest of the furlough program.	In the process of revising furlough program. Response to survey is a combination of existing program and of the new program implemented 12/1/1991.
Idaho	8 to 72 hour passes.	Facility heads.	Yes; any person on an inmate's approved visitor list.	Minimum and community custody in work centers, work camps, and North Idaho Correctional Institution.	No.
Illinois	1 day for funeral/critical illness; as many days as needed for the medical furlough.	Chief Administrative Officer; out-of-State must be approved by the Deputy Director or Director.	No.	If a family member has a funeral or is critically ill and inmate or inmate's family is able to pay for the trip; inmate needs medical attention that the facility cannot provide.	No.
Iowa	Less than 24 hours to 3 days normal; can be up to 14 days.	Warden for most; deputy director for some.	Yes; individuals who have passed background checks.	Time served; custody level; programming.	No.
Kansas	2-5 days depending upon the circumstances.	First furlough; secretary of corrections; subsequent furloughs; warden.	Yes; family, friends, employer, volunteer.	Confined for at least 2 years minimum custody for 90-120 days; no Class I or II disciplinary violations within 90-180 days; no Class III or IV disciplinary violations within 30 days; within 1 year of release hearing date; must have had at least 1 parole hearing; must have approved sponsor.	Changes clarified eligibility criteria and victim notification procedure.
Kentucky	Up to 48 hours per quarter.	Classification branch manager.	Yes; spouse, parent, adult child, sibling, grandparent, individual who has served in a parental capacity.	No more than 24 months to parole eligibility or conditional release; at least 6 months minimum custody; if convicted of A or B felony involving violence must have met Parole Board and be within 24 months of parole eligibility or conditional release; no good time loss; furlough to immediate family member only; no sex crimes; at least 60 days at current institutional placement.	No.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.116

Characteristics of furlough programs in State and Federal correctional agencies

By Jurisdiction, United States, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Length of furlough	Furlough approved by:	Furlough sponsor required? Who may serve as sponsor?	Minimum eligibility requirements for furloughs	Recent changes in furlough eligibility
Louisiana	2 days.	Department of Corrections; however, must have permission of sheriff and district attorney in parish of furlough.	Yes; close family member.	Last 6 months of sentence; one 2-day furlough unless offender is on work release in which case 3 bi-monthly furloughs would be allowed.	Changed criteria to last 6 months only at direction of governor after offender on furlough committed murder.
Maine	Normally 48 hours.	Chief administrative officer of facility where housed.	Yes; spouse, other relative, volunteer.	Must have served 1/2 of sentence; have passed community sentiment investigation; be classified as community or minimum security; no disciplinary pending nor committed in last 90 days; projected release date 5 years or less.	No.
Maryland	Maximum of 48 hours (travel time may be added).	Commissioner or designee.	Yes; family (mother, father, legal guardian, sister, brother, children).	Pre-release security for at least 8 weeks; be within 12 months of parole hearing, mandatory release date, MAP release, or delayed parole release date; 30 consecutive calendar days active work release or 90 consecutive calendar days on institutional assignment or combination of the two.	None.
Massachusetts	1-66 hours; however, the furlough program attempts to limit to 48 hours.	Institutional furlough panel, commissioners furlough panel, and commissioner.	Yes; must be 18 years or older, approved by the institutional furlough committee and the institution superintendent.	Serve 50 percent of their time between their effective date of sentence and their parole eligibility date or earliest release or discharge date, whichever is less; shall be within 3 years of their parole eligibility date or earliest release or discharge date, whichever is less.	Beginning 4/28/88, inmates serving a life sentence for murder in the first degree are no longer eligible for furloughs.
Michigan	Up to 12 hours.	Warden.	Yes; parent, spouse, child, over 18, aunt, uncle or grandparent.	Approved CRP application; screen at Level 1 (minimum custody); no major or minor misconduct 90 days prior to furlough; no new felony convictions for crimes committed while on furlough/CRP status; be within 12 months of ERD or 150 days of ERD if serving for an assaultive offense.	None.
Minnesota	3 times per year for up to 5 days.	Facility chief executive officer.	No.	Medium security-within 6 months of scheduled release date; minimum security-within 12 months of scheduled release date; incarcerated for at least 6 months prior to being granted a furlough; be in the appropriate program step or phase; exceptions may be made for extraordinary reasons.	None.
Mississippi	Usually 24 hours, but not to exceed 72 hours.	Final authority lies with the commissioner.	Yes; immediate family (if no family in the State, inmate will not be considered).	3 day passes-must be A custody, have been in a community based program for 3 months, be in Earned Time Class1; emergency suspension-in custody pass for the purpose of death or critical illness in the immediate family.	During holidays only emergency suspensions may be utilized; 3 day passes are no longer provided to inmates.
Missouri	Variable; must not exceed 30 days a year.	Division director or designee (assistant director).	Yes; immediate family-may include substitutes (aunt, uncle, grandparents, foster parents).	No sex offenders or others with notorious offense record; must be C-1 or C-2 classification and within 18 months of release; no serious conduct violations, substance abuse (recent history) or involvement in organized crime; no psychiatric problems.	None.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.116

Characteristics of furlough programs in State and Federal correctional agencies

By jurisdiction, United States, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Length of furlough	Furlough approved by:	Furlough sponsor required? Who may serve as sponsor?	Minimum eligibility requirements for furloughs	Recent changes in furlough eligibility
Montana	10 days (can be extended).	Warden.	No; supervised by local parole and probation.	Approved for parole on condition that inmate obtains suitable living arrangements or any other condition that is difficult to fulfill while incarcerated. Individuals with serious escape or disciplinary histories may be disapproved.	None.
Nebraska	Up to a maximum of 30 days; most furloughs are between 8 and 48 hours; may be extended via the Community Furlough Program.	Nebraska Board of Parole and the director of the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services.	Yes; anyone over 18 years of age who is approved by the department and has completed the orientation training. Immediate family members are required for sponsoring overnight family visit furloughs.	Family Visit Furloughs-must have community custody status; inmates with community custody B status may be authorized overnight family visits; those not having immediate family available may be granted a family visit up to a maximum of 12 hours with an approved sponsor. Medical/Emergency/Program Furloughs-may be granted to minimum custody B status inmates to visit critically ill immediate family member, attend funeral of immediate family member, seek employment prior to release, obtain medical or health care not available in the institution or participate in an approved community activity.	None.
Nevada	Usually about 4 hours (depends on travel).	Central classification staff.	No, but must be escorted by on duty law enforcement officials.	Must be eligible for minimum custody.	None.
New Jersey	Escorted furloughs maximum 12 hours, unescorted furlough maximum-2 consecutive overnights not to exceed 62 hours. All furloughs limited to 1 per calendar month.	Institutional Classification Committee.	Yes; any individual approved by the superintendent and checked through the State Bureau of Investigation. Unescorted furloughs must be to a New Jersey address approved by the appropriate District Parole Office.	60 days full minimum status; must be within 6 months of parole eligibility if no injury to victim; positive psychological report and institutional record.	None.
New Mexico	48-72 hours.	Warden.	Yes; wife or other relative.	Clear conduct for 6 months; be within one year of release.	None.
New York	Up to 7 days.	Temporary Release Committee, superintendent, director of temporary release, commissioner (for statutory crimes).	Yes; blood relative.	2 years to parole eligibility date; no escapes or abscondences from temporary release; verified residence with blood relative.	None.
North Carolina	Length of time varies according to the need of the specific program.	Area administrator.	Depends on the program.	Must be in level III of minimum custody.	None.
North Dakota	8 hours; 24 hours; 48 hours.	Unit manager/treatment director/chief of security/warden.	Yes; any person who is approved as an institutional visitor may apply to be a sponsor.	Substantial completion of all recommended treatment or education programs; no Class I or II reports for 60 days; document 3 goals; acceptable sponsor; no contact with officials or witnesses; within 120 days of release.	None.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.116

Characteristics of furlough programs in State and Federal correctional agencies

By jurisdiction, United States, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Length of furlough	Furlough approved by:	Furlough sponsor required? Who may serve as sponsor?	Minimum eligibility requirements for furloughs	Recent changes in furlough eligibility
Oklahoma	No longer than 72 hours.	Facility head: emergency programmatic and transportation passes; medical director: health passes of inmates in minimum or community facilities; governor: health passes of inmates in medium or maximum facilities.	Yes (programmatic passes); spouse, other relative or volunteer after background investigation and orientation.	Health passes: voluntary basis or medical emergency; documented evidence of a medical or psychiatric/psychological need. Emergency passes: all offenders, except those on death row or deemed to be a threat to the public or employees. Other passes: discharging within 60 days or within 30 days and recommended for pre-parole conditional supervision or parole; current participation in or completion of institutional reintegration program; not deemed a security risk.	Statutory restrictions added; drug offenders and sex offenders passes have certain criteria.
Oregon	No more than 30 days.	Superintendents.	No.	Have minimum custody; not a threat to the community; minimal potential for adverse community relations; acceptable past performance on prior releases (if any); be in suitable physical and mental condition; institutional conduct warrants leave consideration.	Significantly reduced length from 7 months to 30 days maximum at end of sentence due to legislative statutory changes.
Pennsylvania	It depends on the number of previous furloughs and the reason for the furlough. Usually start with 2-3 days and no furloughs can exceed 7 days.	The institution staff, the sentencing judge and the executive deputy commissioner if a pre-release waiver or exception is required.	Yes; family member or friend (sponsor and home must first be approved by the home furlough investigator).	Must have at least 1/2 of the minimum sentence served or not less than 9 consecutive months served in a State facility; no Class I or multiple Class II misconducts within the last 9 months, no outstanding detainers; approval of the sentencing court.	None.
Rhode Island	9 hours per day; up to 5 consecutive days.	Classification Board with final approval by the director.	Yes; blood relative, step-mother/father, half brother/sister, spouse with certificate of marriage/common law affidavit with income tax return.	All are eligible for serious illness visitation once every 120 days or in an emergency; inmates eligible for work training or education programs after serving 1/6 of sentence; employment and/or to secure residence to those within 90 days of release date; overnight furloughs no more than once each 60 days except to those in the Work Release Program, once each 30 days.	Currently drafting new policies and procedures for the furlough program.
South Carolina	Normal home visit furlough are for 72 hours. Funeral and emergency furloughs can vary not to exceed seven days. After four 72 hour furloughs, an inmate can apply for one 48 hour optional furlough per calendar year.	Director of Division of Community Services.	Yes; immediate family (spouse, adult child, brother, sister, parent).	Non-violent offenders must have been in highest security level attainable for 60 days. Violent offenders must have been in highest security level attainable for 1 year and must have served 1/4 of their total sentence. All participants must have a clear disciplinary record for 6 months; have an approved family member as a sponsor. All participants on the home furlough program are given a drug test before and after the furlough period. Those testing positive forfeit 1 furlough. Offenders committed for lewd act on child and those inmates serving life sentences without parole would not be eligible.	Spring, 1990: inmates committed for criminal sexual conduct offenses were ineligible. Fall, 1990: inmates currently serving a sentence of murder, manslaughter, assault and battery with intent to kill, kidnaping, or armed robbery and who have a previous conviction for one of these crimes are ineligible. Inmates committed for life without parole are ineligible; legislation was introduced to prohibit the violent offender from participation. As a compromise, the department recommended that instead, the violent offender be required to serve 1/4 of total sentence and also be in "AA" custody at least one year before furlough participation.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.116

Characteristics of furlough programs in State and Federal correctional agencies

By jurisdiction, United States, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Length of furlough	Furlough approved by:	Furlough sponsor required? Who may serve as sponsor?	Minimum eligibility requirements for furloughs	Recent changes in furlough eligibility
South Dakota	12 hours maximum.	Furlough Board.	Yes; must be on inmate's visit list (family member or responsible friend).	Must be level of trusty or community custody; must have 90 days in custody level; free of disciplinary reports for 30 days; must be working and must receive good evaluation reports.	Policy was last revised 12/31/90 with minor revisions; until the summer of 1989, lifers were allowed trusty and community custody levels and furloughs. All minimum lifers were reclassified medium status without furloughs.
Tennessee	12 hours to 3 days. Medical furlough may be indefinite.	Warden.	No.	An emergency within the inmate's immediate family; pre-parole 3 day furlough (3 within last 90 days); work release furlough of 12 hours duration; extended medical furlough.	None.
Texas	1-5 days; emergency furloughs; 7 days; appropriate reason furloughs.	Unit administration, State Classification Committee, sheriff's office.	Yes; relative or volunteer.	Must be within 1 year of parole eligibility; meet requirements of TDCJ-ID policy regarding offense, conduct, status, prior criminal history; considered to be acceptable security risk for release.	None.
Utah	12 hours at most; back by 8 p.m.; must be on weekend.	Warden designate and unit captain.	Yes; any approved visitor.	Must be lowest classification; have sponsor; parole date within 36 months; 60 days disciplinary free; off property work experience; sign contract.	From 48 months to 36 months on parole date.
Virginia	30 days.	Deputy director, Division of Adult Services.	No.	Must be granted discretionary parole; no violent offenses, past or present.	Between 1987 and 1989, the department encountered public opposition to general furloughs based on a series of killings by inmates on furloughs from work release and pre-release. Consequently all furloughs except extended furloughs were eliminated.
Washington	No more than 60 days in a 12 month period.	Facility superintendent, pre-release or work release administrator. Headquarters in emergency situations.	Yes; sponsors must know the applicant's furlough plan and be familiar with the conditions of the furlough.	Inmate must have minimum custody; must have completed mandatory portion of sentence, if any; generally must be within 6 months of release.	In 1990, due to community protection legislation, eligibility was limited to pre-release and work release status; for sex offenders re-released on furlough, the DOC had to notify within 48 hours the place to which offender had been granted furlough.
West Virginia	Up to 52 hours.	Chief executive officer for work release.	Yes; wife, mother, sister, brother, grandmother, grandfather, close relative.	Clear conduct record; length of stay; approved furlough destination; favorable community sentiment; program participation.	Yes; furloughs restricted to community corrections only; violent offenders in work release returned to prison; additional staff to be added to work release centers; tightening of eligibility for work release, furlough, etc.
Wisconsin	Up to 3 days exclusive of travel with possible extension of 3 days.	Institution's warden.	Yes; close family member (parent, child, spouse, grandparent, brother or sister).	Minimum or community residential confinement; within 6 months of mandatory release or discharge; inmates serving a life sentence shall have reached parole eligibility; have no probation or parole revocation proceedings pending; agree to examinations such as urinalysis or breathalyzer test and personal or strip searches upon return or during the leave; have consent to leave by all principals.	None.

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.116

Characteristics of furlough programs in State and Federal correctional agencies

By Jurisdiction, United States, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Length of furlough	Furlough approved by:	Furlough sponsor required? Who may serve as sponsor?	Minimum eligibility requirements for furloughs	Recent changes in furlough eligibility
Wyoming	10 days maximum, generally 48 hours.	Agency head.	Yes; approved sponsor.	6 months prior to completion of minimum sentence; mini- mum security classification.	Family furlough limited to minimum security facilities.
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Day furloughs and overnight furloughs generally limited to seven days.	Warden.	Yes; generally a family member.	Minimum requirements: inmate must have community custody; be within 2 years of release; must have demon- strated responsible behavior.	Changes provide for In- creased scrutiny of offen- ders with a history of es- cape, weapons use, aggres- sive behavior or major drug distribution.

Note: See Note, table 1.115.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, December 1991), pp. 13-20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permis-
sion.

Table 1.117

Furlough programs for life-term inmates

By Jurisdiction, 1990

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

Note: See Note, table 1.115. States not listed in the table do not allow furloughs for life-term inmates. In addition, the Federal Bureau of Prisons no longer allows furloughs for life-term inmates.

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

Table 1.118

Financial assistance for inmates at release

By jurisdiction, 1990

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.118

Financial assistance for inmates at release

By jurisdiction, 1990--Continued

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.118

Financial assistance for inmates at release

By jurisdiction, 1990--Continued

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.118

Financial assistance for inmates at release

By jurisdiction, 1990--Continued

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

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

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

Table 1.119

Use of Inmate labor for prison construction

By selected provisions and wages, 1990

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.119

Use of inmate labor for prison construction

By selected provisions and wages, 1990--Continued

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

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

^aCorrectional industries supervisors.

^bSkilled labor.

^cMaximum.

^dSecurity aspect.

^eDepartment of Administration for technical aspect.

^fMostly.

^gVery few.

^hInmates are used to do finish work.

ⁱNot paid; may be awarded meritorious gain time.

^jNot paid.

^kLimited.

^lIf cost is under \$100,000.

^mMinor projects.

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

^oExcluding new facilities.

^pSupport buildings.

^qSome.

^rFinish work, some carpentry.

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

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

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

Table 1.120

Correctional departments under court order

By jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1991

State	Adult					Juvenile				
	Entire department under court order	Master or monitor assigned	One or more institutions under court order	Master or monitor assigned	Total number of institutions under court order	Entire department under court order	Master or monitor assigned	One or more institutions under court order	Master or monitor assigned	Total number of institutions under court order
Alabama	No		No			Yes ^a	No	No		
Alaska	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	All	No		No		
Arizona	No		Yes	Yes	1	No		No		
California	No		Yes	Yes	1	No		No		
Colorado	No		Yes	No	3	No		No		
Connecticut	No		Yes	No	4	No		No		
Delaware	No		Yes	No	4	No		No		
District of Columbia	No		Yes	No	6	Yes ^b	Yes	Yes	Yes	All
Florida	Yes ^c	Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Yes ^{d,e}	Yes	Yes	Yes	2
Georgia	No		Yes	No	7	No		No		
Hawaii	No		Yes	Yes	2	No		No		
Idaho	No		Yes	No	3	No		No		
Indiana	No		Yes	No	3	(f)				
Iowa	No		Yes	Yes	1	No		No		
Kansas	No		Yes	No	2	No		No		
Kentucky	No		Yes	No	3	No		No		
Louisiana	Yes ^{e,g}	Yes				(f)				
Maryland	No		Yes	Yes	4			No		
Michigan	No		Yes	Yes	4	No		No		
Mississippi	Yes ^e		Yes	No	1	No		No		
Missouri	No		Yes	No	7	No		No		
Nevada	Yes ^h	Yes	Yes	Yes	1	No		No		
New Hampshire	Yes ^e		Yes	No	1	No		No		
New Mexico	Yes ^e	Yes	Yes	Yes	7	No		No		
New York	No		Yes	Yes	2	No		Yes	Yes	1
North Carolina	No		Yes	No	63	No		No		
Ohio	No		Yes	No	1	No		No		
Oklahoma	No		No			Yes ⁱ	Yes	No		
Oregon	No		Yes	No	1	No		No		
Pennsylvania	No		Yes	Yes	1	Yes ^j	Yes	No		
Rhode Island	Yes ^{d,e}	Yes	Yes	Yes	All	Yes ^{d,k}	Yes	Yes	Yes	1
South Carolina	Yes ^e	No	Yes	No	All	No		No		
South Dakota	No		Yes	No	1	(f)				
Tennessee	Yes ^{d,e}	Yes	Yes	Yes	11	No		Yes	Yes	4
Texas	Yes ^l	No	No			Yes ^m	No	No		
Washington	No		Yes	No	2	No		Yes	No	2
West Virginia	No		Yes	Yes	1	(f)				
Wisconsin	No		Yes	No	1	No		No		

Note: See Note, table 1.103. As of June 30, 1991 the following jurisdictions had no correctional departments or institutions under court order: Arkansas, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wyoming, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^h Mental health issues.

ⁱ To settle 1978 suit.

^j Movement from detention with 10 days of commitment to department.

^k Educational programs.

^l Maintenance, recreation, necessities, and administrative segregation issues.

^m Federal class-action civil rights suit.

^a Admission waiting list.

^b Comprehensive care and treatment.

^c Health care services.

^d Overcrowding.

^e Conditions of confinement.

^f Combined adult and juvenile departments.

^g Set standards for maximum security staffing and life safety code.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1992 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel: MD: American Correctional Association, 1992), p. xx. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.121

Statutory provisions related to capital offenses

By State, 1991

	Capital offense	Minimum age for imposition of death penalty	Prohibits execution of mentally retarded
Alabama	Murder during kidnaping; robbery; rape; sodomy; burglary; sexual assault, or arson; murder of a peace officer, correctional officer or a public official; murder while under a life sentence; murder for pecuniary gain or contract murder; aircraft piracy; murder by a defendant with a previous murder conviction; murder of a witness to a crime.	None specified	
Arizona	First degree murder.	None specified	
Arkansas	Felony murder; arson causing death; intentional murder of a law enforcement officer, murder of prison, jail, court or correctional personnel, or military personnel acting in the line of duty; multiple murders; intentional murder of public officeholder or candidate; intentional murder while under life sentence; contract murder.	15	
California	Treason; aggravated assault by a prisoner serving a life term; first-degree murder with special circumstances; train wrecking; perjury causing execution.	18	
Colorado	First-degree murder; kidnaping with death of victim.	18	
Connecticut	Murder of a public safety or correctional officer; murder for pecuniary gain; murder in the course of a felony; murder by a defendant with a previous conviction for intentional murder; murder while under a life sentence; murder during a kidnaping; illegal sale of cocaine, methadone, or heroin to a person who dies from using these drugs; murder during first-degree sexual assault; multiple murders.	18	
Delaware	First-degree murder with aggravating circumstances.	None specified	
Florida	First-degree murder.	None specified	
Georgia	Murder; kidnaping with bodily injury when the victim dies; aircraft hijacking; treason; kidnaping for ransom when the victim dies.	17	S
Idaho	First-degree murder; aggravated kidnaping.	None specified	
Illinois	Murder accompanied by at least one of 11 aggravating factors.	18	
Indiana	Murder, with aggravating circumstances.	16	
Kentucky	Aggravated murder; kidnaping when victim is killed.	16	S
Louisiana	First-degree murder; treason.	16	
Maryland	First-degree murder, either premeditated or during the commission of a felony.	18	S
Mississippi	Murder of a peace officer or correctional officer; murder while under life sentence; murder by bomb or explosive; contract murder; murder committed during specific felonies (rape, burglary, kidnaping, arson, robbery sexual battery, unnatural intercourse with a child, non-consensual unnatural intercourse); murder of an elected official; capital rape ² ; aircraft piracy.	13	
Missouri	First-degree murder.	16	
Montana	Deliberate homicide; aggravated kidnaping when the victim or rescuer dies; attempted deliberate homicide, aggravated assault, or aggravated kidnaping by a State prison inmate with a prison conviction for deliberate homicide or who has been previously declared a persistent felony offender.	12	
Nebraska	First-degree murder.	None specified	
Nevada	First-degree murder.	16	

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.121

Statutory provisions related to capital offenses

By State, 1991--Continued

	Capital offense	Minimum age for imposition of death penalty	Prohibits execution of mentally retarded
New Hampshire	Contract murder; murder of a law enforcement officer; murder of a kidnaping victim; killing another after being sentenced to life imprisonment without parole.	17	
New Jersey	Purposeful or knowing murder; contract murder.	18	
New Mexico	First-degree murder; felony murder with aggravating circumstances.	18	
North Carolina	First-degree murder.	17	
Ohio	Assassination; contract murder; murder during escape; murder while in a correctional facility; murder after conviction for a prior purposeful killing or prior attempted murder; murder of a peace officer; murder arising from specified felonies (rape, kidnaping, arson, robbery, burglary); murder of a witness to prevent testimony in a criminal proceeding or in retaliation.	18	
Oklahoma	Murder with malice aforethought; murder arising from specified felonies (forcible rape, robbery with a dangerous weapon, kidnaping, escape from lawful custody, first-degree burglary, arson); murder when the victim is a child who has been injured, tortured, or maimed.	16	
Oregon	Aggravated murder.	18	
Pennsylvania	First-degree murder.	None specified	
South Carolina	Murder with statutory aggravating circumstances.	None specified	
South Dakota	First-degree murder; kidnaping with gross permanent physical injury inflicted on the victim; felony murder.	10	
Tennessee	First-degree murder.	18	S
Texas	Murder of a public safety officer, fireman, or correctional employee; murder during the commission of specified felonies (kidnaping, burglary, robbery, aggravated rape, arson); murder for remuneration; multiple murders; murder during prison escape; murder by a State prison inmate.	17	S
Utah	First-degree murder; aggravated assault by prisoners involving serious bodily injury.	14	
Virginia	Murder during commission or attempts to commit specified felonies (abduction, armed robbery, rape); contract murder; murder by a prisoner while in custody; murder of a law enforcement officer; multiple murders; murder of a child under age 12 during an abduction.	15	
Washington	Aggravated first-degree premeditated murder.	None specified	
Wyoming	First-degree murder including felony murder.	16	

Note: This information was compiled by the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty through a survey of legislation in the 50 States. The survey was conducted between November 1990 and August 1991. 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. The following States do not have statutory provisions for sentences of death: Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

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

Source: National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty, *1991 Survey of State Legislation* (Washington, DC: National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty, 1991), pp. 3-68. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.122

Characteristics of State and Federal paroling authorities

By Jurisdiction, as of June 30, 1991

Jurisdiction	Name of agency	Administrator of parole field services	Independent agency	Number of board members	Full-time board
Alabama	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	3	Yes
Alaska	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Arizona	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Arkansas	Board of Parole and Community Rehabilitation	Department of Correction	Yes	7	No ^a
California	Board of Prison Terms ^d	Department of Corrections	Yes	9	Yes
Colorado	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Connecticut	Board of Parole	Department of Correction ^d	Yes	11	No ^c
Delaware	Board of Parole	Department of Correction	Yes	5	No ^c
District of Columbia	Board of Parole	Board of Parole	Yes	4	Yes
Florida	Parole Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Georgia	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Yes	5	Yes
Hawaii	Paroling Authority	Paroling Authority	Yes	3	No ^c
Idaho	Commission for Pardons and Parole	Department of Correction	Yes	5	No
Illinois	Prisoner Review Board	Department of Corrections ^b	Yes	12	Yes
Indiana	Parole Board	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
Iowa	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No ^c
Kansas	Parole Board	Department of Corrections ^b	Yes	5	Yes
Kentucky	Parole Board	Corrections Cabinet	Yes	7	Yes
Louisiana	Board of Parole	Department of Public Safety and Corrections	Yes	7	Yes
Maine	Parole Board ^d	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Maryland	Parole Commission	Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services	No	7	Yes
Massachusetts	Parole Board	Parole Board	Yes	6	Yes
Michigan	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	No	7	Yes
Minnesota	Department of Corrections, Office of Adult Release ^b	Department of Corrections	No	4	Yes ^g
Mississippi	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Missouri	Board of Probation and Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Montana	Board of Pardons	Department of Corrections and Human Services	Yes	3	No
Nebraska	Board of Parole ^d	Department of Correctional Services ^d	Yes	5	Yes
Nevada	Board of Parole Commissioners	Department of Parole and Probation	Yes	6	Yes
New Hampshire	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
New Jersey	Parole Board	Department of Corrections, Bureau of Parole ^b	Yes	9	Yes
New Mexico	Adult Parole Board	Corrections Department	Yes	4	Yes
New York	Board of Parole	Division of Parole	Yes	19	Yes
North Carolina	Parole Commission	Department of Correction	Yes	5	Yes
North Dakota	Parole Board	Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation	Yes	3	No
Ohio	Adult Parole Authority	Department of Rehabilitation and Correction	No	9 ^f	Yes
Oklahoma	Pardon and Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Oregon	Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision	Department of Corrections	Yes	4	Yes
Pennsylvania	Board of Probation and Parole ^b and County Courts ^g	Board of Probation and Parole ^b and County Courts	Yes	5	Yes
Rhode Island	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	6	No
South Carolina	Board of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services	Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services ^b	Yes	7	No
South Dakota	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Department of Corrections	Yes	3	No
Tennessee	Board of Paroles	Board of Paroles	Yes	7	Yes
Texas	Board of Pardons and Paroles	Texas Department of Criminal Justice	No	18	Yes
Utah	Board of Pardons	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Vermont	Board of Parole	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	No
Virginia	Parole Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
Washington	Indeterminate Sentence Review Board	Department of Corrections	Yes	5	Yes
West Virginia	Board of Probation and Parole ^h	Division of Corrections	Yes	3	Yes
Wisconsin	Parole Commission	Department of Corrections	Yes	4	Yes
Wyoming	Board of Parole	Division of Probation and Parole	Yes	5	No
Federal	Parole Commission ^b	Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	Yes	9	Yes

Note: See Note, table 1.103. The column "independent agency" refers to the status of the State paroling authority.

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

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

^hUnder State statute, parole is considered probation.

^aThree full-time, four part-time.

^bAccredited by Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

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

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

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

Source: American Correctional Association, 1992 *Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1992), pp. xii, xlii. Reprinted by permission.

Table 1.123

U.S. Parole Commission hearing examiner workload

By type of hearing or record review, fiscal years 1978-90

	Total consi- derations	Initial hearing	One- third hearing	Pre-hearing/ presumptive date record review	Statutory review/ interim hearing	Review hearing	Rescission hearing	Retro- active record review	Local revocation hearing	Insti- tutional revocation hearing	Other
1978	23,305	11,980	1,044	4,574	1,002	1,946	618	X	240	1,535	366
1979	22,918	11,872	141	4,578	2,004	310	937	723	275	1,771	307
1980	21,886	10,379	10	5,478	1,790	13	1,096	366	319	2,042	393
1981	18,540	7,788	X	4,480	1,579	X	1,095	X	369	2,039	365
1982	18,693	8,745	X	4,367	1,744	X	879	X	346	1,949	310
1983	21,462	10,678	X	4,797	2,042	X	671	X	331	2,132	443
1984	20,773	10,010	X	4,908	2,137	X	780	X	352	1,890	330
1985	21,300	10,608	X	4,343	2,685	X	764	X	277	1,892	313
1986	24,264	12,519	X	5,057	2,680	X	880	X	319	2,035	471
1987	26,149	13,070	X	5,516	2,812	X	811	X	348	2,171	390
1988	27,118	12,860	X	5,932	3,357	X	887	X	385	2,458	359
1989	23,397	9,009	X	6,162	3,409	X	755	X	371	2,449	519
1990	19,328	5,596	X	5,088	3,552	X	586	X	507	2,885	373

Note: The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for 24,000 inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over 22,000 Federal parolees (Source, p.i). 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, 1989 to September 30, 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 7, 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.124

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

By region and type of revocation hearing, fiscal years 1977-90

Type of revocation hearing	Total	Region				
		North-east	South-east	North Central	South Central	West
Local hearing						
1977	230	46	20	44	44	76
1978	240	45	45	54	25	71
1979	275	31	46	84	46	68
1980	319	32	49	109	33	96
1981	369	46	64	121	21	117
1982	346	34	61	94	45	112
1983	331	37	58	68	67	101
1984	352	71	45	72	80	84
1985	277	45	51	48	41	92
1986	319	53	48	50	60	108
1987	348	49	71	49	60	119
1988	385	64	94	51	70	106
1989	371	66	100	73	44	88
1990	507	62	193	79	62	111
Institutional hearing						
1977	1,772	330	348	368	292	434
1978	1,535	287	345	310	226	367
1979	1,771	332	423	309	320	387
1980	2,042	417	499	417	345	364
1981	2,039	416	577	429	333	284
1982	1,949	450	410	414	311	364
1983	2,132	570	348	452	351	411
1984	1,890	453	329	377	360	371
1985	1,892	484	374	563	317	354
1986	2,035	453	404	385	350	443
1987	2,171	537	370	337	473	454
1988	2,458	631	420	393	457	557
1989	2,449	694	532	421	479	323
1990	2,885	724	570	531	531	529

Note: See Note, table 1.123. 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, 1989 to September 30, 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.125

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

By type of hearing, fiscal years 1978-90

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Initial hearings													
Total number	11,790	11,801	10,376	7,718	8,745	10,678	9,926	10,514	12,515	13,029	12,759	8,724	5,438
Within	79.3 %	80.7 %	82.6 %	84.4 %	86.9 %	86.7 %	88.6 %	91.2 %	92.5 %	92.6 %	92.0 %	90.0 %	88.0 %
Above	10.6	9.4	10.8	9.7	8.4	7.9	8.0	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.1	7.9	9.4
Below	10.1	10.0	6.6	5.9	5.0	5.4	3.5	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.6
Revocation hearings													
Total number	1,749	2,032	2,361	2,406	2,295	2,463	2,235	2,163	2,350	2,519	2,936	2,759	3,208
Within	79.8 %	80.2 %	80.3 %	80.4 %	80.9 %	82.8 %	80.5 %	79.3 %	85.5 %	88.4 %	86.4 %	85.8 %	84.5 %
Above	8.2	8.5	13.3	13.3	13.6	12.7	16.7	19.0	12.0	8.4	10.7	10.2	10.8
Below	12.1	11.3	6.4	6.3	5.5	4.5	2.8	1.6	2.5	3.2	2.9	4.0	4.7

Note: See Note, table 1.123. 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, 1989 to September 30, 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.126

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

By State, March 1991

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.126

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

By State, March 1991--Continued

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.126

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

By State, March 1991--Continued

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

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

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

Table 1.127

Juvenile and adult sex-offender programs and treatment providers

By State, 1992

	Total number of programs		Residential programs									
	Juvenile	Adult	Total		Prison-based		Mental-health based		Private		Court	
			Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
Total	755	745	186	166	44	109	53	25	83	30	6	2
Alabama	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Alaska	11	13	4	3	1	2	1	0	2	1	0	0
Arizona	18	12	3	2	3	1	3	0	2	1	0	0
Arkansas	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	51	45	9	5	2	3	1	2	6	0	0	0
Colorado	24	13	9	4	3	1	2	2	4	1	0	0
Connecticut	18	19	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
Delaware	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	4	4	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Florida	25	31	5	5	0	3	1	1	4	1	0	0
Georgia	6	6	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Hawaii	2	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	6	5	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	15	26	4	13	0	11	2	0	2	2	0	0
Indiana	9	8	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Iowa	10	10	2	3	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
Kansas	7	9	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	10	11	5	5	2	5	1	0	1	0	1	0
Louisiana	6	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
Maine	12	9	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	17	18	3	4	0	2	1	1	2	1	0	0
Massachusetts	33	28	9	3	2	0	4	0	3	0	0	0
Michigan	38	32	6	7	0	7	2	0	4	0	0	0
Minnesota	23	29	4	7	0	4	2	2	1	1	1	0
Missouri	11	10	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Montana	11	9	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	5	4	2	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Nevada	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	11	13	3	5	1	2	0	1	2	2	0	0
New Jersey	20	14	4	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
New York	43	42	7	7	6	6	0	0	1	1	0	0
North Carolina	14	13	2	4	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ohio	47	32	14	6	2	3	5	0	6	2	1	1
Oklahoma	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oregon	33	29	5	5	1	2	2	3	1	0	1	0
Pennsylvania	24	25	9	10	1	7	3	1	5	2	0	0
Rhode Island	3	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	6	12	1	10	3	10	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Dakota	8	6	4	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
Tennessee	12	13	6	7	0	5	3	0	3	2	0	0
Texas	61	70	9	6	2	2	0	0	6	3	1	1
Utah	8	8	4	4	0	1	1	1	3	2	0	0
Vermont	12	16	2	3	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virginia	21	24	4	3	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0
Washington	33	35	6	3	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	0
West Virginia	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wisconsin	9	11	3	5	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	4	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: This information was collected by the Safer Society Program through a questionnaire mailed to 1,500 juvenile and adult sex-offender treatment programs and service providers. These programs were identified through telephone and mail surveys; contacts with local, county, and State sex-offender treatment networks; and consultations.

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

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

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

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

Source: Fay Honey Knopp, Robert Freeman-Longo, and William Ferree Stevenson, *Nation-wide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs and Models, 1992* (Orwell, VT: The Safer Society Program, 1992), pp. 10, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Community based programs

Total		Prison-based		Mental- health based		Private		Court	
Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult
569	579	2	7	196	169	341	384	30	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	10	1	0	2	2	4	8	0	0
10	10	0	0	1	1	8	8	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
42	40	1	1	11	10	28	27	2	2
15	9	0	0	4	1	10	8	1	0
15	17	0	0	6	6	8	10	1	1
1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
3	2	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
20	26	0	1	3	6	17	19	0	0
4	3	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
2	3	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0
4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
11	13	0	1	5	5	6	7	0	0
6	8	0	0	2	3	4	5	0	0
8	7	0	0	5	3	3	3	0	1
6	7	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0
5	6	0	1	4	5	0	0	1	0
3	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
10	9	0	0	6	4	4	5	0	0
14	14	0	0	4	2	10	11	0	1
24	28	0	0	13	12	10	15	1	1
32	25	0	0	9	7	13	16	4	2
19	22	0	1	12	10	6	9	1	2
10	8	0	0	1	1	6	7	3	0
9	8	0	0	2	2	7	6	0	0
3	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
2	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
8	8	0	0	5	5	3	3	0	0
16	12	0	0	8	4	7	7	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
36	35	0	0	17	12	18	21	1	2
12	9	0	0	9	4	3	5	0	0
2	3	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0
33	26	0	0	18	15	14	11	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
28	24	0	0	6	4	18	19	4	1
15	15	0	0	5	7	8	8	2	0
0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
4	5	0	0	2	2	2	3	0	0
6	6	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	0
52	64	0	0	5	5	46	57	1	2
4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0
10	13	0	0	3	5	7	8	0	0
17	21	0	0	5	5	12	16	0	0
27	32	0	1	3	0	21	31	3	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
6	6	0	1	3	2	2	2	1	1
3	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1

Table 1.128

Statutory provisions pertaining to crimes against the elderly and handicapped

By State, 1989

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

See note at end of table.

Table 1.128

Statutory provisions pertaining to crimes against the elderly and handicapped

By State, 1989--Continued

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

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

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

Table 1.129

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

By State, as of May 1992

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	Y ^a	Y		Y
Alaska						Y				Y
Arizona						Y				Y
Arkansas					Y ^b	Y ^b				Y
California	Y			Y		Y		Y		
Colorado						Y		Y		Y
Connecticut	Y			Y			Y	Y		Y
Delaware						Y		Y		Y
Florida	Y						Y	Y		Y
Georgia							Y	Y		Y
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y
Idaho						Y		Y		Y
Illinois	Y	Y	Y ^c	Y	Y	Y			Y ^d	Y
Indiana	Y			Y			Y	Y		Y
Iowa		Y ^e		Y			Y	Y		
Kansas	Y ^e	Y ^e	Y ^e			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 ^f	Y			Y ^a	Y		Y
Minnesota	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y		Y
Mississippi						Y		Y		Y
Missouri		Y		Y		Y		Y		Y
Montana						Y		Y		Y
Nebraska		Y				Y				Y
Nevada	Y ^e		Y ^e			Y		Y		Y
New Hampshire				Y		Y		Y		Y
New Jersey	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y	Y	Y
New Mexico						Y				Y
New York		Y	Y	Y			Y	Y	Y	Y
North Carolina		Y		Y		Y				Y
North Dakota				Y	Y ^g	Y		Y		Y
Ohio	Y ^e	Y ^h		Y ^h		Y				Y
Oklahoma					Y ^g	Y				Y
Oregon	Y			Y		Y		Y		Y
Pennsylvania	Y			Y			Y ^a	Y		Y
Rhode Island	Y			Y			Y	Y		Y
South Carolina				Y			Y	Y		Y
South Dakota	Y			Y		Y		Y		Y
Tennessee	Y			Y	Y ^b	Y ^b				Y
Texas					Y	Y				Y
Utah					Y ^g	Y		Y		Y
Vermont					Y ⁱ	Y ⁱ				Y
Virginia	Y ^e	Y ^e				Y		Y		Y
Washington	Y			Y			Y ^g	Y		Y
West Virginia						Y		Y		Y
Wisconsin	Y					Y				Y
Wyoming						Y		Y		Y
District of Columbia		Y ^j	Y ^j		Y	Y			Y ^j	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^eCertain cities or counties.

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

^gLoaded.

^hSome municipalities control the possession, sale, transfer, or carrying of handguns, e.g., Cleveland and Columbus require a police permit for purchase; Toledo requires a handgun owner's identification; Cincinnati requires application for purchase. In addition, some forbid the possession and sale of handguns with a certain magazine capacity, usually 20 rounds or more.

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

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

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

Table 1.130

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By Jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1992

Jurisdiction	Drinking age	Blood alcohol concentration levels as evidence in State courts		Open container law	Anti-consumption law	Dram shop law
		Illegal per se at 0.10 percent	Presumption at 0.10 percent			
Alabama	21	S	S			S
Alaska	21	S		S	S ^a	S
Arizona	21	S	S		S ^a	S
Arkansas	21	S			S	
California	21	(b)	(b)	S	S	S ^c
Colorado	21	S	(d)		S	S ^e
Connecticut	21	S				S ^e
Delaware	21	S	S ^f		S ^a	
District of Columbia	21	S	(g) ^f		S	(h) ¹
Florida	21	S	S	S ^a		S
Georgia	21	S	(b)	S ^a		S
Hawaii	21	S	S ^l	S	S	(h)
Idaho	21	S		S	S	S ^e
Illinois	21	S	S ^k	S		S ^e
Indiana	21	S				S
Iowa	21	S	S ^f	S	S	S
Kansas	21	S	S ^f	S	S	S
Kentucky	21	S			S	S
Louisiana	21	S	S			(l) ^e
Maine	21	(b)			S ^a	S ^e
Maryland	21		(m)	S ⁿ	S ^a	
Massachusetts	21		S		S ^a	(h)
Michigan	21	S	(o)	S	S	S
Minnesota	21	S		S	S	S
Mississippi	21	S				S
Missouri	21	S			S ^a	(p)
Montana	21	S	S ^q	S	S	S
Nebraska	21	S			S	
Nevada	21	S	S ^f	S	S ^a	
New Hampshire	21	S	S ^f	S	S	S
New Jersey	21	S			S	S
New Mexico	21	S		S	S	S
New York	21	S	(r)		S	S
North Carolina	21	S		S ⁿ	S ^{a,n}	S ^{e,s}
North Dakota	21	S		S	S	S
Ohio	21	S		S	S	S
Oklahoma	21	S	S ^t	S	S	(h)
Oregon	21	(b)	(u)	S	S	S
Pennsylvania	21	S			S ^a	S
Puerto Rico	18		S ^v			
Rhode Island	21	S			S ^a	S
South Carolina	21		S ^w	S	S	(x)
South Dakota	21	S	S	S		(h)
Tennessee	21		S			S
Texas	21	S			S ^a	S ^y
Utah	21	(b)		S	S ^a	S ^e
Vermont	21	(b)	S ^q		S ^a	S
Virginia	21	S	S		S ^a	
Washington	21	S		S	S	(h,z)
West Virginia	21	S	S ^k		S	(h)
Wisconsin	21	S		S	S	(c)
Wyoming	21	S				S ^{aa}

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 1.130

Statutory provisions related to alcohol use and driving

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1992--Continued

<p>^aApplies to drivers only.</p> <p>^b0.08 percent.</p> <p>^cApplies only to actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p>^dPresumption of driving while impaired at 0.05 percent; presumption of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^eThis State has a statute that places a monetary limit on the amount of damages that can be awarded in dram shop liability actions.</p> <p>^fConstitutes prima facie evidence.</p> <p>^gPrima facie evidence at greater than 0.05 blood alcohol concentration.</p> <p>^hAdopted via case law decisions.</p> <p>ⁱApplies only to the actions of intoxicated minors or persons known to be habitually addicted to alcohol.</p> <p>^jCompetent evidence of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p>^kHas both prima facie and presumptive evidence laws with blood alcohol concentration levels at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^lUnclear, the statute appears to have limited actions to those committed by minors.</p> <p>^mPresumption of driving under the influence at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving while intoxicated at 0.10 percent. Both constitute prima facie evidence.</p> <p>ⁿLimited application.</p> <p>^oPresumption of driving while impaired at 0.07 percent; presumption of driving under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^pCause of action limited to licensees who have been convicted of selling alcoholic beverages to minors or intoxicated individuals.</p>	<p>^qInference of a driving while intoxicated offense.</p> <p>^r0.07-0.10 constitutes prima facie evidence of impairment.</p> <p>^sApplies specifically to the actions of intoxicated minors, but the law does not foreclose developing case law as to other types of dram shop action.</p> <p>^tPresumption of driving while impaired at greater than 0.05 percent; prima facie evidence of driving while under the influence at 0.10 percent.</p> <p>^uNot less than 0.08 percent constitutes being under the influence of intoxicating liquor.</p> <p>^v0.05 for persons who operate buses, trucks, or other large motor vehicles.</p> <p>^wThis blood alcohol level is an inference of driving while intoxicated.</p> <p>^xPossible via case law. Applies to actions of intoxicated minors.</p> <p>^yStatutory law has limited dram shop actions.</p> <p>^zApplies only to the actions of intoxicated minors, and/or adults who have lost their will to stop drinking.</p> <p>^{aa}Liability limited only to the actions of persons who are under 21 years old.</p> <p>Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, <i>Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1992</i> (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 2-1--2-3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.</p>
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Table 1.131

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

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1992

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

See notes at end of table.

Table 1.131

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

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1992--Continued

Note: See Note, table 1.130. 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.

- ^aBased upon a reasonable suspicion of a driving while intoxicated offense.
- ^bA law enforcement officer can request a driver to submit to a chemical test if the driver has been arrested for a driving while intoxicated offense, if the driver has been involved in a fatal accident, or if there is "reasonable cause to believe" that the driver is intoxicated or has a blood alcohol concentration level of 0.10 or more.
- ^cA preliminary breath test may be conducted without legislative authority.
- ^dAlthough arrest is not required, police must have "probable cause."
- ^eUnclear, but probably not.
- ^fProvides only for the testing of urine.
- ^gAn arrest is not required if there is "reasonable grounds" to believe that a person was driving while intoxicated and they were involved in an accident that resulted in either serious injury or death.
- ^hThe police need only "reasonable grounds" of driving while intoxicated offense before the implied consent law is applicable. However, a subsequent statute appears to indicate that "probable cause" is needed.
- ⁱBefore the preliminary breath test can be given, a law enforcement officer must have probable cause to believe that the driver is violating the driving while intoxicated law. The test is given prior to an actual driving while intoxicated arrest for the purpose of assisting the officer in determining whether to require a chemical (evidentiary) test under the implied consent law.
- ^jA person responsible for an accident that resulted in either an injury or death may be asked to submit to a chemical test under the implied consent law based only on "probable cause."
- ^kLimited to an accident in which there has been a death or a serious bodily injury likely to cause death.
- ^lA law enforcement officer only needs "reasonable grounds" and

- any one of the following: (1) a driving while intoxicated arrest; (2) an accident resulting in injury or death; (3) a preliminary breath test refusal; (4) a preliminary breath test reading of 0.10 percent; or (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.
 - ^mNo arrest is required if the person has been involved in a motor vehicle accident resulting in property damage, injury, or death.
 - ⁿThe law uses the term "detained" instead of "arrested."
 - ^oA restricted/hardship license may be issued.
 - ^pA 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.
 - ^qPolice only need reasonable grounds and probable cause of driving while intoxicated.
 - ^rOnly "reasonable grounds" are needed not an arrest.
 - ^sOnly "reasonable grounds" seem to be required.
 - ^tThe law only authorizes these tests in those situations where a driver has been involved in an accident and has committed a traffic law violation. A violation could include other offenses as well as driving while intoxicated.
 - ^uAn 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.
 - ^vIf criminal process for the driving while intoxicated offense has been issued arrest is not required.
 - ^wThe 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. Crim. Ct., 1987).
 - ^xA driver's license is not subject to revocation for refusal to submit to a chemical test under the implied consent law if the driver pleads guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense and such plea occurs either (1) prior to a licensing agency hearing on the refusal issue, or (2) if a hearing is not requested, prior to a revocation order being issued.
 - ^yIf a driver refuses to submit to a chemical test and the police officer had "reasonable grounds to believe" that the driver was driving while intoxicated, the State may proceed to suspend/ revoke the driver's license.
 - ^zA blood sample may be requested (1) if breath testing equipment is not available to determine alcohol content; or (2) if the law enforcement officer believes that the driver was under the influence of drugs.
 - ^{aa}If there is an injury likely to cause death, a person may be compelled to submit to a test for drugs as well as alcohol.
 - ^{ab}If a person pleads guilty to a driving while intoxicated offense within 10 days of arraignment, the license suspension for refusal shall not take effect.
- Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 3-1--3-506. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.132

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

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1992

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

Note: See Note, table 1.130. In the table, "S" indicates that such a provision is provided expressly by statute. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions.

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

^bIf 15 years of age or older.

^cPossible.

^dIf 16 years of age or older.

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

^fIf 14 years of age or older.

^gIf driver dies within 4 hours of accident.

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

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

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

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

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

^mDiscretionary.

ⁿAdults only.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1992* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), pp. 3-5--3-512. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.133

Criminal sanctions and administrative licensing actions for driving while intoxicated offenses

By jurisdiction, as of Jan. 1, 1992

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

Note: See Note, table 1.130. "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 1993* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1993), pp. 1, 2.) Imprisonment refers to both jail sentences and prison sentences. "The term 'mandatory sanction' means either a criminal sanction or an administrative licensing action which must be imposed by either a court or administrative agency" (Source, p. 1-2). Because of variation among the jurisdictions within categories of sanctions, e.g., terms of imprisonment or amounts of fines, the Source document as well as individual jurisdictions' statutes should be consulted. Statutes should be consulted for the full text and meaning of specific provisions. Unless otherwise stated, the sanctions are the same for all alcohol and drug driving offenses (e.g., driving while under the influence of either alcohol or drugs, illegal per se, etc.).

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

^bConsecutively.

^cSuspended.

^dRevoked.

^e48 hours must be served consecutively.

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

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

^h48 consecutive hours or 10 days of community service became mandatory when the Department of Motor Vehicles certified that an application for 23 USC 408 grant funds had been submitted to the U.S. Department of Transportation.

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

^jApplies only to first illegal per se convictions.

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

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

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

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

^oMust serve at least 48 consecutive hours.

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

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

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

^sFollowed by work release for 3 days.

^tFollowed by work release for 88 days.

Mandatory minimum administrative licensing sanctions		
First offense	Second offense	Third offense
90 days ^c	1 yr ^d	3 yrs ^d
30 days ^d	1 yr ^d	10 yrs ^d
90 days ^{c,f}	1 yr ^c	3 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^c	2 yrs ^c
	30 days ^c	3 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
1 yr ^c	2 yrs ^c	3 yrs ^c
(m)	(m)	(m)
6 mos ^d	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
	12 mos ^d	24 mos ^d
30 days ^c	120 days ^c	5 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^d
	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^c
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^c
	1 yr ^{d,r}	2 yrs ^{d,r}
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	1 yr ^c
30 days ^c	12 mos ^d	24 mos ^d
	12 mos ^d	24 mos ^d
60 days ^{c,w}	1 yr ^{c,w}	2 yrs ^{c,w}
45 days ^c	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^d	5 yrs ^d
30 days ^c	1 yr ^c	3 yrs ^c
30 days ^{c,ab}	1 yr ^{d,ab}	1 yr ^{d,ab}
	3 mos ^{d,ae}	3 mos ^{d,ae}
60 days ^d	6 mos ^d	1 yr ^d
45 days ^d	1 yr ^d	1.5 yrs ^d
90 days ^d	3 yrs ^d	3 yrs ^d
6 mos ^{ak}	2 yrs ^{ak}	10 yrs ^{ak}
	1 yr ^d	5 yrs ^d
	1 yr ^d	1 yr ^d
	2 yrs ^d	3 yrs ^d
30 days ^c	364 days ^c	728 days ^c
15 days ^c	30 days ^c	180 days ^c
30 days ^d	1 yr ^d	3 yrs ^d
	90 days ^c	1 yr ^c
1 mo ^c	12 mos ^c	12 mos ^{c,en}
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,w}	5 yrs ^d
30 days ^c	1 yr ^d	2 yrs ^d
90 days ^d	5 yrs ^d	10 yrs ^d
	60 days ^d	90 days ^d
	1 yr ^c	3 yrs ^d

^uHome incarceration is possible.

^vProvided the defendant either (1) had a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of 0.15 or more; (2) was driving 30 MPH over the speed limit and had a BAC level of 0.08 or more; (3) was eluding a police officer and had a BAC level of 0.08 or more; (4) refused to submit to a chemical test; or (5) was driving with a passenger under 16 years old.

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

^xOr 14 days in a treatment facility.

^yWork release is available for this period of time.

^zPossible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

^{ao}As a part of probation.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1992), pp. 2-4--2-6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 1.134

Characteristics of State and Federal controlled substances acts

By jurisdiction, as of December 1990

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

Note: State and Federal controlled substances acts (CSA's) regulate the possession, use, sale, distribution, and manufacture of specified drugs or categories of drugs and establish penalties for CSA violations. The information in this table summarizes the major elements of each State CSA. The data are derived from published State codes and the most recent code supplements available as of December 1990.

There are three types of "forfeiture." Civil forfeiture involves government action to take possession of property connected with illegal activity, independent of criminal action against any individual. Property subject to civil forfeiture may include instrumentalities of illegal trade; property exchanged or intended to be exchanged for drugs; proceeds traceable to an illegal drug exchange; and money, negotiable instruments, and securities used or intended to be used to facilitate drug laws violations. Criminal forfeiture involves government action to take possession of an individual's property upon conviction for a criminal offense. A convicted individual's profits from, and interests in, a continuing criminal enterprise, as well as property or contractual rights that afford a source of income over the enterprise, may be subject to forfeiture. Administrative forfeiture involves government action to have property and proceeds forfeited to the government without judicial process.

Under the Federal CSA, property with a value up to \$100,000 may be forfeited administratively; in State CSA's authorizing administrative forfeiture, other ceilings may be set.

"Paraphernalia" includes any equipment, product, or material of any kind that is intended or designed primarily for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, concealing, producing, processing, preparing, injecting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance. In some CSA's "paraphernalia" also may include kits used, intended for use, or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, or harvesting of any species of plant that is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived. "Imitation drugs" are non-controlled substances, which, by dosage unit; appearance including color, size, shape, and markings; and representations made, would lead a reasonable person to believe that the substance is a controlled substance. Imitation controlled substances also are called "look-alike" drugs. Analogs refer to substances that have a chemical structure substantially similar to the chemical structure of a controlled substance in schedule I of the Federal CSA; that have a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system that is substantially similar or greater than the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system.

Table 1.135

Type of assets forfeitable under State and Federal controlled substances acts

By Jurisdiction, as of December 1990

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

Note: See Note, table 1.134.

^aUsed for manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, dispensing, distributing, importing, or exporting any controlled substances.^bIncludes formulas, microfilm, tapes, and data used or intended for use in the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance.^cUsed to facilitate the manufacture, dispensing, or distribution of a controlled substance.^dUsed or intended for use in the procurement, manufacture, compounding, processing, delivery, or distribution of any controlled substance; and/or proceeds from the manufacture, delivery, or sale of a controlled substance.^eUsed in the furtherance of illegal drug activity including all property traceable to and/or purchased with the proceeds from such an exchange.Source: National Criminal Justice Association, *A Guide to State Controlled Substances Acts*, Revised edition, U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (Washington, DC: National Criminal Justice Association, 1991), Appendix B; and information provided by the National Criminal Justice Association.

Section 2

Public attitudes toward crime and criminal justice-related topics

Surveys of public opinion focusing on criminal justice topics are conducted periodically in the United States. These surveys are conducted by public opinion research organizations for political campaigns or in general social surveys; others are conducted for governmental agencies or commissions concerned with specific problems. Selected populations such as high school seniors or college students have been the focus of some opinion surveys. In this edition, the results of a drug survey of fifth and sixth graders and a survey of drug use and testing among U.S. military personnel are also featured. Results from a variety of public opinion polls, examining attitudes toward particular social problems are presented in this section.

Public attitudes about problems facing the country and the public schools; public confidence in selected institutions such as the police, courts, and the U.S. Supreme Court; and attitudes toward the honesty and ethics of lawyers and police officers are presented in this section. Knowledge of police brutality and public attitudes regarding police use of force have been examined. Also examined through recent public opinion surveys are victims' rights, criminals' right to profit from their stories, vigilantism, and public support for Federal anti-drug efforts. Perceptions of changes in the level of crime in one's own area and the country as a whole are presented as are attitudes toward crime reduction measures and perceived personal safety. Also presented are opinions on the severity of courts and the level of spending on crime reduction efforts and the drug problem. Attitudes regarding punishment responses, including the death penalty for murder and drug trafficking are provided. Issues surrounding firearms, e.g., possession, sale, and registration, have been examined through opinion surveys and are presented as well. In addition, opinions of warrantless searches of drug dealers' homes and confiscation of automobiles when drivers are found in possession of drugs are examined. High school seniors' attitudes and beliefs about social problems, crime and violence, performance of the police and courts, harmfulness of drug use, and the legalization of marijuana are provided. Attitudes of college freshmen regarding marijuana legalization are included; as are their beliefs about criminals' rights, capital punishment, gun control, and AIDS testing. Attitudes of fifth and sixth graders have been examined in terms of knowledge about drugs, perceived prevalence of drugs, and respondents' intentions to try drugs in the future. Finally, public atti-

tudes about driving while intoxicated, pornography, child abuse, and legalized prostitution are examined.

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

Two appendices are included which outline survey sampling procedures, methodology, and definitions of terms used in the surveys. Appendix 5 describes procedures used in The Gallup Poll, the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll, the Harris Survey, 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 a series of surveys focusing on the behaviors and attitudes of high school seniors and young adults. The Monitoring the Future Project provides data from nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted annually since 1975 by the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan. These surveys report on the attitudes of high school seniors and young adults toward drinking and drug use.

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

Table 2.1

Attitudes toward the most important problem facing the country

United States, 1981-92^a

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

	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, 1984	June 22-25, 1984	Sept. 28- Oct. 1, 1984	Jan. 25-28, 1985	May 17-20, 1985	July 11-14, 1986	Apr. 10-13, 1987	Sept. 9-11, 1988	May 4-7, 1989	Nov. 9-12, 1989	Apr. 5-8, 1990	July 19-22, 1990	Mar. 7-10, 1991	Mar. 26-29, 1992
High cost of living; inflation; taxes	59%	49%	26%	18%	18%	12%	10%	14%	12%	11%	11%	4%	5%	2%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	6%
Unemployment	15	28	38	61	54	41	29	26	22	20	21	23	13	9	6	3	3	3	8	25
International problems; foreign affairs	4	5	3	2	2	7	11	9	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	4 ^b	3	NA	NA	1	3
Crime	5	5	3	3	2	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	2	6	3	2	1	2	5
Fear of war/nuclear war; international tensions	3	5	10	3	11	14	11	16	25	27	23	22	23	5	2	1	1	1	2	NA
Moral decline in society; ethnics	5	4	3	3	4	5	7	5	4	2	6	3	5	1	5	3	1	2	2	5
Excessive government spending; Federal budget deficit	4	3	5	4	5	4	12	11	11	18	10	13	11	12	7	7	6	21	8	8
Dissatisfaction with government	2	1	NA	3	NA	2	2	2	3	NA	NA	NA	5	NA	2	1	1	1	NA	8
Economy (general)	NA	NA	11	11	8	4	5	3	4	6	8	7	10	12	8	7	7	7	24	42
Poverty; hunger; homeless	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	6	6	6	5	7	10	10	11	7	10	15
Drugs; drug abuse	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	6	8	11	11	27	38	30	18	11	8
Trade deficit; trade relations	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	3	2	2	1	1	4
Education; quality of education	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	3	2	1	2	2	8
Environment; pollution	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	3	8	5	2	3
AIDS ^c	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	1	2	(d)	3
Abortion	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(d)	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Recession; depression	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	(d)	(d)	NA	NA	NA	4	3
All other	17	5	8	2	9	7	11	10	22	14	21	18	18	18 ^e	16 ^f	14	14 ^g	10 ^h	12 ⁱ	18 ^j
No opinion; don't know	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	2	NA	3	3	3	4	12	7	6	9	5	6	2

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

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

^jIncludes those responding "health care."

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

^bCategory includes "foreign aid."

^cAcquired immune deficiency syndrome.

^dLess than a fraction of 1 percent.

^eIncludes those responding "other specific economic problems."

^fIncludes those responding "other economic."

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

^hIncludes those responding "S & L crisis," "taxes," "other economic," and "other non-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); George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 23, 1985), pp. 1, 2; George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 298 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, July 1990), p. 14; and George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll*, Mar. 14, 1991, pp. 2, 3; Apr. 3, 1992, pp. 1, 2 (Los Angeles: Los Angeles Times Syndicate). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.2

Attitudes toward the biggest problem facing public schools

By school status, United States, 1988-91^a

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

	1988				1989				1990				1991			
	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents	National	No children in school	Public school parents	Non-public school parents
Use of drugs	32 %	34 %	30 %	29 %	34 %	35 %	30 %	30 %	38 %	40 %	34 %	39 %	22 %	24 %	17 %	13 %
Lack of discipline	19	20	15	25	19	20	16	23	19	19	17	25	20	20	18	31
Lack of proper financial support	12	10	17	11	13	11	18	11	13	18	17	21	18	15	26	11
Difficulty in getting good teachers	11	10	11	13	7	8	6	9	7	6	10	10	11	11	11	6
Poor curriculum/poor standards	11	11	11	14	8	9	9	7	8	9	7	6	10	11	8	15
Large schools/overcrowding	6	4	10	9	8	6	11	6	7	6	10	16	9	8	11	7
Parents' lack of interest	7	7	7	8	6	6	6	5	4	5	3	3	7	7	8	10
Pupils' lack of interest/truancy	5	6	4	5	3	4	2	6	6	7	3	3	5	6	5	(b)
Integration/busing	4	4	3	3	4	3	5	7	5	5	4	6	5	4	5	10
Low teacher pay	4	3	7	5	4	4	4	7	6	5	6	8	4	5	3	(b)
Fighting/violence/gangs ^c	1	2	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	2	2	(b)	3	4	4	1
Lack of family structure	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	8
Lack of needed teachers	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	4	3
Moral standards	6	6	7	2	3	3	3	10	3	4	2	1	3	3	1	5
Drinking/alcoholism	5	5	6	6	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	3	2	2	3	(b)
Crime/vandalism	3	3	2	1	4	5	3	2	5	7	4	1	2	2	2	2

Note: These data reflect the top 16 responses. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 276, p. 41; and Report No. 288, p. 41 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll); Stanley M. Elam, "The 22nd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1990), pp. 53, 54; and Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 23rd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1991), p. 55. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.^aTotals add to more than 100 percent because of multiple responses.^bLess than one-half of 1 percent.^cCategory worded as "fighting" prior to 1991.

Table 2.3

Respondents reporting problems in own neighborhood

By race, United States, 1990

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

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

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

^aResponse volunteered.

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

Table 2.4

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, selected years 1973-91

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

(Percent saying "a great deal" or "quite a lot")

	1973	1975	1977	1979	1981	1983	1984 ^a	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Church or organized religion	66 %	68 %	64 %	65 %	64 %	62 %	64 %	66 %	57 %	61 %	59 %	52 %	56 %	56 %
Military	(b)	58	57	54	50	53	58	61	63	61	58	63	68	69
U.S. Supreme Court	44	49	46	45	46	42	51	56	54	52	56	46	47	39
Banks and banking	(b)	(b)	(b)	60	46	51	51	51	49	51	49	42	36	30
Public schools	58	(b)	54	53	42	39	47	48	49	50	49	43	45	35
Congress	42	40	40	34	29	28	29	39	41	(b)	35	32	24	18
Newspapers	39	(b)	(b)	51	35	38	34	35	37	31	36	(b)	39	32
Big business	26	34	33	32	20	28	29	31	28	(b)	25	(b)	25	22
Television	37	(b)	(b)	38	25	25	25	29	27	28	27	(b)	25	24
Organized labor	30	38	39	36	28	26	30	28	29	26	26	(b)	27	22

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 313 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1991), p. 37. Reprinted by permission.^aThe NEWSWEEK Poll, conducted by the Gallup Organization, Inc.^bNot asked.

Table 2.5

Reported confidence in selected institutions

United States, 1972-91

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

(Percent reporting a great deal of confidence)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
The military	35 %	40 %	33 %	24 %	23 %	27 %	29 %	29 %	28 %	28 %	31 %	35 %	45 %	32 %	36 %	35 %	33 %	32 %	43 %	47 %
Medicine	48	57	50	43	42	43	42	30	34	37	32	35	43	39	33	36	40	30	35	NA
The White House	NA	18	28	NA	11	31	14	15	18	28	20	23	42	30	19	23	17	20	21	21
Major educational institutions such as colleges and universities	33	44	40	36	31	37	41	33	36	34	30	36	40	35	34	36	34	32	35	21
The U.S. Supreme Court	28	33	40	28	22	29	29	28	27	29	25	33	35	28	32	30	32	15	32	23
Congress	21	NA	18	13	9	17	10	18	18	16	13	20	28	16	21	20	15	16	12	9
Television news	NA	41	31	35	28	28	35	37	29	24	24	24	28	23	27	29	28	25	27	20
Organized religion	30	36	32	32	24	29	34	20	22	22	20	22	24	21	22	16	17	16	20	NA
State governments	NA	24	NA	NA	16	19	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	16	19	18	NA	18	10	NA
Local governments	NA	28	NA	NA	21	18	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	23	18	21	18	NA	17	NA	NA
Major companies	27	29	21	19	16	20	22	18	16	16	18	18	19	17	16	21	19	16	14	15
The press	18	30	25	26	20	18	23	28	19	16	14	19	18	16	19	19	18	18	18	14
Law firms	NA	24	18	16	12	14	18	16	13	NA	NA	12	17	12	14	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Organized labor	15	20	18	14	10	14	15	10	14	12	8	10	12	13	11	11	13	10	14	NA
Executive branch of the Federal Government	27	19	28	13	11	23	14	17	17	24	NA	NA	NA	19	18	19	16	17	14	NA
Oil companies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	7	NA
Wall Street	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	9	9

Note: Some figures have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: Louis Harris, *The Harris Poll* (Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Aug. 4, 1991), p. 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.6

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

 By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

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

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

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

^aResponse volunteered.

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

Table 2.7

Reported confidence in the U.S. Supreme Court

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

	1978				1980				1982				1983				1984				
	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	
National	28 %	53 %	15 %	4 %	25 %	50 %	20 %	6 %	31 %	53 %	12 %	4 %	27 %	55 %	14 %	4 %	33 %	51 %	12 %	4 %	
Sex																					
Male	32	50	16	2	27	49	21	3	32	53	13	2	31	50	16	2	40	44	15	2	
Female	25	55	14	6	23	51	18	8	30	53	12	5	24	58	12	5	29	56	11	5	
Race																					
White	28	52	15	4	24	50	20	6	30	54	12	3	27	55	14	4	35	50	13	2	
Black/other	25	58	12	5	29	47	16	8	31	49	13	7	26	53	15	6	25	54	11	10	
Education																					
College	37	52	10	1	28	55	16	2	36	53	10	1	34	53	12	1	40	50	8	2	
High school	25	55	16	4	24	50	22	4	27	55	14	3	24	58	15	3	30	52	15	3	
Grade school	21	47	18	14	21	39	20	20	30	45	11	14	19	47	19	15	25	46	17	12	
Occupation																					
Professional/business	34	52	12	2	25	56	16	2	36	53	10	1	34	52	11	3	40	49	9	2	
Clerical	27	55	14	3	25	51	19	4	29	58	11	1	26	57	14	3	24	62	12	2	
Manual	24	54	16	6	24	46	21	8	28	52	15	5	22	57	17	4	33	40	14	5	
Farmer	36	44	16	4	21	47	29	3	38	50	12	0	41	36	10	13	45	40	15	0	
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	32	53	14	1	23	55	21	1	31	56	12	1	30	56	14	1	36	52	10	2	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	54	16	3	33	48	16	3	34	52	11	3	27	59	10	3	32	45	17	6	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	22	58	16	4	22	46	22	10	29	57	10	4	21	52	19	7	28	53	17	2	
\$5,000 to \$6,999	36	42	12	11	26	36	17	20	34	40	16	9	26	57	12	5	37	45	12	6	
\$3,000 to \$4,999	19	58	16	8	22	41	19	18	24	54	14	6	25	47	15	14	21	50	14	1	
Under \$3,000	22	51	12	15	24	46	16	15	29	52	14	5	26	47	16	10	29	51	17	3	
Age																					
18 to 20 years	35	53	12	0	34	57	7	2	43	47	9	0	38	49	11	2	29	52	19	0	
21 to 29 years	26	58	14	3	30	52	15	3	33	53	12	2	33	55	10	2	45	42	11	2	
30 to 49 years	31	54	14	2	24	53	20	4	28	56	14	2	24	60	15	2	30	56	12	3	
50 years and older	26	49	16	9	22	46	22	10	31	52	12	6	26	51	16	7	30	51	13	5	
Region																					
Northeast	26	56	15	4	24	50	19	7	34	49	13	4	30	54	12	3	32	51	13	4	
Midwest	32	51	13	4	27	57	14	7	30	57	11	2	30	54	12	4	30	55	12	2	
South	26	52	15	7	24	51	22	4	27	53	15	5	26	53	17	4	32	49	14	5	
West	27	54	16	3	24	46	24	7	32	53	11	4	22	60	15	4	41	48	9	2	
Religion																					
Protestant	28	52	14	6	23	52	19	6	29	54	13	4	27	54	16	4	33	52	11	4	
Catholic	27	56	16	1	29	42	21	8	33	54	10	3	26	58	12	4	32	52	13	2	
Jewish	31	59	3	7	25	59	12	3	35	43	19	3	43	45	10	2	45	45	10	0	
None	33	46	20	2	21	57	19	3	30	53	16	2	30	51	14	4	36	43	17	4	
Politics																					
Republican	33	51	12	5	23	53	21	3	34	50	13	3	30	53	16	2	42	47	10	2	
Democrat	28	55	12	4	28	48	17	6	30	54	11	5	27	54	15	3	34	51	12	4	
Independent	26	52	18	4	22	50	21	7	29	54	14	4	26	57	12	6	27	54	14	4	

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

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

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

^b One-half of 1 percent or less.

1986				1987				1988				1989				1990				1991			
A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know	A great deal	Only some	Hardly any	Don't know
30 %	52 %	14 %	4 %	36 %	50 %	10 %	4 %	35 %	50 %	11 %	4 %	34 %	50 %	11 %	5 %	35 %	48 %	13 %	4 %	38 %	48 %	13 %	2 %
36	47	15	2	41	46	11	2	39	47	10	3	38	47	12	3	36	48	13	2	44	42	14	1
25	56	14	5	33	52	10	6	31	53	11	5	32	52	10	6	34	48	12	6	33	52	12	3
31	53	13	3	38	47	11	4	36	49	11	4	36	49	11	4	37	47	12	4	38	47	12	2
24	49	19	7	26	61	7	6	26	56	10	8	26	55	12	7	27	53	14	6	34	48	14	3
37	52	9	2	44	49	6	1	40	51	8	1	42	50	7	1	44	47	9	1	45	45	9	(b)
26	56	15	3	32	51	12	5	32	51	13	5	29	52	14	5	29	48	17	6	32	49	16	3
21	39	27	13	24	47	18	11	27	46	12	16	26	41	13	20	21	51	13	14	23	57	13	7
36	52	11	1	47	45	7	2	38	52	9	2	43	51	5	1	42	48	10	1	42	47	10	1
25	57	14	3	33	58	7	3	32	54	10	4	33	50	12	4	35	48	10	7	45	45	10	1
27	51	17	5	29	52	13	6	32	50	12	7	27	52	14	7	28	49	17	6	32	50	15	2
36	39	15	9	35	40	22	2	33	33	33	0	31	19	31	19	35	53	12	0	30	60	5	5
32	55	12	2	41	49	8	2	37	52	9	2	36	52	10	2	37	51	10	2	40	47	12	(b)
31	50	18	2	32	49	16	4	34	47	14	6	35	47	11	6	32	45	18	5	36	48	16	0
22	55	16	6	30	53	14	3	25	45	17	12	35	49	12	4	29	51	13	7	32	51	14	3
21	47	22	10	27	52	10	11	30	49	11	9	22	55	12	10	26	45	19	10	26	58	9	7
32	45	18	5	24	42	21	12	21	52	15	12	36	47	8	8	20	41	28	10	26	50	14	10
24	46	19	11	30	58	10	2	42	45	10	3	15	60	10	15	67	33	0	0	41	41	14	3
47	42	10	0	62	24	10	5	57	37	7	0	44	47	3	6	39	48	4	9	32	42	21	5
38	48	10	4	41	51	6	2	43	45	8	4	40	50	8	2	38	47	10	4	50	41	7	1
30	55	14	2	36	52	9	3	34	55	8	3	34	54	9	2	36	47	14	3	36	51	12	1
24	52	17	6	32	48	13	7	30	50	14	6	31	46	15	8	32	50	12	6	33	48	15	4
32	52	13	3	43	48	7	2	35	53	9	3	37	45	9	9	39	43	13	4	44	39	14	2
30	54	13	3	32	52	12	5	33	51	11	5	33	55	9	3	37	48	10	5	34	51	13	2
28	50	16	6	33	50	12	5	37	44	12	7	32	48	16	4	29	53	13	6	37	48	13	2
30	54	14	2	41	48	8	3	32	58	8	2	38	52	6	4	39	44	15	2	38	51	9	1
28	52	15	5	35	50	11	4	35	48	12	5	30	54	12	4	33	50	13	4	35	48	15	2
32	54	11	2	39	48	9	4	34	55	9	3	47	40	6	6	40	42	12	5	45	44	9	2
37	55	8	0	55	35	5	5	39	61	0	0	35	41	18	6	67	33	0	0	48	43	10	0
33	47	19	1	33	53	10	5	38	52	7	3	28	54	12	6	34	44	16	5	24	64	11	0
33	51	14	2	42	48	6	4	42	49	7	3	40	52	6	3	41	48	9	3	46	43	11	1
29	53	14	4	34	50	12	4	33	52	12	3	32	51	13	4	31	48	16	4	34	50	13	3
28	52	15	4	35	50	12	3	30	50	12	8	33	46	13	7	33	48	13	6	34	50	14	2

Table 2.8

Respondents' ratings of components of the criminal justice system

United States, 1991^a

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

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

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.9

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

By type of occupation, United States, 1992

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

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	No opinion
Druggists, pharmacists	14 %	52 %	28 %	3 %	1 %	2 %
Clergy	15	39	33	7	2	4
Medical doctors	10	42	38	6	3	1
College teachers	10	40	38	4	1	7
Dentists	7	43	42	4	1	3
Engineers	7	41	40	3	(a)	9
Policemen	8	34	42	10	4	2
Funeral directors	7	28	46	9	1	9
TV reporters, commentators	4	27	50	14	3	2
Journalists	4	23	54	13	2	4
Bankers	4	23	53	14	3	3
Newspaper reporters	3	22	53	15	3	4
Building contractors	3	16	53	18	3	7
Lawyers	3	15	43	25	11	3
Business executives	2	16	60	14	3	5
Local officeholders	2	13	56	20	6	3
Real estate agents	2	12	55	22	4	5
Labor union leaders	2	12	41	28	10	7
Stockbrokers	1	12	52	18	5	12
U.S. Senators	1	12	44	31	9	3
State officeholders	1	10	50	28	7	4
Congressmen	1	10	43	32	11	3
Advertising practitioners	1	9	48	26	7	8
Insurance salesmen	2	7	46	31	10	4
Car salesmen	1	4	32	41	18	4

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

^aLess than 1 percent.

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

Table 2.10

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

United States, selected years 1976-92

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

	1976	1977	1981	1983	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992
Very high	6 %	5 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	3 %	4 %	4 %	3 %
High	19	21	21	19	21	15	18	18	15
Average	48	44	41	43	40	45	43	43	43
Low	18	18	19	18	21	23	22	20	25
Very low	8	8	8	9	9	10	9	10	11
No opinion	1	4	7	6	3	4	4	5	3

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 18; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3; and data provided by the Gallup Organization. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.11

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of lawyers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

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

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	Don't know
National	3 %	15 %	43 %	25 %	11 %	3 %
Sex						
Male	4	13	39	27	14	2
Female	2	16	47	23	8	3
Age						
18 to 29 years	6	24	36	25	9	0
30 to 49 years	2	13	45	27	11	2
50 years and older	2	11	46	23	13	5
Region						
East	2	16	49	23	8	3
Midwest	4	14	44	24	11	3
South	4	15	45	22	11	4
West	1	15	36	33	15	1
Race						
White	3	14	43	26	12	3
Nonwhite	6	21	45	17	8	3
Black	7	18	50	14	6	5
Education						
College graduate	3	11	42	27	14	2
College incomplete	3	14	39	31	12	2
No college	3	16	46	22	10	3
Politics						
Republican	3	14	43	26	12	2
Democrat	3	17	45	24	8	2
Independent	3	13	42	25	13	4
Income						
\$50,000 and over	4	11	43	29	11	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	2	13	45	28	11	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	3	16	47	22	10	2
Under \$20,000	3	17	42	22	12	4

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.12

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen

United States, selected years 1977-92

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

	1977	1981	1983	1985	1988	1990	1991	1992
Very high	8%	8%	7%	10%	10%	9%	7%	8%
High	29	36	34	37	37	40	36	34
Average	50	41	45	41	39	41	42	42
Low	9	9	7	7	8	7	10	10
Very low	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	4
No opinion	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	2

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 279 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, December 1988), p. 10; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 293 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1990), p. 23; *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 22, 1991), p. 3; and data provided by the Gallup Organization. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.13

Respondents' ratings of the honesty and ethical standards of policemen

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992^a

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

	Very high	High	Average	Low	Very low	Don't know
National	8%	34%	42%	10%	4%	2%
Sex						
Male	6	34	44	9	5	2
Female	9	34	41	10	3	2
Age						
18 to 29 years	10	36	35	13	6	0
30 to 49 years	6	35	45	10	3	1
50 years and older	9	32	44	8	3	4
Region						
East	7	34	44	11	3	1
Midwest	8	32	46	8	4	3
South	9	39	35	10	5	3
West	7	31	47	10	3	1
Race						
White	8	35	44	8	2	2
Nonwhite	4	28	28	20	15	5
Black	3	26	29	21	16	6
Education						
College graduate	8	38	45	7	1	2
College incomplete	6	40	37	10	6	2
No college	9	31	44	11	4	2
Politics						
Republican	9	39	41	8	2	1
Democrat	6	33	43	11	5	2
Independent	8	32	43	10	4	3
Income						
\$50,000 and over	6	40	46	5	2	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5	40	43	7	4	(b)
\$20,000 to \$29,999	7	35	41	14	3	2
Under \$20,000	12	27	40	13	5	2

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

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

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

Table 2.14

Reported respect for police in own area

United States, 1965, 1967, 1991

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

	1965	1967	1991
A great deal	70%	77%	60%
Some	22	17	32
Hardly any	4	4	7
Don't know	4	2	1

Note: The 1991 survey was conducted Mar. 14-17, shortly after a nationally-publicized incident of police use of force. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 20, 1991), p. 2, Table 2. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2-15

Reported respect for police in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

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

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

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

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 306 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1991), p. 55. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.16

Reported knowledge of police brutality

United States, 1965 and 1991

Questions

A. "In some places in the nation, there have been charges of police brutality. Do you think there is any police brutality in your area, or not?"

	1965	1991
Yes	9 %	35 %
No	78	60
Don't know	13	5

B. "How frequently do you think incidents like this happen in police departments across the country? Do you think they happen very frequently, somewhat frequently, not very frequently, or not at all?"

	1991
Very frequently	22 %
Somewhat frequently	46
Not very frequently	27
Not at all	2
Don't know	3

C. "How frequently do you think incidents like this happen in your local police department in your area? Do you think they happen very frequently, somewhat frequently, not very frequently, or not at all?"

	1991
Very frequently	5 %
Somewhat frequently	15
Not very frequently	45
Not at all	32
Don't know	3

D. "Do you happen to know anyone who has been physically mistreated or abused by the police?"

	1991
Yes	20 %
No	80
Don't know	(a)

E. "How about yourself, have you ever been physically mistreated or abused by the police?"

	1991
Yes	5 %
No	95
Don't know	(a)

Note: See Note, table 2.14. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll* (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 20, 1991), p. 2, Table 3; p. 3, Tables 4-7. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.17

Attitudes toward police brutality in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "In some places in the nation, there have been charges of police brutality. Do you think there is any police brutality in your area, or not?"

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

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

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

Table 2.18

Attitudes toward a policeman striking an adult male citizen

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-91^a

Question: "Are there any situations you can imagine in which you would approve of a policeman striking an adult male citizen?"

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
National	73 %	25 %	2 %	73 %	23 %	4 %	76 %	20 %	4 %	76 %	20 %	3 %	73 %	24 %	3 %	78 %	20 %	3 %	69 %	28 %	2 %																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Sex																						Male	75	22	3	77	20	3	81	17	2	82	16	2	80	18	2	83	15	2	75	23	2	Female	71	28	2	70	26	4	72	22	5	72	23	4	68	29	4	73	23	3	65	32	3	Race																						White	77	21	2	77	20	3	79	18	3	80	17	3	76	21	3	80	17	3	73	25	2	Black/other	42	54	4	46	47	7	48	44	8	48	45	8	45	49	6	59	37	4	50	46	4	Education																						College	84	14	2	86	13	1	85	13	3	85	12	3	82	17	1	87	11	2	79	20	1	High school	72	27	1	71	26	4	76	20	4	76	21	2	73	24	3	75	23	2	67	31	2	Grade school	56	38	6	58	35	7	62	33	5	59	33	8	52	41	7	56	36	8	46	46	8	Occupation																						Professional/business	83	16	2	84	14	3	84	14	2	86	11	2	83	15	2	85	13	3	76	22	2	Clerical	80	18	2	77	20	3	78	18	5	79	19	2	78	21	2	83	16	1	74	26	1	Manual	66	32	2	66	30	4	73	24	3	72	25	3	67	29	4	71	26	3	64	32	3	Farmer	69	22	8	63	27	10	70	28	2	79	8	12	70	24	6	92	3	5	61	29	10	Income																						\$15,000 and over	80	19	(b)	83	15	2	83	14	3	85	14	2	82	17	1	84	14	2	75	23	2	\$10,000 to \$14,999	82	17	2	77	21	2	77	19	4	78	19	2	72	25	3	78	20	3	67	31	2	\$7,000 to \$9,999	70	28	2	71	24	4	76	21	3	72	24	5	66	29	5	70	26	5	62	34	4	\$5,000 to \$6,999	62	36	2	59	36	6	72	25	3	69	28	3	61	31	9	66	30	4	57	40	4	\$3,000 to \$4,999	66	30	5	63	34	3	71	26	3	61	31	8	56	37	7	48	44	8	55	41	4	Under \$3,000	49	46	4	66	27	7	61	32	7	60	34	7	46	52	3	68	30	2	69	29	2	Age																						18 to 20 years	55	45	0	70	27	2	78	20	1	67	30	3	71	29	0	78	22	(b)	71	27	2	21 to 29 years	76	22	2	75	22	2	78	20	2	79	19	1	76	23	1	81	17	2	72	26	1	30 to 49 years	76	23	1	79	18	3	79	17	4	79	18	2	79	20	2	81	17	2	75	24	1	50 years and older	70	26	4	68	27	5	73	23	5	73	21	6	66	28	6	72	24	4	62	34	4	Region																						Northeast	68	31	1	74	24	2	75	22	3	74	25	2	74	24	2	77	20	4	65	34	1	Midwest	72	25	3	77	21	3	78	18	4	80	18	3	70	26	4	76	22	2	70	26	4	South	73	25	2	71	24	5	74	20	5	74	21	5	71	26	3	77	20	3	67	30	3	West	79	19	2	70	26	4	78	20	2	80	16	3	79	18	3	84	14	2	76	23	2	Religion																						Protestant	74	24	2	73	22	4	77	19	4	75	21	4	74	22	3	78	19	3	70	27	3	Catholic	70	27	2	71	27	2	74	23	3	76	21	3	70	28	2	75	22	2	66	32	2	Jewish	71	26	2	91	4	4	70	30	0	72	24	3	81	16	3	83	12	5	67	26	7	None	66	30	1	76	23	1	82	16	3	85	13	2	70	26	4	80	18	2	74	25	1	Politics																						Republican	76	22	2	76	19	4	79	17	4	76	20	3	78	20	3	86	13	1	74	24	2	Democrat	67	31	2	67	29	4	72	24	4	73	23	4	67	29	4	72	26	3	62	35	3	Independent	79	19	2	78	19	3	79	17	3	80	18	3	75	22	2	79	17	4	73	25	2
Male	75	22	3	77	20	3	81	17	2	82	16	2	80	18	2	83	15	2	75	23	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Female	71	28	2	70	26	4	72	22	5	72	23	4	68	29	4	73	23	3	65	32	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Race																						White	77	21	2	77	20	3	79	18	3	80	17	3	76	21	3	80	17	3	73	25	2	Black/other	42	54	4	46	47	7	48	44	8	48	45	8	45	49	6	59	37	4	50	46	4	Education																						College	84	14	2	86	13	1	85	13	3	85	12	3	82	17	1	87	11	2	79	20	1	High school	72	27	1	71	26	4	76	20	4	76	21	2	73	24	3	75	23	2	67	31	2	Grade school	56	38	6	58	35	7	62	33	5	59	33	8	52	41	7	56	36	8	46	46	8	Occupation																						Professional/business	83	16	2	84	14	3	84	14	2	86	11	2	83	15	2	85	13	3	76	22	2	Clerical	80	18	2	77	20	3	78	18	5	79	19	2	78	21	2	83	16	1	74	26	1	Manual	66	32	2	66	30	4	73	24	3	72	25	3	67	29	4	71	26	3	64	32	3	Farmer	69	22	8	63	27	10	70	28	2	79	8	12	70	24	6	92	3	5	61	29	10	Income																						\$15,000 and over	80	19	(b)	83	15	2	83	14	3	85	14	2	82	17	1	84	14	2	75	23	2	\$10,000 to \$14,999	82	17	2	77	21	2	77	19	4	78	19	2	72	25	3	78	20	3	67	31	2	\$7,000 to \$9,999	70	28	2	71	24	4	76	21	3	72	24	5	66	29	5	70	26	5	62	34	4	\$5,000 to \$6,999	62	36	2	59	36	6	72	25	3	69	28	3	61	31	9	66	30	4	57	40	4	\$3,000 to \$4,999	66	30	5	63	34	3	71	26	3	61	31	8	56	37	7	48	44	8	55	41	4	Under \$3,000	49	46	4	66	27	7	61	32	7	60	34	7	46	52	3	68	30	2	69	29	2	Age																						18 to 20 years	55	45	0	70	27	2	78	20	1	67	30	3	71	29	0	78	22	(b)	71	27	2	21 to 29 years	76	22	2	75	22	2	78	20	2	79	19	1	76	23	1	81	17	2	72	26	1	30 to 49 years	76	23	1	79	18	3	79	17	4	79	18	2	79	20	2	81	17	2	75	24	1	50 years and older	70	26	4	68	27	5	73	23	5	73	21	6	66	28	6	72	24	4	62	34	4	Region																						Northeast	68	31	1	74	24	2	75	22	3	74	25	2	74	24	2	77	20	4	65	34	1	Midwest	72	25	3	77	21	3	78	18	4	80	18	3	70	26	4	76	22	2	70	26	4	South	73	25	2	71	24	5	74	20	5	74	21	5	71	26	3	77	20	3	67	30	3	West	79	19	2	70	26	4	78	20	2	80	16	3	79	18	3	84	14	2	76	23	2	Religion																						Protestant	74	24	2	73	22	4	77	19	4	75	21	4	74	22	3	78	19	3	70	27	3	Catholic	70	27	2	71	27	2	74	23	3	76	21	3	70	28	2	75	22	2	66	32	2	Jewish	71	26	2	91	4	4	70	30	0	72	24	3	81	16	3	83	12	5	67	26	7	None	66	30	1	76	23	1	82	16	3	85	13	2	70	26	4	80	18	2	74	25	1	Politics																						Republican	76	22	2	76	19	4	79	17	4	76	20	3	78	20	3	86	13	1	74	24	2	Democrat	67	31	2	67	29	4	72	24	4	73	23	4	67	29	4	72	26	3	62	35	3	Independent	79	19	2	78	19	3	79	17	3	80	18	3	75	22	2	79	17	4	73	25	2																																																																		
White	77	21	2	77	20	3	79	18	3	80	17	3	76	21	3	80	17	3	73	25	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Black/other	42	54	4	46	47	7	48	44	8	48	45	8	45	49	6	59	37	4	50	46	4																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Education																						College	84	14	2	86	13	1	85	13	3	85	12	3	82	17	1	87	11	2	79	20	1	High school	72	27	1	71	26	4	76	20	4	76	21	2	73	24	3	75	23	2	67	31	2	Grade school	56	38	6	58	35	7	62	33	5	59	33	8	52	41	7	56	36	8	46	46	8	Occupation																						Professional/business	83	16	2	84	14	3	84	14	2	86	11	2	83	15	2	85	13	3	76	22	2	Clerical	80	18	2	77	20	3	78	18	5	79	19	2	78	21	2	83	16	1	74	26	1	Manual	66	32	2	66	30	4	73	24	3	72	25	3	67	29	4	71	26	3	64	32	3	Farmer	69	22	8	63	27	10	70	28	2	79	8	12	70	24	6	92	3	5	61	29	10	Income																						\$15,000 and over	80	19	(b)	83	15	2	83	14	3	85	14	2	82	17	1	84	14	2	75	23	2	\$10,000 to \$14,999	82	17	2	77	21	2	77	19	4	78	19	2	72	25	3	78	20	3	67	31	2	\$7,000 to \$9,999	70	28	2	71	24	4	76	21	3	72	24	5	66	29	5	70	26	5	62	34	4	\$5,000 to \$6,999	62	36	2	59	36	6	72	25	3	69	28	3	61	31	9	66	30	4	57	40	4	\$3,000 to \$4,999	66	30	5	63	34	3	71	26	3	61	31	8	56	37	7	48	44	8	55	41	4	Under \$3,000	49	46	4	66	27	7	61	32	7	60	34	7	46	52	3	68	30	2	69	29	2	Age																						18 to 20 years	55	45	0	70	27	2	78	20	1	67	30	3	71	29	0	78	22	(b)	71	27	2	21 to 29 years	76	22	2	75	22	2	78	20	2	79	19	1	76	23	1	81	17	2	72	26	1	30 to 49 years	76	23	1	79	18	3	79	17	4	79	18	2	79	20	2	81	17	2	75	24	1	50 years and older	70	26	4	68	27	5	73	23	5	73	21	6	66	28	6	72	24	4	62	34	4	Region																						Northeast	68	31	1	74	24	2	75	22	3	74	25	2	74	24	2	77	20	4	65	34	1	Midwest	72	25	3	77	21	3	78	18	4	80	18	3	70	26	4	76	22	2	70	26	4	South	73	25	2	71	24	5	74	20	5	74	21	5	71	26	3	77	20	3	67	30	3	West	79	19	2	70	26	4	78	20	2	80	16	3	79	18	3	84	14	2	76	23	2	Religion																						Protestant	74	24	2	73	22	4	77	19	4	75	21	4	74	22	3	78	19	3	70	27	3	Catholic	70	27	2	71	27	2	74	23	3	76	21	3	70	28	2	75	22	2	66	32	2	Jewish	71	26	2	91	4	4	70	30	0	72	24	3	81	16	3	83	12	5	67	26	7	None	66	30	1	76	23	1	82	16	3	85	13	2	70	26	4	80	18	2	74	25	1	Politics																						Republican	76	22	2	76	19	4	79	17	4	76	20	3	78	20	3	86	13	1	74	24	2	Democrat	67	31	2	67	29	4	72	24	4	73	23	4	67	29	4	72	26	3	62	35	3	Independent	79	19	2	78	19	3	79	17	3	80	18	3	75	22	2	79	17	4	73	25	2																																																																																																																																				
College	84	14	2	86	13	1	85	13	3	85	12	3	82	17	1	87	11	2	79	20	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
High school	72	27	1	71	26	4	76	20	4	76	21	2	73	24	3	75	23	2	67	31	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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None	66	30	1	76	23	1	82	16	3	85	13	2	70	26	4	80	18	2	74	25	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Republican	76	22	2	76	19	4	79	17	4	76	20	3	78	20	3	86	13	1	74	24	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Democrat	67	31	2	67	29	4	72	24	4	73	23	4	67	29	4	72	26	3	62	35	3																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
Independent	79	19	2	78	19	3	79	17	3	80	18	3	75	22	2	79	17	4	73	25	2																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

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

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

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

Table 2.19

Respondents approving of a policeman striking a citizen under certain circumstances

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991^a

Question: "Would you approve of a policeman striking a citizen who..."

	Was attacking the policeman with his fists?			Was attempting to escape from custody?			Had said vulgar and obscene things to the policeman?			Was being questioned in a murder case?		
	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure	Yes	No	Not sure
National	90 %	8 %	2 %	69 %	26 %	5 %	9 %	89 %	2 %	6 %	92 %	2 %
Sex												
Male	93	6	2	75	22	3	10	88	2	7	91	1
Female	88	10	2	65	29	7	8	90	2	6	92	2
Race												
White	92	7	2	73	22	5	8	90	2	5	93	2
Black/other	82	15	3	50	45	5	11	86	3	12	87	1
Education												
College	90	8	2	71	25	4	5	94	2	5	94	1
High school	91	8	1	68	27	6	11	87	2	7	91	2
Grade school	83	11	6	63	28	9	18	79	2	11	83	6
Occupation												
Professional/business	90	8	2	74	22	4	7	92	1	3	96	1
Clerical	90	8	1	68	27	6	6	92	1	8	90	2
Manual	90	8	1	67	28	4	12	86	3	9	89	2
Farmer	80	5	15	65	20	15	10	80	10	5	90	5
Income												
\$15,000 and over	91	8	1	73	22	4	7	92	1	6	93	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	87	12	1	66	33	1	13	84	3	9	88	3
\$7,000 to \$9,999	87	10	3	60	32	8	10	87	3	13	87	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	83	17	0	51	47	2	8	89	2	6	89	4
\$3,000 to \$4,999	98	2	0	61	33	6	15	85	0	6	91	2
Under \$3,000	83	13	3	53	40	7	13	87	0	7	93	0
Age												
18 to 20 years	90	10	0	58	37	5	5	95	0	0	100	0
21 to 29 years	90	9	1	68	28	4	6	94	0	4	95	1
30 to 49 years	91	8	1	71	25	4	6	92	2	6	92	2
50 years and older	89	8	3	67	26	7	13	83	4	8	89	3
Region												
Northeast	92	7	1	69	26	4	5	94	1	5	93	2
Midwest	86	11	3	64	29	7	9	90	1	6	93	1
South	91	7	2	69	27	4	11	85	4	8	89	3
West	90	9	1	75	21	4	7	91	2	6	93	1
Religion												
Protestant	89	8	2	68	26	6	9	88	2	7	91	2
Catholic	94	6	(b)	70	27	3	7	92	(b)	6	92	2
Jewish	86	14	0	73	18	9	4	91	4	0	100	0
None	91	9	0	65	32	3	8	91	2	8	92	0
Politics												
Republican	92	6	1	75	22	3	8	92	1	5	93	2
Democrat	87	10	2	64	30	6	9	87	4	8	90	2
Independent	92	7	1	69	26	5	9	89	2	6	92	2

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

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

Table 2.20

Attitudes toward changes in the level of crime in own area compared to a year ago

United States, selected years 1972-92

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

	More	Less	Same ^a	No opinion
1972	51 %	10 %	27 %	12 %
1975	50	12	29	9
1977	43	17	32	8
1981	54	8	29	9
1982	47	17	28	8
1983	37	17	36	10
January 1989	47	21	27	5
June 1989	53	18	22	7
1990	51	18	24	7
1992	54	19	23	4

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

^aResponse volunteered.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 318 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1992), p. 51. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.21

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

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-91^a

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

	1980				1982				1983				1984				1985			
	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
National	69 %	21 %	6 %	4 %	72 %	18 %	5 %	5 %	67 %	24 %	5 %	4 %	68 %	25 %	4 %	3 %	63 %	28 %	5 %	4 %
Sex																				
Male	66	23	7	4	71	19	7	2	64	28	6	3	64	28	6	2	61	29	7	4
Female	71	19	5	5	72	18	4	6	69	22	4	5	71	21	3	4	66	26	4	4
Race																				
White	68	22	6	5	71	19	5	5	66	26	4	4	67	26	5	3	63	28	5	4
Black/other	79	13	6	2	74	15	7	4	75	14	7	4	74	19	4	3	62	26	9	3
Education																				
College	66	25	4	4	72	19	6	3	65	27	4	4	68	28	3	1	61	30	4	5
High school	72	19	6	3	75	17	4	4	70	23	4	4	69	21	6	4	67	26	5	3
Grade school	66	18	8	8	60	21	6	12	57	19	13	11	63	28	2	8	52	30	15	4
Occupation																				
Professional/business	68	22	6	4	73	19	6	3	66	26	5	3	62	32	5	1	63	28	4	4
Clerical	74	19	5	2	76	17	4	3	67	26	3	5	76	20	2	2	68	23	5	4
Manual	68	21	7	5	70	19	6	5	67	23	6	4	68	23	6	4	62	28	7	4
Farmer	56	24	6	15	50	31	12	8	64	28	0	8	64	36	0	0	46	46	4	4
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	70	22	5	3	74	18	5	3	68	26	4	2	70	5	4	1	65	28	4	3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	72	20	5	2	73	18	6	4	69	24	3	4	67	27	3	3	57	29	6	8
\$7,000 to \$9,999	68	21	8	3	72	20	3	5	73	15	8	4	65	29	6	0	55	31	10	4
\$5,000 to \$6,999	68	21	4	7	64	23	5	8	69	23	5	4	75	18	0	7	56	29	15	0
\$3,000 to \$4,999	64	19	12	5	67	17	6	10	62	22	7	9	64	22	9	4	70	26	2	2
Under \$3,000	68	10	10	12	67	19	7	7	58	20	6	16	45	33	7	0	52	30	13	4
Age																				
18 to 20 years	64	27	4	5	89	9	2	0	51	44	0	4	67	25	8	0	80	20	0	0
21 to 29 years	74	21	4	2	71	22	5	3	70	24	4	2	68	28	3	1	67	29	2	2
30 to 49 years	68	23	5	4	73	19	5	3	67	25	4	4	68	24	5	4	62	30	5	4
50 years and older	67	19	8	6	70	18	5	7	65	22	7	6	67	24	5	4	62	26	8	5
Region																				
Northeast	72	18	6	3	72	18	5	4	68	22	6	4	75	18	6	0	60	28	6	6
Midwest	69	21	7	3	71	19	5	6	66	26	3	4	70	25	2	3	62	29	6	3
South	71	19	6	5	73	18	4	4	67	22	5	6	65	26	4	5	67	24	4	4
West	62	26	6	7	70	19	7	4	65	26	6	3	62	29	7	3	60	32	6	3
Religion																				
Protestant	69	21	6	4	71	19	5	5	68	23	5	4	68	24	4	3	63	29	6	3
Catholic	71	20	6	3	74	18	4	4	66	25	4	5	70	24	4	2	66	24	5	5
Jewish	72	12	3	12	78	11	3	8	70	16	7	7	67	33	0	0	76	6	12	6
None	64	25	5	7	65	24	8	3	59	31	5	4	56	31	11	3	52	37	2	9
Politics																				
Republican	68	20	10	3	69	20	7	4	67	25	5	4	63	29	4	4	62	29	6	4
Democrat	70	22	4	4	75	16	4	4	70	22	5	4	72	23	3	2	66	27	4	3
Independent	68	20	6	6	69	20	5	5	64	25	5	6	68	23	6	3	61	29	6	5

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

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1986				1987				1988				1989				1990				1991			
Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
64 %	27 %	5 %	4 %	68 %	24 %	4 %	4 %	68 %	23 %	4 %	5 %	72 %	20 %	5 %	3 %	70 %	22 %	4 %	4 %	65 %	27 %	5 %	3 %
59	32	6	3	66	26	4	4	67	25	4	4	70	20	7	2	70	22	5	3	58	33	6	3
67	24	4	5	70	22	4	4	69	22	4	5	74	19	3	4	70	22	3	5	69	23	4	4
63	28	5	4	68	24	4	4	67	24	4	5	71	21	5	3	68	23	4	5	63	29	4	4
68	20	4	8	70	23	5	2	73	19	6	2	81	13	3	3	78	14	6	2	75	17	6	2
62	30	3	4	62	30	5	3	71	24	2	3	72	21	4	3	71	23	3	3	58	32	6	3
66	25	6	4	73	19	4	4	68	24	3	5	73	19	5	3	70	20	5	5	70	25	3	3
60	24	6	10	74	19	3	3	61	17	12	10	73	16	6	6	58	29	6	7	70	15	9	6
60	32	3	5	62	29	4	4	68	25	4	3	72	19	5	4	66	26	3	4	58	32	7	3
68	23	5	3	61	36	3	0	66	25	5	4	80	18	0	1	74	19	2	5	69	26	2	4
65	23	7	5	75	16	5	4	70	22	2	5	70	22	6	3	70	20	6	4	66	26	5	3
68	32	0	0	76	18	0	6	70	20	0	10	77	8	15	0	57	21	14	7	76	18	6	0
64	29	4	3	67	25	5	3	70	26	2	2	74	19	5	2	70	23	4	3	62	30	5	3
60	29	5	6	68	25	2	5	65	20	5	10	73	50	5	2	70	21	2	7	67	23	5	5
76	22	0	2	82	15	3	0	67	19	5	9	77	14	4	4	70	14	5	11	55	41	0	3
76	22	2	0	88	6	6	0	60	21	12	7	76	21	3	0	68	18	4	9	65	25	5	5
57	28	14	2	75	4	8	12	52	24	15	9	62	29	4	4	76	12	4	8	82	18	0	0
71	10	10	10	44	50	6	0	61	33	6	0	73	18	9	0	78	22	0	0	62	19	10	10
75	20	0	5	68	21	5	5	63	26	0	10	67	29	0	4	64	24	8	4	56	44	0	0
65	29	4	3	65	27	5	3	63	32	2	3	72	20	6	2	72	24	1	4	63	26	6	5
62	30	4	4	65	26	5	4	74	19	4	3	71	20	5	3	69	22	5	4	61	32	5	3
64	24	6	6	74	19	3	4	66	22	6	7	74	18	4	4	70	20	4	6	71	22	4	3
63	30	3	4	63	28	7	2	70	22	3	6	73	20	3	4	70	25	3	1	67	30	2	1
63	27	4	6	72	20	3	4	63	28	3	7	70	24	4	3	63	28	2	6	67	27	4	2
66	22	7	5	68	22	4	5	72	20	5	2	76	16	4	4	75	16	5	4	66	24	7	3
62	33	3	2	67	27	4	2	67	24	5	4	69	20	8	2	69	18	7	6	56	31	5	8
64	26	4	5	70	22	5	3	66	24	4	5	74	20	4	3	71	21	4	4	66	25	5	4
66	27	3	5	66	30	2	3	72	21	3	4	72	21	5	2	67	25	4	5	66	30	3	1
52	39	9	0	60	40	0	0	94	6	0	0	91	9	0	0	71	18	12	0	56	33	6	6
54	28	14	5	64	19	7	10	64	29	4	4	57	22	12	9	67	28	2	4	58	36	4	2
61	32	3	5	63	30	3	3	67	26	5	2	72	24	3	24	65	27	6	3	62	30	6	2
70	23	4	3	74	19	4	3	72	21	4	3	80	12	5	3	70	23	2	6	71	24	3	3
59	29	6	6	64	26	6	4	67	22	3	8	63	25	7	5	76	17	4	4	62	27	6	6

Table 2.22

Attitudes toward the level of spending to deal with drug addiction

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-91^a

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

	1980				1982				1983				1984				1985			
	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
National	60 %	25 %	8 %	7 %	57 %	27 %	8 %	8 %	60 %	30 %	5 %	5 %	63 %	27 %	6 %	4 %	62 %	28 %	5 %	4 %
Sex																				
Male	58	26	9	7	57	26	11	6	60	29	7	4	62	27	7	3	61	27	8	4
Female	61	24	7	8	57	28	6	9	59	30	4	6	64	28	4	4	62	30	2	5
Race																				
White	58	26	8	8	55	28	8	8	59	30	5	5	63	28	5	4	62	28	5	5
Black/other	72	13	9	6	68	19	9	4	62	25	7	6	65	24	9	1	59	30	9	2
Education																				
College	51	35	8	6	54	33	7	6	57	33	6	4	63	30	4	3	59	32	5	5
High school	66	21	6	7	59	26	8	7	61	30	5	4	64	27	6	3	67	25	5	3
Grade school	59	16	14	10	56	19	11	14	60	19	8	13	61	22	12	6	49	31	11	9
Occupation																				
Professional/business	54	32	7	6	56	32	8	5	55	34	7	5	62	30	5	3	59	31	5	4
Clerical	65	26	3	6	56	31	6	7	60	32	4	5	63	32	3	2	61	32	3	4
Manual	62	20	10	8	58	24	9	9	60	28	6	6	65	23	7	4	64	25	7	4
Farmer	47	24	12	18	54	27	15	4	80	18	0	3	64	27	9	0	50	38	8	4
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	58	29	7	6	55	30	10	5	60	31	6	3	67	26	5	2	63	28	5	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	69	23	5	3	59	24	7	10	59	30	6	5	65	27	6	3	70	22	5	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999	57	24	14	6	59	31	2	8	67	25	6	2	56	32	9	3	49	41	4	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999	64	23	3	10	58	21	7	14	68	25	2	5	61	29	0	11	71	17	5	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	64	17	11	8	57	20	9	14	60	28	4	8	68	18	9	4	64	28	4	4
Under \$3,000	56	13	15	16	64	19	10	7	38	33	6	22	53	33	7	7	44	39	13	4
Age																				
18 to 20 years	64	34	0	2	53	36	6	6	56	42	0	2	58	42	0	0	60	40	0	0
21 to 29 years	56	34	7	3	52	36	7	5	56	35	6	4	59	35	4	2	62	29	6	3
30 to 49 years	61	25	8	6	62	26	8	4	61	30	5	3	67	24	6	3	64	29	5	2
50 years and older	60	20	9	12	56	22	10	12	61	25	6	8	62	25	8	5	61	26	6	7
Region																				
Northeast	59	27	8	6	55	27	11	6	58	31	6	5	70	23	6	1	66	25	6	3
Midwest	61	25	7	8	56	30	6	8	57	34	5	4	62	30	4	4	61	29	5	4
South	63	23	7	7	63	23	8	7	66	24	4	7	64	25	6	4	62	26	6	6
West	53	28	10	9	49	31	10	10	56	31	8	6	56	33	6	4	59	35	4	2
Religion																				
Protestant	62	23	7	8	59	26	8	8	60	29	5	6	61	28	6	5	64	28	4	4
Catholic	60	27	7	6	55	32	7	6	62	30	5	4	69	25	5	2	62	29	6	4
Jewish	47	25	12	16	49	32	8	11	52	36	7	5	78	22	0	0	65	18	6	12
None	42	40	11	7	48	27	16	10	49	34	8	9	56	33	8	3	49	38	6	6
Politics																				
Republican	56	29	9	6	51	32	10	7	57	32	6	4	57	30	8	5	58	31	5	6
Democrat	63	22	6	9	64	23	6	7	65	26	4	4	64	28	5	3	64	27	5	4
Independent	59	26	8	7	53	29	10	8	55	32	6	7	67	24	4	4	63	27	6	4

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

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1986				1987				1988				1989				1990				1991			
Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know	Too little	About right	Too much	Don't know
58 %	32 %	6 %	4 %	65 %	28 %	4 %	2 %	68 %	24 %	4 %	3 %	71 %	19 %	6 %	4 %	64 %	26 %	7 %	3 %	58 %	32 %	7 %	4 %
55	36	7	2	62	31	4	3	72	21	5	2	74	15	7	3	60	28	8	3	48	41	8	3
60	29	5	6	68	26	4	2	66	27	3	4	68	22	6	4	67	24	5	4	64	26	7	4
57	32	6	5	66	28	4	2	67	25	4	4	69	20	6	4	63	27	6	3	54	34	8	3
66	27	5	2	60	28	6	5	75	20	5	0	80	11	6	3	68	20	7	5	72	19	4	5
54	39	5	2	59	36	4	0	70	25	4	1	74	19	4	3	64	29	6	1	52	36	8	4
61	28	7	4	69	23	4	4	67	26	3	4	69	19	8	4	67	22	7	4	60	31	7	2
58	23	7	12	71	19	5	5	68	17	8	7	65	20	12	3	50	28	13	9	72	16	6	6
54	37	6	4	63	31	5	1	68	25	4	2	73	18	6	2	62	30	6	3	53	34	11	3
62	30	2	5	61	34	5	0	64	29	3	5	67	23	4	5	68	26	3	3	61	28	6	6
60	28	8	4	67	26	4	3	72	22	4	2	71	18	7	3	63	24	9	4	56	34	7	3
63	32	5	0	65	24	0	12	90	10	0	0	77	8	15	0	71	14	14	0	53	35	0	12
57	35	5	3	63	32	4	1	71	23	4	2	70	21	6	3	63	28	6	3	54	35	8	3
52	32	12	4	70	23	5	2	63	30	4	3	72	20	5	4	79	14	5	2	63	27	7	4
62	33	2	2	76	21	0	3	60	30	2	7	80	9	9	2	62	22	14	3	45	38	7	10
71	22	7	0	82	12	0	6	57	25	9	9	66	21	14	0	68	23	9	0	61	32	7	0
61	28	12	0	68	20	8	4	64	27	3	6	68	20	8	4	62	17	12	8	85	15	0	0
67	24	5	5	50	50	0	0	67	28	6	0	82	18	0	0	78	22	0	0	52	43	5	0
50	40	10	0	58	26	10	5	50	40	5	5	67	33	0	0	68	24	8	0	69	31	0	0
53	42	4	1	57	40	2	1	57	34	7	1	69	22	7	2	66	28	4	2	57	34	7	2
59	33	6	2	65	29	4	2	73	22	2	2	72	18	6	4	66	26	5	3	58	32	8	2
60	24	7	8	70	22	6	3	71	20	4	5	71	18	7	4	61	26	9	4	56	30	8	6
54	34	4	8	71	26	2	1	71	23	5	1	69	20	4	6	58	29	8	5	36	34	7	3
61	30	5	5	61	32	4	4	68	27	2	2	73	18	6	4	63	28	7	3	57	35	6	2
58	30	8	3	66	26	5	2	66	24	4	6	71	18	7	4	71	23	4	2	64	25	8	3
58	34	7	2	62	30	6	1	70	21	6	3	70	21	7	1	61	25	9	5	48	38	8	6
60	29	7	4	67	26	4	3	68	24	4	3	72	18	7	3	67	25	6	2	60	29	6	4
55	37	4	4	64	32	3	1	71	24	3	3	69	23	3	5	58	30	8	5	55	36	6	3
52	35	4	9	60	20	20	0	67	33	0	0	91	9	0	0	65	29	0	6	48	28	22	6
54	33	7	7	51	37	7	5	64	23	9	4	59	21	16	5	57	26	12	6	42	42	13	2
52	37	7	4	58	38	3	1	68	26	4	3	69	23	5	2	60	32	7	2	51	37	10	2
62	29	6	4	74	20	4	2	70	24	4	2	80	12	5	4	64	25	6	5	66	23	6	5
58	30	6	5	57	32	6	4	67	24	4	5	61	26	9	5	69	22	6	3	55	35	6	3

Table 2.23

Respondents agreeing too little is spent on selected problems in the country

United States, selected years 1973-91

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

(Percent agreeing too little)

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

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

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

Table 2.24

Fear of violent victimization

By sex and age, United States, 1989

Question: "How fearful are you of being the victim of a violent crime in the 1990s?"

	Total	Sex		Age				
		Male	Female	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 years and older
Very fearful	12 %	8 %	16 %	16 %	11 %	10 %	14 %	12 %
Somewhat fearful	44	38	49	48	45	50	37	39
Not fearful at all	43	54	33	36	44	38	48	48
Don't know/no answer	1	(a)	2	(a)	(a)	2	1	1

Note: These data are from the sixth annual Hearst survey conducted by Research & Forecasts, Inc. Telephone interviews were conducted with the general public from June 19 through July 9, 1989. The number of completed interviews was 1,001. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^aLess than 1.0 percent.

Source: Frank A. Bennack, Jr., *The American Public's Hopes and Fears for the Decade of the 1990s* (New York: The Hearst Corporation, 1989), p. 38, Table 58, and p. 39, Table 58A. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.25

Perceived safety in major U.S. cities

By city and demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Now thinking about large cities, both those you have visited and those you have never visited, from what you know and have read, do you consider each of the following cities to be safe to live in or visit, or not?"

	New York		Miami		Washington, DC		Detroit		Chicago		Los Angeles		San Francisco	
	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe
National	11 %	85 %	17 %	76 %	22 %	71 %	18 %	68 %	26 %	65 %	26 %	64 %	44 %	43 %
Sex														
Male	13	83	19	75	22	72	19	70	32	61	28	63	49	38
Female	10	86	14	77	22	70	18	66	20	68	24	65	38	48
Age														
18 to 29 years	16	83	21	73	28	68	27	62	32	63	27	69	52	42
30 to 49 years	11	86	20	73	23	71	18	72	28	65	27	66	47	42
50 years and older	8	84	10	81	17	73	12	67	18	66	22	61	34	44
Region														
East	11	87	16	76	24	71	18	66	27	58	32	56	46	40
Midwest	11	86	15	78	25	67	18	72	32	63	26	63	44	41
South	12	84	19	75	21	72	21	67	23	69	21	70	35	50
West	11	83	16	75	17	76	13	68	19	70	23	71	52	40
Race														
White	11	85	16	77	22	71	18	68	26	64	24	66	44	43
Black	16	84	19	72	19	79	18	71	21	72	34	55	69	45
Other	11	83	26	64	34	62	26	55	27	59	29	62	46	42
Education														
College graduate	19	79	23	73	21	76	16	75	45	49	34	60	63	28
College incomplete	9	90	15	80	20	76	16	71	25	67	28	65	53	39
High school graduate	9	88	16	78	20	76	20	67	21	72	25	68	41	49
Less than high school graduate	10	79	12	70	29	52	17	60	16	64	14	65	19	51
Politics														
Republican	9	87	16	78	20	72	19	70	27	63	24	67	47	40
Democrat	13	82	18	73	24	68	20	62	29	61	31	58	43	43
Independent	12	85	16	78	22	74	16	72	23	70	21	70	42	44
Income														
\$50,000 and over	13	83	20	75	18	75	17	73	37	54	35	59	64	27
\$30,000 to \$49,999	10	87	18	77	21	75	15	73	29	64	26	66	49	42
\$20,000 to \$29,999	12	87	15	80	23	72	18	72	24	71	21	72	41	49
Under \$20,000	10	86	15	75	26	64	21	60	18	71	24	63	30	51
Religion														
Protestant	10	85	15	78	19	74	17	70	22	69	24	67	40	46
Catholic	13	84	18	74	26	68	20	64	31	57	29	61	47	40
None	11	88	25	69	25	69	20	67	25	72	23	67	45	41
Residence														
Large city	23	76	23	71	22	75	22	61	38	51	31	59	51	36
Medium city	8	89	20	73	24	68	18	69	28	66	27	63	48	39
Suburban area	11	87	13	79	22	73	16	72	30	60	28	65	54	37
Small town	7	87	12	78	24	67	17	69	19	71	20	68	32	53
Rural area	10	85	17	78	16	79	18	70	19	73	26	67	40	44

Note: The "no opinion" category is omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 300 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1990), pp. 41-43. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Philadelphia		Atlanta		Boston		San Diego		Dallas		Houston		Seattle		Minneapolis	
Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe	Safe	Unsafe
40 %	40 %	45 %	39 %	53 %	29 %	56 %	28 %	55 %	26 %	55 %	25 %	68 %	16 %	66 %	11 %
42	43	49	36	59	24	61	25	63	23	60	25	73	15	70	11
38	38	41	43	47	34	51	31	47	29	50	26	64	16	62	12
58	31	51	42	66	22	63	29	68	22	68	20	75	16	74	12
42	43	48	41	57	30	62	25	57	26	56	28	72	15	72	12
24	44	38	37	40	32	44	31	42	30	45	27	60	16	54	10
31	56	51	31	54	34	57	23	51	24	57	19	68	13	64	8
47	32	44	36	55	24	57	28	60	23	58	24	70	15	73	11
45	36	38	51	52	31	47	36	55	31	54	32	60	20	62	16
33	37	47	37	50	27	65	23	50	27	50	25	78	13	66	10
41	39	44	40	53	29	56	28	55	26	55	25	70	15	67	11
30	52	50	40	51	31	50	34	50	30	57	26	57	22	64	14
40	36	61	33	55	24	62	24	63	23	56	32	65	18	63	13
46	40	61	28	66	22	75	14	67	19	66	20	82	11	77	7
43	41	46	41	54	30	63	24	58	26	52	31	73	14	70	12
41	42	40	47	56	28	54	33	55	29	55	28	71	14	70	11
28	35	34	38	30	39	31	38	37	28	43	22	43	26	43	15
41	44	48	38	57	27	58	29	58	26	57	26	72	15	69	11
38	37	46	37	54	26	54	26	47	31	50	25	64	15	62	11
43	38	40	44	49	32	56	29	59	23	57	27	70	17	68	12
45	42	58	32	64	23	71	16	64	21	62	23	81	9	76	7
37	47	49	38	55	29	61	28	59	27	59	26	78	12	74	8
43	41	40	48	57	30	58	31	58	28	58	27	69	18	70	13
37	35	37	44	45	32	42	37	45	29	47	27	55	22	55	16
36	44	42	44	51	30	54	31	53	29	55	27	66	17	65	12
46	35	51	32	58	25	60	22	56	23	55	22	72	11	69	7
43	41	45	42	53	31	53	33	59	26	53	27	73	19	67	14
43	39	51	34	63	20	64	20	54	27	57	26	77	6	73	6
42	38	43	38	53	29	56	27	57	24	54	25	68	16	67	12
44	40	51	37	58	30	66	21	64	19	62	21	78	13	69	8
36	41	38	45	46	34	49	34	48	32	51	29	59	22	62	14
37	44	47	41	50	30	48	36	55	26	55	26	68	16	65	14

Table 2.26

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

United States, selected years 1966-91

	"In the past year, do you feel the crime rate in your area has been increasing, decreasing, or has it remained the same as it was before?"				"Compared to a year ago, do you personally feel more uneasy on the streets, less uneasy, or not much different?"			
	Increasing	Decreasing	Remained same	Not sure	More uneasy	Less uneasy	Not much different	Not sure
1991	55 %	5 %	39 %	1 %	38 %	5 %	57 %	(a)
1985	40	17	42	1	32	7	60	1 %
1984	33	21	44	2	24	16	65	1
1983	41	15	43	1	26	9	63	2
1982	59	6	34	1	41	7	51	1
1981	68	4	27	1	48	6	45	1
1978	46	7	42	5	40	5	53	2
1977	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	4	46	1
1975	70	3	24	3	55	2	42	1
1973	48	7	40	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1971	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	5	39	1
1970	62	3	30	5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1969	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	4	39	2
1968	NA	NA	NA	NA	53	4	42	1
1967	46	4	43	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
1966	NA	NA	NA	NA	49	3	44	4

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

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

Table 2.27

Attitudes toward walking alone at night and safety at home

United States, selected years 1965-92

Question: "Is there any area near where you live--that is, within a mile--where you would be afraid to walk alone at night? How about at home at night--do you feel safe and secure, or not?"

	Afraid to walk alone at night (percent responding "yes")	Feel unsafe at home (percent responding "yes")
1965	34 %	NA
1967	31	NA
1972	42	17 %
1975	45	20
1977	45	15
1981	45	16
1983	45	16
1989	43	10
1990	40	10
1992	44	17

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 318 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1992), pp. 51, 52. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.28

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

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-91^a

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

	1974			1976			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	45 %	55 %	(b)	44 %	56 %	(b)	45 %	54 %	1 %	43 %	56 %	1 %	47 %	53 %	(b)	42 %	57 %	1 %	40 %	59 %	1 %
Sex																					
Male	24	76	(b)	23	77	(b)	23	76	1	21	79	(b)	28	72	0 %	19	81	(b)	21	78	(b)
Female	63	36	1 %	61	39	(b)	63	37	1	60	39	1	60	39	(b)	57	41	2	56	43	1
Race																					
White	43	57	(b)	44	56	(b)	43	57	(b)	42	58	1	45	55	(b)	39	60	1	38	62	1
Black/other	60	40	1	48	51	1 %	59	40	1	52	47	1	61	39	(b)	54	43	2	60	39	1
Education																					
College	42	57	1	36	64	0	41	58	(b)	42	58	0	49	50	(b)	40	59	1	36	63	(b)
High school	44	55	(b)	47	52	(b)	46	53	(b)	44	55	1	46	54	0	42	57	1	41	58	1
Grade school	51	49	1	48	52	(b)	47	52	2	42	57	1	43	56	1	46	51	3	51	48	2
Occupation																					
Professional/business	39	60	1	40	60	0	40	60	1	42	58	(b)	50	50	0	40	59	1	36	63	1
Clerical	59	40	(b)	56	43	(b)	60	39	1	53	46	1	57	43	(b)	51	48	1	46	53	1
Manual	40	60	(b)	40	60	(b)	41	59	(b)	38	62	1	39	60	(b)	39	60	1	41	58	1
Farmer	28	72	0	14	84	2	17	83	0	15	82	3	8	92	0	13	87	0	19	81	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	37	62	(b)	38	62	(b)	38	61	(b)	37	62	1	43	57	0	38	61	1	33	66	1
\$10,000 to \$14,999	41	58	(b)	40	60	(b)	38	61	(b)	46	54	0	46	54	(b)	38	62	1	48	51	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	44	55	1	50	50	(b)	46	54	0	40	60	0	47	53	0	46	53	1	48	52	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	44	55	2	51	49	0	53	46	2	48	50	2	59	41	0	52	47	1	50	50	1
\$3,000 to \$4,999	57	43	0	50	50	0	58	42	0	55	45	0	51	49	0	57	40	3	58	39	2
Under \$3,000	58	42	1	50	50	0	52	46	1	59	37	4	53	45	2	47	53	0	61	39	0
Age																					
18 to 20 years	43	55	2	45	55	0	45	55	0	45	54	2	28	72	0	27	73	0	24	76	0
21 to 29 years	44	56	(b)	40	60	(b)	39	60	1	41	59	0	47	52	(b)	39	59	2	40	59	(b)
30 to 49 years	40	59	1	40	60	(b)	41	59	(b)	39	60	(b)	43	57	(b)	37	62	(b)	35	64	1
50 years and older	50	50	(b)	49	51	(b)	51	48	1	47	52	1	50	49	(b)	49	49	2	46	53	1
Region																					
Northeast	47	53	0	54	46	(b)	53	47	(b)	47	53	(b)	46	54	(b)	44	55	1	44	55	1
Midwest	39	60	(b)	34	66	(b)	36	63	1	33	66	1	40	60	(b)	35	64	1	30	68	2
South	47	53	1	42	58	(b)	47	52	1	44	55	1	50	50	(b)	48	51	2	44	56	1
West	48	51	1	50	50	1	46	54	0	52	48	0	53	47	0	39	61	(b)	44	55	(b)
Religion																					
Protestant	43	56	(b)	43	57	(b)	45	55	(b)	43	56	1	45	54	(b)	44	55	1	41	58	1
Catholic	50	48	1	46	54	(b)	45	54	(b)	45	55	(b)	49	51	0	40	58	2	39	60	1
Jewish	50	50	0	63	37	0	60	40	0	50	50	0	81	19	0	59	41	0	53	47	0
None	38	62	0	43	57	0	40	59	1	38	62	0	40	60	0	22	77	1	36	64	0
Politics																					
Republican	48	52	(b)	42	57	1	44	56	0	41	57	1	43	57	0	42	56	1	36	63	(b)
Democrat	45	54	1	49	50	(b)	48	52	(b)	46	54	1	51	49	(b)	46	52	2	47	52	(b)
Independent	42	58	(b)	39	61	0	41	58	1	41	59	(b)	44	56	(b)	37	62	1	35	63	2

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
38 %	51 %	(b)	40 %	59 %	1 %	40 %	60 %	(b)	41 %	58 %	1 %	43 %	56 %	(b)
17	83	(b)	16	83	1	19	80	1 %	19	81	(b)	24	76	0 %
55	44	(b)	56	42	1	55	45	(b)	58	41	2	58	41	1
36	63	(b)	39	60	1	38	35	(b)	39	60	1	41	59	1
50	50	0 %	45	53	2	52	46	1	50	48	2	56	44	0
38	62	(b)	36	62	2	40	60	(b)	39	60	1	43	56	(b)
39	61	(b)	41	58	1	38	62	(b)	41	58	1	42	58	1
39	59	2	51	49	0	45	55	0	51	48	1	50	50	0
37	63	(b)	37	62	1	41	59	(b)	36	63	1	39	61	1
47	53	(b)	54	46	1	49	51	1	56	42	1	51	48	(b)
36	63	(b)	35	64	1	33	67	(b)	38	61	1	41	59	(b)
18	82	0	18	82	0	20	80	0	28	72	0	24	76	0
34	66	(b)	36	64	(b)	36	64	(b)	36	63	1	39	60	(b)
40	60	0	46	54	0	40	60	0	48	51	1	47	53	0
53	47	0	44	56	0	49	51	0	61	39	0	43	57	0
52	48	0	54	40	6	67	33	0	59	41	0	67	30	2
59	38	3	50	48	2	59	41	0	61	39	0	56	44	0
52	48	0	43	57	0	46	50	4	53	41	6	52	48	0
38	62	0	27	73	0	47	53	0	43	57	0	52	48	0
40	59	(b)	38	61	2	42	58	0	33	65	2	40	60	(b)
34	66	(b)	32	67	1	33	67	(b)	38	62	1	39	61	0
43	56	1	51	48	1	45	54	1	48	51	1	49	49	1
34	66	(b)	41	57	2	35	65	(b)	40	59	2	36	62	2
37	63	(b)	33	66	1	39	61	0	36	64	(b)	42	57	(b)
42	58	1	44	56	1	42	58	1	46	52	2	43	57	(b)
40	60	0	43	57	1	41	59	(b)	41	58	1	51	49	0
37	63	(b)	42	57	(b)	41	58	(b)	43	56	1	45	54	(b)
43	56	1	38	60	1	38	62	0	38	61	1	36	63	1
47	53	0	71	24	6	53	47	0	61	39	0	67	33	0
36	64	0	22	77	2	34	66	0	32	64	3	39	61	0
35	65	0	41	59	0	37	62	1	41	58	1	36	63	1
40	60	(b)	44	56	1	46	54	(b)	47	52	1	48	51	(b)
39	60	1	35	63	2	33	67	0	35	64	1	44	56	1

Table 2.29

Reported fear of being attacked or robbed

By location, United States, 1991^a

Question: "How afraid are you of being attacked or robbed? Are you very fearful, somewhat fearful, a little fearful, or not at all fearful of being attacked or robbed?"

	Very fearful	Somewhat fearful	A little fearful	Not fearful	Not sure
At home in your house or apartment	9 %	21 %	30 %	40 %	0 %
On the streets in your community during the day	6	13	22	59	0
Out alone at night in your neighborhood	16	19	26	37	1
Out with other people at night in your neighborhood	3	13	21	62	1
Traveling on vacation or for business	10	38	24	25	3

Note: See Note, table 2.8.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: National Victim Center, "America Speaks Out: Citizens' Attitudes About Victims' Rights and Violence," Fort Worth, TX: National Victim Center, April 1991. (Mimeographed.) Table 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.30

Reported behavior changes because of fear of crime

By types of behavior, race, and ethnicity, United States, 1991^a

Question: "Has fear of crime caused you to . . .?"

	Yes	No	Not sure
Limit the places or times that you go shopping	32 %	68 %	0 %
White	30	70	0
Black	44	56	0
Hispanic	37	61	1
Limit the places or times that you work	22	76	2
White	19	78	2
Black	33	65	3
Hispanic	37	63	0
Limit the places you will go by yourself	60	40	1
White	60	40	1
Black	63	37	0
Hispanic	64	36	0
Purchase a weapon for self-protection	18	82	0
White	16	84	0
Black	27	72	1
Hispanic	25	75	0
Install a home security system	25	75	1
White	22	77	1
Black	34	66	0
Hispanic	41	58	2

Note: See Note, table 2.8.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: National Victim Center, "America Speaks Out: Citizens' Attitudes About Victims' Rights and Violence," Fort Worth, TX: National Victim Center, April 1991. (Mimeographed.) Table 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.31

Respondents reporting what they would do if they saw or knew about selected wrongdoings

United States, 1990

Question: "When they see or know of wrongdoings by others some people feel they should report it so that someone can try to do something about it. Others feel it is better not to get involved--either because it isn't their business or because they feel it wouldn't do any good. I'm going to name some different situations, and for each one would you tell me whether it is something you would be likely to report or not?"

	Likely to report it	Stay out of it	It depends ^a	Don't know
If you saw someone's purse being snatched on the street, do you think you would be likely to try and call a policeman or to stay out of it?	85 %	8 %	5 %	1 %
If you worked at a company and knew that its management was mishandling the employees' pension fund, would you be likely to report it to someone you think could do something about it, or stay out of it?	78	12	6	4
If you worked at a company and knew that its management was withholding product safety information from consumers, would you be likely to report it to someone you think could do something about it, or stay out of it?	74	14	7	4
If you knew a relative's son or daughter was using drugs, would you be likely to tell the parents or stay out of it?	70	14	13	3
If you worked in a store and knew that a fellow employee was occasionally taking home merchandise, would you be likely to report it to management or stay out of it?	60	22	14	4
If you knew someone was cheating on his income tax, would you be likely to report it to the tax authorities or stay out of it?	14	70	11	5

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

^aResponse volunteered.

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

Table 2.32

Attitudes toward vigilantism

United States, 1991

Questions: "Do you think that vigilantism. . ."

In America has increased over the past 10 years, decreased over the past 10 years, or has remained about the same?

Increased	39 %
Decreased	9
Remained about the same	46
Not sure	6
Is ever justified?	
Yes	33
No	61
Not sure	6

Note: See Note, table 2.8.

Source: National Victim Center, "America Speaks Out: Citizens' Attitudes About Victims' Rights and Violence," Fort Worth, TX: National Victim Center, April 1991. (Mimeographed.) Tables 26 and 27. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.33

Attitudes toward dealing with crime and criminals

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "For each of the following, please tell me whether you favor or oppose each as a way of dealing with crime in the U.S. Do you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose:"

	Making it more difficult for those convicted of violent crimes like murder and rape to be paroled?					Prohibiting plea bargaining - whether the defendant agrees to plead guilty to a reduced charge?				
	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion
National	54 %	28 %	8 %	8 %	2 %	16 %	27 %	33 %	17 %	7 %
Sex										
Male	53	31	9	6	1	14	30	35	16	5
Female	55	26	8	9	2	17	24	32	17	10
Age										
18 to 29 years	51	28	12	8	1	12	34	35	14	5
30 to 49 years	57	29	5	7	2	16	27	34	18	5
50 years and older	53	28	9	9	1	18	21	33	16	12
Region										
East	57	27	7	7	2	16	25	32	19	8
Midwest	49	29	10	10	2	15	27	36	16	6
South	58	24	10	7	1	17	26	33	16	8
West	52	34	6	8	(a)	14	31	32	15	8
Race										
White	56	29	7	7	1	16	27	34	16	7
Nonwhite	44	19	20	14	3	16	24	29	21	10
Education										
College graduate	59	28	6	4	3	14	33	32	14	7
College incomplete	65	21	7	7	(a)	18	27	32	17	6
High school graduate	51	29	9	9	2	16	26	33	18	7
Less than high school graduate	43	33	11	12	1	14	22	39	15	10
Politics										
Republican	52	30	10	6	2	12	28	38	17	5
Democrat	53	28	9	9	1	16	28	34	14	8
Independent	57	27	6	8	2	19	24	29	19	9
Income										
\$50,000 and over	58	31	5	5	1	16	32	32	16	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	61	26	6	7	(a)	13	26	34	20	7
\$15,000 to \$29,999	52	31	8	8	1	16	33	32	13	6
Under \$15,000	50	26	12	10	2	18	21	31	20	10
Place of residence										
Large city	58	26	8	8	(a)	17	30	32	12	9
Suburb	61	25	6	8	(a)	16	26	36	17	5
Small city/town	49	31	10	8	2	14	27	33	17	9
Rural	54	29	6	8	3	19	23	33	20	5

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989) pp. 29, 30. Reprinted by permission.^aLess than 1 percent.

Enacting tougher gun control laws?					Not allowing those accused of violent crimes like murder and rape to get out on bail while awaiting trial?					Allowing the police to search a home without a warrant?				
Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	No opinion
28 %	32 %	23 %	11 %	6 %	42 %	26 %	17 %	12 %	3 %	6 %	12 %	43 %	36 %	3 %
20	32	27	16	5	37	29	19	12	3	5	11	40	41	3
34	34	18	7	7	47	25	14	12	2	6	14	46	31	3
25	38	21	11	5	40	30	17	12	1	5	18	40	35	2
27	33	24	13	3	44	28	13	13	2	5	8	44	41	2
30	28	22	10	10	41	23	20	12	4	7	13	44	30	6
28	38	17	9	8	46	25	15	12	2	4	14	41	37	4
29	33	24	11	3	39	27	20	11	3	9	10	46	33	2
29	28	25	11	7	42	23	18	14	3	5	11	40	40	4
24	32	24	15	5	42	33	12	10	3	4	15	46	32	3
28	32	23	12	5	43	27	16	11	3	5	13	44	35	3
28	34	18	10	10	35	22	22	19	2	6	7	40	46	1
35	34	19	8	4	43	35	13	7	2	4	11	41	42	2
30	31	22	12	5	46	27	12	14	1	5	11	43	40	1
25	34	24	12	5	42	25	17	14	2	6	12	45	34	3
22	31	24	14	9	38	20	25	13	4	7	18	41	30	4
24	34	24	13	5	43	27	15	13	2	6	14	45	32	3
33	31	20	8	8	40	27	1	13	3	6	12	43	36	3
26	32	24	13	5	44	25	17	11	3	5	12	41	40	3
32	32	21	12	3	41	30	17	9	3	5	10	43	39	3
27	38	20	10	5	48	26	11	14	1	4	13	39	42	2
24	31	28	13	4	42	29	16	11	2	6	9	44	37	4
27	26	26	12	9	41	19	24	14	2	5	14	47	33	1
34	32	20	7	7	45	24	15	14	2	3	10	43	41	3
32	34	18	12	4	48	24	14	12	2	5	11	40	41	3
24	35	22	12	7	37	28	20	12	3	7	14	44	32	3
25	23	34	15	3	45	28	12	12	3	5	13	45	36	1

Table 2.34

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 2.35

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 2.36

Attitudes toward the criminal process

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Which are you more worried about: That some criminals are being let off too easily, or that the constitutional rights of some people accused of committing a crime are not being upheld?"

	Criminals let off too easily	Abuse of Constitutional rights	No opinion
National	79 %	16 %	5 %
Sex			
Male	76	19	5
Female	82	14	4
Age			
18 to 29 years	74	23	3
30 to 49 years	80	16	4
50 years and older	81	13	6
Region			
East	80	14	6
Midwest	77	20	3
South	79	16	5
West	80	16	4
Race			
White	81	15	4
Nonwhite	68	27	5
Education			
College graduate	82	14	4
College incomplete	80	16	4
High school graduate	80	17	3
Less than high school graduate	74	19	7
Politics			
Republican	86	10	4
Democrat	75	19	6
Independent	76	20	4
Income			
\$50,000 and over	85	13	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	82	13	5
\$15,000 to \$29,999	78	18	4
Under \$15,000	79	16	5
Place of residence			
Large city	76	17	7
Suburb	84	13	3
Small city/town	78	17	5
Rural	79	19	2

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.37

Attitudes toward severity of courts in own area

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-91^a

Question: "In general, do you think the courts in this area deal too harshly or not harshly enough with criminals?"

	1980				1982				1983				1984				1985			
	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know	Too harshly	Not harshly enough	About right	Don't know
National	3%	83%	8%	6%	3%	86%	8%	4%	4%	86%	6%	4%	3%	82%	11%	4%	3%	84%	9%	3%
Sex																				
Male	3	83	9	6	2	84	9	5	4	84	8	4	5	80	12	3	4	84	10	3
Female	4	83	7	6	3	88	6	3	3	86	6	5	2	83	10	5	3	85	8	4
Race																				
White	3	84	8	6	2	87	7	4	3	87	6	4	3	84	10	4	3	85	9	3
Black/other	9	77	8	5	10	79	9	2	10	74	8	8	6	71	16	7	5	80	8	8
Education																				
College	3	79	10	8	3	83	11	3	4	82	8	5	2	82	11	4	3	83	11	3
High school	4	86	6	4	2	89	5	4	4	89	5	3	4	82	10	4	4	86	7	3
Grade school	2	84	8	6	4	84	6	6	3	81	7	9	2	79	14	6	4	81	10	6
Occupation																				
Professional/business	2	83	9	6	1	85	12	2	2	84	7	6	2	83	11	3	2	84	11	3
Clerical	2	86	6	6	3	92	2	3	2	92	4	2	2	86	9	3	2	90	6	3
Manual	4	83	8	5	3	84	7	5	6	83	8	4	4	80	11	5	5	83	8	4
Farmer	0	91	9	0	5	79	16	0	3	87	5	5	3	87	10	0	3	89	5	3
Income																				
\$15,000 and over	2	86	7	5	1	88	8	3	3	89	6	3	2	86	8	3	2	88	9	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5	82	8	5	4	83	9	4	3	88	6	3	4	75	16	5	2	84	10	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999	5	85	6	4	2	84	7	7	4	86	6	4	5	78	10	6	9	80	9	3
\$5,000 to \$6,999	7	71	14	9	0	88	9	2	2	77	7	13	4	78	16	3	2	82	7	9
\$3,000 to \$4,999	6	77	12	5	9	79	5	7	3	70	14	14	5	75	15	5	11	78	6	4
Under \$3,000	6	74	6	15	8	84	8	0	14	76	4	6	4	82	8	6	10	58	17	15
Age																				
18 to 20 years	11	77	5	7	0	90	5	5	4	87	7	2	7	73	11	9	6	78	14	2
21 to 29 years	7	79	7	7	0	81	12	4	6	85	6	3	6	78	12	4	6	79	10	4
30 to 49 years	3	84	8	6	3	85	8	4	3	86	8	4	3	83	11	4	3	85	9	2
50 years and older	1	86	8	5	2	89	5	4	3	86	6	6	1	84	11	4	2	87	8	4
Region																				
Northeast	2	86	7	4	1	85	6	8	2	88	7	4	3	82	11	4	2	86	8	5
Midwest	3	82	8	6	1	90	7	2	3	87	5	5	4	82	11	3	3	85	9	2
South	3	86	7	5	5	83	9	2	6	85	6	4	3	80	11	6	4	82	11	3
West	5	76	10	9	3	87	7	4	4	81	9	6	2	83	11	3	4	84	8	4
Religion																				
Protestant	3	85	7	5	3	87	7	3	4	86	6	4	2	82	12	4	3	84	10	3
Catholic	3	83	7	7	2	88	6	4	3	87	6	5	4	82	10	4	3	87	8	3
Jewish	0	75	9	16	0	91	9	0	2	86	9	2	0	89	0	11	3	78	6	12
None	10	71	10	10	2	72	14	12	5	74	12	9	7	72	13	8	6	76	10	8
Politics																				
Republican	2	89	5	4	1	89	7	4	2	90	5	3	2	88	9	2	2	88	8	2
Democrat	3	85	8	4	4	87	7	2	4	84	7	5	4	80	11	5	3	84	10	3
Independent	4	78	9	9	2	84	9	5	4	84	7	5	3	80	12	5	5	82	8	4

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

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1986				1987				1988				1989				1990				1991			
Too harshly	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 %	85 %	8 %	4 %	3 %	79 %	12 %	6 %	4 %	82 %	10 %	5 %	3 %	84 %	9 %	5 %	3 %	83 %	9 %	5 %	4 %	80 %	11 %	5 %
4	84	8	4	4	78	14	4	5	79	13	4	4	79	12	4	3	82	11	4	5	78	12	5
3	86	8	3	3	80	11	6	3	84	8	6	1	87	6	6	4	83	8	5	3	81	11	5
2	87	8	3	2	81	12	5	3	83	10	4	2	83	10	5	3	84	9	4	3	80	12	5
9	77	9	5	7	70	14	9	8	73	11	8	4	87	3	6	8	77	8	8	10	76	8	5
2	84	9	5	3	77	14	6	3	78	13	5	2	81	10	6	4	82	10	4	4	78	12	6
3	88	7	2	3	84	9	4	4	85	7	4	3	86	8	3	4	83	9	5	5	82	9	4
4	81	9	7	5	71	18	7	3	82	8	8	3	82	8	7	3	86	6	5	2	78	17	3
1	88	8	4	2	80	13	5	3	83	10	4	2	82	11	5	3	82	11	5	3	78	11	7
4	88	7	1	2	81	12	5	3	84	9	4	1	87	7	5	4	84	8	3	3	80	12	5
4	83	9	4	5	78	11	5	4	81	10	4	4	84	8	4	3	84	8	5	5	82	11	3
3	83	6	9	2	82	12	2	8	79	8	4	0	86	9	4	0	85	15	0	0	89	8	3
2	87	7	3	3	83	11	4	4	83	9	4	2	85	9	4	3	84	9	3	4	80	11	5
4	85	8	2	2	75	15	8	4	82	10	4	3	82	9	6	3	83	7	6	5	80	10	5
2	83	11	4	7	78	10	4	0	86	9	4	3	85	5	7	3	74	13	10	3	83	8	5
7	86	7	0	3	81	11	5	5	77	10	8	6	78	12	3	9	79	7	5	3	87	7	3
4	79	11	6	11	71	9	9	5	84	8	3	4	84	12	0	2	85	8	6	6	73	18	3
14	70	11	5	5	70	15	10	11	62	9	18	3	81	12	3	5	84	0	10	8	62	22	8
8	79	8	5	0	76	17	7	8	84	8	0	10	83	8	0	10	80	5	5	3	70	20	7
5	81	9	4	4	78	9	8	8	77	10	6	2	86	8	4	5	80	9	6	8	77	9	6
3	86	8	4	4	78	13	5	3	82	11	5	3	83	9	5	4	81	10	4	4	80	11	5
2	88	7	3	2	82	12	4	2	83	9	5	2	84	9	6	2	86	8	5	3	81	12	4
3	88	6	3	2	82	10	6	4	83	9	4	2	86	5	7	4	83	10	4	4	83	8	5
3	87	7	4	4	80	10	6	4	80	11	6	3	81	12	5	4	80	10	6	3	78	12	6
4	82	10	4	4	78	14	5	3	83	10	4	3	86	8	3	3	85	8	4	5	82	10	3
3	85	8	4	3	79	12	6	5	80	8	6	3	80	11	6	4	82	9	5	4	73	16	7
3	85	8	3	3	80	12	4	4	83	9	5	2	85	9	4	3	85	8	4	4	81	10	5
2	88	6	3	2	81	12	5	3	86	9	3	3	83	9	5	4	84	8	4	2	80	13	4
8	90	3	0	0	80	20	0	3	73	17	7	0	96	0	4	0	82	15	4	0	81	9	9
4	72	14	9	7	70	7	16	11	64	18	8	7	72	9	12	1	74	16	9	8	72	14	6
2	87	8	3	2	86	10	2	2	85	9	3	1	91	6	2	2	87	8	3	2	82	11	5
3	88	6	3	4	78	13	6	5	80	10	6	3	83	10	4	4	82	9	5	5	79	12	4
3	82	10	5	4	76	12	8	4	80	11	5	4	77	10	8	5	80	10	5	5	79	10	6

Table 2.38

Attitudes toward the importance of providing victims with rights in the judicial systemBy type of right, United States, 1991^a

Question: "How important do you think it is for the judicial system to provide victims and their families with each of the following? Do you think it is very important, somewhat important, not too important, or not at all important to provide victims and their families with the . . .?"

	Very important	Somewhat important	Not too important	Not at all important	Not sure
Right to be notified about dates and places of trials and related hearings	84 %	13 %	1 %	1 %	1 %
Right to be physically present at trials and related hearings	82	15	1	0	1
Opportunity to discuss case with prosecutor during plea bargaining	72	18	3	3	4
Opportunity to discuss case with prosecutor during trial	57	28	6	4	4
Opportunity to make statement prior to sentencing about how crime affected them	72	20	5	2	2
Right to be paid for stolen or damaged property or injuries received in crime	81	15	2	1	1

Note: See Note, table 2.8.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: National Victim Center, "America Speaks Out: Citizens' Attitudes About Victims' Rights and Violence," Fort Worth, TX: National Victim Center, April 1991. (Mimeographed.) Table 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.39

Attitudes toward convicted criminals profiting from selling their stories and whether they should share in the cost of their imprisonment

United States, 1991

Question: "Do you favor or oppose. . .?"

	Favor	Oppose	Not sure
Laws that prevent convicted criminals from profiting from the sale of books, movies, or interviews about their crimes	76 %	22 %	2 %
Laws that require profits criminals gain from books, movies, or interviews be given to their victims or to the State victim's compensation fund	86	12	2
Requiring convicted criminals to pay a substantial share of the cost of their imprisonment	94	5	1

Note: See Note, table 2.8.

Source: National Victim Center, "America Speaks Out: Citizens' Attitudes About Victims' Rights and Violence," Fort Worth, TX: National Victim Center, April 1991. (Mimeographed.) Tables 21-23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.40

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.

^aTotals add to more than 100 percent because of 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 2.41

Attitudes toward legality of abortion

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Do you think abortions should be legal under any circumstances, legal only under certain circumstances, or illegal in all circumstances?"

	Always legal	Legal under certain circumstances	Never legal	No opinion
National	31 %	53 %	14 %	2 %
Sex				
Male	28	55	13	4
Female	33	50	15	2
Age				
18 to 29 years	34	48	15	3
30 to 49 years	33	55	12	(a)
50 years and older	27	53	15	5
Region				
East	34	49	15	2
Midwest	27	55	14	4
South	27	58	13	2
West	36	47	14	3
Race				
White	31	53	13	3
Non-white	27	49	22	2
Education				
College graduate	42	47	10	1
College incomplete	39	45	14	2
High school graduate	29	57	11	3
Less than high school graduate	12	56	25	7
Politics				
Republican	27	56	12	5
Democrat	31	52	16	1
Independent	35	51	13	1
Income				
\$50,000 and over	43	45	12	(a)
\$30,000 to \$49,999	33	51	15	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	26	61	10	3
Under \$20,000	25	54	17	4
Religion				
Protestant	28	54	15	3
Catholic	28	57	13	2
None	52	39	8	1

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

^aLess than 1 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 316 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1992), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.42

Attitudes toward wiretapping

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-91^a

Question: "Everything considered, would you say that you approve or disapprove of wiretapping?"

	1974			1975			1977			1978			1982			1983		
	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion
National	16%	80%	4%	16%	80%	4%	18%	78%	3%	19%	78%	3%	19%	77%	4%	18%	78%	4%
Sex																		
Male	21	76	3	22	74	4	23	75	2	26	71	3	27	70	3	24	74	2
Female	13	83	5	12	84	4	14	82	4	14	83	3	14	82	4	15	80	5
Race																		
White	18	78	4	17	79	4	20	78	3	20	77	3	21	75	4	20	77	3
Black/other	7	90	3	11	84	5	10	85	5	8	88	3	7	89	4	8	84	9
Education																		
College	20	78	3	23	75	2	21	77	2	21	76	3	23	75	2	21	77	3
High school	16	80	3	14	82	4	19	78	3	19	79	2	18	78	3	17	79	4
Grade school	10	82	8	12	80	8	13	83	4	17	78	6	13	78	10	17	75	9
Occupation																		
Professional/business	19	78	2	23	75	2	24	74	2	22	74	3	24	74	2	22	75	3
Clerical	17	79	4	13	85	2	17	79	4	15	83	2	17	80	2	16	80	3
Manual	16	80	3	15	80	5	17	79	4	20	78	2	19	78	4	17	79	4
Farmer	10	83	7	13	80	7	17	80	3	8	84	8	31	54	15	20	72	8
Income																		
\$15,000 and over	22	77	2	17	81	2	23	75	2	21	77	2	23	74	3	21	77	2
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17	78	4	20	78	2	16	82	3	20	77	3	15	83	2	16	83	1
\$7,000 to \$9,999	14	84	2	17	78	5	16	82	3	16	79	3	14	83	3	14	80	6
\$5,000 to \$6,999	10	86	4	10	86	4	20	78	2	19	77	4	17	77	6	19	74	7
\$3,000 to \$4,999	17	80	3	13	80	6	15	82	3	18	80	2	15	78	6	7	89	4
Unde. \$3,000	8	84	8	14	81	5	10	86	4	11	84	4	10	84	5	16	76	8
Age																		
18 to 20 years	11	86	4	9	88	4	6	91	3	10	90	0	8	89	4	13	84	2
21 to 29 years	15	82	3	16	83	1	13	86	1	15	83	2	17	82	2	17	80	3
30 to 49 years	18	79	2	18	78	4	18	79	3	20	78	2	21	76	3	17	80	3
50 years and older	17	78	6	16	78	6	23	72	5	21	73	5	21	74	5	22	74	5
Region																		
Northeast	18	79	3	18	78	4	21	77	2	25	73	2	22	75	3	18	76	6
Midwest	14	82	4	17	80	3	22	76	2	16	83	2	18	80	2	19	78	3
South	16	80	4	15	80	4	14	82	4	19	77	4	17	78	5	18	78	4
West	20	77	3	14	81	5	19	78	3	17	78	4	23	73	4	19	78	3
Religion																		
Protestant	18	78	4	17	78	5	18	79	3	19	78	3	20	76	4	20	76	4
Catholic	15	82	4	15	83	2	20	77	3	18	79	2	17	80	3	18	77	4
Jewish	11	84	4	13	78	9	20	74	6	14	79	7	27	68	5	12	84	5
None	13	81	6	13	85	2	15	80	5	19	78	3	17	81	2	13	84	3
Politics																		
Republican	22	74	4	22	74	4	26	71	3	26	71	3	27	68	5	28	70	3
Democrat	13	84	3	12	85	3	17	81	2	16	81	3	16	80	4	15	82	4
Independent	18	79	4	18	78	5	16	80	4	18	79	3	18	79	3	16	78	5

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

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1985			1986			1988			1989			1990			1991		
Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion	Ap- prove	Disap- prove	No opinion
23 %	74 %	3 %	22 %	74 %	4 %	20 %	74 %	6 %	26 %	69 %	5 %	22 %	72 %	6 %	24 %	70 %	6 %
30	66	3	26	71	2	26	69	5	32	64	4	24	71	5	28	68	4
17	80	3	19	76	5	16	78	7	22	73	5	20	73	6	21	72	6
25	73	3	24	72	3	21	73	6	29	66	5	24	71	5	26	68	6
10	84	7	10	85	5	16	79	4	11	85	4	13	77	9	15	80	5
25	73	2	24	73	3	20	75	4	27	69	4	22	74	4	27	68	5
22	74	4	22	75	3	20	75	5	28	68	4	23	71	7	24	71	5
18	77	5	20	73	7	23	63	14	16	73	11	19	68	13	10	77	13
27	71	2	25	72	3	24	72	4	30	65	5	25	70	5	27	68	5
21	76	3	21	75	4	19	74	7	24	72	4	19	78	3	25	70	5
21	75	4	20	76	3	18	76	6	24	72	5	22	72	6	23	71	6
22	78	0	29	71	0	14	79	7	8	77	15	21	68	10	15	81	4
25	73	2	25	72	2	22	74	4	28	69	3	24	73	3	27	69	4
25	73	2	19	78	3	19	78	3	23	73	4	18	75	7	21	74	5
10	88	2	9	85	7	15	74	11	22	70	8	26	72	2	15	82	2
27	67	6	17	79	4	17	73	10	28	63	9	16	76	8	12	84	5
14	81	5	21	72	7	19	68	13	13	81	6	16	71	13	22	70	8
15	80	5	22	73	5	17	77	7	20	70	10	17	67	17	26	70	4
16	80	4	16	84	0	21	76	3	38	62	0	38	62	0	28	67	6
19	79	2	18	79	2	15	79	6	30	64	6	23	73	4	28	68	3
24	73	3	22	76	2	21	75	4	23	74	3	19	76	5	22	74	4
24	73	3	25	69	6	22	69	8	28	66	6	24	68	8	25	67	9
26	70	4	22	74	4	23	73	4	27	65	8	21	74	5	26	71	3
22	75	4	23	74	3	20	74	6	30	66	4	27	68	5	22	70	8
22	75	3	22	74	4	19	75	6	24	72	4	20	72	8	25	70	4
24	75	1	22	74	3	21	73	6	25	71	4	18	77	5	23	70	7
23	74	3	22	74	4	22	72	5	27	69	4	26	68	6	24	71	5
23	74	3	24	73	3	20	74	6	26	69	6	16	80	5	27	67	6
23	74	3	21	76	3	15	80	5	17	75	8	25	70	5	29	67	5
21	77	2	19	77	4	10	82	8	28	67	5	18	73	9	22	72	6
24	73	2	25	70	5	29	66	6	33	63	4	26	69	5	32	64	4
21	77	2	21	76	3	16	79	5	22	74	4	18	75	7	17	77	6
24	72	4	22	75	3	19	75	6	23	69	7	23	72	4	25	69	6

Table 2.43

Attitudes toward the purpose of prisons

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "In dealing with those who are in prison, do you think it is more important to punish them for their crimes, or more important to get them started 'on the right road'?"

	Punish	Rehabilitate	No opinion
National	38 %	48 %	14 %
Sex			
Male	39	48	13
Female	37	49	14
Age			
18 to 29 years	40	48	12
30 to 49 years	42	45	13
50 years and older	31	53	16
Region			
East	40	46	14
Midwest	34	53	13
South	38	47	15
West	39	48	13
Race			
White	37	49	14
Nonwhite	42	46	12
Education			
College graduate	37	53	10
College incomplete	37	50	13
High school graduate	40	46	14
Less than high school graduate	35	48	17
Politics			
Republican	41	49	10
Democrat	35	51	14
Independent	38	45	17
Income			
\$50,000 and over	41	52	7
\$30,000 to \$49,999	43	45	12
\$15,000 to \$29,999	32	51	17
Under \$15,000	37	46	17
Place of residence			
Large city	34	53	13
Suburb	39	52	9
Small city/town	38	47	15
Rural	40	44	16

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989), p. 31. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.44

Attitudes toward the penalty for murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "What do you think should be the penalty for murder—the death penalty or life imprisonment with absolutely no possibility of parole?"

	Death	Life without parole	Neither ^a	No opinion
National	53 %	35 %	3 %	9 %
Sex				
Male	59	30	3	8
Female	48	40	3	9
Age				
18 to 29 years	54	39	2	5
30 to 49 years	54	34	4	8
50 years and older	53	33	2	12
Region				
East	53	36	3	8
Midwest	50	37	2	11
South	53	35	3	9
West	58	32	3	7
Race				
White	56	32	3	9
Black	26	62	2	10
Education				
College graduate	50	32	6	12
College incomplete	59	30	4	7
High school graduate	59	33	1	7
Less than high school graduate	36	50	2	12
Politics				
Republican	62	28	3	7
Democrat	42	46	4	8
Independent	56	33	2	9
Income				
\$50,000 and over	54	33	4	9
\$30,000 to \$49,999	56	32	3	9
\$20,000 to \$29,999	66	27	2	5
Under \$20,000	46	43	2	9
Religion				
Protestant	53	36	3	8
Catholic	52	37	2	9
None	63	23	6	8

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

^aResponse volunteered.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 309 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1991), p. 44. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.45

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "Are you in favor of the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	Yes	No	No opinion
National	76 %	18 %	6 %
Sex			
Male	81	14	5
Female	72	21	7
Age			
18 to 29 years	75	20	5
30 to 49 years	77	18	5
50 years and older	75	17	8
Region			
East	73	19	8
Midwest	73	18	9
South	76	20	4
West	82	13	5
Race			
White	78	16	6
Black	59	31	10
Education			
College graduate	70	25	5
College incomplete	78	17	5
High school graduate	78	15	7
Less than high school graduate	75	17	8
Politics			
Republican	83	13	4
Democrat	67	23	10
Independent	79	17	4
Income			
\$50,000 and over	73	23	4
\$30,000 to \$49,999	75	17	8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	86	12	2
Under \$20,000	72	20	8
Religion			
Protestant	77	17	6
Catholic	77	16	7
None	76	17	7

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 309 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1991), p. 43. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.46

Attitudes toward the death penalty for persons convicted of murder

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1976-91^a

Question: "Do you favor or oppose the death penalty for persons convicted of murder?"

	1976			1977			1978			1980			1982			1983			1984		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	66 %	30 %	5 %	67 %	26 %	6 %	66 %	28 %	6 %	67 %	27 %	6 %	74 %	20 %	6 %	73 %	22 %	5 %	70 %	24 %	6 %
Sex																					
Male	73	24	3	75	22	3	74	24	3	75	21	4	80	16	4	80	16	4	77	19	4
Female	60	34	6	61	30	9	61	31	8	61	32	7	69	24	7	68	27	5	66	27	7
Race																					
White	68	28	5	70	24	6	69	25	6	70	24	6	77	18	6	76	19	4	75	20	6
Black/other	44	51	4	46	47	8	44	48	8	40	51	9	51	42	7	49	44	7	46	46	8
Education																					
College	63	33	3	66	29	6	66	29	5	67	30	4	71	21	5	75	22	3	73	22	5
High school	68	27	4	69	24	7	68	26	6	71	23	6	78	17	5	75	20	5	71	23	6
Grade school	61	30	8	65	29	6	60	31	8	56	33	11	64	26	9	61	29	10	59	33	9
Occupation																					
Professional/business	67	30	3	64	28	8	68	28	4	68	28	4	72	23	6	73	23	4	75	20	4
Clerical	66	27	7	64	26	9	72	23	6	69	26	5	79	17	4	78	18	4	71	23	6
Manual	68	29	3	71	25	4	65	28	6	68	26	7	73	21	6	71	23	6	69	25	6
Farmer	70	20	10	74	20	6	76	20	4	71	15	15	77	15	8	85	10	5	61	39	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	74	23	3	71	24	5	72	24	5	73	23	4	78	18	4	80	18	3	75	21	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	68	26	5	67	27	5	67	28	5	66	32	3	76	20	4	74	23	3	67	25	8
\$7,000 to \$9,999	61	35	4	70	22	7	71	22	7	64	27	9	73	18	9	60	33	7	65	27	7
\$5,000 to \$6,999	54	40	6	65	28	7	60	34	7	58	30	12	64	24	12	63	29	8	62	28	10
\$3,000 to \$4,999	59	36	5	56	37	7	58	32	10	53	36	10	61	31	8	54	39	7	56	39	5
Under \$3,000	51	43	6	58	35	7	43	50	7	46	36	18	60	31	9	56	34	10	50	40	10
Age																					
18 to 20 years	55	42	3	69	30	2	63	33	3	70	27	4	68	26	6	64	29	7	68	27	4
21 to 29 years	58	38	4	62	31	6	64	31	5	66	31	4	73	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 Center for Public Opinion Research.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1985			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
76 %	19 %	5 %	71 %	23 %	5 %	70 %	24 %	6 %	71 %	22 %	7 %	74 %	20 %	6 %	74 %	19 %	6 %	72 %	22 %	6 %
80	17	4	79	17	4	73	22	5	77	18	5	81	16	3	79	18	4	77	19	4
72	22	6	66	28	6	67	26	7	66	26	8	69	24	7	71	21	8	67	25	8
79	17	4	75	20	5	74	21	5	76	18	6	77	18	5	78	16	6	75	19	6
53	35	12	49	43	8	46	43	11	46	44	10	57	36	6	58	36	7	53	37	10
73	22	5	72	23	5	70	26	4	71	23	6	72	22	6	73	21	6	69	25	6
78	17	5	73	23	4	73	20	7	73	20	6	77	18	5	77	18	6	74	20	6
72	21	7	64	26	10	54	38	8	59	27	14	69	24	7	70	21	9	72	21	7
76	19	5	76	21	3	72	25	4	72	21	7	75	19	6	72	20	8	67	25	8
76	19	5	70	25	5	74	19	7	72	21	8	73	21	6	81	14	4	73	22	5
76	19	5	69	25	6	68	24	7	71	24	5	74	21	5	74	22	4	75	20	5
76	22	3	83	17	0	65	28	8	67	29	4	91	4	4	78	7	15	81	11	8
80	16	4	75	22	3	75	20	5	74	20	6	76	19	5	77	18	5	74	21	5
73	20	7	70	24	6	65	30	4	70	23	7	74	22	5	74	20	6	71	24	4
72	24	4	70	24	6	61	32	7	60	29	10	72	19	9	71	19	10	71	24	5
70	26	4	63	33	4	56	32	13	61	29	10	67	27	6	70	25	5	60	38	2
65	29	6	60	31	9	51	42	8	67	26	7	52	38	10	57	34	9	67	30	3
56	42	2	60	32	8	59	36	5	52	41	7	66	34	0	58	26	16	70	24	5
69	29	2	68	24	8	64	36	0	61	35	4	69	25	6	66	34	0	60	33	7
75	20	4	72	23	5	69	27	4	73	24	4	71	24	4	79	16	5	74	23	3
76	18	6	70	27	4	74	21	6	72	21	8	76	20	4	74	21	5	71	22	6
76	20	5	74	20	6	66	26	8	70	22	8	74	19	8	74	18	8	71	21	8
74	21	5	70	26	4	72	23	5	66	26	9	72	19	9	75	20	5	71	23	6
73	20	6	69	26	5	67	26	7	70	24	6	72	22	6	76	20	4	70	24	6
76	19	4	67	26	7	67	26	7	72	21	7	75	21	4	72	20	8	71	22	7
79	17	4	83	13	4	76	19	5	76	17	6	76	19	5	76	16	8	76	20	4
76	19	5	72	23	5	70	24	6	72	22	7	75	20	5	75	19	6	72	22	6
78	19	4	69	26	5	70	24	6	73	21	6	73	20	7	76	18	5	75	21	4
62	31	6	79	16	5	80	10	10	63	23	13	87	13	0	74	15	11	53	34	12
75	20	5	73	24	3	65	28	7	67	26	7	71	24	5	72	24	5	65	28	7
83	13	4	80	15	4	83	14	4	81	12	6	82	14	5	83	12	5	84	13	3
70	24	6	66	30	4	61	32	7	62	32	7	68	26	6	68	24	8	63	29	8
75	19	6	70	23	7	69	24	7	72	20	8	73	21	5	74	21	5	69	23	7

Table 2.47

Attitudes toward the death penalty for drug traffickers

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "The following is a list of some programs and proposals that are being discussed in this country today. For each one, please tell me whether you strongly favor, favor, oppose, or strongly oppose it. The first one is . . . A mandatory death penalty for major drug traffickers."

	Strongly favor	Favor	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know
Total	42.3 %	30.4 %	18.3 %	5.5 %	3.2 %
Sex					
Male	44.1	30.1	17.5	5.8	2.3
Female	40.7	30.7	19.0	5.3	4.1
Race					
White	42.9	31.0	17.5	5.1	3.2
Nonwhite	9.2	27.2	22.4	7.7	3.5
Age					
18 to 24 years	35.7	37.9	18.1	6.2	2.1
25 to 29 years	35.2	32.1	23.9	5.9	2.9
30 to 39 years	35.2	29.1	25.7	6.1	4.0
40 to 49 years	48.1	29.0	15.2	4.7	2.8
50 to 59 years	47.8	29.3	14.3	6.4	2.1
60 years and older	50.2	27.9	12.6	4.6	4.2
Region					
East	41.4	32.1	20.6	4.8	1.1
Midwest	41.1	32.4	17.6	5.8	2.9
South	46.4	29.7	14.1	5.2	4.4
West	38.7	27.2	22.9	6.7	4.5
Education					
College graduate	32.5	28.7	26.1	10.6	2.1
Other college	42.6	34.9	15.4	5.5	1.6
High school graduate	44.3	31.2	17.4	2.7	4.2
Less than high school graduate	47.4	25.8	16.2	5.3	4.7
Politics					
Republican	50.4	31.3	14.0	2.6	1.4
Democrat	35.3	30.7	22.1	8.3	3.6
Independent	42.0	30.2	18.1	5.5	4.0
Income					
\$50,000 and over	41.3	26.0	23.4	8.5	0.8
\$40,000 to \$49,999	42.5	35.8	15.3	3.9	2.5
\$30,000 to \$39,999	44.5	31.6	19.2	3.3	1.3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	45.2	32.2	17.0	3.9	1.7
Under \$20,000	41.6	29.1	18.3	6.3	4.6
Occupation					
Professional, business	37.6	30.2	22.0	8.2	1.9
Other white collar	43.9	32.1	15.3	4.7	3.9
Blue collar	43.1	30.1	18.8	5.1	2.8
Farmer	51.5	34.8	6.6	7.0	0.0
Non-labor force	44.9	31.1	16.4	3.2	4.3

Note: These data are derived from interviews conducted among a sample of adult Americans on two separate occasions. The surveys were designed and analyzed by Princeton Survey Research Associates Inc. (PSRA) for the Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press. The field interviewing for the survey was done by Response Analysis Corporation under the supervision of PSRA. Personal interviews were conducted among a nationally-representative sample of 3,004 adults. Interviews were conducted during the period of May 1-31, 1990. A random sample of 1,000 respondents was re-interviewed by telephone during the period of Aug. 19-25, 1990. The sample used for this survey is a multi-stage area probability sample consisting of 100 Primary Sampling Units and 1,600 Secondary Sampling Units based on 1980 U.S. Bureau of the Census data. For this survey, interviewing was conducted in 193 sampling locations. These locations were stratified into community strata of three different sizes. Specific blocks within each location were sampled, and adult respondents were selected using systematic techniques. Weighting procedures were used to reduce sample bias that might occur because of underrepresentation of persons who are difficult to find at home. (Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press, "The People, The Press and Politics 1990", Washington, DC: Oct. 11, 1990. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 90-92.)

Source: Table adapted from tables provided by Princeton Research Associates, Inc.; data are from Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press.

Table 2.48

Attitudes toward discriminatory application of the death penalty

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "As I read off each of these statements would you tell me if you agree or disagree with it: (a) A black person is more likely than white person to receive the death penalty for the same crime; (b) A poor person is more likely than a person of average or above average income to receive the death penalty for the same crime."

	Blacks more likely to receive death penalty			Poor people more likely to receive death penalty		
	Agree	Disagree	No opinion	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
National	45 %	50 %	5 %	60 %	36 %	4 %
Sex						
Male	46	47	7	64	32	4
Female	44	52	4	57	39	4
Age						
18 to 29 years	41	55	4	54	44	2
30 to 49 years	50	46	4	67	31	2
50 years and older	43	50	7	57	35	8
Region						
East	45	51	4	59	39	2
Midwest	45	47	8	62	33	5
South	40	55	5	58	35	7
West	52	44	4	64	35	1
Race						
White	41	54	5	59	37	4
Black	73	20	7	72	22	6
Education						
College graduate	54	47	6	70	28	2
College incomplete	49	48	3	70	29	1
High school graduate	41	54	5	55	42	3
Less than high school graduate	39	53	8	47	41	12
Politics						
Republican	33	63	4	54	43	3
Democrat	52	42	6	64	30	6
Independent	52	44	4	64	34	2
Income						
\$50,000 and over	49	48	3	65	34	1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	39	55	6	58	40	2
\$20,000 to \$29,999	56	40	4	71	27	2
Under \$20,000	42	51	7	56	36	8
Religion						
Protestant	44	51	5	59	36	5
Catholic	46	50	4	60	40	(a)
None	47	43	10	69	26	5

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

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 309 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1991), p. 45. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.49

 Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-91

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?"

(Percent reporting having guns)

	1973	1974	1976	1977	1980	1982	1984	1985	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
National	47 %	46 %	47 %	51 %	48 %	45 %	45 %	44 %	46 %	40 %	46 %	43 %	40 %
Sex													
Male	53	51	52	55	56	54	53	54	51	50	55	53	50
Female	43	42	43	47	41	39	40	36	43	33	39	34	32
Race													
White	49	48	58	53	50	48	48	46	49	43	50	45	42
Black/other	38	32	37	34	29	30	30	29	33	28	23	29	29
Education													
College	45	42	44	45	41	39	42	40	43	37	41	37	34
High school	50	48	50	54	51	51	48	49	50	43	51	47	46
Grade school	44	49	42	51	51	41	43	38	44	39	46	47	39
Occupation													
Professional/business	48	45	46	48	45	42	42	40	45	39	46	38	35
Clerical	42	43	40	49	45	39	41	40	45	37	37	38	35
Manual	48	48	48	52	48	49	48	48	46	41	52	50	47
Farmer	83	79	62	66	81	77	84	78	75	82	87	83	56
Income													
\$15,000 and over	55	52	53	57	56	53	53	53	51	47	52	49	46
\$10,000 to \$14,999	58	51	54	56	46	49	39	37	40	39	43	42	27
\$7,000 to \$9,999	44	48	42	50	45	43	39	37	36	31	35	16	43
\$5,000 to \$6,999	43	40	44	38	38	28	27	31	35	27	19	21	24
\$3,000 to \$4,999	35	38	35	39	26	26	31	26	30	23	23	31	25
Under \$3,000	30	34	30	35	24	26	26	12	28	14	25	6	29
Age													
18 to 20 years	50	34	38	54	48	51	44	39	43	33	35	40	22
21 to 29 years	43	48	45	45	48	41	37	40	35	34	33	34	36
30 to 49 years	51	49	52	55	50	51	48	48	51	42	48	46	40
50 years and older	46	44	44	49	46	44	49	44	47	42	50	42	42
Region													
Northeast	22	27	29	32	27	32	32	28	31	25	32	30	28
Midwest	51	49	48	53	52	48	44	48	46	41	46	44	42
South	62	59	60	62	59	52	52	53	55	47	53	52	50
West	47	42	44	46	44	47	49	40	47	42	48	39	32
Religion													
Protestant	56	52	53	57	56	52	52	50	52	46	53	48	46
Catholic	35	37	36	39	36	36	34	35	36	31	36	36	30
Jewish	14	7	26	17	6	11	22	9	25	0	18	6	10
None	32	40	43	50	39	37	36	44	39	41	36	34	31
Politics													
Republican	53	49	50	56	53	50	56	47	51	46	50	48	42
Democrat	44	45	45	49	46	44	42	47	44	39	43	40	41
Independent	49	47	48	50	47	44	40	39	44	36	46	42	37

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

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

Table 2.50

Respondents reporting a firearm in their home

By type of firearm and demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "Do you happen to have in your home (or garage) any guns or revolvers?" If yes, "Is it a pistol, shotgun, rifle, or what?"

(Percent of respondents reporting having guns)

	All types	Guns in the home		
		Type of firearm		
		Pistol	Shotgun	Rifle
National	40 %	20 %	26 %	25 %
Sex				
Male	50	27	34	33
Female	32	15	20	19
Race				
White	42	22	28	28
Black/other	29	15	15	11
Education				
College	34	18	23	23
High school	46	24	29	28
Grade school	39	19	24	19
Occupation				
Professional/business	35	19	24	22
Clerical	35	17	22	19
Manual	47	25	31	31
Farmer	56	28	40	44
Income				
\$15,000 and over	46	24	31	30
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	12	16	18
\$7,000 to \$9,999	43	15	27	24
\$5,000 to \$6,999	24	15	15	13
\$3,000 to \$4,999	25	14	6	14
Under \$3,000	29	14	10	5
Age				
18 to 20 years	22	4	9	17
21 to 29 years	36	16	20	22
30 to 49 years	40	21	28	26
50 years and older	42	23	27	26
Region				
Northeast	28	14	14	12
Midwest	42	17	30	28
South	50	29	33	31
West	32	16	19	24
Religion				
Protestant	46	24	31	30
Catholic	30	15	17	17
Jewish	10	10	5	5
None	31	14	19	17
Politics				
Republican	42	21	28	28
Democrat	41	21	25	25
Independent	37	20	26	22

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

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

Table 2.51

Attitudes toward the registration of handguns

United States, selected years 1982-91

Question: "Would you favor or oppose the registration of all handguns?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
1991	80 %	17 %	3 %
1990	81	17	2
1985	79	25	5
1982	56	30	4

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 306 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1991), p. 50. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.52

Attitudes toward the registration of handguns

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Would you favor or oppose the registration of all handguns?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	81 %	17 %	2 %
Sex			
Male	78	28	1
Female	84	13	3
Age			
18 to 29 years	85	14	1
30 to 49 years	82	17	1
50 years and older	75	20	5
Region			
East	85	14	1
Midwest	79	19	2
South	79	18	3
West	81	17	2
Race			
White	81	16	3
Black	78	22	0
Other	76	24	0
Education			
College graduate	89	10	1
College incomplete	82	17	1
High school graduate	82	16	2
Less than high school graduate	66	28	6
Politics			
Republican	80	16	4
Democrat	85	13	2
Independent	77	22	1
Income			
\$50,000 and over	87	13	0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	86	13	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	81	17	2
Under \$20,000	73	23	4
Religion			
Protestant	80	18	2
Catholic	86	13	1
None	66	27	7
Residence			
Large city	79	19	2
Medium city	88	11	1
Suburban area	80	18	2
Small town	80	16	4
Rural area	77	23	(a)

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

^aLess than 1.0 percent.Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 300 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1990), pp. 38, 39. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.53

Attitudes toward a law that would ban the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons

United States, selected years 1980-91

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
March 1991	43 %	53 %	4 %
September 1990	41	55	4
October 1987	42	50	8
June 1981	41	54	5
April 1981	39	58	3
December 1980	38	51	11
January 1980	31	65	4

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 306 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1991), p. 50. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.54

Attitudes toward banning the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Do you think there should or should not be a law that would ban the possession of handguns except by the police and other authorized persons?"

	Should	Should not	No opinion
National	41 %	55 %	4 %
Sex			
Male	32	65	3
Female	48	47	5
Age			
18 to 29 years	37	62	1
30 to 49 years	37	61	2
50 years and older	47	46	7
Region			
East	54	44	2
Midwest	36	58	6
South	35	60	5
West	38	60	2
Race			
White	39	57	4
Black	45	52	3
Other	58	40	2
Education			
College graduate	49	49	2
College incomplete	39	59	2
High school graduate	38	59	3
Less than high school graduate	39	53	8
Politics			
Republican	36	60	4
Democrat	49	48	3
Independent	38	58	4
Income			
\$50,000 and over	43	55	2
\$30,000 to \$49,999	35	62	3
\$20,000 to \$29,999	41	57	2
Under \$20,000	42	53	5
Religion			
Protestant	36	60	4
Catholic	49	47	4
None	41	59	0
Residence			
Large city	50	46	4
Medium city	47	50	3
Suburban area	43	55	2
Small town	39	57	4
Rural area	27	69	4

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 300 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1990), pp. 38, 39. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.55

Attitudes toward a law requiring a police permit prior to gun purchase

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-91^a

Question: "Would you favor or oppose a law which would require a person to obtain a police permit before he or she could buy a gun?"

	1973			1974			1975			1976			1977			1980			1982		
	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
National	74 %	25 %	2 %	75 %	24 %	1 %	74 %	24 %	3 %	72 %	27 %	1 %	72 %	26 %	2 %	69 %	29 %	2 %	72 %	26 %	2 %
Sex																					
Male	67	32	2	66	33	(b)	66	32	2	64	35	1	64	35	1	63	36	1	68	31	1
Female	79	19	2	83	15	2	80	17	3	78	20	2	78	19	2	74	23	3	75	23	2
Race																					
White	73	25	2	75	24	1	73	25	2	71	27	1	70	28	2	68	30	2	71	27	2
Black/other	74	24	2	77	22	1	81	15	4	74	24	3	81	17	2	81	15	4	78	19	3
Education																					
College	76	23	1	77	22	1	76	22	2	71	27	2	74	25	2	70	29	2	76	23	1
High school	73	25	2	75	23	2	74	24	2	72	27	1	70	28	2	69	29	2	71	27	1
Grade school	70	27	3	71	27	2	68	26	6	71	28	1	72	25	3	70	27	2	64	30	6
Occupation																					
Professional/business	71	27	2	74	25	1	73	24	3	74	25	(b)	76	23	1	70	28	2	75	23	1
Clerical	78	21	(b)	84	16	1	81	18	2	78	20	2	75	22	3	77	21	2	77	23	(b)
Manual	74	24	2	74	24	1	70	27	2	68	30	2	68	30	2	67	32	2	69	29	2
Farmer	56	42	3	52	48	0	60	33	7	56	44	0	66	31	3	53	47	0	36	60	4
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	74	25	1	77	22	1	76	23	1	72	27	(b)	71	28	1	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: For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

1984			1985			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know	Favor	Oppose	Don't know
70 %	27 %	2 %	72 %	26 %	1 %	70 %	28 %	2 %	74 %	24 %	3 %	78 %	21 %	2 %	79 %	20 %	2 %	81 %	18 %	1 %
62	37	1	65	34	1	62	36	2	66	33	2	69	30	1	72	27	1	74	25	(b)
76	20	3	78	20	2	76	22	2	79	17	3	85	13	2	84	14	2	86	12	2
69	29	2	72	27	1	69	29	2	74	24	3	77	21	2	77	21	2	81	18	1
79	18	4	76	22	2	74	23	2	75	23	2	81	18	1	86	12	2	84	15	2
74	25	1	75	24	(b)	74	25	2	76	22	2	80	19	(b)	81	18	1	85	14	(b)
68	30	3	71	28	1	67	31	2	74	24	2	75	23	3	77	20	2	79	20	1
72	23	5	69	26	5	70	27	4	66	27	6	82	17	1	73	22	5	70	24	6
71	27	2	75	24	1	74	24	2	77	21	2	82	17	(b)	78	20	1	89	11	0
76	23	1	79	21	1	77	22	1	78	19	3	80	16	4	84	15	1	84	15	1
68	29	3	68	31	2	64	33	3	71	26	2	72	26	2	77	22	1	75	23	2
48	48	3	43	57	0	48	50	2	24	65	12	73	27	0	56	39	6	72	28	0
70	28	2	70	29	1	70	29	1	76	23	2	77	22	1	78	21	1	82	17	(b)
74	24	2	78	21	1	74	24	2	70	26	4	85	13	2	78	21	1	80	18	3
73	27	0	69	30	1	71	28	1	66	32	2	78	16	6	88	10	2	74	24	2
82	14	4	81	18	1	75	22	3	73	21	6	72	28	0	80	18	3	85	15	0
72	27	1	70	28	2	71	23	6	77	19	5	83	17	0	78	17	6	81	19	0
54	42	4	73	27	0	65	30	5	67	30	4	79	21	0	88	6	6	71	24	5
71	24	4	71	29	0	69	29	2	73	24	3	66	34	0	91	9	0	70	30	0
73	25	2	74	25	1	76	23	1	73	26	(b)	81	17	2	83	15	2	82	18	0
70	29	1	71	28	(b)	68	30	2	72	26	2	74	25	1	76	23	1	82	17	1
70	26	4	72	26	2	69	29	2	75	20	5	81	17	2	78	19	3	80	17	2
80	18	2	82	17	2	83	15	2	84	13	3	90	10	(b)	85	15	0	84	15	(b)
70	25	5	73	25	2	68	31	1	76	22	2	80	19	2	78	20	2	81	17	2
66	31	2	67	32	1	66	31	3	69	28	3	72	26	1	77	20	3	78	21	1
67	32	1	71	29	0	67	31	2	68	28	3	74	24	2	75	24	1	85	15	0
66	31	3	68	30	1	67	31	2	72	26	3	75	23	2	76	22	2	78	20	2
79	20	1	79	20	1	74	24	2	77	20	3	84	16	1	84	14	2	84	15	1
93	7	0	94	6	0	85	10	5	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0
78	22	0	74	26	0	77	20	3	73	25	2	70	26	4	76	23	2	87	13	0
66	32	3	70	28	2	71	27	2	68	29	3	76	22	2	78	21	1	81	18	1
75	23	2	74	25	1	70	29	2	79	19	2	84	15	1	83	15	2	82	16	2
70	28	2	72	27	1	70	28	3	73	24	3	71	26	2	76	23	2	80	19	1

Table 2.56

Attitudes toward a national law requiring a 7-day waiting period before purchasing a handgun

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "Would you favor or oppose 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?"

	Favor	Oppose	No opinion
National	93 %	6 %	1 %
Sex			
Male	93	7	(a)
Female	94	4	2
Age			
18 to 29 years	91	9	0
30 to 49 years	95	4	1
50 years and older	92	5	3
Region			
East	94	5	1
Midwest	93	6	1
South	91	7	2
West	95	4	1
Race			
White	94	5	1
Black	88	12	0
Other	84	13	3
Education			
College graduate	94	5	1
College incomplete	94	6	(a)
High school graduate	94	5	1
Less than high school graduate	89	7	4
Politics			
Republican	93	6	1
Democrat	92	6	2
Independent	96	4	(a)
Income			
\$50,000 and over	94	6	0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	96	3	1
\$20,000 to \$29,999	94	5	1
Under \$20,000	91	7	2
Religion			
Protestant	93	6	1
Catholic	94	5	1
None	92	6	2

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

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 306 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1991), p. 51. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.57

High school seniors reporting that they worry about selected social problems

United States, 1979-91

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 1979 (N=3,308)	Class of 1980 (N=3,286)	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)	Class of 1990 (N=2,595)	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)
Chance of nuclear war	59.4 %	67.4 %	64.3 %	71.6 %	66.6 %	69.4 %	64.5 %	69.1 %	58.3 %	57.3 %	52.4 %	45.1 %	41.5 %
Population growth	43.3	36.1	39.8	34.1	31.5	25.3	25.7	24.1	26.6	27.5	29.6	33.0	30.6
Crime and violence	84.6	81.2	87.8	86.3	85.4	83.9	82.3	79.4	81.9	83.9	86.3	88.8	88.1
Pollution	68.0	62.4	62.0	54.8	53.0	49.1	46.9	44.2	45.2	45.5	55.9	67.2	72.1
Energy shortages	80.9	83.9	75.1	60.3	49.9	40.4	33.7	28.7	28.1	25.1	27.9	32.6	38.2
Race relations	45.0	39.7	47.0	44.0	45.5	43.1	43.4	43.4	44.2	53.3	53.6	57.1	59.4
Hunger and poverty	52.2	52.8	57.2	55.6	59.1	58.3	69.7	65.9	62.2	64.2	64.1	65.9	66.4
Using open land for housing or industry	36.9	34.4	35.2	33.8	31.9	30.0	30.4	26.8	30.5	29.4	30.8	33.9	33.8
Urban decay	22.3	22.8	21.6	21.4	19.5	18.0	17.9	17.0	18.5	19.9	19.8	20.4	21.7
Economic problems	66.0	74.9	73.4	73.7	73.5	66.2	60.4	60.6	55.6	56.2	57.6	56.8	63.9
Drug abuse	66.1	63.3	68.5	70.2	68.7	68.4	69.1	69.2	75.4	78.6	79.5	82.6	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 1991. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools throughout the continental United States. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables refer to the number of weighted cases.

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 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. 171, 172; *1981*, pp. 172, 173; *1983*, pp. 174, 175; *1985*, pp. 174, 175 (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. 172, 173; *1982*, pp. 174, 175; *1984*, pp. 174, 175; *1986*, pp. 176, 177 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.58

High school seniors reporting that they worry about crime and violence

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1979-91

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 1979 (N=3,308)	Class of 1980 (N=3,286)	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,616)	Class of 1983 (N=3,339)	Class of 1984 (N=3,294)	Class of 1985 (N=3,286)	Class of 1986 (N=3,073)	Class of 1987 (N=3,370)	Class of 1988 (N=3,326)	Class of 1989 (N=2,849)	Class of 1990 (N=2,595)	Class of 1991 (N=2,595)
Total	84.6 %	81.2 %	87.8 %	86.3 %	85.4 %	83.9 %	82.3 %	79.4 %	81.9 %	83.9 %	86.3 %	88.8 %	88.1 %
Sex													
Male	77.1	73.8	81.7	79.5	78.6	77.5	76.6	70.8	73.7	76.0	80.9	84.8	82.6
Female	91.6	88.5	94.7	92.8	92.4	90.4	88.0	87.4	90.3	91.8	92.2	93.4	93.6
Race													
White	83.8	80.7	87.3	85.1	84.5	83.3	80.9	78.4	80.8	82.8	84.6	88.1	86.6
Black	89.1	83.3	91.0	91.2	91.0	90.4	88.9	81.9	94.2	88.2	91.8	92.7	94.5
Region													
Northeast	84.1	80.5	88.2	86.2	89.0	82.7	80.0	77.0	77.9	81.9	83.0	87.7	86.0
North Central	85.7	83.3	86.9	82.9	79.9	83.6	81.7	78.9	81.6	81.7	83.0	87.0	88.8
South	85.3	81.1	89.3	89.0	86.5	86.0	83.6	82.3	85.3	86.1	89.4	90.4	88.4
West	81.8	79.1	86.6	87.4	87.6	81.9	84.0	78.4	81.3	85.4	88.2	89.4	89.0
College plans													
Yes	86.3	82.4	90.1	87.4	85.9	85.6	83.3	80.9	82.8	85.4	88.0	89.8	89.9
No	82.7	79.5	84.8	84.9	84.4	82.0	81.4	77.2	79.4	80.8	82.8	88.0	83.9
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	86.6	82.4	90.5	87.9	86.2	87.5	84.5	80.3	83.2	85.8	88.8	90.6	90.7
Marihuana only	83.7	82.0	87.7	84.0	86.2	84.0	80.5	79.2	81.7	83.9	86.6	87.1	85.4
Few pills	87.3	81.1	86.4	88.6	84.3	86.6	81.9	80.0	80.8	83.7	85.2	87.6	86.6
More pills	82.1	79.2	86.4	85.2	84.9	78.4	81.6	77.8	81.2	81.2	81.7	85.7	84.8

Note: See Note, table 2.57. Data are given for those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise less than 3 percent of the sample in any given year (Source, 1982, p. 9). "College plans" distinguishes those seniors who expect to graduate from a 4-year college from those who expect to receive some college training or none. The four drug use categories are based on an index of seriousness of involvement. The "pills" category indicates use of any of a number of drugs including some that usually are not taken in pill form. Respondents indicating the use of one or more of a number of illicit drugs but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and did not use heroin at all fall into the "few pills" category. Respondents indicating such use on three or more occasions and did not use heroin at all fall into the "more pills" category. Respondents reporting heroin use were included in a separate category that is not presented here due to the small number of respondents indicating such use. (Source, 1982, pp. 8, 9, 14.)

Response categories were "never," "seldom," "sometimes," and "often." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 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. 171, 172; 1981, pp. 172, 173; 1983, pp. 174, 175; 1985, p. 174 (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. 172, 173; 1982, p. 174; 1984, p. 174; 1986, p. 176 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.59

High school seniors reporting positive attitudes toward the performance of selected institutions

United States, 1979-91

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 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)
Large corporations	32.8 %	29.1 %	34.9 %	33.6 %	38.7 %	45.4 %	44.9 %	47.6 %	46.9 %	47.4 %	45.1 %	38.4 %	36.3 %
Major labor unions	30.8	32.8	36.8	30.8	30.0	31.6	32.6	32.6	31.8	32.7	35.5	31.7	31.3
The Nation's colleges and universities	76.8	78.5	76.7	73.0	74.8	79.1	76.1	78.6	78.8	76.8	73.7	73.8	70.2
The Nation's public schools	41.7	40.2	41.2	41.2	44.3	43.8	43.3	46.8	46.2	44.2	37.9	36.1	33.6
Churches and religious organizations	57.8	61.1	59.6	57.3	56.6	56.3	55.1	54.8	48.4	47.4	47.3	47.0	49.2
The national news media (TV, magazines, news services)	59.8	59.3	57.6	58.8	58.2	56.6	58.8	65.5	58.8	58.3	55.3	54.7	51.1
The President and his administration	21.1	19.2	42.8	28.6	31.1	43.9	45.9	54.4	35.2	35.3	36.4	41.8	56.8
Congress--that is, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives	19.2	15.1	28.7	23.7	23.2	31.6	35.1	42.3	36.9	33.4	31.6	32.9	38.3
The U.S. Supreme Court	32.3	30.0	37.2	37.5	36.4	43.1	42.1	46.3	45.7	42.1	42.7	40.9	44.1
All the courts and the justice system in general	24.4	24.2	26.9	25.7	25.7	28.7	28.7	34.4	33.7	31.6	31.7	27.8	31.2
The police and other law enforcement agencies	37.6	37.2	35.0	37.2	37.4	36.9	37.3	40.5	39.5	37.4	33.6	34.3	28.0
The U.S. military	45.6	40.3	43.1	50.8	56.3	61.0	60.2	66.4	62.2	60.9	60.1	58.8	80.6

Note: See Note, table 2.57. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 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. 125-127; *1981*, pp. 126-128; *1983*, pp. 126-128; *1985*, pp. 126-128 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 126-128; *1982*, pp. 126-128; *1984*, pp. 126-128; *1986*, pp. 129-131 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.60

High school seniors 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, 1979-91

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 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,656)	Class of 1982 (N=3,668)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)
Total	37.6 %	37.2 %	35.0 %	37.2 %	37.4 %	36.9 %	37.3 %	40.5 %	39.5 %	37.4 %	33.6 %	34.3 %	28.0 %
Sex													
Male	37.4	37.8	34.6	37.8	36.9	38.3	38.1	39.9	40.4	37.3	33.5	33.4	29.3
Female	38.2	36.8	35.3	36.6	37.8	35.6	36.5	40.9	38.5	37.5	34.2	35.0	27.2
Race													
White	39.5	39.7	36.9	38.6	38.7	37.6	38.9	42.4	41.9	40.5	35.5	35.4	31.5
Black	28.9	23.1	24.7	30.3	29.8	31.7	29.4	30.3	24.8	22.6	28.3	22.4	11.0
Region													
Northeast	32.5	35.2	32.8	34.5	33.6	32.0	32.7	32.5	37.4	34.0	33.4	28.3	26.3
North Central	38.8	35.7	36.6	36.2	35.9	37.1	36.9	41.4	39.4	38.5	33.8	35.2	35.7
South	35.8	35.6	32.4	37.8	39.0	37.5	36.5	42.7	39.5	38.5	35.2	36.0	22.1
West	46.3	45.7	40.4	42.8	42.7	41.1	44.7	46.2	41.9	37.3	30.7	36.3	30.0
College plans													
Yes	40.4	39.1	35.6	37.5	38.9	38.9	38.6	39.9	40.7	38.7	34.2	34.0	28.5
No	36.1	34.9	34.5	36.8	36.1	34.5	34.9	42.6	38.3	35.4	34.0	33.8	28.7
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	44.2	42.1	37.5	38.4	42.4	37.3	41.4	43.4	43.0	39.7	35.1	37.7	31.1
Marihuana only	37.7	38.1	36.6	40.6	38.0	37.0	39.3	39.6	39.8	35.1	33.1	33.6	27.0
Few pills	32.7	35.8	39.4	37.4	32.7	38.3	33.8	40.3	38.2	35.9	28.0	31.5	29.4
More pills	31.3	29.8	29.3	33.3	34.4	34.6	30.3	36.9	32.6	35.7	32.8	26.6	17.5

Note: See Notes, tables 2.57 and 2.58. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 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. 127; *1981*, p. 128; *1983*, p. 128; *1985*, p. 128 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, p. 128; *1982*, p. 128; *1984*, p. 128; *1986*, p. 131 (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 positive attitudes toward the performance of the U.S. Supreme Court

By sex, race, region, college plans, and illicit drug use, United States, 1979-91

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 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)
Total	32.3 %	30.0 %	37.2 %	37.5 %	36.4 %	43.1 %	42.1 %	46.3 %	45.7 %	42.1 %	42.7 %	40.9 %	44.1 %
Sex													
Male	35.6	32.9	40.9	39.4	40.8	46.2	43.9	48.8	50.0	44.6	45.8	44.6	46.2
Female	29.5	27.4	34.0	35.9	32.7	40.0	40.6	44.0	41.9	40.5	39.5	37.2	41.7
Race													
White	33.0	29.9	37.8	38.8	37.8	45.2	43.8	48.1	47.9	45.0	43.7	42.0	47.1
Black	31.2	30.6	35.6	37.9	30.8	35.5	37.8	42.3	38.5	32.0	37.0	36.9	29.9
Region													
Northeast	28.9	28.8	37.4	36.3	32.7	40.0	40.1	41.1	44.1	39.4	38.9	38.4	40.1
North Central	32.1	27.9	39.5	37.5	36.9	41.7	41.3	47.1	47.9	42.1	41.1	42.1	47.9
South	34.4	32.0	34.3	39.1	36.8	44.9	43.3	48.5	44.9	46.5	46.7	41.6	43.9
West	34.3	31.9	38.3	36.4	40.2	45.0	43.8	48.3	45.9	37.4	40.9	40.4	42.8
College plans													
Yes	36.0	33.3	41.1	41.0	39.6	48.5	45.5	47.8	49.2	45.8	44.5	42.4	47.5
No	29.1	26.2	31.1	34.4	32.3	35.5	36.4	44.0	39.7	35.9	39.7	36.7	36.3
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	32.6	30.6	38.3	38.4	35.7	46.0	44.1	47.4	49.7	43.5	44.2	44.1	46.8
Marihuana only	32.1	32.2	39.1	36.1	40.2	41.8	43.0	48.7	44.7	41.5	41.6	38.6	41.6
Few pills	33.1	28.3	36.4	40.4	35.0	46.6	42.5	43.5	44.1	38.1	35.5	36.0	41.9
More pills	33.0	28.1	35.1	36.6	35.6	37.8	37.5	43.6	40.3	41.8	45.7	36.7	37.2

Note: See Notes, tables 2.57 and 2.58. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 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. 127; *1981*, p. 128; *1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, p. 128; *1982*, p. 127; *1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130 (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 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, 1979-91

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 1979 (N=3,295)	Class of 1980 (N=3,299)	Class of 1981 (N=3,658)	Class of 1982 (N=3,688)	Class of 1983 (N=3,382)	Class of 1984 (N=3,287)	Class of 1985 (N=3,294)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)
Total	24.4 %	24.2 %	26.9 %	25.7 %	25.7 %	28.7 %	28.7 %	34.4 %	33.7 %	31.6 %	31.7 %	27.8 %	31.2 %
Sex													
Male	23.7	25.1	27.0	24.3	25.4	29.4	30.0	33.0	36.1	31.7	33.2	30.9	33.8
Female	25.3	23.2	26.8	27.1	26.4	28.2	27.2	35.2	31.3	32.1	30.1	24.9	28.8
Race													
White	23.9	24.4	27.3	25.7	26.3	29.0	28.8	34.7	33.8	34.0	32.2	27.3	32.5
Black	24.5	22.1	25.7	28.0	23.5	26.4	28.9	35.4	30.9	21.6	26.8	26.4	23.5
Region													
Northeast	18.6	21.9	25.4	24.7	20.1	28.6	29.2	29.2	32.3	31.2	27.2	22.8	31.0
North Central	25.7	24.2	28.7	26.3	28.1	27.6	28.3	34.8	33.3	31.7	33.7	27.2	34.4
South	26.2	25.4	25.7	26.0	26.5	26.6	27.2	36.8	34.4	34.1	33.4	31.1	28.0
West	26.8	25.5	27.7	25.8	28.9	35.0	31.2	36.3	34.6	27.4	29.9	28.8	32.7
College plans													
Yes	25.5	25.0	27.1	25.8	26.7	29.8	28.9	34.2	34.7	32.7	32.3	27.6	32.7
No	23.7	23.4	26.1	25.9	25.2	27.2	27.7	34.6	31.8	30.2	31.2	27.8	27.6
Lifetime illicit drug use													
None	27.1	25.5	29.1	25.6	25.7	29.3	28.6	33.9	35.0	32.7	31.6	29.9	34.3
Marihuana only	24.2	25.6	27.3	23.8	26.6	29.8	31.4	36.4	33.8	31.5	33.2	25.7	29.3
Few pills	23.5	21.8	27.6	28.5	25.4	28.5	27.7	36.1	35.8	30.8	28.2	25.4	27.0
More pills	21.4	22.6	24.3	25.7	25.8	26.6	26.4	33.1	28.9	29.2	33.6	24.2	25.2

Note: See Notes, tables 2.57 and 2.58. Response categories were "very poor," "poor," "fair," "good," "very good," and "no opinion." Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 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. 127; *1981*, p. 128; *1983*, p. 127; *1985*, p. 127 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, p. 128; *1982*, p. 127; *1984*, p. 127; *1986*, p. 130 (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' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1979-91

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they...?"

(Percent saying "great risk"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Class of 1979 (N=3,250)	Class of 1980 (N=3,234)	Class of 1981 (N=3,604)	Class of 1982 (N=3,557)	Class of 1983 (N=3,305)	Class of 1984 (N=3,262)	Class of 1985 (N=3,250)	Class of 1986 (N=3,020)	Class of 1987 (N=3,315)	Class of 1988 (N=3,276)	Class of 1989 (N=2,796)	Class of 1990 (N=2,553)	Class of 1991 (N=2,549)
Try marihuana once or twice	9.4 %	10.0 %	13.0 %	11.5 %	12.7 %	14.7 %	14.8 %	15.1 %	18.4 %	19.0 %	23.6 %	23.1 %	27.1 %
Smoke marihuana occasionally	13.5	14.7	19.1	18.3	20.6	22.6	24.5	25.0	30.4	31.7	36.5	36.9	40.6
Smoke marihuana regularly	42.0	50.4	57.6	60.4	62.8	66.9	70.4	71.3	73.5	77.0	77.5	77.8	78.6
Try LSD once or twice	41.6	43.9	45.5	44.9	44.7	45.4	43.5	42.0	44.9	45.7	46.0	44.7	46.6
Take LSD regularly	82.4	83.0	83.5	83.5	83.2	83.8	82.9	82.6	83.8	84.2	84.3	84.5	84.3
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	55.6	58.8	56.6	55.2	51.7
Try cocaine once or twice	31.5	31.3	32.1	32.8	33.0	35.7	34.0	33.5	47.9	51.2	54.9	59.4	59.4
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	54.2	66.8	69.2	71.8	75.5
Take cocaine regularly	69.5	69.2	71.2	73.0	74.3	78.8	79.0	82.2	88.5	89.2	90.2	91.1	90.4
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.0	62.1	62.9	64.3	60.6
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	70.4	73.2	75.3	80.4	76.5
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	84.6	84.8	85.6	91.6	90.1
Try cocaine powder once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45.3	51.7	53.8	53.9	53.6
Take cocaine powder occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.8	61.9	65.8	71.1	69.8
Take cocaine powder regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.4	82.9	83.9	90.2	88.9
Try heroin once or twice	50.4	52.1	52.9	51.1	50.8	49.8	47.3	45.8	53.6	54.0	53.8	55.4	55.2
Take heroin occasionally	70.9	70.9	72.2	69.8	71.8	70.7	69.8	68.2	74.6	73.8	75.5	76.6	74.9
Take heroin regularly	87.5	86.2	87.5	86.0	86.1	87.2	86.0	87.1	88.7	88.8	89.5	90.2	89.6
Try amphetamines once or twice	29.7	29.7	26.4	25.3	24.7	25.4	25.2	25.1	29.1	29.6	32.8	32.2	36.3
Take amphetamines regularly	69.9	69.1	66.1	64.7	64.8	67.1	67.2	67.3	69.4	69.8	71.2	71.2	74.1
Try barbiturates once or twice	30.7	30.9	28.4	27.5	27.0	27.4	26.1	25.4	30.9	29.7	32.2	32.4	35.1
Take barbiturates regularly	71.6	72.2	69.9	67.6	67.7	68.5	68.3	67.2	69.4	69.6	70.5	70.2	70.5
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	4.1	3.8	4.6	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	6.2	6.0	6.0	8.3	9.1
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	22.6	20.3	21.6	21.6	21.6	23.0	24.4	25.1	26.2	27.3	28.5	31.3	32.7
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	66.2	65.7	64.5	65.5	66.8	68.4	69.8	66.5	69.7	68.5	69.8	70.9	69.5
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	34.9	35.9	36.3	36.0	38.6	41.7	43.0	39.1	41.9	42.6	44.0	47.1	48.6
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	63.0	63.7	63.3	60.5	61.2	63.8	66.5	66.0	68.6	68.0	67.2	68.2	69.4

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 1991. 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 Ns that are shown in the tables also refer to the number of weighted cases. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. Alcohol and cigarette use are included in selected tables. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.64

Young adults' perceptions of the harmfulness of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug, frequency of use, and age group, United States, 1980-91

Question: "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways), if they...?"

(Percent saying "great risk"^a)

Type of drug and frequency of use	Age groups											
	1980 (N=590)	1981 (N=585)	1982 (N=583)	1983 (N=585)	1984 (N=579)	1985 (N=547)	1986 (N=581)	1987 (N=570)	1988 (N=551)	1989 (N=565)	1990 (N=552)	1991 (N=533)
Try marijuana once or twice	8.3 %	7.8 %	9.7 %	9.7 %	12.8 %	11.2 %	13.0 %	12.9 %	16.8 %	16.9 %	17.8 %	19.1 %
Smoke marijuana occasionally	13.9	14.2	16.9	16.7	21.7	20.6	22.4	23.0	28.7	29.1	30.1	30.2
Smoke marijuana regularly	43.9	47.8	52.4	58.4	62.2	66.8	67.6	69.4	72.4	74.9	73.0	75.0
Try LSD once or twice	44.8	44.4	45.0	44.7	46.0	44.3	47.6	49.4	49.2	49.5	49.3	48.0
Take LSD regularly	83.4	85.3	86.2	86.0	84.5	86.4	87.1	85.6	85.4	85.5	85.8	86.6
Try PCP once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.6	63.8	NA	NA	NA
Try cocaine once or twice	31.4	30.4	33.3	28.7	33.1	33.2	35.5	45.9	51.9	51.5	58.1	58.7
Take cocaine occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	53.8	61.3	67.1	72.6	74.6	72.6
Take cocaine regularly	65.2	69.3	71.5	75.2	75.1	82.9	82.0	88.0	90.3	89.1	93.9	93.5
Try "crack" once or twice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	59.4	67.3	68.5	69.4	66.9
Take "crack" occasionally	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	75.0	77.3	81.8	82.3	82.7
Take "crack" regularly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	89.6	91.1	94.1	94.9	95.6
Try heroin once or twice	57.8	56.8	54.4	52.5	58.7	51.0	55.5	57.9	58.9	59.6	58.3	59.9
Take heroin occasionally	77.5	77.8	73.6	74.5	74.9	73.6	77.2	77.6	77.5	79.8	80.8	80.2
Take heroin regularly	87.2	89.9	87.5	88.6	86.8	90.2	90.7	90.2	89.6	90.8	91.2	91.5
Try amphetamines once or twice	24.6	24.6	27.8	24.8	26.9	23.9	27.1	27.4	31.7	28.9	35.6	32.8
Take amphetamines regularly	71.9	69.9	68.3	69.9	68.4	68.5	72.3	72.0	73.9	71.3	74.0	77.1
Try crystal methamphetamine	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.8	58.6
Try barbiturates once or twice	27.6	26.4	30.5	25.4	29.9	25.0	30.7	29.6	32.7	30.5	36.4	33.5
Take barbiturates regularly	74.0	73.3	72.7	71.3	71.6	71.7	74.5	73.0	74.0	71.7	75.5	75.5
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.3	4.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.4
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	22.7	22.9	23.2	23.2	25.0	26.3	27.3	26.1	26.5	28.1	30.1	29.1
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	71.2	72.7	73.3	72.7	76.2	74.1	74.0	76.4	72.8	75.7	76.1	75.5
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	34.2	30.1	33.5	36.6	37.9	40.2	34.6	36.7	36.9	42.4	40.6	40.8
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	66.5	61.7	64.0	62.1	69.1	71.4	70.4	70.6	71.0	73.4	72.5	77.9

Note: See Note, table 2.63. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 12 years beyond high school. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) no risk, (2) slight risk, (3) moderate risk, (4) great risk, and (5) can't say, drug unfamiliar.

23 to 26 years old								27 to 30 years old			
1984 (N=540)	1985 (N=512)	1986 (N=545)	1987 (N=531)	1988 (N=527)	1989 (N=498)	1990 (N=511)	1991 (N=505)	1988 (N=513)	1989 (N=487)	1990 (N=490)	1991 (N=486)
9.6 %	10.0 %	12.4 %	14.5 %	16.0 %	14.0 %	17.7 %	14.0 %	14.6 %	16.0 %	17.0 %	15.7 %
15.8	16.3	20.9	20.8	26.8	25.3	30.4	26.2	24.2	25.7	28.7	27.4
52.9	57.5	59.4	65.3	68.3	72.1	71.0	70.9	67.5	69.1	69.2	67.5
48.3	46.9	47.9	51.5	53.7	50.7	52.0	50.1	53.3	55.6	54.6	52.5
89.0	86.6	88.7	90.0	89.2	89.0	88.2	89.1	89.1	91.2	92.0	87.1
NA	NA	NA	64.8	63.2	NA	NA	NA	65.9	NA	NA	NA
31.3	31.1	35.9	48.0	47.1	51.3	51.5	50.5	45.3	53.0	51.6	52.6
NA	NA	50.9	62.6	63.2	69.9	69.9	70.3	62.6	66.6	66.6	69.1
75.6	76.9	83.0	88.9	90.9	91.2	91.2	92.7	88.9	92.0	91.4	90.9
NA	NA	NA	59.1	63.5	69.8	67.3	66.9	66.5	64.9	68.7	66.8
NA	NA	NA	70.3	74.0	79.9	81.1	83.9	76.4	76.7	82.6	81.8
NA	NA	NA	88.0	89.2	91.5	94.2	95.4	89.6	89.5	95.3	94.4
58.2	59.2	60.8	66.6	65.4	62.3	64.1	62.4	66.0	69.7	67.5	66.1
81.2	80.7	78.9	84.5	82.4	80.8	83.4	84.4	86.0	86.8	85.3	84.3
92.0	90.1	90.6	92.8	91.5	91.3	91.0	92.6	92.7	93.5	93.0	90.7
29.6	29.4	29.4	34.1	33.2	32.5	35.3	31.0	35.2	37.5	36.9	36.5
75.8	77.2	75.6	78.2	77.4	76.7	77.8	79.4	80.6	82.9	83.3	79.4
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	56.5	56.0	NA	NA	59.6	57.2
32.2	29.9	30.2	35.5	35.8	32.9	37.9	31.8	37.2	38.7	39.0	37.0
77.4	77.0	74.9	79.9	79.8	76.6	80.5	77.7	81.5	83.7	84.0	79.6
5.5	3.0	6.4	6.6	4.2	5.1	5.7	4.4	5.0	6.3	4.4	6.6
27.8	27.4	26.9	30.2	29.1	27.8	31.1	30.4	27.4	31.7	32.2	31.7
76.7	77.9	80.1	77.2	81.8	76.9	79.7	80.2	79.3	81.7	84.7	79.1
38.4	39.7	39.1	39.8	35.8	37.7	40.2	39.3	41.0	42.3	44.1	42.2
71.1	70.1	75.7	73.6	75.5	71.4	78.5	75.3	72.8	75.2	77.8	75.4

Table 2.65

High school seniors' perceptions of availability of drugs

By type of drug, United States, 1979-91

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 1979 (N=3,172)	Class of 1980 (N=3,240)	Class of 1981 (N=3,578)	Class of 1982 (N=3,602)	Class of 1983 (N=3,385)	Class of 1984 (N=3,269)	Class of 1985 (N=3,274)	Class of 1986 (N=3,077)	Class of 1987 (N=3,271)	Class of 1988 (N=3,231)	Class of 1989 (N=2,806)	Class of 1990 (N=2,549)	Class of 1991 (N=2,476)
Marihuana	90.1 %	89.0 %	89.2 %	88.5 %	86.2 %	84.6 %	85.5 %	85.2 %	84.8 %	85.0 %	84.3 %	84.4 %	83.3 %
Amyl and butyl nitrates	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23.9	25.9	26.8	24.4	22.7
LSD	34.2	35.3	35.0	34.2	30.9	30.6	30.5	28.5	31.4	33.3	38.3	40.7	39.5
PCP	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.8	24.9	28.9	27.7	27.6
Some other psychedelic	34.6	35.0	32.7	30.6	26.6	26.6	26.1	24.9	25.0	26.2	28.2	28.3	28.0
Cocaine powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	52.9	50.3	53.7	49.0	46.0
"Crack"	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.1	42.1	47.0	42.4	39.9
Cocaine	45.5	47.9	47.5	47.4	43.1	45.0	48.9	51.5	54.2	55.0	58.7	54.5	51.0
Heroin	18.9	21.2	19.2	20.8	19.3	19.9	21.0	22.0	23.7	28.0	31.4	31.9	30.6
Some other narcotic (including methadone)	28.7	29.4	29.6	30.4	30.0	32.1	33.1	32.2	33.0	35.8	38.3	38.1	34.6
Amphetamines	59.9	61.3	69.5	70.8	68.5	68.2	66.4	64.3	64.5	63.9	64.3	59.7	57.3
Barbiturates	49.8	49.1	54.9	55.2	52.5	51.9	51.3	48.3	48.2	47.8	48.4	45.9	42.4
Tranquillizers	61.4	59.1	60.8	58.9	55.3	54.5	54.7	51.2	48.6	49.1	45.3	44.7	40.8

Note: See Note, table 2.63. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) probably impossible, (2) very difficult, (3) fairly difficult, (4) fairly easy, and (5) very easy.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.66

High school seniors favoring prohibition of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and place of use, United States, 1979-91

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 1979 (N=3,288)	Class of 1980 (N=3,224)	Class of 1981 (N=3,611)	Class of 1982 (N=3,627)	Class of 1983 (N=3,315)	Class of 1984 (N=3,236)	Class of 1985 (N=3,254)	Class of 1986 (N=3,074)	Class of 1987 (N=3,322)	Class of 1988 (N=3,288)	Class of 1989 (N=2,813)	Class of 1990 (N=2,571)	Class of 1991 (N=2,512)
Smoke marihuana in private places	28.0 %	28.9 %	35.4 %	36.6 %	37.8 %	41.6 %	44.7 %	43.8 %	47.6 %	51.8 %	51.5 %	56.0 %	51.6 %
Smoke marihuana in public places	61.8	66.1	67.4	72.8	73.6	75.2	78.2	78.9	79.7	81.3	80.0	81.9	79.8
Take LSD in private	62.4	65.8	62.6	67.1	66.7	67.9	70.6	69.0	70.8	71.5	71.6	72.9	68.1
Take LSD in public places	81.5	82.8	80.7	82.1	82.8	82.4	84.8	84.9	85.2	86.0	84.4	84.9	83.9
Take heroin in private	68.5	70.3	68.8	69.3	69.7	69.8	73.3	71.7	75.0	74.2	74.4	76.4	72.8
Take heroin in public places	84.0	83.8	82.4	82.5	83.7	83.4	85.8	85.0	86.2	86.6	85.2	86.7	85.4
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in private	53.4	54.1	52.0	53.5	52.8	54.4	56.3	56.8	59.1	60.2	61.1	64.5	59.7
Take amphetamines or barbiturates in public places	77.3	76.1	74.2	75.5	76.7	76.8	78.3	79.1	79.8	80.2	79.2	81.6	79.7
Get drunk in private	16.8	16.7	19.6	19.4	19.9	19.7	19.8	18.5	18.6	19.2	20.2	23.0	22.0
Get drunk in public places	50.4	48.3	49.1	50.7	52.2	51.1	53.1	52.2	53.2	53.8	52.6	54.6	54.3
Smoke cigarettes in certain specified public places	43.1	42.8	43.0	42.0	40.5	39.2	42.8	45.1	44.4	48.4	44.5	47.3	44.9

Note: See Note, table 2.63. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^a Answer alternatives were: (1) no, (2) not sure, and (3) yes.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.67

High school seniors disapproving of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette smoking

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1979-91

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 1979 (N=3,221)	Class of 1980 (N=3,261)	Class of 1981 (N=3,610)	Class of 1982 (N=3,651)	Class of 1983 (N=3,341)	Class of 1984 (N=3,254)	Class of 1985 (N=3,265)	Class of 1986 (N=3,113)	Class of 1987 (N=3,302)	Class of 1988 (N=3,311)	Class of 1989 (N=2,799)	Class of 1990 (N=2,566)	Class of 1991 (N=2,547)
Try marihuana once or twice	34.2 %	39.0 %	40.0 %	45.5 %	46.3 %	49.3 %	51.4 %	54.6 %	56.6 %	60.8 %	64.6 %	67.8 %	68.7 %
Smoke marihuana occasionally	45.3	49.7	52.6	59.1	60.7	63.5	65.8	69.0	71.6	74.0	77.2	80.5	79.4
Smoke marihuana regularly	69.2	74.6	77.4	80.6	82.5	84.7	85.5	86.6	89.2	89.3	89.8	91.0	89.3
Try LSD once or twice	86.6	87.3	86.4	88.8	89.1	88.9	89.5	89.2	91.6	89.8	89.7	89.8	90.1
Take LSD regularly	96.9	96.7	96.8	96.7	97.0	96.8	97.0	96.6	97.8	96.4	96.4	96.3	96.4
Try cocaine once or twice	74.7	76.3	74.6	76.6	77.0	79.7	79.3	80.2	87.3	89.1	90.5	91.5	93.6
Take cocaine regularly	90.8	91.1	90.7	91.5	93.2	94.5	93.8	94.3	96.7	96.2	96.4	96.7	97.3
Try heroin once or twice	93.4	93.5	93.5	94.6	94.3	94.0	94.0	93.3	96.2	95.0	95.4	95.1	96.0
Take heroin occasionally	96.8	96.7	97.2	96.9	96.9	97.1	96.8	96.6	97.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	97.3
Take heroin regularly	97.9	97.6	97.8	97.5	97.7	98.0	97.6	97.6	98.1	97.2	97.4	97.5	97.8
Try amphetamines once or twice	75.1	75.4	71.1	72.6	72.3	72.8	74.9	76.5	80.7	82.5	83.3	85.3	86.5
Take amphetamines regularly	94.4	93.0	91.7	92.0	92.6	93.6	93.3	93.5	95.4	94.2	94.2	95.5	96.0
Try barbiturates once or twice	84.0	83.9	82.4	84.4	83.1	84.1	84.9	86.8	89.6	89.4	89.3	90.5	90.6
Take barbiturates regularly	95.2	95.4	94.2	94.4	95.1	95.1	95.5	94.9	96.4	95.3	95.3	96.4	97.1
Try one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor)	15.8	16.0	17.2	11.2	18.4	17.4	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.6	27.3	29.4	29.8
Take one or two drinks nearly every day	68.3	69.0	69.1	69.5	68.9	72.9	70.9	72.8	74.2	75.0	76.5	77.9	76.5
Take four or five drinks nearly every day	91.7	90.8	91.8	90.9	90.0	91.0	92.0	91.4	92.2	92.8	91.6	91.9	90.6
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend	56.7	55.6	55.5	58.8	56.6	59.6	60.4	62.4	62.0	65.3	66.5	68.9	67.4
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	70.3	70.8	69.9	69.4	70.8	73.0	72.3	75.4	74.3	73.1	72.4	72.8	71.4

Note: See Note, table 2.63. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1977 and 1978 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, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.68

High school seniors' attitudes toward the legalization of marijuana use

United States, 1979-91

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 1979 (N=3,280)	Class of 1980 (N=3,210)	Class of 1981 (N=3,600)	Class of 1982 (N=3,620)	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)	Class of 1989 (N=2,812)	Class of 1990 (N=2,570)	Class of 1991 (N=2,515)
Using marijuana should be entirely legal	32.1 %	26.3 %	23.1 %	20.0 %	18.9 %	18.6 %	16.6 %	14.9 %	15.4 %	15.1 %	16.6 %	15.9 %	18.0 %
It should be a minor violation like a parking ticket but not a crime	30.1	30.9	29.3	28.2	26.3	23.6	25.7	25.9	24.6	21.9	18.9	17.4	19.2
It should be a crime	24.0	26.4	32.1	34.7	36.7	40.6	40.8	42.5	45.3	49.2	50.0	53.2	48.6
Don't know	13.8	16.4	15.4	17.1	18.1	17.2	16.9	16.7	14.8	13.9	14.6	13.6	14.3

Note: See Note, table 2.63. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1978 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, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.69

High school seniors' attitudes toward legalization of the sale of marijuana if the use of marijuana were legal

United States, 1979-91

Question: "If it were legal for people to USE marijuana, should it also be legal to SELL marijuana?"

	Class of 1979 (N=3,280)	Class of 1980 (N=3,210)	Class of 1981 (N=3,600)	Class of 1982 (N=3,620)	Class of 1983 (N=3,300)	Class of 1984 (N=3,220)	Class of 1985 (N=3,230)	Class of 1986 (N=3,080)	Class of 1987 (N=3,330)	Class of 1988 (N=3,277)	Class of 1989 (N=2,812)	Class of 1990 (N=2,570)	Class of 1991 (N=2,515)
No	22.9 %	25.0 %	27.7 %	29.3 %	27.4 %	30.9 %	32.6 %	33.0 %	36.0 %	36.8 %	38.8 %	40.1 %	36.8 %
Yes, but only to adults	53.2	51.8	48.6	46.2	47.6	45.8	43.2	42.2	41.2	39.9	37.9	38.8	41.4
Yes, to anyone	11.3	9.6	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	11.2	10.4	9.2	10.5	9.2	9.6	9.4
Don't know	12.6	13.6	13.2	13.8	14.6	12.8	13.1	14.4	13.6	12.8	14.1	11.6	12.5

Note: See Note, table 2.63. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1978 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, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.70

College freshmen reporting that marihuana should be legalized

By sex, United States, 1968-91

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Marihuana should be legalized		
	Total	Male	Female
1968	19.4 %	21.4 %	16.9 %
1969	25.6	28.1	22.4
1970	38.4	41.0	35.2
1971	38.7	41.7	35.0
1972	46.6	49.6	43.0
1973	48.2	50.9	45.2
1974	46.7	49.7	43.4
1975	47.2	50.7	43.3
1976	48.9	51.6	46.1
1977	52.9	56.6	49.2
1978	49.5	52.1	47.1
1979	46.0	48.6	43.6
1980	39.3	42.1	36.6
1981	34.0	36.3	31.9
1982	29.4	32.5	26.4
1983	25.7	28.4	23.1
1984	22.9	25.8	20.3
1985	21.8	24.8	18.9
1986	21.3	25.0	18.0
1987	19.3	23.1	15.9
1988	19.3	22.8	16.4
1989	16.7	20.1	13.7
1990	18.6	21.7	16.0
1991	20.9	24.2	18.0

Note: The Cooperative Institutional Research Program Freshman Survey is conducted annually by the Higher Education Research Institute (HERI) at the University of California, Los Angeles. Each fall, the HERI surveys approximately 200,000 full-time students entering the freshman classes from a nationally-representative sample of two-year and four-year colleges and universities in the United States. From 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: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.71

College freshmen reporting that abortion should be legalized

By sex, United States, 1977-91

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Abortion should be legal		
	Total	Male	Female
1977	55.7 %	55.8 %	55.6 %
1978	56.7	56.5	56.9
1979	53.3	53.0	53.6
1980	53.6	53.3	53.8
1981	53.9	53.0	54.7
1982	54.8	53.7	55.9
1983	54.8	54.7	54.8
1984	53.8	53.3	54.2
1985	54.9	54.5	55.3
1986	58.6	58.3	59.0
1987	58.7	58.7	58.7
1988	57.0	56.8	57.2
1989	64.7	63.6	65.5
1990	64.9	65.0	64.8
1991	63.0	63.0	63.0

Note: See Note, table 2.70.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.72

College freshmen reporting there is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals

By sex, United States, 1969-83 and 1987-91

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	There is too much concern in the courts for the rights of criminals		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	54.3 %	60.0 %	46.8 %
1970	51.6	57.5	44.5
1971	48.1	53.9	41.1
1972	50.3	56.4	43.0
1973	50.1	55.7	43.7
1974	51.5	56.9	45.6
1975	53.5	59.1	47.1
1976	59.7	64.8	54.3
1977	64.3	69.2	59.2
1978	65.4	70.3	60.6
1979	62.4	68.1	57.0
1980	65.9	70.5	61.6
1981	69.1	74.2	64.2
1982	69.8	74.3	65.5
1983	68.8	72.5	65.2
1987	68.3	71.4	65.5
1988	69.1	72.7	66.0
1989	68.5	71.9	65.5
1990	66.3	69.8	63.2
1991	65.3	67.6	63.4

Note: See Note, table 2.70.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.73

College freshmen reporting that capital punishment should be abolished

By sex, United States, 1969-71 and 1978-91

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	Capital punishment should be abolished		
	Total	Male	Female
1969	53.9 %	50.0 %	59.0 %
1970	56.3	53.4	59.8
1971	57.6	53.2	62.8
1978	32.6	26.8	38.2
1979	34.5	28.0	40.7
1980	34.5	28.0	40.5
1981	30.1	24.7	35.2
1982	28.4	23.1	33.5
1983	28.9	23.9	33.7
1984	26.0	22.2	29.6
1985	26.6	22.6	30.2
1986	25.4	21.4	29.1
1987	23.8	20.4	27.0
1988	23.0	19.6	26.0
1989	21.3	18.4	23.8
1990	21.5	18.5	24.1
1991	21.2	18.8	23.2

Note: See Note, table 2.70.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.74

College freshmen reporting that homosexual relationships should be legally prohibited

By sex, United States, 1976-91

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	It is important to have laws prohibiting homosexual relationships		
	Total	Male	Female
1976	47.0 %	55.0 %	38.6 %
1977	48.6	56.7	40.3
1978	46.3	54.4	38.5
1979	47.3	56.2	39.0
1980	48.9	58.1	40.3
1981	48.6	57.8	39.9
1982	47.2	57.0	37.6
1983	49.0	58.3	39.9
1984	47.8	57.9	38.4
1985	47.9	58.3	38.3
1986	52.2	62.5	42.8
1987	53.1	62.5	44.6
1988	49.0	59.7	39.9
1989	45.4	57.3	35.1
1990	44.4	56.0	34.5
1991	42.2	53.4	32.5

Note: See Note, table 2.70.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.75

Attitudes of college freshmen toward testing for AIDS and drug testing by employers

By sex, United States, 1988-91

(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	78.5
1990	66.4	66.5	66.3	80.4	78.5	82.1
1991	66.4	66.3	66.5	80.8	79.1	82.3

Note: See Note, table 2.70.

^aAcquired Immunodeficiency syndrome.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.76

College freshmen reporting that the Federal Government should do more to control handguns

By sex, United States, 1989, 1990, and 1991

(Percent indicating "agree strongly" or "agree somewhat")

Year	The Federal Government should do more to control the sale of handguns		
	Total	Male	Female
1989	78.2 %	67.2 %	87.6 %
1990	77.1	65.5	87.0
1991	78.1	66.8	87.8

Note: See Note, table 2.70.

Source: Eric L. Dey, Alexander W. Astin, and William S. Korn, *The American Freshman: Twenty-Five Year Trends, 1966-1990*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 64, 65, 94, 95, 124, 125; and Alexander W. Astin et al., *The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991*, Higher Education Research Institute (Los Angeles: University of California, 1991), pp. 26, 42, 58. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.77

Fifth and sixth graders' knowledge of drug use

By type of drug, United States, 1990

Questions: "Do you know any adults or older kids who have tried or who use...? Do you know any kids your own age who have tried or who use...?"

Type of drug	Adults or older kids	Kids your own age
Beer	77 %	34 %
Wine or liquor	64	26
Marihuana	15	5
Cocaine or crack	10	2
Ice ^a	3	2
Ecstasy ^b	1	1

Note: These data are from a national telephone survey conducted by NFO Research, Inc. for Edelman Public Relations. Households were selected from NFO's nationally-representative panel of 250,000 households. This panel was selected to be comparable to U.S. Bureau of the Census data in its distribution of geographic region, market size, age of household head, household size, and household income. A total of 500 interviews were conducted with fifth or sixth grade children in NFO panel households. Prior to telephoning, a letter was mailed to 1,700 panel members with children between the ages of 10 and 12. The letter explained the purpose of the study and the areas of questioning and asked for cooperation with the study. Five hundred interviews, evenly divided between fifth and sixth graders, were conducted between Apr. 20 and May 2, 1990. Students who had participated in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program, a preventive education program for school children, were not interviewed. Interviewed households were regionally and demographically comparable to total U.S. households with children between the ages of 10 and 12. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^aIce is a smokable form of methamphetamine.

^bEcstasy is the street name for MDMA, an illegal stimulant with hallucinogenic properties.

Source: NFO Research, Inc., *Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study* (Chicago: NFO Research, Inc., 1990), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.78

Discussions about drug use among fifth and sixth graders

By persons with whom discussions were held, United States, 1990

Question: "Now I would like to ask you about different people you have talked to about drugs or alcohol. Have you ever talked to...about drugs or alcohol?"

	Total	Fifth graders	Sixth graders
Your parents	85 %	84 %	86 %
Your teachers	74	76	73
Any other grown-ups	68	67	69
Your friends	63	65	61
A police officer	43	46	40
Your brothers and/or sisters	42	44	40
Teenagers or older kids	28	22	33

Note: See Note, table 2.77.

Source: NFO Research, Inc., *Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study* (Chicago: NFO Research, Inc., 1990), p. 10.

Table 2.79

Drugs seen by and offered to fifth and sixth graders

By type of drug, United States, 1990

Question: "Have you ever seen any kinds of drugs or alcohol at your school, the mall or where you go to play? If yes, what kind of drugs have you seen? Has anyone ever offered you drugs, like marihuana? Has anyone ever offered you alcohol, like beer or wine?"

(Percent responding "yes")

Type of drug	Total	Fifth graders	Sixth graders
Have you ever seen:			
Total	21 %	20 %	22 %
Beer	8	8	8
Cigarettes	8	8	8
Marihuana	6	4	9
Cocaine or crack	5	4	6
Other alcohol	5	4	5
Other drugs	2	2	2
Ice ^a	1	1	(b)
Don't know or refused	2	2	2
Have you ever been offered:			
Drugs, like marihuana	3	2	4
Alcohol, like beer or wine	11	8	14

Note: See Note, table 2.77.

^aIce is a smokable form of methamphetamine.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: NFO Research, Inc., *Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study* (Chicago: NFO Research, Inc., 1990), pp. 14, 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.80

Attitudes toward drugs among fifth and sixth graders

United States, 1990

Question: "Now I'm going to read several more statements to you. For each one I read, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the sentence."

	Agree a lot	Agree a little	Disagree a little	Disagree a lot
If someone offers you a drug such as marihuana, you should talk to an adult about what happened	92 %	3 %	2 %	3 %
Drugs bought on the street are not safe to use	86	4	2	8
True friends don't push kids into trying drugs or alcohol	79	7	6	8
Police officers would rather catch you doing something wrong than try to help you	17	6	10	67
Most kids my age use drugs like marihuana	8	4	16	72
Kids who use drugs have more friends than those who don't	5	3	9	83
It's okay for kids to drink alcohol, as long as it doesn't become a habit	3	5	12	80
There is nothing wrong with kids smoking cigarettes, as long as they don't smoke too many	2	3	9	86
It's okay for kids to try marihuana just to satisfy their curiosity	1	2	4	93
When watching a movie, if my favorite character is doing drugs, then I know it's okay for me to use them	1	1	2	96

Note: See Note, table 2.77.

Source: NFO Research, Inc., *Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study* (Chicago: NFO Research, Inc., 1990), p. 18.

Table 2.81

Attitudes toward drugs among fifth and sixth graders

By grade, United States, 1990

Question: "Now I'm going to read several more statements to you. For each one I read, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the sentence."

	Agree a lot		Disagree a lot	
	Fifth graders	Sixth graders	Fifth graders	Sixth graders
If someone offers you a drug such as marihuana, you should talk to an adult about what happened	95 %	89 %	3 %	4 %
Drugs bought on the street are not safe to use	86	86	8	8
True friends don't push kids into trying drugs or alcohol	77	82	7	9
Police officers would rather catch you doing something wrong than try to help you	19	15	75	79
Most kids my age use drugs like marihuana	8	7	77	67
Kids who use drugs have more friends than those who don't	5	4	84	82
It's okay for kids to drink alcohol, as long as it doesn't become a habit	4	2	82	78
There is nothing wrong with kids smoking cigarettes, as long as they don't smoke too many	3	1	88	84
It's okay for kids to try marihuana just to satisfy their curiosity	1	(a)	92	93
When watching a movie, if my favorite character is doing drugs, then I know it's okay for me to use them	1	1	95	96

Note: See Note, table 2.77.

^aLess than 0.5 percent.Source: NFO Research, Inc., *Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study* (Chicago: NFO Research, Inc., 1990), p. 19.

Table 2.82

Reported intention to try drugs among fifth and sixth graders

By demographic and parental characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Now I'm going to read several more statements to you. For each one I read, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the sentence. By the time I enter high school, I will probably have tried (at least once): . . . alcohol, cigarettes, drugs."

	Will try by high school ^a		
	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Drugs
Total	32 %	25 %	7 %
<u>Grade</u>			
Fifth	28	16	6
Sixth	37	26	7
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	34	23	8
Female	30	18	5
<u>Parents</u>			
Married	31	20	7
Single	39	27	8
<u>Siblings</u>			
Older	31	22	6
Younger	32	19	6
Only child ^b	43	21	13
<u>Female head of household employment</u>			
Full-time	32	20	6
Part-time	29	21	8
Not employed	35	24	8
<u>Female head of household education</u>			
College graduate	26	15	5
College incomplete	35	24	6
High school graduate	36	22	9
<u>Male head of household education</u>			
College graduate	31	20	5
College incomplete	33	21	8
High school graduate	33	20	6
<u>Income</u>			
\$50,000 and over	37	18	6
\$25,000 to \$49,999	31	22	7
Under \$25,000	30	23	7
<u>Region</u>			
Northeast	41	28	7
North Central	40	21	9
South	26	18	8
West	23	17	1

Note: See Note, table 2.77.

^aPercent agreeing that they will have tried . . . by high school.^bSmall base size (N=47).Source: NFO Research, Inc., *Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study* (Chicago: NFO Research, Inc., 1990), p. 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.83

Attitudes toward legalization of the use of marihuana

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-91^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	81	2	18	80	2	15	82	3
Democrat	17	82	1	19	77	4	26	71	3	29	67	4	24	73	3	20	77	2
Independent	25	72	3	26	67	7	34	62	4	37	60	3	30	66	4	24	72	4

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

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

	1984			1986			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know	Should	Should not	Don't know
	23 %	73 %	4 %	18 %	80 %	2 %	16 %	81 %	3 %	17 %	79 %	4 %	16 %	81 %	3 %	16 %	81 %	3 %	18 %	78 %	4 %
	28	68	4	23	75	2	19	78	3	21	74	4	20	76	4	19	79	2	23	74	3
	19	77	4	14	84	2	14	83	3	14	82	3	14	84	2	14	82	3	14	81	4
	23	73	4	18	81	1	17	80	3	17	80	3	18	80	3	17	80	3	18	78	3
	22	75	3	19	77	4	12	84	4	18	75	8	10	85	5	13	82	5	16	76	8
	29	66	5	22	75	2	21	75	4	20	75	5	20	77	3	18	79	3	21	74	5
	21	75	4	17	82	2	13	84	2	16	80	4	15	82	3	16	81	3	16	81	3
	7	91	2	8	91	2	10	88	1	12	88	0	9	88	3	12	87	1	8	88	4
	27	68	5	20	79	1	20	77	3	16	80	4	20	77	3	21	77	2	19	76	4
	22	72	6	16	82	2	11	83	6	14	82	3	10	88	2	9	87	4	16	80	4
	20	77	3	19	79	2	16	81	2	20	75	4	17	80	4	16	80	4	17	79	4
	3	94	3	9	91	0	2	95	2	6	94	0	25	75	0	6	88	6	15	80	5
	25	72	3	19	80	1	17	80	3	16	81	3	18	80	3	17	80	2	18	79	3
	23	71	6	19	79	2	17	81	2	22	76	2	14	82	4	15	80	5	14	83	3
	14	85	1	18	81	1	10	88	2	23	73	4	20	76	4	13	84	2	16	82	3
	23	70	6	14	86	0	8	90	2	11	85	4	20	76	4	14	83	2	15	81	4
	24	72	4	15	82	3	14	82	4	24	73	3	11	89	0	10	87	3	26	74	0
	19	77	4	30	68	3	22	78	0	13	64	23	10	90	0	0	100	0	27	67	7
	36	62	2	16	82	3	21	74	5	16	74	10	19	75	6	22	78	0	21	79	0
	34	62	4	27	71	2	25	70	5	24	70	6	21	76	3	19	76	5	25	73	3
	27	68	4	20	79	2	19	79	2	19	78	3	19	78	3	19	79	2	22	74	4
	9	87	4	12	87	2	8	90	2	12	86	2	11	86	3	12	85	3	10	86	4
	24	74	2	20	80	(b)	18	78	4	19	76	5	14	80	6	12	84	4	18	77	4
	23	72	6	16	82	2	14	83	3	18	78	4	14	84	2	16	81	3	13	83	4
	20	76	4	14	84	2	13	85	2	12	86	2	14	83	3	12	84	4	15	81	4
	26	70	4	25	73	2	23	72	5	23	72	5	26	72	2	29	71	0	30	66	4
	20	76	4	15	83	2	13	85	2	13	84	3	13	86	2	12	85	3	16	80	4
	20	76	4	18	80	2	16	81	2	16	80	4	16	80	4	15	84	1	15	82	4
	48	48	4	40	60	0	40	55	5	52	44	4	35	65	0	33	60	7	36	59	4
	44	50	6	37	60	3	42	51	7	38	55	7	40	49	11	44	51	5	40	52	8
	17	80	4	13	86	(b)	13	84	2	14	84	2	14	85	1	11	86	2	16	80	3
	21	75	4	18	80	2	15	82	2	18	78	4	16	81	3	18	79	3	16	80	4
	28	68	4	21	76	2	19	76	4	20	75	5	19	76	5	18	78	3	21	75	4

Table 2.84

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, 1990^a

Question: "In your opinion, how much of a problem is illegal drug use in your neighborhood -- very serious, somewhat serious, not too serious, or not at all serious?"

	Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not too serious	Not at all serious	Don't know/no answer
National	18 %	30 %	31 %	19 %	2 %
Sex					
Male	18	30	32	20	1
Female	19	30	30	18	3
Age					
18 to 29 years	19	28	32	20	1
30 to 44 years	15	35	32	17	1
45 to 64 years	22	30	26	19	3
65 years and older	19	22	34	21	5
Region					
Northeast	21	27	32	17	3
North Central	12	31	37	18	3
South	23	32	25	18	2
West	15	27	32	23	2
Race, ethnicity					
White	17	30	32	19	2
Black	35	22	24	20	0
Hispanic	16	48	30	0	7
Other	40	27	30	4	0
Education					
Less than high school graduate	25	22	27	23	3
High school graduate	18	33	30	17	3
College incomplete	22	26	29	20	3
College graduate	12	35	33	19	1
Post graduate	15	30	38	16	1
Politics					
Republican	17	29	33	20	2
Democrat	20	32	27	18	3
Independent	18	30	32	17	2
Other	18	8	28	37	10
Income					
Under \$7,500	32	29	20	18	2
\$7,500 to \$14,999	26	23	31	12	7
\$15,000 to \$24,999	20	26	34	18	2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	16	36	26	20	2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	37	29	18	2
\$50,000 and over	16	25	34	24	1

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.86

Respondents reporting knowledge of cocaine or crack use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^a

Question: "Do you personally know anyone who you believe uses cocaine or crack?"

	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	33 %	66 %	1 %
Sex			
Male	36	64	0
Female	30	69	1
Age			
18 to 29 years	44	56	0
30 to 44 years	42	58	0
45 to 64 years	27	73	1
65 years and older	11	88	1
Region			
Northeast	31	68	1
North Central	28	72	1
South	35	65	1
West	40	60	0
Race, ethnicity			
White	31	69	1
Black	52	48	0
Hispanic	84	16	0
Other	35	65	0
Education			
Less than high school graduate	22	77	1
High school graduate	31	69	1
College incomplete	37	63	1
College graduate	36	64	0
Post graduate	38	61	1
Politics			
Republican	32	68	0
Democrat	32	68	1
Independent	37	62	1
Other	10	90	0
Income			
Under \$7,500	36	62	2
\$7,500 to \$14,999	29	71	1
\$15,000 to \$24,999	34	65	2
\$25,000 to \$34,999	33	66	0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	37	63	0
\$50,000 and over	33	66	0

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.87

Attitudes toward the Federal Government's effort to reduce drug use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^a

Question: "Do you think the federal government can or can not significantly reduce the use of illegal drugs in this country?"

	Can	Cannot	Don't know/ no answer
National	59 %	36 %	5 %
Sex			
Male	61	36	3
Female	57	37	6
Age			
18 to 29 years	62	35	3
30 to 44 years	62	36	2
45 to 64 years	57	39	4
65 years and older	53	34	13
Region			
Northeast	61	35	4
North Central	58	37	6
South	61	34	5
West	55	40	5
Race, ethnicity			
White	59	36	5
Black	57	41	3
Hispanic	79	21	0
Other	80	16	4
Education			
Less than high school graduate	51	36	13
High school graduate	60	36	4
College incomplete	61	36	3
College graduate	62	35	4
Post graduate	56	40	4
Politics			
Republican	59	35	6
Democrat	63	33	4
Independent	53	42	4
Other	60	40	0
Income			
Under \$7,500	57	33	10
\$7,500 to \$14,999	53	38	9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	53	40	7
\$25,000 to \$34,999	60	34	6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	64	34	2
\$50,000 and over	61	37	2

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.88

Attitudes toward proposals to reduce illegal drug use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^a

Question: "Which of these do you think will do more to reduce the use of illegal drugs -- punishing drug users, or putting them into drug treatment programs?"

	Punishing	Putting into treatment programs	Don't know/ no answer
National	33 %	57 %	10 %
Sex			
Male	37	53	10
Female	29	62	9
Age			
18 to 29 years	40	54	6
30 to 44 years	30	60	10
45 to 64 years	29	62	9
65 years and older	35	50	15
Region			
Northeast	27	63	10
North Central	34	56	11
South	38	55	8
West	29	58	13
Race, ethnicity			
White	32	58	10
Black	38	57	5
Hispanic	37	57	7
Other	44	46	10
Education			
Less than high school graduate	39	53	9
High school graduate	40	51	9
College incomplete	33	57	10
College graduate	26	66	8
Post graduate	19	67	14
Politics			
Republican	36	53	11
Democrat	32	60	8
Independent	31	59	10
Other	30	63	8
Income			
Under \$7,500	30	68	2
\$7,500 to \$14,999	34	48	18
\$15,000 to \$24,999	33	55	12
\$25,000 to \$34,999	36	58	7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	60	9
\$50,000 and over	30	61	9

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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Table 2.89

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 2.90

Attitudes toward punishment for occasional drug users

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^a

Question: "Should occasional drug users be sent to military-style boot camps as punishment, or not?"

	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	49 %	43 %	8 %
Sex			
Male	47	46	7
Female	50	41	9
Age			
18 to 29 years	46	51	4
30 to 44 years	43	51	6
45 to 64 years	51	38	12
65 years and older	61	26	13
Region			
Northeast	46	46	8
North Central	44	46	10
South	57	36	7
West	43	49	8
Race, ethnicity			
White	48	44	8
Black	52	42	6
Hispanic	72	28	0
Other	61	40	0
Education			
Less than high school graduate	69	17	14
High school graduate	55	37	9
College incomplete	46	48	6
College graduate	40	54	6
Post graduate	32	60	8
Politics			
Republican	54	38	8
Democrat	52	41	7
Independent	39	52	9
Other	40	43	18
Income			
Under \$7,500	62	36	2
\$7,500 to \$14,999	55	32	14
\$15,000 to \$24,999	52	41	8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	47	45	8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	47	46	7
\$50,000 and over	40	53	7

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.91

Attitudes toward allowing police to conduct warrantless searches of drug dealers houses

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

Question: "Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of these statements . . . The police should be allowed to search the houses of known drug dealers without a court order."

	Completely agree	Mostly agree	Mostly disagree	Completely disagree	Don't know
Total	32.4 %	24.1 %	22.9 %	18.1 %	2.3 %
Sex					
Male	32.2	21.7	24.9	19.6	1.6
Female	32.7	26.4	21.1	16.8	2.9
Race					
White	31.6	24.6	23.8	17.6	2.4
Nonwhite	37.1	21.8	18.3	21.0	1.7
Age					
18 to 24 years	32.7	25.4	22.1	18.4	1.4
25 to 29 years	34.9	23.9	23.8	13.8	3.7
30 to 39 years	26.6	21.5	28.7	21.7	1.6
40 to 49 years	30.7	24.5	20.8	21.7	2.2
50 to 59 years	30.7	26.5	20.3	20.4	2.1
60 years and older	39.7	24.8	19.9	12.4	3.0
Region					
East	27.3	27.9	25.1	17.5	2.1
Midwest	33.3	27.9	22.5	14.5	1.7
South	39.7	19.5	20.7	17.6	2.3
West	26.3	22.1	24.2	24.2	3.1
Education					
College graduate	19.4	23.1	29.5	25.4	2.5
Other college	29.6	20.6	26.1	21.4	2.2
High school graduate	35.4	30.2	18.9	13.1	2.3
Less than high school graduate	42.2	20.5	19.6	15.5	2.1
Politics					
Republican	33.8	24.5	25.5	14.2	1.9
Democrat	32.8	23.0	23.0	19.6	1.4
Independent	30.8	24.8	21.3	20.2	2.9
Income					
\$50,000 and over	20.6	21.0	30.0	27.3	1.1
\$40,000 to \$49,999	25.6	26.2	27.6	18.3	2.3
\$30,000 to \$39,999	32.1	25.4	22.4	17.3	2.6
\$20,000 to \$29,999	30.7	27.7	23.3	17.8	0.5
Under \$20,000	40.1	22.1	19.1	16.2	2.4
Occupation					
Professional, business	25.4	20.5	26.6	25.4	2.0
Other white collar	34.7	27.9	20.8	15.5	1.1
Blue collar	33.2	23.6	22.0	19.0	2.0
Farmer	43.2	28.2	11.0	17.6	0.0
Non-labor force	35.5	26.3	22.6	11.8	3.7

Note: See Note, table 2.47.

Source: Table adapted from tables provided by Princeton Research Associates, Inc.; data are from Times Mirror Center for The People and The Press.

Table 2.92

Attitudes toward penalties for possession of drugs in an automobile

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990^a

Question: "If an occasional drug user is caught with illegal drugs in his or her car . . ."

	Should the car be taken away as part of the penalty?			Should his or her driver's license be suspended as part of the penalty?		
	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer	Yes	No	Don't know/ no answer
National	62 %	32 %	6 %	83 %	14 %	3 %
Sex						
Male	61	33	6	82	16	2
Female	62	31	6	84	13	3
Age						
18 to 29 years	62	36	2	82	18	1
30 to 44 years	58	37	5	82	16	2
45 to 64 years	64	28	8	84	14	2
65 years and older	67	23	10	87	6	7
Region						
Northeast	58	36	6	80	16	4
North Central	64	29	7	85	12	4
South	65	29	6	85	13	1
West	57	39	3	81	17	2
Race, ethnicity						
White	62	32	6	83	14	3
Black	53	42	5	79	18	4
Hispanic	70	21	9	93	7	0
Other	85	10	6	90	10	0
Education						
Less than high school graduate	75	22	3	86	13	2
High school graduate	66	27	8	86	11	3
College incomplete	58	35	7	82	15	3
College graduate	56	40	4	83	16	1
Post graduate	54	41	5	75	20	5
Politics						
Republican	67	28	5	85	13	2
Democrat	63	32	5	83	14	3
Independent	55	38	7	82	15	3
Other	37	45	18	63	37	0
Income						
Under \$7,500	69	31	0	83	17	0
\$7,500 to \$14,999	69	23	8	87	11	2
\$15,000 to \$24,999	66	26	8	81	13	6
\$25,000 to \$34,999	61	32	7	86	12	3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	61	35	4	82	16	2
\$50,000 and over	53	41	6	81	17	2

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

Table 2.93

Beliefs about drug use and testing among U.S. military personnel

By branch of service, 1988

(Percent who "agreed" or "strongly agreed")

	U.S. Department of Defense total	Branch of service			
		Army	Navy	Marine Corps	Air Force
It's easy to use drugs at parties or social functions at this installation	10.0 %	13.0 %	11.5 %	12.7 %	4.6 %
Drug use reduces the readiness of units at this installation	32.8	38.4	33.4	40.4	23.8
Using drugs would interfere with my health or physical fitness	84.1	81.9	85.0	86.3	85.1
Urinalysis testing reduces drug use in the military	75.9	74.9	80.7	80.0	71.4
Urinalysis tests are reliable	41.2	43.6	44.1	43.2	35.1
Emphasis on detection and discipline in my Service's drug program hurts morale	14.9	17.0	17.2	15.5	10.2

Note: These data are derived from the 1988 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel conducted by the Research Triangle Institute. The 1988 survey is the fourth in a series of surveys of military personnel conducted in 1980, 1982, 1985, and 1988. The sampling design for the 1988 survey was a stratified, two-stage probability sample. The eligible population for the survey consisted of all active-duty military personnel except recruits, service academy students, persons absent without leave, and persons who had a permanent change of station at the time of data collection. The first-stage sample consisted of military installations (and associated units clustered with the installations based on geographical proximity) for each branch of service located in four broad regions of the world (Americas, North Pacific, Other Pacific, Europe). The second-stage sample consisted of military personnel stationed at the selected first-stage installations who were randomly selected within pay grades. For 1988, usable questionnaires were obtained from 18,673 military personnel, and the overall response rate among those eligible for the study was 81.4 percent. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Source: Robert M. Bray et al., *1988 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel* (Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute, 1988), p. 47. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 2.94

Attitudes toward coping with the problem of driving while intoxicated

United States, 1991

Question: "Here is a list of things that have been suggested as a way to cope with the problem of people driving after having been drinking. (Card shown respondent) Please read down the list and tell me for each one whether you think it is an excellent, good, only fair, or poor way to cope with the problem of drunk driving."

	Ex- cellent	Good	Only fair	Poor	Don't know
Designated drivers who will refrain from drinking on an occasion where people gather to drink alcoholic beverages	71 %	22 %	4 %	1 %	1 %
Run more ads encouraging people, when they drink, to drink responsibly	48	33	10	8	2
Random police roadblocks to check for drunk drivers	34	35	14	14	1
Banning advertising of alcoholic beverages	28	24	20	23	2
Holding legally responsible, a bar that serves alcohol to someone who has obviously had too much to drink and is subsequently involved in an accident while driving	28	32	17	20	3
Prohibit the sale of alcoholic beverages at supermarkets, convenience stores, and gas stations	26	21	17	32	4
Holding legally responsible, a private individual who serves alcohol in their home to someone who has obviously had too much to drink and is subsequently involved in an accident while driving	21	29	19	27	4
Outlaw the sale of alcoholic beverages completely	11	9	10	64	6

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

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

Table 2.95

Attitudes toward penalties for driving while intoxicated

By offense characteristics, United States, 1983, 1989, and 1991

Question: "There is a lot of talk these days about the problem of drunken drivers, and what the penalties should be for various offenses involving drunken drivers. Here is a list of some possible penalties. (Card shown respondent) I'm going to name some different offenses, and for each one would you tell me which penalty or penalties you think would be most appropriate in that instance, assuming it is the *first time* a person had been caught driving while drunk?"

Penalties	First offenses involving drunk drivers											
	Stopped by the police and discovered to have been drinking			Causing an accident while driving under the influence of alcohol that resulted in property damage but no personal injury			Causing an accident while driving under the influence of alcohol that resulted in injuries to one or more people			Causing an accident while driving under the influence of alcohol that resulted in the death of one or more people		
	1983	1989	1991	1983	1989	1991	1983	1989	1991	1983	1989	1991
A warning that a second offense will mean suspension of drivers license	44 %	38 %	37 %	5 %	5 %	4 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	--	--	1 %
Suspension of drivers license for a month	37	37	36	38	34	30	7	8	6	1 %	1 %	1
Suspension of drivers license for a year	11	13	15	37	37	41	40	34	33	14	12	11
Suspension of drivers license for good	1	2	3	5	4	8	17	18	21	32	30	32
A short jail term of 30 days or less	6	6	5	14	15	15	23	26	26	10	9	8
A long jail term of 1 year or more	1	2	2	4	6	5	20	24	24	58	64	68
Don't know	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	5	6	5

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

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

Table 2.96

Attitudes toward laws regulating the distribution of pornography

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1980-91^a

Question: "Which of these statements comes closest to your feelings about pornography laws: There should be laws against the distribution of pornography whatever the age; there should be laws against the distribution of pornography to persons under 18; or there should be no laws forbidding the distribution of pornography?"

	1980				1983				1984				1986			
	Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		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 %	51 %	6 %	2 %	41 %	53 %	4 %	1 %	41 %	54 %	4 %	1 %	43 %	53 %	4 %	1 %
Sex																
Male	31	60	8	2	31	63	5	1	30	63	7	(b)	30	64	4	1
Female	47	45	5	3	49	46	4	1	48	48	2	2	52	44	4	1
Race																
White	41	52	6	2	42	52	4	1	41	54	4	1	43	53	3	1
Black/other	35	51	10	4	32	62	5	2	37	54	5	4	38	53	6	3
Education																
College	31	59	8	2	35	60	5	(b)	33	62	5	(b)	38	56	4	(b)
High school	42	52	5	1	42	53	4	1	44	52	3	1	42	54	4	(b)
Grade school	57	34	4	6	59	31	5	5	54	36	5	5	61	31	2	5
Occupation																
Professional/business	37	54	6	2	38	55	5	1	35	60	4	(b)	40	55	4	(b)
Clerical	49	45	6	(b)	46	50	4	(b)	43	54	2	0	50	48	2	0
Manual	37	54	6	3	38	56	5	1	43	51	4	2	40	55	4	2
Farmer	41	47	9	3	38	51	5	5	55	39	6	0	60	40	0	0
Income																
\$15,000 and over	35	58	6	1	37	58	5	(b)	38	57	4	(b)	39	58	1	(b)
\$10,000 to \$14,999	38	54	7	(b)	44	52	3	(b)	40	56	3	2	41	54	3	2
\$7,000 to \$9,999	46	51	3	1	39	51	6	3	48	50	4	0	46	47	6	1
\$5,000 to \$6,999	57	34	6	4	50	43	7	0	46	48	5	1	50	44	4	1
\$3,000 to \$4,999	51	35	8	6	52	39	1	8	33	56	7	4	58	34	7	1
Under \$3,000	46	43	6	6	44	52	2	2	45	49	6	0	30	57	8	5
Age																
18 to 20 years	12	79	9	0	24	73	2	0	20	69	9	2	21	74	5	0
21 to 29 years	23	69	7	1	25	71	3	1	22	73	5	(b)	26	71	2	1
30 to 49 years	32	60	7	1	35	60	4	1	34	62	4	(b)	35	60	4	(b)
50 years and older	40	50	8	2	38	56	4	1	36	60	4	1	40	55	4	(b)
Region																
Northeast	60	32	4	4	59	33	6	2	62	32	4	2	60	34	4	2
Midwest	38	55	5	3	38	56	4	2	40	54	4	2	42	54	3	1
South	45	50	4	1	46	48	4	2	43	51	4	2	47	48	4	1
West	36	51	10	3	40	54	6	(b)	42	53	5	0	38	58	4	1
Religion																
Protestant	45	48	5	2	46	48	4	2	44	50	4	2	47	49	3	1
Catholic	40	52	6	2	36	59	5	1	40	58	2	(b)	40	56	3	1
Jewish	25	59	9	6	19	72	7	2	19	77	4	0	18	71	10	0
None	8	74	15	3	27	65	6	2	21	70	9	0	24	66	8	2
Politics																
Republican	48	44	6	2	45	49	5	1	44	52	3	1	47	49	3	(b)
Democrat	42	50	6	2	41	54	5	(b)	44	51	4	1	44	50	4	1
Independent	33	58	6	2	39	55	4	2	35	58	6	1	37	59	3	1

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

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

1987				1988				1989				1990				1991			
Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding		Laws forbidding distribution		No laws forbidding	
Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know	Whatever the age	To persons under 18	distribution	Don't know
40 %	55 %	4 %	1 %	43 %	50 %	5 %	2 %	40 %	54 %	5 %	1 %	41 %	52 %	6 %	1 %	40 %	55 %	4 %	2 %
26	67	5	2	33	59	6	2	29	63	7	1	33	59	6	2	26	66	6	2
50	46	3	1	51	43	4	2	49	46	3	1	47	47	5	1	49	47	3	1
41	54	4	1	45	49	5	2	41	54	4	1	42	51	5	1	41	54	4	1
33	61	3	3	35	58	6	1	38	52	7	3	34	57	7	2	31	60	6	2
32	63	4	1	37	58	4	1	34	59	5	2	36	57	7	1	36	59	4	2
43	53	3	1	46	47	5	2	43	53	4	1	44	51	5	(b)	42	53	4	1
56	34	7	3	55	30	6	9	59	29	7	4	47	38	5	9	51	43	4	2
35	59	4	1	40	54	4	2	37	58	4	1	38	55	6	1	35	60	4	2
51	46	3	(b)	53	44	2	2	48	48	3	1	47	50	4	0	45	51	4	1
39	55	4	2	41	51	6	2	39	53	6	2	40	52	5	2	41	53	4	2
38	58	5	0	56	31	12	0	44	38	12	6	35	59	6	0	25	65	5	5
35	60	4	1	42	52	4	1	38	58	4	(b)	40	54	5	(b)	38	59	3	1
42	51	5	2	41	50	6	3	50	45	4	1	45	51	4	1	48	48	5	0
53	41	4	2	51	44	4	1	39	53	4	4	38	58	2	2	41	49	10	0
56	43	2	0	58	36	6	0	41	57	0	2	45	45	7	2	49	55	4	0
46	51	3	0	46	52	3	0	39	44	17	0	56	38	3	3	39	56	2	2
45	42	8	5	26	64	10	0	45	45	0	10	33	44	11	11	40	50	10	0
26	74	0	0	23	71	6	0	36	56	8	0	17	65	13	4	16	79	0	5
25	70	5	0	28	67	4	1	27	68	3	2	29	67	3	1	30	66	3	1
32	63	4	1	38	57	4	(b)	30	65	4	1	36	60	4	(b)	33	63	4	1
36	60	4	(b)	32	61	7	1	59	33	6	2	53	36	8	3	54	38	5	2
57	37	4	2	58	32	5	4	36	56	5	3	32	62	5	1	34	61	3	2
39	55	5	1	45	48	3	4	39	56	4	1	38	54	7	2	41	54	5	1
43	52	4	2	48	45	5	2	44	49	6	1	49	44	5	2	39	54	5	2
39	55	4	2	44	52	4	0	40	56	4	1	38	55	6	1	44	53	3	1
43	53	3	1	48	46	4	2	46	50	4	1	46	48	5	1	43	52	3	1
40	56	5	1	40	55	3	2	34	61	2	3	39	56	4	1	38	58	4	1
20	65	15	0	13	65	17	4	24	71	6	0	20	53	20	7	4	82	9	4
16	71	11	2	21	64	12	3	22	59	16	2	22	66	9	4	18	66	11	5
44	51	4	1	46	48	3	3	42	53	4	1	43	50	5	1	43	54	2	(b)
41	54	4	1	44	49	6	1	44	51	5	1	44	47	7	2	38	55	4	3
34	61	4	2	39	54	5	2	34	58	5	2	34	60	5	1	38	56	5	1

Table 2.97

Attitudes toward pornographic material leading to rape

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1973-91^a

Question: "The next questions are about pornography--books, movies, magazines, and photographs that show or describe sex activities. I'm going to read some opinions about the effects of looking at or reading such sexual materials. As I read each one, please tell me if you think sexual materials do or do not have that effect: Sexual materials lead people to commit rape."

	1973			1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984			
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	
National	50 %	43 %	7 %	52 %	38 %	10 %	53 %	38 %	9 %	57 %	36 %	7 %	54 %	37 %	9 %	55 %	38 %	7 %	55 %	37 %	8 %	
Sex																						
Male	43	51	6	46	46	7	46	46	8	50	45	5	47	45	8	48	46	6	46	48	6	
Female	56	36	8	57	31	12	58	32	10	61	30	9	59	30	10	61	31	8	61	30	9	
Race																						
White	50	43	7	53	38	10	54	38	9	57	36	7	54	38	9	56	38	6	55	38	8	
Black/other	52	43	5	47	41	12	44	44	12	55	38	8	59	31	11	53	35	12	56	34	9	
Education																						
College	34	60	6	37	54	9	40	53	7	40	51	9	35	56	8	45	49	6	44	47	8	
High school	53	40	7	55	35	10	56	36	8	61	33	6	62	30	8	61	33	6	59	34	7	
Grade school	69	23	8	70	18	12	67	19	14	76	15	9	68	17	15	65	21	14	74	16	9	
Occupation																						
Professional/business	41	50	8	46	45	9	43	51	6	46	46	8	43	48	10	48	44	8	48	44	8	
Clerical	47	44	9	50	37	13	55	35	10	62	30	8	62	30	8	60	33	7	54	37	8	
Manual	56	38	6	56	36	8	58	34	9	58	35	6	58	33	8	58	36	6	60	34	6	
Farmer	64	31	6	60	23	17	46	26	28	64	28	8	50	32	18	60	26	13	64	29	6	
Income																						
\$15,000 and over	38	56	6	45	44	11	42	51	7	50	42	7	48	46	6	54	41	5	52	42	6	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	50	42	8	51	41	8	56	35	8	57	37	6	63	33	5	60	35	5	53	38	10	
\$7,000 to \$9,999	51	44	5	52	41	7	53	36	10	58	31	11	60	32	8	57	36	7	71	23	6	
\$5,000 to \$6,999	57	36	7	55	40	5	58	32	10	58	35	7	68	18	15	66	26	8	62	31	6	
\$3,000 to \$4,999	63	33	4	61	25	14	67	26	8	72	23	6	56	23	21	63	26	11	65	27	8	
Under \$3,000	59	34	7	63	26	12	60	28	12	68	27	6	62	26	12	47	41	12	63	26	12	
Age																						
18 to 20 years	41	56	3	44	51	5	39	54	7	53	45	2	50	43	7	46	50	4	40	49	11	
21 to 29 years	36	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.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

1986			1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
57 %	36 %	7 %	54 %	37 %	9 %	56 %	36 %	8 %	60 %	33 %	7 %	56 %	33 %	10 %	52 %	37 %	11 %
50	43	6	45	45	9	47	45	8	49	45	7	48	42	11	40	50	10
62	31	7	61	30	9	64	28	8	68	24	8	64	26	10	61	27	11
57	37	6	55	37	8	57	35	8	59	34	7	56	33	11	53	36	11
56	33	11	49	37	13	52	38	10	66	24	10	56	34	9	49	40	11
48	45	7	41	50	9	44	46	10	48	45	7	47	42	11	45	43	12
58	35	6	61	30	8	66	29	6	68	25	7	64	27	9	58	33	10
80	12	8	73	14	12	65	23	12	76	16	8	64	19	17	71	20	10
49	43	8	43	48	8	50	41	9	51	41	8	50	40	9	45	44	11
58	36	6	65	29	6	63	29	7	70	25	5	65	29	7	55	35	10
61	33	6	58	32	10	57	35	8	64	29	6	60	29	11	58	32	9
74	17	9	75	18	8	62	38	0	56	25	19	53	29	18	40	20	40
53	41	6	49	43	8	53	40	7	57	36	7	55	36	9	49	40	10
67	32	7	62	29	9	66	24	9	71	25	4	61	29	10	66	27	7
56	38	6	62	28	9	64	28	8	63	31	6	60	18	22	49	49	3
65	26	9	70	22	8	64	34	2	59	29	12	79	17	5	60	34	6
65	28	7	65	25	11	70	27	3	72	25	3	62	28	10	63	24	13
68	30	3	60	22	18	39	45	16	65	25	10	56	33	11	53	40	7
53	42	5	43	38	19	36	58	6	64	33	3	61	26	13	26	68	5
44	50	6	50	45	5	49	44	8	50	42	9	49	44	8	46	44	11
50	45	5	45	46	9	52	42	6	53	40	7	52	38	10	48	43	10
71	19	10	68	22	10	67	23	10	72	21	7	65	22	13	63	24	13
54	39	7	50	41	9	50	42	9	55	35	10	50	46	4	45	42	13
58	37	5	57	36	6	56	36	8	59	36	6	57	31	13	53	38	10
59	32	9	58	32	10	65	27	8	66	27	7	60	29	11	56	34	10
54	40	6	48	41	11	50	42	8	55	37	8	57	30	13	53	34	12
61	31	7	58	34	8	60	32	8	65	28	7	62	27	11	55	33	12
54	41	5	54	37	9	57	36	7	56	36	8	53	37	10	56	36	7
30	62	8	40	40	20	48	44	9	65	35	0	20	73	7	18	59	23
33	60	7	29	62	9	33	52	15	38	59	4	37	56	8	31	65	5
60	34	6	59	34	7	56	35	9	59	35	6	56	31	13	52	36	12
59	34	6	54	37	8	58	34	8	66	27	7	59	30	11	54	35	11
51	41	8	50	39	11	54	38	8	54	38	8	55	38	6	51	39	10

Table 2.98

Attitudes toward child abuse prevention

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991^a

Question: "How much do you think you, as an individual, can do to prevent child abuse?"

	A lot/some	A little	Nothing	Not sure
National	57 %	28 %	11 %	4 %
Sex				
Male	55	31	12	2
Female	60	25	10	5
Age				
18 to 24 years	57	30	12	1
25 to 34 years	69	23	5	2
35 to 54 years	61	28	7	3
55 to 64 years	52	27	15	6
65 years and older	30	34	27	9
Region				
East	57	32	9	2
Midwest	55	27	12	7
South	59	25	11	3
West	59	29	10	2
Race, ethnicity				
White	57	29	11	4
Black	63	23	11	4
Hispanic	80	15	1	4
Education				
Less than high school graduate	61	16	17	6
High school graduate	51	32	12	5
Some college	62	27	7	3
College graduate	58	30	10	2
Post graduate	65	24	9	2
Income				
\$7,500 or less	58	25	10	7
\$7,501 to \$15,000	55	24	16	5
\$15,001 to \$25,000	57	29	10	3
\$25,001 to \$35,000	63	27	6	4
\$35,001 to \$50,000	64	25	8	3
\$50,001 and over	56	32	12	0
Have children				
Yes	68	24	6	2
No	51	31	14	5

Note: These data are from a telephone survey of 1,250 randomly selected adults across the country. This research was conducted by Schulman, Ronca, and Bucuvalas for the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse (NCPA).

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse.

Table 2.99

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	86	(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 2.100

Respondents reporting personal child abuse victimization

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

Question: "Here is a very important personal question. We are only asking this question to get an accurate estimate of the size of the problem. Your answer is strictly confidential. Were you, yourself, ever a victim of child abuse?"

	Yes	No	Refused
National	8 %	91 %	1 %
Sex			
Male	5	94	1
Female	10	89	1
Age			
18 to 29 years	6	93	1
30 to 49 years	12	87	1
50 years and older	3	97	(a)
Region			
East	6	92	2
Midwest	9	91	(a)
South	6	93	1
West	11	89	(a)
Race			
White	8	92	(a)
Nonwhite	8	91	1
Black	6	92	2
Education			
College graduate	7	92	1
College incomplete	8	92	(a)
High school graduate	9	90	1
Less than high school graduate	7	92	1
Politics			
Republican	7	92	1
Democrat	7	93	(a)
Independent	10	90	(a)
Income			
\$40,000 and over	7	92	1
\$25,000 to \$39,999	7	93	(a)
\$15,000 to \$24,999	11	89	(a)
Under \$15,000	8	91	1
Religion			
Protestant	8	92	(a)
Catholic	4	96	(a)

Note: The "No opinion" category has been omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^aLess than 1 percent.

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 284 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1989), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.101

Attitudes toward the causes of child abuse

By sex and region, United States, 1991

Question: "To what extent do you think that . . . contributes to child abuse?"

(Percent responding "a great deal")

	Total	Sex		Region			
		Male	Female	East	Midwest	South	West
Violence between husbands and wives	58 %	50 %	66 %	61 %	60 %	56 %	56 %
Poverty	45	42	48	52	42	45	43
Violence on television	28	19	36	22	34	27	24
Violence in movies	25	18	33	24	27	27	22
Racial discrimination	24	23	25	25	19	24	29
Heavy-metal rock music	20	15	24	16	24	22	16
Parents hitting or spanking children	19	15	23	25	18	17	18
Sex discrimination	14	14	14	14	10	13	21
Teachers hitting or spanking children	12	7	18	21	10	9	13
Toy guns or war toys	11	7	14	13	10	12	9
Death penalty for murderers	8	8	8	8	7	8	8
Contact sports	4	3	6	5	3	5	5

Note: See Note, table 2.98.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Committee for Prevention of Child Abuse.

Table 2.102

Attitudes toward legalization of prostitution to help reduce the spread of AIDS

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "Some people feel that in order to help reduce the spread of AIDS, prostitution should be made legal and regulated by the government. Do you agree or disagree?"

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
National	40 %	55 %	5 %
Sex			
Male	46	49	5
Female	34	61	5
Age			
18 to 29 years	34	62	4
30 to 49 years	43	53	4
50 years and older	39	53	8
Region			
East	48	45	7
Midwest	40	54	6
South	31	65	4
West	42	53	5
Community size			
Large city	44	49	7
Medium city	36	61	3
Suburbs	49	45	6
Small town	35	61	4
Rural area	34	61	5
Race			
White	38	56	6
Nonwhite	46	53	1
Education			
College graduate	41	54	5
College incomplete	43	53	4
High school graduate	37	58	5
Less than high school graduate	39	54	7
Income			
\$50,000 and over	48	47	5
\$30,000 to \$49,999	40	56	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999	35	60	5
Under \$20,000	37	58	5
Religion			
White Protestant	33	62	5
White Catholic	46	48	6

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 313 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1991), p. 73. Reprinted by permission.

Table 2.103

Attitudes toward the legality of homosexual relations

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1991

Question: "Do you think homosexual relations between consenting adults should or should not be legal?"

	Legal	Not legal	No opinion
National	36 %	54 %	10 %
Sex			
Male	31	62	7
Female	39	48	13
Age			
18 to 29 years	42	51	7
30 to 49 years	42	48	10
50 years and older	25	63	12
Region			
East	42	49	9
Midwest	36	52	12
South	26	66	8
West	40	47	13
Community size			
Large city	38	50	12
Medium city	37	55	8
Suburbs	48	43	9
Small town	30	61	9
Rural area	27	62	11
Race			
White	36	54	10
Nonwhite	33	55	12
Education			
College graduate	52	39	9
College incomplete	45	42	13
High school graduate	30	59	11
Less than high school graduate	18	76	6
Income			
\$50,000 and over	52	38	10
\$30,000 to \$49,999	37	55	8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	29	60	11
Under \$20,000	29	60	11
Religion			
White Protestant	31	59	10
White Catholic	32	56	12

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 313 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1991), p. 70. Reprinted by permission.

Section 3

Nature and distribution of known offenses

The data presented in this section describe the nature and extent of criminal activity. There are essentially three ways in which the level of crime is measured--through officially recorded data, victimization surveys, and through self-reports of criminal involvement. Because it is well known that many crimes are not reported to the police, surveys of the population and selected subgroups have been utilized to provide an additional perspective on the extent of criminal activity. Two methods have been most commonly used: (1) surveys of households and businesses to determine the rate of victimizations and characteristics of victims of criminal acts and (2) surveys of the general population to determine the proportion and characteristics of persons who have committed criminal offenses. The former are known as victimization surveys, while the latter involve self-reported criminal activity.

This section begins with information presented from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), which is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The NCVS is a national probability survey of households in the United States. Detailed information is provided on the extent and nature of completed and attempted crimes, frequency of occurrence, characteristics of victims and offenders, victim-offender relationships, the circumstances surrounding criminal incidents and their impact, associated economic costs, and reasons for reporting and not reporting crimes to the police.

In addition to the presentation of general NCVS findings, this edition features data from the School Crime Supplement conducted in conjunction with the 1989 NCVS. These tables focus on victimization experiences at school, drug and alcohol availability at school, participation in drug education, and the presence of gangs at school. Also featured in this edition are trends in victimization across several major offenses as well as trends in reporting victimization experiences to the police.

The next segment includes information from the Monitoring the Future Project. This project conducts a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors. Information on victimization experiences and involvement in delinquent activities is gathered annually. This segment also contains information derived from surveys on drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. Data are presented on most recent use of alcohol, cigarettes, and drugs. Drugs examined include marihuana, cocaine, crack,

heroin, inhalants, sedatives, stimulants, tranquilizers, hallucinogens, and steroids.

Also included in this section is information on drug use by U.S. military personnel and data derived from the 1990 and 1991 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Information is presented on drug use among the Nation's population age 12 and older. Prevalence and recency of use figures are presented for various types of drugs as well as needle use. Data are also presented on reported problems associated with alcohol, drug, and cigarette use. Also featured this year are data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) focusing on drug abuse-related emergency room episodes. In addition, data derived from the Gallup Poll on alcohol use and related problems are included. Finally, information is presented on alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents.

The final part of this section presents data on officially recorded crime figures. The Federal Bureau of Investigation collects information on crimes known to the police through its Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Nationwide data on crimes are collected and tabulated by city, county, Metropolitan Statistical Area, population group, and geographic division. Offense characteristics and situational factors of violent crime, property crime, and the eight index offenses are presented. Included among the situational factors are type of target, type of weapon used, victim-offender relationship, circumstances of the offense, demographic characteristics of the victim (i.e. sex, race, age), offender characteristics, and place and time of occurrence. Also, data are presented for the 50 States and large U.S. cities on the involvement of guns in violent crime.

Also included in this section is information on motor vehicle thefts and Federal bank robberies. In addition, this section contains information on the number of law enforcement officers who were assaulted and killed in the United States. Data are presented on the circumstances at the scene of the incident, type of assignment, selected characteristics of officers (i.e. race, sex, age, length of service), persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers, and the type of weapon used. Information is also provided on prison staff killed by inmates.

This section concludes with information presented on explosives incidents, loss due to incendiary or suspicious fires, casualties resulting from international terrorism, criminal acts involving aviation, and Federal Crime Insurance policies.

Table 3.1

Estimated number, percent distribution, and rate of personal and household victimizations

By sector and type of victimization, United States, 1990^a

Sector and type of victimization	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes	Rate per 1,000 persons age 12 and older	Sector and type of victimization	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes	Rate per 1,000 households
All crimes	34,403,610	X	100 %	NA	Household sector	15,419,490	100 %	44.8 %	161.0
Personal sector	18,984,120	100 %	55.2	93.4	Completed	13,072,490	84.8	38.0	136.5
Crimes of violence	6,008,790	31.7	17.5	29.6	Attempted	2,346,990	15.2	6.8	24.5
Completed	2,421,530	12.8	7.0	11.9	Burglary	514,740	33.4	15.0	53.8
Attempted	3,587,260	18.9	10.4	17.6	Completed	4,076,210	26.4	11.8	42.6
Rape	130,260	0.7	0.4	0.6	Forcible entry	1,816,130	11.8	5.3	19.0
Completed	62,830	0.3	0.2	0.3	Unlawful entry without force	2,260,080	14.7	6.6	23.6
Attempted	67,430	0.4	0.2	0.3	Attempted forcible entry	1,071,530	6.9	3.1	11.2
Robbery	1,149,710	6.1	3.3	5.7	Household larceny	8,304,190	53.9	24.1	86.7
Completed	800,510	4.2	2.3	3.9	Completed	7,769,280	50.4	22.6	81.1
With injury	286,020	1.5	0.8	1.4	Less than \$50	3,144,290	20.4	9.1	32.8
From serious assault	123,740	0.7	0.4	0.6	\$50 or more	4,205,830	27.3	12.2	43.9
From minor assault	162,280	0.9	0.5	0.8	Amount not available	419,160	2.7	1.2	4.4
Without injury	514,480	2.7	1.5	2.5	Attempted	534,900	3.5	1.6	5.6
Attempted	349,190	1.8	1.0	1.7	Motor vehicle theft	1,967,540	12.8	5.7	20.5
With injury	110,380	0.6	0.3	0.5	Completed	1,226,990	8.0	3.6	12.8
From serious assault	43,930	0.2	0.1	0.2	Attempted	740,550	4.8	2.2	7.7
From minor assault	66,440	0.4	0.2	0.3	Total number of households	95,762,680	X	X	X
Without injury	238,810	1.3	0.7	1.2					
Assault	4,728,810	24.9	13.7	23.3					
Aggravated	1,600,670	8.4	4.7	7.9					
Completed with injury	627,000	3.3	1.8	3.1					
Attempted with weapon	973,660	5.1	2.8	4.8					
Simple	3,128,130	16.5	9.1	15.4					
Completed with injury	931,170	4.9	2.7	4.6					
Attempted without weapon	2,196,960	11.6	6.4	10.8					
Crimes of theft	12,975,320	68.3	37.7	63.8					
Completed	12,154,550	64.0	35.3	59.8					
Attempted	820,760	4.3	2.4	4.0					
Personal larceny with contact	637,010	3.4	1.9	3.1					
Purse snatching	165,490	0.9	0.5	0.8					
Completed	124,010	0.7	0.4	0.6					
Attempted	41,470	0.2	0.1	0.2					
Pocket picking	471,520	2.5	1.4	2.3					
Personal larceny without contact	12,338,310	65.0	35.9	60.7					
Completed	11,559,010	60.9	33.6	56.8					
Less than \$50	4,592,470	24.2	13.3	22.6					
\$50 or more	6,452,940	34.0	18.8	31.7					
Amount not available	513,590	2.7	1.5	2.5					
Attempted	779,290	4.1	2.3	3.8					
Total population age 12 and older	203,273,870	X	X	X					

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. These estimates are based on data derived from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units in the United States. Approximately 47,000 housing units, inhabited by 95,000 individuals age 12 and older, participated in the survey. For 1990, 97 percent of all eligible housing units took part in the NCVS. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 16, 17.

Table 3.2

Number and rate (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-90^a

(Number of victimizations in thousands)

Type of victimization	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Personal victimization																
(Rate per 1,000 persons 12 years of age and older)																
Crimes of violence:																
Number	5,573	5,599	5,902	5,941	6,159	6,130	6,582	6,459	5,903	6,021	5,823	5,515	5,796	5,910	5,861	6,009
Rate	32.8	32.6	33.9	33.7	34.5	33.3	35.3	34.3	31.0	31.4	30.0	28.1	29.3	29.6	29.1	29.6
Rape:																
Number	154	145	154	171	192	174	178	153	154	180	138 ^b	130 ^b	148 ^b	127 ^b	135 ^b	130 ^b
Rate	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.7 ^b	0.6 ^b
Robbery:																
Number	1,147	1,111	1,083	1,038	1,116	1,209	1,381	1,334	1,149	1,097	985	1,009	1,046	1,048	1,092	1,150
Rate	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.3	6.6	7.4	7.1	6.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7
Assault:																
Number	4,272	4,344	4,664	4,732	4,851	4,747	5,024	4,973	4,600	4,744	4,699	4,376	4,602	4,734	4,634	4,729
Rate	25.2	25.3	26.8	26.9	27.2	25.8	27.0	26.4	24.1	24.7	24.2	22.3	23.3	23.7	23.0	23.3
Aggravated assault:																
Number	1,631	1,695	1,738	1,708	1,769	1,707	1,796	1,754	1,517	1,727	1,605	1,543	1,587	1,741	1,665	1,601
Rate	9.6	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.9	9.3	9.6	9.3	8.0	9.0	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.7	8.3	7.9
Simple assault:																
Number	2,641	2,648	2,926	3,024	3,082	3,041	3,228	3,219	3,083	3,017	3,094	2,833	3,014	2,993	2,969	3,128
Rate	15.6	15.4	16.8	17.2	17.3	16.5	17.3	17.1	16.2	15.7	15.9	14.4	15.2	15.0	14.7	15.4
Crimes of theft:																
Number	16,294	16,519	16,933	17,050	16,382	15,300	15,863	15,553	14,657	13,789	13,474	13,235	13,575	14,056	13,829	12,975
Rate	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	68.7	63.8
Personal larceny with contact:																
Number	524	497	461	549	511	558	605	577	563	530	523	536	509	489	543	637
Rate	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.1
Personal larceny without contact:																
Number	15,770	16,022	16,472	16,501	15,871	14,742	15,258	14,976	14,095	13,259	12,951	12,699	13,066	13,567	13,287	12,338
Rate	92.9	93.2	94.6	93.6	89.0	80.0	81.9	79.5	74.0	69.1	66.7	64.7	66.1	68.0	66.0	60.7
Total population age 12 and older ^c	169,671	171,901	174,093	176,215	178,284	184,324	186,336	188,497	190,504	191,962	194,097	196,160	197,727	199,412	201,376	203,274
Household victimization																
(Rate per 1,000 households)																
Household burglary:																
Number	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	5,352	5,148
Rate	91.7	88.9	88.5	86.0	84.1	84.3	87.9	78.2	70.0	64.1	62.7	61.5	62.1	61.9	56.4	53.8
Household larceny:																
Number	9,223	9,301	9,418	9,352	10,630	10,468	10,176	9,705	9,114	8,750	8,703	8,455	8,788	8,419	8,955	8,304
Rate	125.4	124.1	123.3	119.9	133.7	126.5	121.0	113.9	105.2	99.4	97.5	93.5	95.7	90.2	94.4	86.7
Motor vehicle theft:																
Number	1,433	1,235	1,297	1,365	1,393	1,381	1,439	1,377	1,264	1,340	1,270	1,356	1,473	1,634	1,820	1,968
Rate	19.5	16.5	17.0	17.5	17.5	16.7	17.1	16.2	14.6	15.2	14.2	15.0	16.0	17.5	19.2	20.5
Total number of households ^c	73,560	74,956	76,412	77,980	79,499	82,753	84,095	85,211	86,635	88,039	89,263	90,395	91,823	93,362	94,899	95,763

Note: See Note, table 3.1. Slight changes in the classification of the personal crimes of robbery and assault occurring in commercial establishments were made beginning in 1985. Data for 1984 have been adjusted to account for this change and will differ slightly from previous years' presentations. Data for 1987 have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from figures provided in the 1988 SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

^bThe victimization rate for female rape (the number of rapes per 1,000 women age 12 and older) was 1.3 in 1985, 1.2 in 1986, 1.3 in 1987, 1.2 in 1988, 1.2 in 1989 and 1.0 in 1990.

^cIn thousands.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.: Summary Findings of 1978-79 Changes in Crime and of Trends Since 1973*, National Crime Survey Report SD-NCS-N-18 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1980), Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the U.S.*, Technical Report NCJ-87577 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1983), p. 2, Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States*, Special Report NCJ-90541 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1983), p. 2, Table 1; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-98904, p. 2; *Criminal Victimization 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-106989, p. 2; *Criminal Victimization 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-119845, p. 3; and *Criminal Victimization 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-130234, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.3

Percent change in rates (per 1,000 units of each respective category) of personal and household victimizations between 1973 and 1990

By type of victimization, United States

Type of victimization	Percent change in victimization rates										
	1973-90	1980-90	1981-90	1982-90	1983-90	1984-90	1985-90	1986-90	1987-90	1988-90	1989-90
Personal victimization	-24.5 %	-19.7 %	-22.5 %	-20.0 %	-13.5 %	-9.5 %	-6.1 %	-2.3 % ^a	-4.7 %	-6.7 %	-4.5 %
Crimes of violence	-9.2	-11.1	-16.3	-13.7	-4.6 ^a	-5.8	-1.5 ^a	5.1 ^a	0.9 ^a	(a,b)	1.5 ^a
Rape	-32.5	-31.8	-32.5	-20.9 ^a	-20.9 ^a	-31.8	-9.7 ^a	-2.9 ^a	-14.6 ^a	(a,b)	-4.7 ^a
Robbery	-16.1	-13.8	-23.7	-20.1	-6.2 ^a	-0.9 ^a	11.6 ^a	10.0 ^a	6.9 ^a	7.5 ^a	4.4 ^a
Assault	-6.5	-9.7	-13.7	-11.8	-3.7 ^a	-5.9	-3.9 ^a	4.3 ^a	(a,b)	-2.0 ^a	1.1 ^a
Aggravated assault	-21.8	-15.0	-18.3	-15.4	-1.1 ^a	-12.5	-4.8 ^a	(a,b)	-1.9 ^a	-9.8 ^a	-4.8 ^a
Simple assault	4.0 ^a	-6.7 ^a	-11.2	-9.9	-4.9 ^a	-2.1 ^a	-3.5 ^a	6.6 ^a	1.0 ^a	2.5 ^a	4.4 ^a
Crimes of theft	-29.9	-23.1	-25.0	-22.6	-17.0	-11.1	-8.0	-5.4	-7.0	-9.4	-7.1
Personal larceny with contact	2.1 ^a	3.4 ^a	-3.6 ^a	2.4 ^a	6.2 ^a	13.5 ^a	16.5 ^a	14.8 ^a	21.9	27.9	16.1 ^a
Personal larceny without contact	-31.0	-24.1	-25.9	-23.6	-18.0	-12.1	-9.0	-6.2	-8.1	-10.8	-8.0
Household victimization	-26.1	-25.2	-28.8	-22.7	-15.2	-9.9	-7.7	-5.3	-7.4	-5.0	-5.3
Household burglary	-41.4	36.2	-38.9	-31.3	-23.2	-16.1	-14.2	-12.6	-13.5	-13.1	-4.7 ^a
Household larceny	-19.0	-31.4	-28.3	-23.9	-17.6	-12.8	-11.1	-7.3	-9.4	-3.8 ^a	-8.1
Motor vehicle theft	7.7 ^a	23.1	20.1	27.1	40.8	35.0	44.4	37.0	28.1	17.4	7.1 ^a

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.2. The rates on which these percent change data were calculated are presented in table 3.2. All changes have been computed using rates that were rounded to the nearest hundredth. The resulting percent changes have been rounded to one decimal point. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aThe difference is not statistically significant at the 90 percent confidence level.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-130234 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1991), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 3.4

Average annual rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households) of violent, theft, and household victimization

By locality of residence, United States, 1973-89

	Crimes of violence			Crimes of theft			Household crimes		
	City	Suburban	Rural	City	Suburban	Rural	City	Suburban	Rural
1973	44.1	31.3	22.9	99.8	100.0	71.7	263.2	222.6	164.5
1974	45.0	32.6	22.0	103.3	103.7	76.7	284.3	243.6	176.2
1975	46.1	31.7	21.8	108.7	106.4	71.5	286.9	241.6	179.6
1976	45.9	32.3	20.6	109.6	107.5	69.6	275.8	247.0	162.8
1977	47.2	33.7	22.1	112.9	107.2	70.9	276.8	240.8	167.7
1978	45.9	34.7	21.6	118.9	106.7	64.6	273.9	235.9	159.7
1979	47.5	34.8	22.7	105.2	101.9	67.6	297.8	237.1	173.1
1980	45.0	33.2	22.9	98.8	91.2	58.8	289.0	230.7	164.8
1981	51.6	32.8	24.4	101.4	94.2	59.8	294.8	216.1	173.8
1982	47.0	32.4	25.5	101.0	87.7	60.1	268.9	197.3	165.5
1983	43.3	29.4	22.4	92.0	82.1	57.7	245.4	182.3	148.0
1984	43.6	30.3	22.0	84.6	77.3	53.6	237.9	168.5	136.4
1985	39.9	26.8	24.1	83.5	71.2	51.7	226.9	156.7	139.9
1986	36.3	23.9	25.6	80.3	67.3	53.5	209.8	158.4	140.3
1987	41.5	23.7	24.6	81.6	71.4	50.1	229.4	156.8	134.4
1988	40.7	26.6	22.3	89.3	71.4	48.4	228.6	152.5	127.1
1989	38.3	27.2	22.0	87.9	70.0	45.3	235.1	149.0	126.2

Note: These data are based on city, suburban, and rural victimizations reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) from 1973-89. The NCVS, conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is an ongoing survey of approximately 114,000 persons age 12 and older, interviewed twice a year in about 52,000 households. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. City households are in more densely populated areas, classified by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as the core of Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA). Suburban households are in less densely populated areas outside the central city but within the MSA. Rural households are those in less densely populated areas outside the MSA. (Source, p.1.) The data presented in this table

are based on the size of the core city area of an MSA as opposed to the entire population of an MSA. This was done to be consistent with the NCVS annual reports published by the Bureau of Justice Statistics. For this reason, yearly rates in this table may slightly differ from the average annual yearly rates for 1987-89 presented in tables 3.5, 3.6, 3.34, and 3.62. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime Victimization In City, Suburban, and Rural Areas*, NCJ-135943 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 2.

Table 3.5

Average annual rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households) of violent, theft, and household victimization

By type of victimization and locality of residence, United States, 1987-89 (aggregate)^a

Type of victimization	City	Suburban	Rural
Crimes of violence	40.6	26.0	21.1
Completed	16.3	9.2	7.2
Attempted	24.3	16.8	13.9
Rape	1.2	0.5	0.4
Robbery	10.0	3.9	2.1
Assault	29.4	21.6	18.7
Aggravated	11.4	7.3	6.4
Simple	18.1	14.3	12.3
Crimes of theft	86.0	70.1	45.1
Completed	79.9	66.1	43.3
Attempted	6.1	4.1	1.8
Personal larceny with contact	5.3	1.8	0.6
Personal larceny without contact	80.8	68.3	44.5
Less than \$50	30.9	27.6	21.7
\$50 or more	41.2	34.2	19.5
Amount not available	3.1	2.6	1.6
Attempted personal larceny	5.6	3.9	1.7
Total population age 12 and older	60,916,988	93,167,616	45,420,391
Household crimes	232.1	152.7	120.4
Completed	192.4	131.7	104.4
Attempted	39.7	21.0	15.9
Burglary	79.3	52.2	48.5
Forcible entry	30.2	17.1	14.4
Unlawful entry without force	29.4	24.0	24.8
Attempted forcible entry	19.7	11.1	9.5
Household larceny	126.2	83.7	65.8
Less than \$50	47.1	33.9	29.3
\$50 or more	62.4	41.9	28.8
Amount not available	6.7	3.3	3.1
Attempted	10.0	4.6	4.6
Motor vehicle theft	26.7	16.8	6.1
Completed	16.6	11.5	4.3
Attempted	10.0	5.3	1.8
Total number of households	30,178,925	42,179,579	21,002,987

Note: See Note, table 3.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime Victimization in City, Suburban, and Rural Areas*, NCJ-135943 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 4, Tables 2 and 3.

Table 3.6

Average annual rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older or per 1,000 households) of violent, theft, and household victimization

By locality of residence and selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1987-89 (aggregate)

Characteristics of victim	Crimes of violence			Crimes of theft			Household crimes ^a		
	City	Suburban	Rural	City	Suburban	Rural	City	Suburban	Rural
Sex									
Male	50.2	33.8	25.0	92.1	73.0	48.4	239.9	150.2	115.2
Female	32.2	18.5	17.6	80.8	67.3	42.0	221.3	158.5	132.5
Race									
White	39.1	25.6	31.3	90.8	69.8	68.6	224.7	148.2	116.5
Black	48.6	31.4	22.2	72.8	76.0	40.6	266.5	217.1	150.0
Other	26.6	25.1	42.9	66.1	67.0	60.0	186.2	157.7	206.8
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	43.7	33.4	26.1	69.6	65.2	44.1	274.4	235.2	185.8
Non-Hispanic	40.2	25.5	20.9	88.1	70.3	45.4	227.4	148.7	117.8
Age									
12 to 19 years	86.2	63.0	47.9	128.2	115.5	93.1	410.5	382.4	356.0
20 to 24 years	72.7	52.9	51.1	142.2	114.0	75.0	336.8	291.8	230.9
25 to 34 years	47.6	29.3	26.4	101.8	83.6	46.1	283.5	189.7	154.9
35 to 49 years	29.2	18.7	14.0	80.5	65.8	41.4	261.9	176.1	135.4
50 to 64 years	14.4	7.2	6.2	50.4	39.6	24.9	193.5	121.4	92.3
65 years and older	7.8	3.0	2.4	24.3	19.4	12.4	115.2	60.3	67.3
Education									
Less than 9 years	44.5	33.3	21.3	60.0	61.9	42.3	168.9	110.3	91.0
1 to 3 years of high school	58.9	41.3	28.9	75.8	77.6	53.3	258.6	175.1	129.4
4 years of high school	36.4	22.1	18.6	75.4	59.0	37.2	238.6	155.0	127.0
1 to 3 years of college	45.1	26.5	23.6	111.0	82.9	56.0	270.9	181.9	140.6
4 or more years of college	26.5	17.4	13.4	110.3	79.2	50.9	212.9	134.1	105.6
Income									
Less than \$9,999	65.0	40.8	34.6	88.3	64.6	46.9	232.2	177.1	149.4
\$10,000 to \$24,999	41.9	28.3	19.9	81.1	65.9	41.1	236.8	156.3	114.1
\$25,000 to \$49,999	30.5	23.3	15.4	92.2	69.4	47.3	237.3	147.5	107.3
\$50,000 and over	23.8	20.9	12.0	94.2	80.0	60.2	231.3	150.1	106.9
Marital status									
Never married	68.3	53.0	45.7	122.1	110.8	80.5	250.2	193.9	195.7
Married	19.8	12.9	9.2	62.4	53.0	31.8	234.9	144.9	105.9
Widowed	12.5	5.6	5.3	34.9	26.5	17.5	142.6	72.9	77.4
Divorced or separated	58.9	44.2	46.5	104.7	89.5	56.9	267.7	212.6	178.6

Note: See Note, table 3.4. This table excludes data on persons whose income, educational level, race, or marital status was not ascertained. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aHousehold crime rates are based on characteristics of the head of household.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime Victimization in City, Suburban, and Rural Areas*, NCJ-135943 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 7.

Table 3.7

Rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of victimization

By type of victimization and age, United States, 1979-88

Year	Type of crime and age of victim					
	Crimes of violence			Crimes of theft		
	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	20 years and older	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	20 years and older
1979	59.2	77.4	32.2	147.4	148.3	82.5
1980	53.5	73.9	31.1	122.8	126.9	76.7
1981	64.8	74.6	33.1	133.5	135.3	77.7
1982	56.2	76.2	32.8	132.9	130.2	75.1
1983	55.9	70.9	29.3	130.8	121.1	69.9
1984	57.4	71.4	28.6	124.3	122.4	64.2
1985	59.3	71.3	26.6	112.7	123.9	62.5
1986	59.7	65.7	25.6	112.4	119.4	60.8
1987	64.4	73.8	25.6	112.1	123.9	61.9
1988	63.3	78.9	26.1	117.5	123.0	64.2

Note: These data are based on victimizations reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) from 1979-88. The NCVS is conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and is an ongoing survey conducted since 1973. Data for the National Crime Victimization Survey are drawn from a nationally-representative sample of the United States population. The NCVS conducts interviews twice a year in a sample of approximately 50,000 households. Household members aged 12 and older are interviewed. Data for 1985-88 accounted for 1.9 million violent victimizations experienced by 28.1 million teenagers during each year. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Teenage Victims*, NCJ-128129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 3, Table 4.

Table 3.8

Victimizations against teenagers

By type of victimization, age of victim, and place of occurrence, United States, 1985-88 (aggregate)^a

Place of occurrence	Crimes of violence								Crimes of theft ^b	
	Total		Robbery		Aggravated assault		Simple assault		12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years
	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years		
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
At school	37	17	32	9	23	9	43	24	81	39
In building	20	9	19	4	9	4	24	13	74	30
On property	17	8	13	5	14	5	19	11	7	9
Street	25	26	35	38	28	27	21	22	2	6
Near victim's home	11	7	9	6	13	9	11	7	(b)	(b)
At victim's home	4	8	4	10	5	7	4	7	(b)	(b)
Home of friend, relative, or neighbor	8	11	4	9	12	11	7	11	3	11
Park, field, or playground ^c	5	5	5	5	6	8	5	4	2	2
Public transportation, parking lot	5	13	5	15	7	15	4	12	3	21
Restaurant, commercial building	2	8	4	5	1	9	3	9	4	12
Other place	3	5	2	4	5	5	2	5	5	8

Note: See Note, table 3.7. A revised National Crime Victimization Survey questionnaire was introduced in July 1986. New response categories were added to a number of questions including those dealing with place of occurrence of the crime. These new categories have been combined to make the data comparable to that which was collected prior to July 1986. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aPercents may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

^bExcludes personal larcenies with contact occurring at or near home. Personal larcenies without contact, which comprise most crimes of theft, cannot by definition occur at or near home.

^cExcludes school playgrounds, which are classified as on school property.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Teenage Victims*, NCJ-128129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 8, Tables 14 and 15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.9

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidents

By type of incident and time of occurrence, United States, 1990^a

Type of incident	Number of incidents	Total	Daytime 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.	Nighttime			Not known	Not known and not available
				Total	6 p.m. to midnight	Midnight to 6 a.m.		
Crimes of violence	5,251,000	100 %	47.2 %	52.4 %	38.6 %	13.5 %	0.2 % ^b	0.4 %
Completed	2,137,840	100	42.9	56.6	40.6	15.9	0.1 ^b	0.5 ^b
Attempted	3,113,150	100	50.1	49.5	37.3	11.9	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b
Rape	124,480	100	27.0	73.0	42.8	28.7	1.5 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	1,036,840	100	44.0	55.4	41.6	13.8	0.0 ^b	0.6 ^b
Completed	724,950	100	42.5	57.0	43.2	13.8	0.0 ^b	0.5 ^b
With injury	265,630	100	42.4	57.6	49.1	8.5	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From serious assault	108,710	100	34.4	65.6	52.4	13.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	156,910	100	48.0	52.0	46.8	5.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	459,310	100	42.6	56.6	39.7	16.8	0.0 ^b	0.9 ^b
Attempted	311,890	100	47.5	51.9	38.0	13.9	0.0 ^b	0.6 ^b
With injury	103,890	100	53.2 ^b	46.8	30.0	16.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From serious assault	42,000	100	35.2	64.8	42.0 ^b	22.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	61,890	100	65.4	34.6	21.9 ^b	12.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	208,000	100	44.6	54.5	42.0	12.4	0.0 ^b	0.9 ^b
Assault	4,089,660	100	48.6	51.0	37.7	13.0	0.2 ^b	0.4 ^b
Aggravated	1,282,850	100	41.7	57.8	40.0	17.8	0.1 ^b	0.4 ^b
Completed with injury	513,780	100	40.5	58.8	38.1	20.7	0.0 ^b	0.7 ^b
Attempted with weapon	769,070	100	42.6	57.2	41.2	15.9	0.1 ^b	0.2 ^b
Simple	2,806,810	100	51.7	47.9	36.7	10.8	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b
Completed with injury	838,390	100	46.1	53.6	39.4	14.0	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b
Attempted without weapon	1,968,410	100	54.2	45.4	35.6	9.5	0.4 ^b	0.4 ^b
Crimes of theft	12,965,040	100	45.7	36.6	17.7	11.0	8.0	17.6
Completed	12,147,100	100	45.8	36.3	17.8	10.7	7.8	17.9
Attempted	817,940	100	44.5	41.8	17.0	15.0	9.8	13.7
Personal larceny with contact	632,010	100	65.6	31.8	24.3	7.5	0.0 ^b	2.5 ^b
Purse snatching	162,230	100	78.2	21.8	17.2	4.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Pocket picking	469,770	100	61.3	35.3	26.8	8.5	0.0 ^b	3.4 ^b
Personal larceny without contact	12,333,020	100	44.7	36.9	17.4	11.1	8.4	18.4
Completed	11,555,580	100	44.9	36.4	17.3	10.8	8.3	18.7
Less than \$50	4,592,470	100	50.1	29.2	14.4	7.4	7.5	20.7
\$50 or more	6,449,500	100	41.0	42.1	19.8	13.6	8.7	16.9
Amount not available	513,590	100	46.9	29.9	13.7	6.8	9.4	23.2
Attempted	777,440	100	41.8	43.8	17.7	15.8	10.3	14.4
Household crimes	15,419,490	100	25.4	46.3	14.7	19.3	12.3	28.5
Completed	13,072,490	100	26.1	44.4	14.0	17.7	12.8	29.6
Attempted	2,346,990	100	21.1	56.7	18.1	28.8	9.8	22.2
Burglary	5,147,740	100	34.3	34.4	16.2	11.2	7.0	31.6
Completed	4,076,210	100	36.2	32.9	16.1	9.9	6.9	31.2
Forcible entry	1,816,130	100	39.8	35.6	17.3	10.7	7.6	24.8
Unlawful entry without force	2,260,080	100	33.3	30.7	15.0	9.2	6.4	36.3
Attempted forcible entry	1,071,530	100	27.0	39.9	16.6	16.3	7.0	33.2
Household larceny	8,304,190	100	21.0	48.0	12.0	21.0	15.0	31.1
Completed	7,769,280	100	21.4	46.6	11.7	19.7	15.3	32.1
Less than \$50	3,144,290	100	21.1	42.3	10.7	16.0	15.5	36.8
\$50 or more	4,205,830	100	21.8	50.2	12.6	22.8	14.8	28.1
Amount not available	419,160	100	19.3	43.6	9.4	15.7	18.5	37.1
Attempted	534,900	100	15.9	68.3	17.0	40.3	11.0	15.8
Motor vehicle theft	1,967,540	100	20.4	70.3	21.8	33.6	14.9	9.3
Completed	1,226,990	100	22.8	68.9	22.2	30.7	16.1	8.3
Attempted	740,550	100	16.4	72.6	21.2	38.5	13.0	11.0

Note: See Note, table 3.1. An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. The number of incidents of personal crime is lower than the number of victimizations because some crimes are simultaneously committed against more than one individual. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 73.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Table 3.10

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household incidents

By type of incident and place of occurrence, United States, 1990^a

Type of Incident	Number of Incidents	Total	Place of occurrence							
			At or in respondent's home	Near home	On the street near home	At, in, or near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	On street near friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Inside restaurant, bar, or nightclub	Other commercial buildings	Parking lot or garage
Crimes of violence	5,251,000	100 %	13.1 %	7.1 %	4.0 %	7.6 %	1.6 %	5.2 %	6.6 %	8.7 %
Completed	2,137,840	100	16.9	4.7	3.2	9.1	1.5	4.8	5.1	9.0
Attempted	3,113,150	100	10.5	8.7	4.5	6.5	1.6	5.5	7.7	8.5
Rape	124,480	100	35.0	10.3 ^b	2.0 ^b	10.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.5 ^b	7.9 ^b	3.4 ^b
Robbery	1,036,840	100	9.4	3.6 ^b	3.8	4.8	2.0	1.8 ^b	3.1	12.7
Completed	724,950	100	10.8	2.6 ^b	3.9	4.3	1.7 ^b	2.0 ^b	4.4	11.4
With Injury	265,830	100	11.6	2.7 ^b	6.5 ^b	8.0	0.0 ^b	0.9 ^b	2.2 ^b	6.5 ^b
Without Injury	459,310	100	10.3	2.6 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.1 ^b	2.6 ^b	2.6 ^b	5.6	14.3
Attempted	311,890	100	6.3 ^b	5.8 ^b	3.6 ^b	6.1 ^b	2.9 ^b	1.3 ^b	0.2 ^b	15.8
With Injury	103,890	100	8.4 ^b	8.1 ^b	1.8 ^b	5.5 ^b	2.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	21.0
Without Injury	208,000	100	5.2 ^b	4.7 ^b	4.6 ^b	6.3 ^b	3.3 ^b	1.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	13.2
Assault	4,089,660	100	13.4	7.8	4.1	8.2	1.5	6.2	7.5	7.9
Aggravated	1,282,850	100	11.8	7.7	4.5	10.1	2.0	5.3	6.6	9.6
Simple	2,806,810	100	14.1	7.9	3.9	7.3	1.2	6.6	7.9	7.1
Personal larceny with contact	632,010	100	1.8 ^b	3.4	3.0 ^b	1.7 ^b	0.7 ^b	5.6	20.9	6.5
Motor vehicle theft	1,967,540	100	1.0 ^b	21.4	18.2	4.5	4.0	X	0.4 ^b	33.6
Completed	1,226,990	100	1.6 ^b	20.3	17.3	6.1	4.4	X	0.7 ^b	32.8
Attempted	740,550	100	0.0 ^b	23.3	19.9	2.0 ^b	3.4	X	0.0 ^b	34.9

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.9. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 75.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Inside school building	On school property	In apartment yard, park, field, or playground	On street not near own, friend's home	On public transportation or inside station	Other
5.3 %	4.5 %	3.7 %	24.2 %	1.8 %	6.6 %
3.5	3.6	3.7	26.7	2.6	5.6
6.5	5.2	3.7	22.4	1.3	7.4
0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.5 ^b	17.9	1.6 ^b	9.4 ^b
3.1	1.7 ^b	3.0	41.2	4.3	5.4
2.8	1.2 ^b	3.3	42.8	4.7	4.2
0.8 ^b	0.3 ^b	4.8 ^b	43.3	6.7 ^b	5.7 ^b
4.0 ^b	1.7 ^b	2.4 ^b	42.6	3.6 ^b	3.4 ^b
3.9 ^b	2.8 ^b	2.5 ^b	37.3	3.4 ^b	8.2
2.5 ^b	2.0 ^b	1.8 ^b	40.0	3.1 ^b	2.8 ^b
4.6 ^b	3.2 ^b	2.9 ^b	35.9	3.5 ^b	11.0
6.0	5.4	4.0	20.0	1.2 ^b	6.9
2.3	3.9	4.8	22.1	1.5 ^b	7.7
7.7	6.1	3.6	19.1	1.0	6.5
3.8	1.6 ^b	0.8 ^b	23.0	18.5	8.6
X	2.0	1.2	11.5	0.0 ^b	2.0
X	2.3	1.4 ^b	11.4	0.0 ^b	1.8
X	1.6 ^b	1.1 ^b	11.8	0.0 ^b	2.2 ^b

Table 3.11

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization and reporting to police, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Reported to police			
		Total	Yes ^b	No	Not known and not available
All crimes	34,403,610	100 %	37.7 %	61.3 %	1.1 %
All personal crimes	18,984,120	100	34.7	63.9	1.3
Crimes of violence	6,008,790	100	48.0	50.8	1.2
Completed	2,421,530	100	60.6	38.1	1.3
Attempted	3,587,260	100	39.6	59.3	1.1
Rape	130,260	100	53.9	46.1	0.0 ^c
Completed	62,830	100	62.7	37.3	0.0 ^c
Attempted	67,430	100	45.7	54.3	0.0 ^c
Robbery	1,149,710	100	50.1	49.2	0.8 ^c
Completed	800,510	100	57.1	42.3	0.6 ^c
With injury	286,020	100	67.7	32.3	0.0 ^c
From serious assault	123,740	100	78.5	21.5	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	162,280	100	59.5	40.5	0.0 ^c
Without injury	514,480	100	51.1	47.9	1.0 ^c
Attempted	349,190	100	34.1	64.8	1.1 ^c
With injury	110,380	100	53.6	46.4	0.0 ^c
From serious assault	43,930	100	46.5	53.5	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	66,440	100	58.3	41.7	0.0 ^c
Without injury	238,810	100	25.1	73.3	1.6 ^c
Assault	4,728,810	100	47.4	51.3	1.3
Aggravated	1,600,670	100	58.7	39.8	1.5
Completed with injury	627,000	100	71.1	28.0	0.9 ^c
Attempted with weapon	973,660	100	50.7	47.3	2.0 ^c
Simple	3,128,130	100	41.6	57.2	1.2
Completed with injury	931,170	100	56.3	41.3	2.4
Attempted without weapon	2,196,960	100	35.4	63.9	0.7 ^c
Crimes of theft	12,975,320	100	28.6	70.0	1.4
Completed	12,154,550	100	28.9	69.7	1.4
Attempted	820,760	100	23.1	75.1	1.9 ^c
Personal larceny with contact	637,010	100	37.2	61.9	0.9 ^c
Purse snatching	165,490	100	52.1	47.9	0.0 ^c
Completed	124,010	100	59.5	40.5	0.0 ^c
Attempted	41,470	100	30.2 ^c	69.8	0.0 ^c
Pocket picking	471,520	100	32.0	66.8	1.2 ^c
Personal larceny without contact	12,338,310	100	28.1	70.5	1.4
Completed	11,559,010	100	28.5	70.1	1.4
Less than \$50	4,592,470	100	13.3	85.6	1.1
\$50 or more	6,452,940	100	39.5	59.1	1.4
Amount not available	513,590	100	25.3	70.4	4.4
Attempted	779,290	100	22.7	75.3	2.0 ^c
All household crimes	15,419,490	100	41.3	58.0	0.7
Completed	13,072,490	100	42.4	57.0	0.6
Attempted	2,346,990	100	35.1	63.3	1.6
Burglary	5,147,740	100	51.4	47.5	1.0
Completed	4,078,210	100	56.6	42.7	0.7
Forcible entry	1,816,130	100	74.8	24.3	0.9 ^c
Unlawful entry without force	2,260,080	100	42.0	57.4	0.6 ^c
Attempted forcible entry	1,071,530	100	31.9	65.9	2.2
Household larceny	8,304,190	100	27.0	72.3	0.7
Completed	7,769,280	100	26.7	72.7	0.6 ^c
Less than \$50	3,144,290	100	13.1	86.3	0.6 ^c
\$50 or more	4,205,830	100	36.6	62.8	0.6 ^c
Amount not available	419,160	100	29.7	69.4	0.9 ^c
Attempted	534,900	100	31.4	67.0	1.6 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,967,540	100	75.1	24.6	0.2 ^c
Completed	1,226,990	100	94.8	5.2	0.0 ^c
Attempted	740,550	100	42.5	56.8	0.6 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bRepresents the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 102.

Table 3.12

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for reporting personal and household victimizations to police

By type of victimization, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Number of reasons for reporting victimizations ^b	Reasons for reporting to police													
		Total	Stop or prevent this incident	Needed help due to injury	To recover property	To collect insurance	To prevent further crime by offender against victim	To 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	5,999,020	100 %	7.6 %	0.8 %	19.3 %	7.5 %	10.6 %	8.0 %	7.1 %	7.8 %	3.4 %	8.1 %	13.4 %	5.1 %	1.3 %
Crimes of violence	2,310,120	100	14.8	2.0	4.8	0.5 ^c	20.1	11.2	11.4	8.3	2.6	6.0	10.9	6.3	1.1
Completed	1,135,590	100	11.6	3.2	8.3	0.7 ^c	18.5	10.3	13.7	9.5	2.6	4.5	11.1	5.1	0.9 ^c
Attempted	1,174,520	100	18.0 ^c	0.8 ^c	1.3 ^c	0.9 ^c	21.7	12.0	9.1	7.1	2.6	7.5	10.7	7.6	1.3 ^c
Rape	106,760	100	8.1	7.0 ^c	1.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	25.2	14.6 ^c	20.0	7.6 ^c	1.7 ^c	9.3 ^c	1.9 ^c	2.7 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	531,890	100	8.2	1.4 ^c	17.9	0.7 ^c	10.2	9.3	9.5	14.4	2.5 ^c	6.9	12.7	5.9	0.6 ^c
Completed	438,610	100	6.9	0.8 ^c	20.4	0.8 ^c	11.5	9.1	10.1	15.7	3.0 ^c	5.3	12.1	3.7 ^c	0.7 ^c
With injury	144,590	100	5.3 ^c	2.4 ^c	23.3	0.0 ^c	16.6	4.9 ^c	12.9 ^c	13.0 ^c	6.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	15.0	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
From serious assault	68,640	100	5.5 ^c	5.0 ^c	26.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	15.2 ^c	7.6 ^c	12.6 ^c	16.0 ^c	2.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	75,940	100	5.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	20.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	17.8 ^c	2.5 ^c	13.2 ^c	10.2 ^c	10.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	20.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	294,020	100	7.7	0.0 ^c	18.9	1.3 ^c	9.0	11.2	8.6	17.0	1.3 ^c	7.9	10.6	5.6 ^c	1.0 ^c
Attempted	93,270	100	14.3 ^c	4.0 ^c	6.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.2 ^c	10.0 ^c	6.8 ^c	8.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	14.4 ^c	15.5 ^c	16.4 ^c	0.0 ^c
With injury	43,560	100	8.2 ^c	4.1 ^c	8.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	16.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	8.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	12.1 ^c	17.6 ^c	23.8 ^c	0.0 ^c
From serious assault	14,890	100 ^c	0.0 ^c	11.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	11.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	23.3 ^c	29.7 ^c	23.7 ^c	0.0 ^c
From minor assault	28,670	100	12.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	13.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	19.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	12.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.3 ^c	11.3 ^c	23.8 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	49,710	100	19.6 ^c	4.0 ^c	3.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	7.9 ^c	4.1 ^c	12.8 ^c	8.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	16.3 ^c	13.6 ^c	9.9 ^c	0.0 ^c
Assault	1,671,460	100	17.4	1.8	0.8 ^c	0.5 ^c	22.9	11.6	11.4	6.4	2.7	5.6	10.9	6.7	1.3
Aggravated	610,340	100	13.0	3.1 ^c	1.2 ^c	0.3 ^c	17.8	15.2	12.6	9.1	1.8 ^c	6.6	11.9	6.4	0.9 ^c
Simple	1,061,110	100	19.9	1.1 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.6 ^c	25.9	9.5	10.7	4.8	3.3	4.9	10.3	6.9	1.6 ^c
Crimes of theft	3,688,900	100	3.0	0.1 ^c	28.3	11.9	4.6	6.0	4.5	7.5	3.9	9.5	14.9	4.3	1.5
Completed	3,508,370	100	2.9	0.1 ^c	29.7	11.7	4.4	5.5	4.5	7.1	3.7	9.2	15.3	4.5	1.5
Attempted	180,520	100	6.8 ^c	1.1	1.0 ^c	15.7	8.2 ^c	15.0	4.0 ^c	15.1	7.2 ^c	15.5	8.3 ^c	1.1 ^c	1.0 ^c
Personal larceny with contact	253,680	100	6.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	26.2	1.3 ^c	2.5 ^c	11.3	7.8	10.9	4.8 ^c	10.5	10.6	7.9 ^c	0.0 ^c
Personal larceny without contact	3,435,210	100	2.8	0.1 ^c	28.5	12.7	4.8	5.6	4.2	7.2	3.8	9.4	15.3	4.1	1.6
All household crimes	7,000,960	100	4.7	0.1 ^c	26.8	7.6	10.4	5.6	4.5	7.6	7.8	7.0	13.8	2.8	1.2
Completed	6,237,730	100	4.0	0.1 ^c	30.0	7.9	9.8	5.5	4.6	7.7	7.1	6.7	13.0	2.7	1.2
Attempted	763,230	100	11.1	0.2 ^c	1.3 ^c	5.6	15.2	6.8	3.5	7.5	14.1	9.5	20.4	3.5	1.3 ^c
Burglary	3,006,850	100	6.1	0.2 ^c	21.0	6.1	14.0	6.0	4.8	8.7	8.9	7.5	12.9	3.1	0.6 ^c
Completed	2,668,850	100	5.3	0.2 ^c	23.6	6.6	13.0	5.7	5.1	9.0	7.9	7.2	12.5	3.0	0.7 ^c
Forcible entry	1,647,280	100	4.9	0.3 ^c	23.1	7.0	13.4	6.0	5.9	9.5	7.8	7.6	11.7	2.5	0.4 ^c
Unlawful entry without force	1,021,570	100	5.9	0.2 ^c	24.5	5.9	12.3	5.3	3.9	8.3	8.1	6.7	13.9	3.7	1.2 ^c
Attempted forcible entry	337,990	100	12.7	0.0 ^c	0.5 ^c	1.7 ^c	22.1	8.1	2.3 ^c	6.1	17.0	9.4	16.1	4.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Household larceny	2,486,180	100	3.9	0.0 ^c	25.7	8.3	9.9	6.4	3.7	6.5	8.8	7.0	15.2	3.1	1.4
Completed	2,303,180	100	3.3	0.0 ^c	27.6	8.5	9.4	6.1	3.7	6.3	8.6	7.1	14.8	3.1	1.3
Attempted	182,990	100	10.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.4 ^c	5.9 ^c	15.5	9.6 ^c	4.5 ^c	8.2 ^c	11.4	4.8 ^c	21.0	3.4 ^c	2.4 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	1,507,920	100	3.4	0.1 ^c	40.3	9.5	3.9	3.6	5.0	7.4	4.0	5.9	13.3	1.7	1.9
Completed	1,265,680	100	2.3	0.0 ^c	47.7	9.3	3.6	3.7	5.1	7.2	2.5	4.5	10.9	1.5 ^c	1.8
Attempted	242,230	100	9.0	0.8 ^c	1.5 ^c	10.8	5.3 ^c	3.0 ^c	4.6 ^c	8.9	12.0	13.1	25.7	3.0 ^c	2.3 ^c

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7. ^c Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^a Subcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^b More than one reason may have been cited by a respondent for reporting victimizations to the police.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 108, 109.

Table 3.13

Estimated percent distribution of reasons for not reporting personal and household victimizations to police

By type of victimization, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Number of reasons for not reporting ^b	Total	Reasons for not reporting to police									
			Object recovered, 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	14,852,980	100 %	24.2 %	3.6 %	6.8 %	14.7 %	4.3 %	6.8 %	10.5 %	8.0 %	1.7 %	3.3 %
Crimes of violence	3,674,490	100	17.3	6.2	20.0	10.8	0.4 ^c	0.6	6.0	8.1	0.1 ^c	5.5
Completed	1,099,250	100	12.5	3.8	17.3	10.8	0.7 ^c	2.1	8.8	7.2	0.2 ^c	8.5
Attempted	2,575,230	100	19.3	7.2	21.1	10.8	0.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.8	8.5	0.0 ^c	4.3
Rape	71,910	100	2.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	26.9 ^c	5.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.6 ^c	11.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.4 ^c
Robbery	714,460	100	19.4	0.9 ^c	8.7	7.2	1.4 ^c	3.3	10.4	8.3	0.3 ^c	11.3
Completed	423,140	100	14.7	1.0 ^c	9.3	6.4	1.8 ^c	5.5	13.8	8.5	0.5 ^c	15.5
With injury	132,560	100	9.8 ^c	1.5 ^c	12.1 ^c	2.1 ^c	5.7 ^c	4.6 ^c	18.5	8.8	1.6 ^c	25.5
From serious assault	37,950	100	8.5 ^c	5.2 ^c	9.8 ^c	7.2 ^c	10.0 ^c	10.2 ^c	29.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.5 ^c	5.1 ^c
From minor assault	94,600	100	10.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	13.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.0 ^c	2.3 ^c	14.1 ^c	12.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	33.7
Without injury	290,580	100	16.9	0.7 ^c	7.9	8.4	0.0 ^c	5.9 ^c	11.6	8.3	0.0 ^c	10.9
Attempted	291,310	100	26.2	0.7 ^c	7.8	8.3	0.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.4 ^c	8.0	0.0 ^c	5.3 ^c
With injury	71,740	100	31.4	0.0 ^c	2.9 ^c	6.5 ^c	3.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.8 ^c	8.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	13.5 ^c
From serious assault	37,070	100	31.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	15.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	26.1 ^c
From minor assault	34,670	100	31.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.0 ^c	13.5 ^c	6.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	219,560	100	24.6	0.9 ^c	9.5	8.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.3 ^c	8.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.6 ^c
Assault	2,888,110	100	17.1	7.7	22.6	11.8	0.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	5.1	7.9	0.0 ^c	4.0
Aggravated	758,690	100	13.4	5.8	18.4	9.7	0.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	7.6	7.9	0.0 ^c	7.4
Simple	2,129,410	100	18.5	8.3	24.1	12.6	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.1	8.0	0.0 ^c	2.8
Crimes of theft	11,178,490	100	26.5	2.7	2.5	16.0	5.6	8.8	12.0	8.0	2.2	2.6
Completed	10,440,950	100	25.1	2.7	2.5	16.6	5.8	9.4	11.9	8.1	2.2	2.7
Attempted	737,540	100	46.2	3.1	2.6 ^c	8.4	4.1	0.0 ^c	12.9	5.4	1.6 ^c	1.5 ^c
Personal larceny with contact	464,480	100	18.9	1.8 ^c	1.4 ^c	14.1	6.9	15.0	17.4	6.8	0.0 ^c	5.3
Purse snatching	87,080	100	33.1	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.8 ^c	2.4 ^c	17.6 ^c	10.1 ^c	3.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	6.6 ^c
Pocket picking	377,390	100	15.6	2.2 ^c	1.7 ^c	14.8	7.9	14.3	19.0	7.5	0.0 ^c	5.0 ^c
Personal larceny without contact	10,714,010	100	26.8	2.7	2.5	16.1	5.6	8.5	11.8	8.0	2.3	2.5
Completed	10,005,430	100	25.5	2.7	2.5	16.7	5.7	9.1	11.7	8.2	2.3	2.6
Less than \$50	4,661,380	100	37.9	3.5	2.1	20.3	3.3	5.8	8.4	6.5	1.1	1.3
\$50 or more	4,887,940	100	13.2	1.5	3.0	13.7	7.7	12.4	15.0	9.9	3.5	4.0
Amount not available	456,100	100	30.6	7.0	2.7 ^c	11.2	8.6	7.3	9.2	7.2	2.1 ^c	0.7 ^c
Attempted	708,570	100	45.4	3.2	2.7 ^c	8.5	4.2	0.0 ^c	13.2	5.6	1.6 ^c	1.3 ^c
All household crimes	11,061,260	100	30.5	3.9	5.0	3.5	7.4	7.9	12.4	9.7	1.9	4.0
Completed	9,290,890	100	28.2	3.8	5.3	3.1	7.6	9.4	12.6	9.5	2.1	3.8
Attempted	1,770,360	100	42.2	4.9	3.4	5.6	6.1	0.2 ^c	11.3	11.0	1.2	5.2
Burglary	3,048,790	100	25.4	5.2	4.2	5.9	9.5	6.0	12.6	8.9	1.3	5.5
Completed	2,202,240	100	19.3	4.8	4.7	4.8	10.5	8.2	13.8	8.9	1.6	5.7
Forcible entry	558,390	100	18.2	4.4	4.6	6.8	9.0	6.3	12.9	9.5	2.9 ^c	8.5
Unlawful entry without force	1,643,850	100	19.6	4.9	4.7	4.1	11.0	8.9	14.1	8.7	1.1 ^c	4.7
Attempted forcible entry	846,540	100	41.5	6.4	3.0	9.0	6.9	0.2 ^c	9.4	9.0	0.6 ^c	5.0
Household larceny	7,435,180	100	32.3	3.5	5.3	2.5	6.6	9.3	12.2	9.8	2.2	3.2
Completed	7,019,590	100	31.2	3.4	5.3	2.6	6.8	9.8	12.3	9.7	2.2	3.2
Less than \$50	3,311,020	100	47.8	4.9	4.2	2.1	5.2	6.7	9.7	8.3	1.0	1.1
\$50 or more	3,373,950	100	14.8	1.7	6.0	2.9	8.5	13.5	15.1	11.0	3.5	5.2
Amount not available	334,620	100	32.0	6.4	9.2	4.2	6.3	3.9 ^c	9.6	11.6	1.6 ^c	3.2 ^c
Attempted larceny	415,580	100	51.0	4.8 ^c	5.2	0.8 ^c	3.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	10.8	11.1	0.8 ^c	3.6 ^c
Motor vehicle theft	577,280	100	33.2	2.7 ^c	5.6	3.8	6.7	0.6 ^c	13.2	12.6	2.2 ^c	7.3
Completed	69,050	100	10.4 ^c	5.3 ^c	28.5 ^c	2.6 ^c	2.6 ^c	2.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	12.8 ^c
Attempted	508,230	100	36.3	2.4 ^c	2.5 ^c	3.9	7.3	0.4 ^c	15.0	14.3	2.5 ^c	6.6

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7. ^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 110, 111. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other reasons
	1.3 %	4.1 %	10.7 %
	4.4	4.4	16.2
	6.8	4.1	17.2
	3.4	4.5	15.8
	7.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	33.4
	7.1	6.8	15.1
	6.0	4.9	12.3
	0.0 ^c	2.8 ^c	7.0 ^c
	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	9.2 ^c
	0.0 ^c	4.0 ^c	6.1 ^c
	8.7	5.8 ^c	14.7
	8.7	9.5	19.3
	5.6 ^c	12.8 ^c	13.4 ^c
	10.9 ^c	16.2 ^c	0.0 ^c
	0.0 ^c	9.1 ^c	27.8 ^c
	9.7	8.5 ^c	21.2
	3.7	3.9	16.1
	4.5	6.6	18.3
	3.4	3.0	15.2
	0.3	3.9	8.9
	0.3	3.9	8.9
	0.0 ^c	5.1	9.1
	1.5 ^c	3.0 ^c	8.1
	4.3 ^c	2.2 ^c	9.3 ^c
	0.9 ^c	3.2 ^c	7.8
	0.2	4.0	9.0
	0.2	3.9	9.0
	0.1 ^c	2.7	6.9
	0.3 ^c	5.0	10.9
	0.8 ^c	3.8 ^c	8.8
	0.0 ^c	5.3	8.9
	0.6	2.6	10.5
	0.6	2.8	11.1
	0.1 ^c	1.7	7.0
	0.8	2.2	12.4
	1.1	2.6	14.2
	0.3 ^c	2.4 ^c	14.3
	1.3	2.7	14.2
	0.2 ^c	1.1 ^c	7.6
	0.5	2.7	9.9
	0.5	2.8	10.0
	0.1 ^c	2.5	6.5
	1.0	3.1	13.6
	0.5 ^c	3.4 ^c	8.2
	0.0 ^c	0.9 ^c	8.0
	0.0 ^c	4.0	8.0
	0.0 ^c	7.6 ^c	27.6 ^c
	0.0 ^c	3.5 ^c	5.3

Table 3.14

Victimizations reported to police

By type of victimization, United States, 1973-88^a

	All crimes		Crimes of violence		Personal thefts		Household crimes	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1973	11,543,630	32.4 %	2,434,930	45.5 %	3,312,400	22.1 %	5,796,300	37.8 %
1974	12,853,890	33.5	2,581,570	46.9	3,902,430	24.6	6,369,890	37.4
1975	13,700,830	34.9	2,629,100	47.2	4,279,810	26.3	6,791,920	39.0
1976	13,703,120	34.9	2,732,610	48.8	4,389,070	26.6	6,581,440	38.3
1977	13,508,590	33.5	2,722,090	46.1	4,203,570	24.8	6,582,930	37.7
1978	13,171,610	32.6	2,626,510	44.2	4,198,800	24.6	6,346,300	36.4
1979	13,510,250	32.8	2,774,660	45.1	3,932,550	24.0	6,803,040	36.4
1980	14,411,330	35.8	2,889,820	47.1	4,109,450	26.9	7,412,060	39.4
1981	14,711,170	35.5	3,065,590	46.6	4,241,510	26.7	7,404,070	39.0
1982	14,175,230	35.7	3,113,150	48.2	4,180,080	26.9	6,882,000	37.7
1983	12,804,180	34.6	2,784,420	47.2	3,881,990	26.5	6,137,770	37.3
1984	12,515,250	35.2	2,835,620	47.1	3,623,090	26.3	6,056,540	38.5
1985	12,490,520	35.8	2,789,950	47.9	3,688,870	27.4	6,011,700	38.6
1986	12,678,300	37.2	2,734,360	49.6	3,707,990	28.0	6,235,950	40.6
1987	12,926,960	36.6	2,758,730	47.6	3,742,080	27.6	6,426,150	40.2
1988	13,032,260	36.4	2,829,900	47.9	3,859,600	27.5	6,342,970	40.1

Note: These data are based on victimizations reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) for the years 1973 to 1988. The NCVS is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data for the NCVS are obtained from persons age 12 and older residing in a nationally-representative sample of housing units. Sample sizes from the period 1973 to 1988 ranged from 49,000 to 62,000 households and 100,000 to 137,000 individuals interviewed from these housing units. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. The numbers for crimes of violence and personal theft are for persons age 12 and older. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-88 Trends*, NCJ-129392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 82. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.15

Victimizations reported to police

By type of victimization and age of victim, United States, 1985-88 (aggregate)^a

Type of crime and age of victim	Reported to the police			Unknown or not ascertained
	Total	Yes	No	
Crimes of violence				
12 to 15 years	100 %	29 %	70 %	1 %
16 to 19 years	100	38	61	1
20 years and older	100	54	45	1
Rape				
12 to 15 years	100	65	35 ^b	(b,c)
16 to 19 years	100	47	53	(b,c)
20 years and older	100	53	46	2
Robbery				
12 to 15 years	100	30	69	1 ^b
16 to 19 years	100	42	57	1 ^b
20 years and older	100	62	37	1 ^b
Aggravated assault				
12 to 15 years	100	39	60	1 ^b
16 to 19 years	100	50	48	2
20 years and older	100	62	37	1
Simple assault				
12 to 15 years	100	25	74	1
16 to 19 years	100	29	70	1 ^b
20 years and older	100	46	53	1
Crimes of theft				
12 to 15 years	100	7	91	2
16 to 19 years	100	19	79	2
20 years and older	100	32	67	1
Personal larceny with contact				
12 to 15 years	100	7 ^b	90	3 ^b
16 to 19 years	100	22	76	3
20 years and older	100	41	58	2
Personal larceny without contact				
12 to 15 years	100	7	91	2
16 to 19 years	100	19	79	2
20 years and older	100	31	67	1

Note: See Note, table 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aPercents may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

^bEstimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Teenage Victims*, NCJ-128129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 9, Table 18.

Table 3.16

Estimated percent distribution of police response time for personal and household victimizations

By type of victimization, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Number of incidents	Total	Within 5 minutes	Within 10 minutes	Within an hour	Within a day	Longer than a day	Length of time not known	Not available
Crimes of violence	1,671,010	100 %	28.0 %	30.7 %	31.7 %	4.8 %	0.7 % ^b	4.1 %	0.1 % ^b
Robbery	357,820	100	26.0	33.6	31.7	4.3 ^b	0.8 ^b	3.7 ^b	0.0 ^b
Aggravated assault	542,440	100	30.8	31.9	28.8	4.4	0.2 ^b	3.9	0.0 ^b
Simple assault	726,930	100	27.5	28.6	33.2	4.8	1.1 ^b	4.6	0.2 ^b
Crimes of theft	1,915,720	100	14.5	20.1	46.1	10.1	2.5	6.5	0.2 ^b
Personal larceny									
With contact	132,950	100	25.1	28.6	38.0	6.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	1.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without contact	1,782,760	100	13.7	19.4	46.7	10.4	2.7	6.9	0.2 ^b
Household crimes	4,409,730	100	11.4	19.8	49.6	11.6	1.7	5.8	0.1 ^b
Burglary	2,140,010	100	13.0	18.9	48.0	11.7	1.5	6.8	0.1 ^b
Household larceny	1,324,520	100	6.9	20.6	52.2	13.3	2.5 ^b	4.4	0.2 ^b
Motor vehicle theft	945,190	100	13.9	21.0	49.7	9.9	0.8 ^b	5.7	0.0 ^b

Note: See Note, table 3.1. These data exclude incidents in which the police did not come to see the victim, the police were at the scene of the crime, or the victim did not report the incident to the police. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 118. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.17

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations resulting in economic loss

By type of victimization, race of victim, and amount of loss, United States, 1990^a

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Amount of economic loss							
		Total	No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$99	\$100 to \$249	\$250 to \$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
All races^b									
All personal crimes	13,941,790	100 %	2.2 %	34.7 %	15.5 %	18.4 %	10.3 %	11.6 %	7.3 %
Crimes of violence ^c	1,412,580	100	6.4	29.9	11.2	16.3	8.2	15.3	12.7
Completed	1,090,070	100	3.8	32.4	11.9	15.8	8.2	17.8	10.1
Attempted	322,510	100	15.4	21.4	8.5	17.8	8.4	7.0	21.5
Robbery	851,090	100	1.6 ^d	31.1	12.0	16.7	9.4	20.1	9.0
Completed	800,510	100	0.8 ^d	32.4	12.1	16.1	9.8	20.3	8.6
With injury	286,020	100	0.7 ^d	29.8	7.5	21.4	12.2	23.1	5.3 ^d
Without injury	514,480	100	0.9 ^d	33.9	14.6	13.1	8.4	18.7	10.4
Attempted	50,580	100	14.6 ^d	10.8 ^d	11.3 ^d	26.1 ^d	3.6 ^d	17.0 ^d	16.6 ^d
With injury	23,520	100	0.0 ^d	15.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	32.9 ^d	0.0 ^d	16.5 ^d	35.6 ^d
Without injury	27,050	100	27.4 ^d	7.1 ^d	21.2 ^d	20.1 ^d	6.7 ^d	17.5 ^d	0.0 ^d
Assault	542,500	100	14.1	28.6	9.5 ^d	15.5	6.7 ^d	7.7 ^d	17.9
Aggravated	242,970	100	12.6	27.1	7.9 ^d	11.7	7.5 ^d	6.5 ^d	26.6
Simple	299,520	100	15.3	29.9	10.8	18.5	5.9 ^d	8.7	10.8
Crimes of theft	12,529,200	100	1.7	35.2	15.9	18.6	10.6	11.2	6.7
Completed	12,154,550	100	1.5	35.8	16.0	18.3	10.6	11.4	6.3
Attempted	374,640	100	8.7	15.9	13.8	27.0	9.6	6.0	19.1
Personal larceny with contact	597,640	100	0.0 ^d	29.4	25.5	20.3	10.5	4.1	10.2
Personal larceny without contact	11,931,550	100	1.8	35.5	15.5	18.5	10.6	11.6	6.5
All household crimes	14,158,740	100	2.9	26.1	11.8	16.8	9.1	23.4	9.9
Completed	12,687,320	100	2.0	26.7	11.8	16.8	9.5	25.4	7.8
Attempted	1,471,410	100	10.1	21.5	11.7	16.8	5.5	5.9	28.5
Burglary	4,415,740	100	4.5	16.8	7.5	14.6	11.0	30.4	15.2
Completed	3,691,040	100	2.5	13.8	7.9	15.8	12.7	36.0	11.3
Forcible entry	1,719,580	100	2.5	7.2	3.5	9.5	11.2	49.4	16.7
Unlawful entry without force	1,971,460	100	2.6	19.6	11.7	21.2	14.0	24.3	6.6
Attempted forcible entry	724,700	100	14.8	32.0	5.7	8.6	2.0 ^d	2.0 ^d	34.8
Household larceny	7,998,580	100	2.3	36.4	15.5	19.7	9.1	10.1	7.0
Completed	7,769,280	100	1.9	37.0	15.6	19.6	9.2	10.1	6.6
Attempted	229,290	100	13.4	16.4	13.6	21.4	5.4 ^d	11.0	18.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,744,410	100	1.3 ^d	2.8 ^d	5.8 ^d	9.2	4.5	66.2	10.2
Completed	1,226,990	100	1.0 ^d	0.1 ^d	0.2 ^d	1.9	2.1	90.3	4.4
Attempted	517,410	100	2.0 ^d	8.9	19.1	26.4	10.4	9.1	24.0
White									
All personal crimes	11,673,200	100	2.3	35.6	15.4	18.1	10.2	11.7	6.8
Crimes of violence ^c	1,061,420	100	7.6	30.1	9.4	18.0	7.7	14.6	12.5
Completed	779,910	100	4.3	34.2	10.6	17.2	6.9	17.0	9.8
Attempted	281,510	100	17.0	18.8	6.1 ^d	20.4	9.6	8.0	20.1
Robbery	568,780	100	1.6 ^d	32.2	10.6	19.1	8.5	19.5	8.4
Completed	524,450	100	0.7 ^d	34.3	10.4	18.2	8.8	19.5	8.0
With injury	198,450	100	1.0 ^d	34.8	6.1 ^d	23.5	8.2 ^d	19.7	6.7 ^d
Without injury	326,000	100	0.6 ^d	34.0	13.0	15.0	9.2	19.4	8.8
Attempted	44,330	100	12.4 ^d	8.0 ^d	12.9 ^d	29.7 ^d	4.1 ^d	19.4 ^d	13.4 ^d
With injury	21,060	100	0.0 ^d	16.8 ^d	0.0 ^d	36.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	18.4 ^d	28.2 ^d
Without injury	23,250	100	23.7 ^d	0.0 ^d	24.7 ^d	23.4 ^d	7.8 ^d	20.4 ^d	0.0 ^d
Assault	477,320	100	15.0	28.6	7.6	16.8	7.0	8.5	16.5
Aggravated	209,120	100	13.2	26.5	7.2 ^d	13.6	7.4 ^d	7.6 ^d	24.6
Simple	268,200	100	16.5	30.3	7.9	19.3	6.6 ^d	9.1	10.3
Crimes of theft	10,611,780	100	1.7	36.1	16.0	18.1	10.4	11.4	6.2
Completed	10,289,800	100	1.5	36.8	16.1	17.9	10.4	11.5	5.8
Attempted	321,970	100	8.9	16.0	14.3	25.5	9.9	6.2 ^d	19.2
Personal larceny with contact	455,100	100	0.0 ^d	29.3	28.0	20.9	11.0	4.5	6.2
Personal larceny without contact	10,156,670	100	1.8	36.5	15.5	18.0	10.4	11.7	6.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.17

Estimated percent distribution of personal and household victimizations resulting in economic loss

By type of victimization, race of victim, and amount of loss, United States, 1990^a--Continued

Race and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Amount of economic loss							
		Total	No monetary value	Less than \$50	\$50 to \$99	\$100 to \$249	\$250 to \$499	\$500 or more	Not known and not available
White (continued)									
All household crimes	11,482,340	100 %	2.7 %	27.2 %	11.6 %	17.0 %	9.2 %	22.9 %	9.4 %
Completed	10,367,110	100	1.8	27.8	11.8	17.0	9.6	24.6	7.5
Attempted	1,115,230	100	11.1	22.1	10.6	16.7	5.6	6.8	27.2
Burglary	3,448,460	100	4.6	17.5	7.8	14.8	10.9	30.1	14.4
Completed	2,887,510	100	2.5	14.5	8.1	16.0	12.6	35.5	10.7
Forcible entry	1,244,760	100	3.1	7.6	3.5	8.5	10.9	49.9	16.5
Unlawful entry without force	1,642,740	100	2.1	19.8	11.6	21.7	13.9	24.6	6.3
Attempted forcible entry	560,940	100	15.1	32.5	6.3	8.7	2.0 ^d	2.0 ^d	33.3
Household larceny	6,697,220	100	2.0	37.1	15.0	19.7	9.2	10.2	6.8
Completed	6,520,850	100	1.6	37.7	15.1	19.6	9.3	10.2	6.5
Attempted	176,360	100	16.3	14.6	12.0	21.3	6.0 ^d	12.1	17.7
Motor vehicle theft	1,336,660	100	1.4 ^d	3.0	4.7 ^d	8.7 ^d	4.8	67.7	9.7
Completed	958,740	100	0.9 ^d	0.2 ^d	0.2 ^d	1.8 ^d	2.5	89.8	4.6
Attempted	377,920	100	2.7 ^d	10.2	16.2	26.3	10.7	11.4	22.5
Black									
All personal crimes	1,786,090	100	2.3	30.3	16.8	18.9	11.2	10.4	10.2
Crimes of violence ^c	304,380	100	3.1 ^d	28.4	15.1	10.5	10.8	16.7	15.4
Completed	265,210	100	2.9 ^d	27.3	13.4	12.0	12.4	19.2	12.8
Attempted	39,160	100	4.8 ^d	36.0 ^d	26.2 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	33.0 ^d
Robbery	242,670	100	1.9 ^d	27.9	13.2	12.4	12.4	20.3	11.9
Completed	236,420	100	1.1 ^d	27.8	13.6	12.7	12.7	20.9	11.2
With injury	68,240	100	0.0 ^d	18.6 ^d	5.5 ^d	16.7 ^d	27.4 ^d	29.1 ^d	2.8 ^d
Without injury	168,180	100	1.6 ^d	31.6	16.8	11.1 ^d	6.7 ^d	17.5	14.6
Attempted	6,240 ^d	100	30.2 ^d	30.6 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	39.1 ^d
With injury	2,440 ^d	100	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	100.0 ^d
Without injury	3,800 ^d	100	49.6 ^d	50.4 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d
Assault	59,860	100	8.3 ^d	31.1 ^d	23.1 ^d	0.0 ^d	4.9 ^d	2.7 ^d	29.9 ^d
Aggravated	33,850	100	9.4 ^d	30.5 ^d	12.4 ^d	0.0 ^d	8.6 ^d	0.0 ^d	39.1 ^d
Simple	26,010	100	6.9 ^d	31.9 ^d	37.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	6.3 ^d	17.9 ^d
Crimes of theft	1,481,700	100	2.1	30.7	17.1	20.6	11.2	9.1	9.1
Completed	1,444,730	100	2.2	31.3	17.3	19.9	11.2	9.2	8.8
Attempted	36,970	100	0.0 ^d	6.4 ^d	8.7 ^d	46.5 ^d	10.7 ^d	6.9 ^d	21.0 ^d
Personal larceny with contact	119,320	100	0.0 ^d	27.2	20.9	18.9	10.6 ^d	1.8 ^d	20.6
Personal larceny without contact	1,362,380	100	2.3	31.0	16.8	20.7	11.3	9.7	8.1
All household crimes	2,242,550	100	3.9	21.1	12.1	16.4	8.7	25.2	12.5
Completed	1,951,150	100	3.3	21.2	12.0	16.5	9.2	28.5	9.4
Attempted	291,390	100	7.8	20.8	13.2	16.1	5.3 ^d	3.8 ^d	33.1
Burglary	813,600	100	4.8	14.5	6.6	13.2	11.8	31.4	17.8
Completed	680,440	100	2.7 ^d	10.8	7.2	14.3	13.8	37.0	14.2
Forcible entry	410,880	100	0.4 ^d	6.3	4.1 ^d	13.3	11.6	47.2	17.2
Unlawful entry without force	269,550	100	6.2 ^d	17.6	12.0	15.8	17.2	21.6	9.8
Attempted forcible entry	133,160	100	15.4	33.4	3.1 ^d	7.9 ^d	1.5 ^d	2.5 ^d	36.3
Household larceny	1,076,200	100	4.1	32.5	17.6	20.9	7.8	8.9	8.2
Completed	1,037,090	100	4.1	32.7	17.8	21.1	8.1	8.8	7.4
Attempted	39,100	100	5.3 ^d	25.8 ^d	12.4 ^d	16.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	9.7 ^d	30.8 ^d
Motor vehicle theft	352,730	100	1.1 ^d	1.7 ^d	8.4	10.4	4.3 ^d	61.1	13.1
Completed	233,610	100	1.6 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	2.8 ^d	0.7 ^d	90.5	4.3 ^d
Attempted	119,120	100	0.0 ^d	5.1 ^d	24.7	25.3	11.3 ^d	3.3 ^d	30.3

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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 94, 95.

Table 3.18

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and age of victim, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Age of victim (in years)						
	12 to 15 (N=13,469,110)	16 to 19 (N=13,738,870)	20 to 24 (N=18,017,100)	25 to 34 (N=43,178,160)	35 to 49 (N=52,061,980)	50 to 64 (N=32,888,270)	65 and older (N=29,920,340)
All personal crimes	160.3	187.8	174.8	114.0	76.6	44.0	24.6
Crimes of violence	68.8	74.4	63.1	36.4	19.2	7.5	3.5
Completed	27.3	28.6	28.5	14.8	7.3	2.6	1.6
Attempted	41.5	45.8	34.7	21.7	11.9	4.9	1.9
Rape	1.8	1.4	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.1 ^b	0.1 ^b
Robbery	13.6	9.5	12.3	7.6	3.2	2.2	1.5
Completed	9.0	6.6	9.0	5.0	2.5	1.5	1.1
With injury	2.6	1.6	2.8	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.6
From serious assault	1.1 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.8	0.6	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b
From minor assault	1.5	0.8 ^b	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.4 ^b	0.3 ^b
Without injury	6.4	4.9	6.2	3.3	1.2	0.9	0.5 ^b
Attempted	4.6	2.9	3.3	2.6	0.8	0.7	0.4 ^b
With injury	0.8 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.7 ^b	1.3	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.2 ^b
From serious assault	0.3 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1 ^b
From minor assault	0.5 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.7	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b
Without injury	3.8	2.5	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b
Assault	53.3	63.5	48.9	28.2	15.6	5.3	1.9
Aggravated	13.9	26.2	16.8	9.9	4.7	1.4	1.1
Completed with injury	6.1	9.6	6.4	3.8	1.9	0.6	0.5 ^b
Attempted with weapon	7.7	16.6	10.4	6.0	2.8	0.8	0.6
Simple	39.4	37.2	32.1	18.3	10.9	3.9	0.8
Completed with injury	11.1	11.6	11.8	5.6	2.8	0.6	0.1 ^b
Attempted without weapon	28.3	25.7	20.3	12.7	8.0	3.3	0.8
Crimes of theft	91.5	113.4	111.6	77.5	57.5	36.5	21.2
Completed	89.2	107.2	104.4	72.4	53.1	33.9	19.8
Attempted	2.3	6.2	7.2	5.1	4.4	2.6	1.4
Personal larceny with contact	1.8	4.0	5.5	3.5	2.4	2.6	3.3
Purse snatching	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0
Pocket picking	1.5	3.8	4.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.4
Personal larceny without contact	89.7	109.4	106.1	74.1	55.0	33.9	17.9
Completed	87.5	103.3	99.3	69.2	50.9	31.6	16.6
Less than \$50	61.0	46.0	33.5	24.0	17.4	11.8	6.7
\$50 or more	22.9	53.2	61.2	42.8	31.0	18.0	8.5
Amount not available	3.6	4.1	4.5	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.3
Attempted	2.2	6.2	6.8	4.9	4.1	2.4	1.3

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 23.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.19

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and sex of victim, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Both sexes (N=203,273,870)	Male (N=97,836,860)	Female (N=105,437,010)
All personal crimes	93.4	105.1	82.6
Crimes of violence	29.6	37.5	22.2
Completed	11.9	14.1	9.9
Attempted	17.6	23.4	12.3
Rape	0.6	0.2	1.0
Completed	0.3	0.1 ^b	0.5
Attempted	0.3	0.1 ^b	0.5
Robbery	5.7	7.5	3.9
Completed	3.9	5.0	3.0
With injury	1.4	1.6	1.2
From serious assault	0.6	0.9	0.4
From minor assault	0.8	0.8	0.8
Without injury	2.5	3.4	1.7
Attempted	1.7	2.5	1.0
With injury	0.5	0.8	0.3
From serious assault	0.2	0.4	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	0.3	0.3	0.3
Without injury	1.2	1.8	0.6
Assault	23.3	29.6	17.2
Aggravated	7.9	11.5	4.5
Completed with injury	3.1	4.2	2.1
Attempted with weapon	4.8	7.3	2.4
Simple	15.4	18.3	12.7
Completed with injury	4.6	4.8	4.4
Attempted without weapon	10.8	13.5	8.4
Crimes of theft	63.8	67.5	60.4
Completed	59.8	63.3	56.6
Attempted	4.0	4.3	3.8
Personal larceny with contact	3.1	2.6	3.7
Purse snatching	0.8	0.0 ^b	1.6
Pocket picking	2.3	2.6	2.1
Personal larceny without contact	60.7	65.0	56.7
Completed	56.9	60.7	53.3
Less than \$50	22.6	22.0	23.1
\$50 or more	31.7	36.5	27.3
Amount not available	2.5	2.1	2.9
Attempted	3.8	4.3	3.4

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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 22.

Table 3.20

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and ethnicity of victim, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Race			Ethnicity	
	White (N=173,109,160)	Black (N=23,728,730)	Other (N=6,435,970)	Hispanic (N=16,261,040)	Non-Hispanic (N=186,605,780)
All personal crimes	91.9	103.7	96.7	97.2	92.9
Crimes of violence	28.2	39.7	28.1	37.3	28.8
Completed	10.9	19.5	10.0	18.8	11.3
Attempted	17.3	20.2	18.1	18.5	17.5
Rape	0.6	0.6 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.7
Robbery	4.5	13.0	8.4	13.9	5.0
Completed	3.0	10.0	6.2	9.7	3.4
With injury	1.1	2.9	3.0 ^b	3.9	1.2
From serious assault	0.4	1.8	1.4 ^b	1.4	0.5
From minor assault	0.7	1.1	1.6 ^b	2.5	0.7
Without injury	1.9	7.1	3.2 ^b	5.8	2.3
Attempted	1.5	3.1	2.2 ^b	4.2	1.5
With injury	0.5	0.9	0.6 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.5
From serious assault	0.2	0.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.2
From minor assault	0.3	0.4 ^b	0.6 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.3
Without injury	1.0	2.2	1.6 ^b	3.0	1.0
Assault	23.0	26.0	18.9	23.1	23.2
Aggravated	7.4	12.2	5.3	10.1	7.6
Completed with injury	2.8	5.6	1.7 ^b	3.0	3.1
Attempted with weapon	4.6	6.6	3.6	7.1	4.6
Simple	15.7	13.9	13.6	13.0	15.6
Completed with injury	4.8	3.6	2.2 ^b	5.9	4.4
Attempted without weapon	10.9	10.3	11.4	7.1	11.1
Crimes of theft	63.6	64.0	68.6	59.9	64.0
Completed	59.4	60.9	65.3	55.5	60.0
Attempted	4.2	3.1	3.3	4.4	4.0
Personal larceny with contact	2.8	5.3	3.6	5.7	2.9
Purse snatching	0.8	1.0	0.6 ^b	1.8	0.7
Pocket picking	2.0	4.3	3.0 ^b	3.8	2.2
Personal larceny without contact	60.8	58.7	65.0	54.2	61.1
Completed	56.8	55.9	61.7	49.9	57.3
Less than \$50	23.0	20.3	19.9	16.3	23.1
\$50 or more	31.5	32.0	38.2	30.9	31.8
Amount not available	2.4	3.5	3.6	2.7	2.5
Attempted	4.0	2.9	3.3	4.3	3.8

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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 24, Table 6; p. 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.21

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and age of victim, United States, 1990^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	10,812,490	66.3	26.3	40.0	1.7 ^b	11.4	3.4	8.0	53.2	11.8	41.5	96.4	93.7	2.7	1.9	94.5
16 to 19 years	10,990,530	72.5	28.1	44.3	1.6 ^b	6.3	1.6 ^b	4.7	64.6	25.5	39.0	120.5	113.0	7.5	2.4	118.1
20 to 24 years	14,930,980	64.7	28.6	36.0	2.1	11.9	3.9	7.9	50.7	16.8	33.8	111.2	103.5	7.7	5.4	105.8
25 to 34 years	36,233,820	35.6	13.5	22.1	0.7	6.3	2.5	3.8	28.7	9.6	19.1	77.3	72.0	5.3	3.1	74.2
35 to 49 years	44,486,380	18.8	6.6	12.2	0.4 ^b	2.5	1.0	1.5	15.9	4.6	11.2	58.4	54.1	4.2	2.3	56.1
50 to 64 years	28,693,580	7.1	2.1	5.0	0.1 ^b	1.6	0.7 ^b	1.0	5.4	1.3	4.0	36.2	33.4	2.8	2.3	33.9
65 years and older	26,961,350	2.9	1.2	1.7	0.0 ^b	1.1	0.5 ^b	0.6 ^b	1.8	1.0	0.8	20.5	19.0	1.4	2.9	17.5
Black																
12 to 15 years	2,138,670	86.5	37.5	49.1	3.1 ^b	26.6	3.4 ^b	23.2	56.8	24.6	32.2	77.2	76.2	1.1 ^b	2.0 ^b	75.3
16 to 19 years	2,164,810	81.3	30.3	51.0	0.9 ^b	24.5	4.1 ^b	20.4	55.9	30.0	25.8	75.1	74.0	1.1 ^b	10.1	65.0
20 to 24 years	2,448,480	64.7	33.3	31.4	0.8 ^b	17.0	0.7 ^b	16.3	46.9	21.2	25.6	116.8	112.1	4.8 ^b	7.2 ^b	109.7
25 to 34 years	5,449,920	42.9	23.2	19.7	0.0 ^b	15.6	6.4	9.2	27.3	12.5	14.8	79.4	75.7	3.7 ^b	5.4	73.9
35 to 49 years	5,608,560	23.9	12.6	11.2	0.7 ^b	7.5	3.7	3.8	15.6	6.4	9.2	47.5	41.4	6.1	3.1 ^b	44.4
50 to 64 years	3,411,110	10.7	6.8	3.9 ^b	0.0 ^b	6.2	2.5 ^b	3.6 ^b	4.5 ^b	2.4 ^b	2.1 ^b	39.9	38.8	1.1 ^b	4.4 ^b	35.5
65 years and older	2,507,160	7.2 ^b	5.5 ^b	1.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	3.7 ^b	2.9 ^b	0.8 ^b	3.4 ^b	2.7 ^b	0.7 ^b	28.1	28.1	0.0 ^b	8.0 ^b	20.1

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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 28.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.22

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Male		Female	
	White (N=83,895,500)	Black (N=10,847,420)	White (N=89,213,650)	Black (N=12,881,300)
All personal crimes	102.1	127.1	82.2	84.0
Crimes of violence	35.5	53.3	21.3	28.2
Completed	13.0	23.3	9.0	16.2
Attempted	22.6	30.0	12.3	12.0
Rape	0.3	0.2 ^b	1.0	1.0 ^b
Robbery	6.0	18.1	3.2	8.8
Completed	3.9	12.2	2.2	8.1
With injury	1.3	3.2	1.0	2.6
Without injury	2.6	8.9	1.2	5.5
Attempted	2.1	5.9	1.0	0.7 ^b
With injury	0.7	1.5 ^b	0.3	0.4 ^b
Without injury	1.4	4.4	0.7	0.3 ^b
Assault	29.3	35.1	17.1	18.4
Aggravated	10.6	20.2	4.4	5.4
Completed with injury	3.7	8.7	1.9	3.0
Attempted with weapon	6.8	11.5	2.5	2.5
Simple	18.7	14.9	12.8	13.0
Completed with injury	5.2	2.5	4.4	4.5
Attempted without weapon	13.5	12.4	8.3	8.5
Crimes of theft	66.5	73.7	60.9	55.9
Completed	62.1	70.2	56.9	53.1
Attempted	4.4	3.5	4.0	2.8
Personal larceny with contact	2.1	6.0	3.5	4.7
Personal larceny without contact	64.4	67.7	57.4	51.2
Completed	60.0	64.2	53.8	48.9
Attempted	4.4	3.5	3.6	2.3

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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 25, Table 7.

Table 3.23

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, and age of victim, United States, 1990^a

Sex and age of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence										Crimes of theft				
		Total	Com-pleted	Attemp-ted	Rape			Robbery		Assault		Total	Com-pleted	Attemp-ted	Personal larceny	
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra-vated	Simple	With contact				Without contact	
Male																
12 to 15 years	6,899,480	92.2	37.5	54.7	0.3 ^b	20.6	4.5	16.1	71.3	20.6	50.8	91.6	88.6	2.9	2.4 ^b	89.2
16 to 19 years	6,930,150	94.7	34.3	60.3	0.4 ^b	12.5	2.0 ^b	10.5	81.8	39.6	42.2	121.6	114.7	6.9	4.2	117.4
20 to 24 years	8,815,790	78.4	30.4	47.9	0.2 ^b	17.1	4.7	12.5	61.0	23.5	37.5	117.1	110.2	6.9	5.8	111.3
25 to 34 years	21,437,380	44.3	16.7	27.7	0.4 ^b	9.7	3.7	6.0	34.2	13.8	20.4	83.6	78.6	5.0	2.5	81.1
35 to 49 years	25,580,960	21.6	7.8	13.8	0.3 ^b	3.7	1.6	2.2	17.6	6.2	11.4	57.3	52.5	4.9	2.0	55.3
50 to 64 years	15,689,980	8.9	2.4	6.5	0.0 ^b	2.0	0.8 ^b	1.3 ^b	6.9	2.0	4.8	37.0	34.6	2.3	1.4	35.6
65 years and older	12,483,090	3.7	1.6 ^b	2.1	0.0 ^b	1.7	1.1	0.6 ^b	2.0	1.4 ^b	0.6 ^b	20.9	19.2	1.7	2.1	18.8
Female																
12 to 15 years	6,569,620	44.1	16.5	27.6	3.4 ^b	6.3	2.3 ^b	4.0	34.4	6.9	27.5	91.5	89.9	1.7 ^b	1.2 ^b	90.3
16 to 19 years	6,808,710	53.8	22.7	31.1	2.5 ^b	6.5	2.1 ^b	4.4	44.8	12.6	32.2	105.0	99.6	5.4	3.7	101.3
20 to 24 years	9,201,300	48.5	26.6	22.0	3.5 ^b	7.8	2.5	5.2	37.3	10.5	26.9	106.4	98.9	7.5	5.2	101.2
25 to 34 years	21,740,780	28.6	12.9	15.8	0.9 ^b	5.6	2.3	3.2	22.2	6.0	16.2	71.6	66.3	5.2	4.4	67.2
35 to 49 years	26,481,020	16.8	6.7	10.1	0.5 ^b	2.8	1.4	1.4	13.6	3.2	10.3	57.6	53.6	3.9	2.8	54.8
50 to 64 years	17,198,280	6.3	2.8	3.5	0.1 ^b	2.3	0.9 ^b	1.4	3.9	0.8 ^b	3.0	36.0	33.2	2.8	3.6	32.4
65 years and older	17,437,250	3.3	1.6	1.7	0.1 ^b	1.3	0.5 ^b	0.8 ^b	1.9	0.9 ^b	1.0 ^b	21.4	20.3	1.1 ^b	4.2	17.2

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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 24, 25, Table 5.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.24

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons in each age group) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, sex, age, and race of victim, United States, 1990

Sex, age, and race of victim	Total population	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White			
Male			
12 to 15 years	5,517,930	89.2	94.4
16 to 19 years	5,536,190	93.4	129.1
20 to 24 years	7,384,690	79.9	114.2
25 to 34 years	18,241,240	43.1	82.3
35 to 49 years	22,146,820	20.2	57.7
50 to 64 years	13,798,320	8.3	35.3
65 years and older	11,270,280	3.1	21.1
Female			
12 to 15 years	5,294,550	42.5	98.5
16 to 19 years	5,454,340	51.3	111.7
20 to 24 years	7,546,290	49.8	108.3
25 to 34 years	17,992,570	28.0	72.2
35 to 49 years	22,339,560	17.4	59.0
50 to 64 years	14,895,250	5.9	37.0
65 years and older	15,691,070	2.8	20.1
Black			
Male			
12 to 15 years	1,088,170	113.4	85.3
16 to 19 years	1,074,310	111.3	84.2
20 to 24 years	1,106,570	82.0	139.3
25 to 34 years	2,510,530	54.5	95.7
35 to 49 years	2,523,030	31.5	46.8
50 to 64 years	1,527,930	12.4 ^a	56.1
65 years and older	1,016,850	9.4 ^a	17.7 ^a
Female			
12 to 15 years	1,050,490	58.6	68.9
16 to 19 years	1,090,490	51.6	66.0
20 to 24 years	1,341,910	50.3	98.3
25 to 34 years	2,939,380	33.0	65.4
35 to 49 years	3,085,520	17.7	48.1
50 to 64 years	1,883,180	9.3 ^a	26.7
65 years and older	1,490,300	5.7 ^a	35.1

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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 29.

Table 3.25

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Family income ^b						
	Less than \$7,500 (N=18,952,170)	\$7,500 to \$9,999 (N=8,109,400)	\$10,000 to \$14,999 (N=19,087,540)	\$15,000 to \$24,999 (N=35,152,180)	\$25,000 to \$29,999 (N=14,368,140)	\$30,000 to \$49,999 (N=45,852,880)	\$50,000 or more (N=32,486,220)
All personal crimes	118.3	89.2	96.6	91.2	85.4	85.2	94.5
Crimes of violence	51.2	37.0	37.7	29.6	25.0	23.1	20.9
Completed	25.2	18.0	14.9	11.4	9.4	8.4	7.3
Attempted	26.0	19.0	22.8	18.4	15.6	14.7	13.6
Rape	1.2	0.2 ^c	1.2	0.8	0.4 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.5 ^c
Robbery	11.4	8.8	7.9	5.6	3.4	3.4	3.2
Completed	8.7	7.0	5.5	3.9	2.2	2.3	1.9
With injury	3.1	3.8	1.7	1.6	0.8 ^c	0.7	0.4 ^c
From serious assault	1.5	1.0 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.7	0.1 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.3 ^c
From minor assault	1.5	2.8	0.9 ^c	1.0	0.7 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.1 ^c
Without injury	5.6	3.2	3.8	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.5
Attempted	2.7	1.9 ^c	2.3	1.8	1.2 ^c	1.1	1.3
With injury	1.1	0.4 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.7	0.2 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.2 ^c
From serious assault	0.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.1 ^c
From minor assault	0.6 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.4 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.3 ^c	0.1 ^c
Without injury	1.6	1.5 ^c	1.6	1.1	0.9 ^c	0.8	1.1
Assault	38.5	27.9	28.7	23.4	21.2	19.3	17.2
Aggravated	13.9	10.2	12.4	7.8	6.3	5.9	4.2
Completed with injury	6.4	5.3	4.4	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.7
Attempted with weapon	7.5	4.9	8.0	4.9	4.6	3.6	2.5
Simple	24.7	17.7	16.2	15.6	14.8	13.4	13.0
Completed with injury	9.7	5.8	4.4	4.3	5.1	3.7	3.5
Attempted without weapon	15.0	12.0	11.9	11.3	9.8	9.7	9.6
Crimes of theft	67.1	52.2	58.9	61.4	60.4	62.0	73.6
Completed	63.3	48.1	54.5	57.7	57.0	58.2	68.8
Attempted	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.7	3.4	3.8	4.7
Personal larceny with contact	5.8	3.6 ^c	2.5 ^c	3.3	3.1	1.9	3.2
Purse snatching	1.4	0.9 ^c	0.8 ^c	0.6	0.6 ^c	0.7	0.5 ^c
Pocket picking	4.3	2.6	1.8	2.7	2.5	1.3	2.7
Personal larceny without contact	61.3	48.6	56.3	58.0	57.3	60.1	70.3
Completed	57.6	44.5	52.3	54.6	54.0	56.4	65.9
Less than \$50	21.9	19.1	21.5	22.6	21.0	24.7	22.8
\$50 or more	32.5	22.9	29.2	30.3	31.2	29.5	40.2
Amount not available	3.2	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.8
Attempted	3.7	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.4

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes persons whose family income level was not ascertained.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 33.

Table 3.26

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, race, and family income of victim, United States, 1990^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	13,460,520	49.5	22.7	26.8	1.3 ^c	7.9	3.2	4.7	40.3	13.5	26.8	70.9	66.1	4.8	4.3	66.6
\$7,500 to \$9,999	6,310,100	36.6	18.6	18.0	0.3 ^c	8.1	3.9	4.2	28.2	10.1	18.0	55.0	50.1	4.8	3.6	51.3
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15,745,200	35.0	13.3	21.7	1.4	6.8	2.1	4.7	26.8	11.2	15.6	56.1	51.7	4.4	2.6	53.6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	29,894,930	29.5	11.0	18.5	0.7	5.0	2.2	2.7	23.8	7.4	16.4	60.9	57.1	3.8	3.2	57.7
\$25,000 to \$29,999	12,695,160	24.3	9.1	15.2	0.3 ^c	2.8	0.9 ^c	1.8	21.2	6.4	14.8	58.0	54.4	3.5	2.9	55.1
\$30,000 to \$49,999	41,067,010	23.1	8.4	14.7	0.5 ^c	2.8	0.9	1.9	19.8	5.8	14.0	61.7	57.6	4.1	1.7	60.1
\$50,000 or more	29,762,020	20.7	6.9	13.8	0.4 ^c	2.8	0.5 ^c	2.2	17.5	3.9	13.6	73.6	68.9	4.7	3.2	70.4
Black																
Less than \$7,500	4,852,550	54.9	31.7	23.2	1.3 ^c	19.5	5.9	13.6	34.1	15.6	18.5	50.9	49.7	1.3 ^c	9.0	41.9
\$7,500 to \$9,999	1,528,540	38.1	16.3	21.8	0.0 ^c	11.0 ^c	3.7 ^c	7.3 ^c	27.1	11.0 ^c	16.1	41.7	39.7	2.1 ^c	3.9 ^c	37.8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2,819,840	51.5	26.4	25.1	0.0 ^c	14.1	4.5 ^c	9.6	37.4	19.9	17.5	73.5	69.0	4.5 ^c	2.7 ^c	70.8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4,332,130	30.7	14.1	16.7	0.5 ^c	10.4	2.8 ^c	7.6	19.9	10.3	9.6	58.5	56.5	2.0 ^c	3.3 ^c	55.2
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,330,170	33.5	12.4 ^c	21.1	0.0 ^c	9.1 ^c	2.8 ^c	6.3 ^c	24.4	7.0 ^c	17.4	75.0	71.7	3.3 ^c	3.2 ^c	71.8
\$30,000 to \$49,999	3,322,850	23.1	7.9	15.3	0.0 ^c	9.5	1.5 ^c	8.0	13.6	5.5 ^c	8.2	72.5	71.2	1.3 ^c	6.2	66.3
\$50,000 or more	1,521,220	29.1	18.7	10.4 ^c	2.7 ^c	9.4 ^c	1.8 ^c	7.6 ^c	17.0	10.1 ^c	6.9 ^c	70.9	67.2	3.7 ^c	3.5 ^c	67.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7. Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 34, 35.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes persons whose family income level was not ascertained.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.27

Estimated number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	3,668,890	18.0	2,339,900	11.5
Completed	1,439,310	7.1	982,210	4.8
Attempted	2,229,570	11.0	1,357,680	6.7
Rape	54,230	0.3	76,030	0.4
Completed	22,410	0.1	40,420	0.2
Attempted	31,810	0.2	35,610	0.2
Robbery	941,230	4.6	208,470	1.0
Completed	640,780	3.2	159,720	0.8
With injury	208,850	1.0	77,170	0.4
From serious assault	90,880	0.4	32,860	0.2
From minor assault	117,970	0.6	44,310	0.2
Without injury	431,930	2.1	82,550	0.4
Attempted	300,440	1.5	48,750	0.2
With injury	87,870	0.4	22,500	0.1
From serious assault	34,560	0.2	9,370	0.0 ^b
From minor assault	53,310	0.3	13,130	0.1 ^b
Without injury	212,560	1.0	26,240	0.1
Assault	2,673,420	13.2	2,055,380	10.1
Aggravated	1,035,120	5.1	565,550	2.8
Completed with injury	364,220	1.8	262,780	1.3
Attempted with weapon	670,890	3.3	302,760	1.5
Simple	1,638,300	8.1	1,489,830	7.3
Completed with injury	411,890	2.0	519,280	2.6
Attempted without weapon	1,226,410	6.0	970,540	4.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 55.

Table 3.28

Estimated rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal victimization

By type of victimization, victim-offender relationship, and selected victim characteristics, United States, 1990

Characteristics of victim	Total population	Type of victimization and victim-offender relationship											
		Crimes of violence ^a				Assault				Aggravated assault			
		Relatives	Well known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers	Relatives	Well known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers	Relatives	Well known	Casual acquaintances	Strangers
Sex of victim													
Male	97,836,860	0.9	6.3	3.9	24.4	0.7	5.6	3.7	18.1	0.4	1.6	1.1	7.6
Female	105,437,010	2.9	6.3	2.6	9.5	2.6	5.3	2.2	6.6	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.8
Race of victim													
White	173,109,160	1.9	6.0	3.1	16.0	1.7	5.3	2.8	12.2	0.6	1.2	0.7	4.4
Black	23,728,730	2.0	8.0	4.4	22.5	1.8	6.2	3.4	12.9	1.0	2.3	1.3	6.7
Other	6,435,970	1.1 ^b	5.8	3.7	15.7	0.8 ^b	5.5	3.4	7.9	0.0 ^b	1.7 ^b	0.9 ^b	1.5 ^b
Age of victim													
12 to 15 years	13,469,110	1.5	21.8	10.4	31.3	1.3 ^b	17.1	9.4	22.3	0.1 ^b	2.7	1.7	7.6
16 to 19 years	13,738,870	1.5	16.8	9.7	43.1	1.5	15.4	9.2	34.2	0.4 ^b	4.9	3.3	16.0
20 to 24 years	18,017,100	3.7	14.2	5.5	36.6	3.1	12.7	4.5	26.2	1.0 ^b	3.3	1.4	9.8
25 to 34 years	43,178,160	3.4	6.5	3.3	21.5	3.0	5.5	3.0	15.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	6.2
35 to 49 years	52,061,980	2.1	3.0	2.3	11.0	1.9	2.6	2.1	8.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	2.4
50 to 64 years	32,888,270	0.2 ^b	1.4	0.6	5.0	0.2 ^b	1.4	0.5 ^b	3.1	0.1 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.1 ^b	0.9
65 years and older	29,920,340	0.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b	2.0	0.5 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.8	0.5 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.4 ^b
Marital status of victim^c													
Married	110,580,640	1.0	1.7	1.4	8.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	5.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.9
Widowed	13,385,930	0.5 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.4 ^b	3.1	0.3 ^b	1.1 ^b	0.4 ^b	1.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.4 ^b
Divorced or separated	19,287,540	10.3	10.7	4.3	18.7	9.3	9.3	4.0	13.2	2.7	2.7	0.6 ^b	4.7
Never married	59,622,370	1.2	14.5	7.0	35.1	1.0	12.4	6.1	26.1	0.2 ^b	2.9	1.6	10.6
Family income of victim^d													
Less than \$7,500	18,952,170	3.8	14.4	5.1	25.0	3.5	12.9	3.9	16.4	1.5	3.8	0.7 ^b	7.0
\$7,500 to \$9,999	8,109,400	3.0	5.3	4.3	22.1	2.8	4.6	4.1	14.4	1.0 ^b	1.0 ^b	1.4 ^b	5.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19,087,540	3.4	8.9	4.4	19.5	2.8	7.5	4.0	13.1	1.7	2.4	1.0 ^b	6.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	35,152,180	1.9	6.4	3.5	17.2	1.7	5.5	3.3	12.3	0.5	1.4	0.7	4.8
\$25,000 to \$29,999	14,368,140	2.4	5.2	1.3 ^b	14.8	2.0	4.7	1.3 ^b	12.2	0.5 ^b	0.9 ^b	0.3 ^b	4.5
\$30,000 to \$49,999	45,852,880	1.5	4.8	2.7	12.7	1.4	4.5	2.5	9.8	0.3 ^b	1.0	0.8	3.2
\$50,000 or more	32,486,220	0.7	3.4	2.1	14.1	0.7	2.9	1.9	11.1	0.1 ^b	0.5 ^b	0.4 ^b	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. This table combines victimizations committed by single and multiple offenders. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cExcludes data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

^dExcludes data on persons whose family income was not ascertained.

^aIncludes data on rape and robbery not shown separately.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 152, 153.

Simple assault			
Rela- tives	Well known	Casual acquain- tances	Strangers
0.3	4.0	2.6	10.5
1.9	4.1	1.7	4.8
1.2	4.1	2.1	7.8
0.8	3.9	2.1	6.2
0.8 ^b	3.9	2.5 ^b	6.4
1.1 ^b	14.4	7.7	14.7
1.1 ^b	10.4	6.0	18.2
2.1	9.5	3.1	16.4
2.0	4.1	2.3	9.1
1.3	1.8	1.5	6.0
0.2 ^b	1.1	0.4 ^b	2.2
0.0 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.2 ^b	0.4 ^b
0.5	1.1	0.9	3.9
0.2 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.4 ^b	0.8 ^b
6.6	6.6	3.4	8.5
0.7	9.5	4.5	15.5
1.9	9.1	3.2	9.4
1.7 ^b	3.6	2.7	9.0
1.1	5.1	3.0	6.7
1.2	4.1	2.6	7.6
1.4	3.8	1.0 ^b	7.7
1.1	3.5	1.6	6.5
0.6	2.4	1.6	8.2

Table 3.29

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons and per 1,000 females age 12 and older) of rape victimizations

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1973-88

	Total rape victimizations		Female rape victimization					
	Number	Rate	Total		White		Black	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	155,730	0.9	151,700	1.8	125,700	1.7	24,900	2.6
1974	163,010	1.0	159,400	1.8	118,400	1.6	36,600	3.8
1975	153,740	0.9	146,400	1.7	126,100	1.6	18,200	1.8
1976	145,190	0.8	129,300	1.4	96,500	1.2	32,900	3.2
1977	154,240	0.9	141,900	1.6	123,900	1.6	16,400	1.6
1978	171,050	1.0	153,000	1.7	112,800	1.4	40,100	3.8
1979	191,740	1.1	171,200	1.8	141,700	1.8	28,100	2.6
1980	173,770	0.9	151,400	1.6	126,800	1.5	20,300	1.8
1981	177,540	1.0	169,700	1.8	135,600	1.6	31,100	2.8
1982	152,570	0.8	140,500	1.4	123,700	1.5	16,800	1.5
1983	154,170	0.8	137,900	1.4	114,990	1.3	19,790	1.7
1984	179,890	0.9	164,480	1.6	117,050	1.4	39,290	3.3
1985	138,490	0.7	130,850	1.3	90,260	1.0	36,910	3.1
1986	129,940	0.7	122,200	1.2	95,900	1.1	24,370	2.0
1987	148,450	0.8	134,300	1.3	84,380	1.0	40,410	3.3
1988	127,370	0.6	119,780	1.2	83,420	0.9	32,360	2.6

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-88 Trends*, NCJ-129392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 15, Table 6; p. 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.30

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of robbery victimizations

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1973-88

	Sex of victim				Race of victim			
	Male		Female		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	781,700	9.9	326,200	3.8	869,500	6.0	225,500	12.9
1974	825,800	10.3	372,800	4.3	914,300	6.2	270,500	15.1
1975	794,000	9.8	353,300	4.0	870,600	5.8	260,900	14.1
1976	750,500	9.1	360,200	4.0	832,500	5.5	256,100	13.6
1977	725,200	8.7	357,800	4.0	822,100	5.4	251,300	13.0
1978	698,000	8.3	340,600	3.7	801,300	5.2	224,800	11.4
1979	747,100	8.8	368,900	4.0	852,300	5.5	246,900	12.5
1980	800,700	9.1	408,400	4.3	917,800	5.7	283,000	14.0
1981	875,900	9.8	504,900	5.2	995,400	6.2	347,300	16.9
1982	840,100	9.3	493,400	5.0	986,800	6.0	302,600	14.4
1983	753,640	8.3	395,540	4.0	834,020	5.1	286,320	13.4
1984	715,910	7.8	400,770	4.0	832,400	5.0	256,800	11.8
1985	635,020	6.8	349,800	3.5	709,420	4.2	240,990	10.9
1986	611,480	6.5	397,670	3.9	781,680	4.6	193,040	8.6
1987	637,180	6.7	408,780	4.0	733,740	4.3	293,180	12.9
1988	622,670	6.5	425,320	4.1	801,750	4.7	215,690	9.4

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-88 Trends*, NCJ-129392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 21, 28. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.31

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of assault victimizations

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1973-88^a

	Sex of victim											
	Male						Female					
	Total		Aggravated		Simple		Total		Aggravated		Simple	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	2,697,900	34.3	1,205,400	15.3	1,492,400	19.0	1,389,200	16.2	449,400	5.2	939,900	11.0
1974	2,790,200	34.9	1,285,100	16.1	1,505,200	18.8	1,358,100	15.6	450,300	5.2	907,500	10.4
1975	2,738,600	33.7	1,150,800	14.2	1,587,800	19.6	1,533,200	17.3	480,600	5.4	1,052,700	11.9
1976	2,764,500	33.6	1,185,900	14.4	1,578,700	19.2	1,578,900	17.6	509,300	5.7	1,069,700	11.9
1977	3,128,800	37.5	1,289,700	15.5	1,839,100	22.1	1,535,200	16.9	448,200	4.9	1,087,300	12.0
1978	3,135,600	37.2	1,240,500	14.7	1,895,100	22.5	1,596,000	17.4	467,500	5.1	1,128,600	12.3
1979	3,114,300	36.5	1,272,300	14.9	1,841,800	21.6	1,737,000	18.7	496,300	5.3	1,240,700	13.4
1980	3,099,500	35.2	1,243,700	14.1	1,855,700	21.0	1,647,700	17.1	463,100	4.8	1,184,600	12.3
1981	3,229,600	36.2	1,278,800	14.4	1,950,900	21.9	1,794,200	18.5	516,900	5.3	1,277,200	13.1
1982	3,083,400	34.2	1,229,100	13.6	1,854,300	20.6	1,889,500	19.2	525,000	5.3	1,364,400	13.9
1983	2,900,140	31.8	1,067,520	11.7	1,832,620	20.1	1,699,950	17.1	449,800	4.5	1,250,150	12.6
1984	2,951,500	32.2	1,186,860	12.9	1,774,640	19.3	1,782,980	17.8	540,440	5.4	1,242,540	12.4
1985	2,964,970	31.9	1,131,230	12.2	1,833,740	19.7	1,734,380	17.2	473,950	4.7	1,260,430	12.5
1986	2,710,790	28.8	1,094,480	11.6	1,616,310	17.2	1,665,560	16.3	448,390	4.4	1,217,160	11.9
1987	2,867,400	30.2	1,102,190	11.6	1,765,210	18.6	1,734,250	16.9	485,270	4.7	1,248,980	12.2
1988	2,808,350	29.3	1,153,770	12.0	1,654,580	17.3	1,925,840	18.6	587,610	5.7	1,338,220	12.9

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-88 Trends*, NCJ-129392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 32, 44. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 3.32

Number and rate (per 1,000 persons age 12 and older) of personal larceny victimizations

By sex and race of victim, United States, 1973-88^a

	Sex of victim											
	Male						Female					
	Total		Personal larceny with contact		Personal larceny without contact		Total		Personal larceny with contact		Personal larceny without contact	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	8,084,000	102.8	207,300	2.6	7,876,600	100.2	6,886,500	80.3	297,000	3.5	6,589,700	76.8
1974	8,706,300	108.9	237,500	3.0	8,468,800	105.9	7,182,600	82.5	282,800	3.3	6,900,000	79.2
1975	8,781,300	108.1	232,600	2.9	8,548,700	105.2	7,512,500	84.9	291,200	3.3	7,221,200	81.7
1976	8,745,100	106.2	209,400	2.5	8,535,900	103.7	7,774,000	86.8	287,700	3.2	7,486,400	83.6
1977	9,001,700	107.9	202,900	2.4	8,798,900	105.5	7,931,100	87.4	258,100	2.8	7,673,000	84.6
1978	8,907,100	105.6	224,000	2.7	8,682,900	102.9	8,143,300	88.7	325,400	3.5	7,818,000	85.1
1979	8,477,900	99.3	224,200	2.6	8,253,600	96.7	7,904,500	85.1	286,400	3.1	7,617,800	82.0
1980	7,848,400	89.0	190,900	2.2	7,657,500	86.8	7,451,700	77.5	366,900	3.8	7,084,900	73.7
1981	8,086,000	90.7	242,300	2.7	7,843,600	88.0	7,777,000	80.0	362,400	3.7	7,414,300	76.3
1982	8,073,100	89.5	243,800	2.7	7,829,300	86.8	7,479,900	76.1	333,300	3.4	7,146,700	72.7
1983	7,535,590	82.6	239,820	2.6	7,295,760	80.0	7,121,710	71.7	322,730	3.3	6,798,970	68.5
1984	6,988,550	76.0	265,830	2.9	6,722,720	73.1	6,800,450	68.0	263,760	2.6	6,536,690	65.3
1985	6,946,520	74.7	245,740	2.6	6,700,780	72.0	6,527,290	64.6	277,000	2.7	6,250,290	61.8
1986	6,793,120	72.2	233,170	2.5	6,559,950	69.7	6,442,060	63.1	303,120	3.0	6,138,940	60.2
1987	6,943,840	73.1	202,750	2.1	6,741,080	71.0	6,620,870	64.5	305,750	3.0	6,325,120	61.5
1988	7,023,770	73.3	188,590	2.0	6,835,180	71.3	7,032,610	67.9	300,770	2.9	6,731,830	65.0

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-88 Trends*, NCJ-129392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 50, 62. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Race of victim											
White						Black					
Total		Aggravated		Simple		Total		Aggravated		Simple	
Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
3,574,100	24.7	1,371,000	9.5	2,203,200	15.2	479,300	27.4	279,600	16.0	199,700	11.4
3,651,300	24.8	1,473,300	10.0	2,178,000	14.8	420,700	23.5	235,000	13.1	185,700	10.4
3,702,400	24.8	1,331,500	8.9	2,370,900	15.9	509,600	27.6	267,200	14.5	242,500	13.1
3,749,300	24.9	1,379,600	9.2	2,369,600	15.7	543,600	28.9	292,900	15.6	250,700	13.3
4,079,800	26.8	1,459,200	9.6	2,620,600	17.2	538,200	27.9	268,100	13.9	270,100	14.0
4,149,500	26.9	1,431,600	9.3	2,717,900	17.6	531,900	27.1	261,500	13.3	270,400	13.8
4,220,100	27.1	1,475,600	9.5	2,744,400	17.6	540,900	27.5	253,300	12.9	387,700	14.6
4,115,900	25.6	1,403,400	8.7	2,712,500	16.9	516,000	25.5	253,400	12.5	262,500	13.0
4,276,800	26.4	1,470,900	9.1	2,805,900	17.3	642,400	31.2	296,800	14.4	345,600	16.8
4,298,700	26.3	1,422,100	8.7	2,876,700	17.6	593,700	28.3	307,700	14.7	286,100	13.6
3,971,830	24.1	1,237,720	7.5	2,734,110	16.6	555,390	26.0	262,280	12.3	293,110	13.7
4,052,600	24.5	1,401,100	8.5	2,651,500	16.0	606,800	27.9	283,900	13.1	322,870	14.9
4,048,110	24.2	1,324,940	7.9	2,723,170	16.3	564,420	25.5	238,250	10.8	325,180	14.8
3,750,940	22.2	1,261,780	7.5	2,489,170	14.8	529,640	23.6	238,570	10.6	291,070	13.0
3,871,460	22.8	1,248,780	7.4	2,622,670	15.4	621,550	27.4	288,920	12.7	332,620	14.6
3,921,600	23.0	1,348,510	7.9	2,573,080	15.1	681,620	29.6	338,160	14.7	343,460	14.9

Race of victim											
White						Black					
Total		Personal larceny with contact		Personal larceny without contact		Total		Personal larceny with contact		Personal larceny without contact	
Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
13,384,700	92.3	379,700	2.6	13,005,100	89.7	1,455,400	83.1	112,900	6.4	1,342,400	76.7
14,178,300	96.4	398,600	2.7	13,779,700	93.7	1,506,200	84.1	110,900	6.2	1,395,400	77.9
14,468,400	97.1	386,900	2.6	14,081,500	94.5	1,667,000	90.3	131,800	7.1	1,535,200	83.2
14,684,000	97.4	369,800	2.5	14,314,200	95.0	1,631,700	86.8	117,400	6.2	1,514,400	80.6
14,965,700	98.2	337,200	2.2	14,628,500	96.0	1,736,400	90.0	110,000	5.7	1,626,500	84.3
15,050,600	97.7	416,400	2.7	14,634,100	95.0	1,775,000	90.3	122,100	6.2	1,653,000	84.1
14,393,700	92.5	390,000	2.5	14,003,700	90.0	1,714,800	87.1	110,500	5.6	1,604,300	81.4
13,390,800	83.3	418,600	2.6	12,972,200	80.7	1,620,500	80.1	126,200	6.2	1,494,200	73.9
13,803,900	85.3	474,300	2.9	13,329,500	82.3	1,744,700	84.8	111,200	5.4	1,633,600	79.4
13,491,700	82.5	450,200	2.8	13,041,600	79.8	1,764,400	84.2	104,800	5.0	1,659,600	79.2
12,761,660	77.4	421,540	2.6	12,340,120	74.8	1,675,940	78.6	125,010	5.9	1,550,940	72.7
11,983,950	72.4	389,930	2.4	11,594,020	70.0	1,475,910	67.9	119,600	5.5	1,356,320	62.4
11,711,560	70.1	388,830	2.3	11,322,740	67.8	1,400,020	63.4	106,680	4.8	1,293,340	58.5
11,528,610	68.3	399,840	2.4	11,128,780	66.0	1,396,210	62.3	122,360	5.5	1,273,850	56.8
11,736,330	69.1	372,470	2.2	11,363,860	66.9	1,500,080	66.0	114,770	5.1	1,385,310	61.0
12,086,870	70.7	368,600	2.2	11,718,270	68.6	1,598,160	69.4	93,530	4.1	1,504,620	65.3

Table 3.33

Violent victimizations

By race of offender(s) and race and age of victim, United States, 1985-88 (aggregate)^a

Type of crime and race of offender(s)	Race and age of victim					
	White			Black		
	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	20 years and older	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	20 years and older
Crimes of violence^b						
White	76 %	74 %	71 %	9 %	9 %	11 %
Black	13	15	18	81	82	79
Other	4	5	4	4	2 ^c	3
Offenders of different races	3	3	2	2 ^c	4	2
Race unknown or not ascertained	4	3	4	4	4	5
Robbery						
White	50	52	46	4	6	6
Black	34	29	40	81	83	81
Other	6	7	6	5 ^c	2 ^c	4
Offenders of different races	5	7	4	3 ^c	9 ^c	2
Race unknown or not ascertained	6	5	4	5 ^c	(c,d)	6
Aggravated assault						
White	78	73	71	11	9	8
Black	9	14	17	80	80	82
Other	6	6	4	1 ^c	1 ^c	1
Offenders of different races	2 ^c	3	2	2 ^c	3 ^c	2
Race unknown or not ascertained	5	4	6	5 ^c	7	6
Simple assault						
White	81	80	79	9	12	17
Black	11	12	13	83	83	76
Other	4	5	4	4 ^c	2 ^c	3
Offenders of different races	2	2	1	2 ^c	1 ^c	1 ^c
Race unknown or not ascertained	3	2	3	3 ^c	2 ^c	3

Note: See Note, table 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes data on rape, not displayed as a separate category.

^cEstimate based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^dLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Teenage Victims*, NCJ-128129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 6.

Table 3.34

Victims' perceptions of violent offenders' drug and alcohol use during commission of the crime

By type of victimization and locality of residence, United States, 1987-89 (aggregate)^a

	Number of victimizations	Total	Alcohol	Drugs	Both	Unknown
City						
Rape	91,016	100 %	51.0 %	22.3 %	19.8 %	6.9 % ^b
Robbery	346,424	100	38.5	36.2	13.4	11.9
Aggravated assault	784,223	100	62.9	16.5	12.6	7.9
Simple assault	1,313,581	100	63.6	14.2	14.3	7.9
Suburb						
Rape	72,533	100	62.4	19.9 ^b	17.7 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	263,915	100	44.4	28.5	14.6	12.6
Aggravated assault	756,587	100	64.8	16.7	13.2	5.3
Simple assault	1,537,435	100	63.9	12.5	16.1	7.5
Rural						
Rape	33,328	100	82.6	5.9 ^b	5.3 ^b	6.2 ^b
Robbery	119,220	100	54.2	25.1	11.9 ^b	8.8 ^b
Aggravated assault	367,826	100	65.4	15.3	15.8	3.5 ^b
Simple assault	673,572	100	70.5	11.3	12.4	5.8

Note: See Note, table 3.4. This table includes victims who perceived both single and multiple offenders. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime Victimization in City, Suburban, and Rural Areas*, NCJ-135943 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 15.

Table 3.35

Respondents reporting whether they have been hit by another person

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1975-91^a

Question: "Have you ever been punched or beaten by another person?"

	1975			1976			1978			1980			1983			1984			1986		
	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
National	32 %	68 %	0 %	28 %	72 %	0 %	35 %	65 %	(b)	33 %	67 %	0 %	46 %	54 %	(b)	40 %	60 %	(b)	36 %	64 %	0 %
Sex																					
Male	51	49	0	46	54	0	55	45	0 %	51	49	0	68	32	0 %	60	40	0 %	55	45	0
Female	16	84	0	14	86	0	21	79	(b)	20	80	0	28	71	(b)	26	74	(b)	23	77	0
Race																					
White	32	68	0	28	72	0	34	66	(b)	33	67	0	45	55	(b)	40	60	(b)	37	63	0
Black/other	31	69	0	31	69	0	40	60	0	35	65	0	48	52	0	38	62	0	32	68	0
Education																					
College	39	61	0	35	65	0	38	62	0	39	61	0	47	53	(b)	42	58	(b)	39	61	0
High school	30	70	0	27	73	0	36	64	(b)	33	67	0	47	53	0	40	60	0	37	63	0
Grade school	25	75	0	22	78	0	27	72	(b)	23	77	0	35	65	0	28	72	0	24	76	0
Occupation																					
Professional/business	36	64	0	33	67	0	37	63	0	34	66	0	48	52	0	39	61	0	38	62	0
Clerical	23	77	0	14	86	0	22	78	0	21	79	0	33	67	0	35	64	(b)	26	74	0
Manual	36	64	0	35	65	0	41	59	(b)	39	61	0	53	47	0	44	56	0	41	59	0
Farmer	33	67	0	30	70	0	32	68	0	24	76	0	49	51	0	29	71	0	31	69	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	34	66	0	31	69	0	36	64	(b)	35	65	0	49	51	0	40	60	(b)	38	62	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	32	68	0	27	73	0	39	61	0	35	65	0	45	55	0	35	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.

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know	Yes	No	Don't know
36 %	64 %	0 %	35 %	64 %	(b)	36 %	64 %	0 %	37 %	63 %	(b)	34 %	65 %	(b)
54	46	0	52	48	(b)	54	46	0	54	46	(b)	52	48	(b)
21	79	0	22	77	(b)	23	77	0	23	77	0 %	22	78	(b)
36	64	0	35	64	(b)	38	62	0	35	64	(b)	34	66	(b)
37	63	0	36	64	0 %	30	70	0	42	58	0	33	65	2 %
38	62	0	38	62	(b)	39	61	0	38	62	0	37	62	1
35	65	0	36	64	(b)	37	63	0	38	61	(b)	31	68	(b)
29	71	0	22	78	0	23	77	0	18	80	1	30	70	0
36	64	0	36	64	(b)	41	59	0	38	62	0	36	64	0
19	81	0	27	73	0	28	72	0	26	74	0	25	74	1
44	56	0	39	61	(b)	40	60	0	44	56	1	40	59	1
32	68	0	25	75	0	25	75	0	24	76	0	25	75	0
36	64	0	36	64	(b)	38	62	0	37	63	(b)	36	64	(b)
35	65	0	35	64	1	42	58	0	36	64	0	32	68	0
38	62	0	30	70	0	29	71	0	33	67	0	20	77	3
33	67	0	33	67	0	37	63	0	38	62	0	40	60	0
38	62	0	36	64	0	19	81	0	36	64	0	41	59	0
42	58	0	42	58	0	30	70	0	56	44	0	47	53	0
50	50	0	61	39	0	36	64	0	44	56	0	26	74	0
47	53	0	46	54	0	53	47	0	47	53	0	41	59	0
43	57	0	43	57	(b)	43	57	0	44	55	(b)	44	55	1
21	79	0	20	80	(b)	21	79	0	22	78	(b)	19	81	(b)
36	64	0	37	62	(b)	36	64	0	34	66	0	29	70	(b)
35	65	0	35	65	(b)	38	62	0	38	62	0	34	66	(b)
34	66	0	33	67	0	33	67	0	34	66	(b)	34	66	1
40	60	0	38	62	0	42	58	0	42	58	1	41	58	(b)
33	67	0	33	67	0	33	67	0	36	63	(b)	34	65	(b)
37	63	0	36	64	(b)	38	62	0	31	69	(b)	30	69	1
55	45	0	30	65	4	53	47	0	33	67	0	46	54	0
52	48	0	53	47	(b)	51	49	0	52	48	0	42	58	0
33	67	0	30	70	0	35	65	0	34	66	0	32	68	(b)
32	68	0	34	66	0	31	69	0	31	69	1	29	71	(b)
44	56	0	41	58	1	43	57	0	46	54	0	42	57	(b)

Table 3.36

Respondents reporting whether something was taken from them by force during the last year

By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-91^a

Question: "During the last year, did anyone take something directly from you by using force--such as a stickup, mugging, or threat?"

	1974			1976			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985		
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
National	4%	96%	1%	2%	98%	(b)	2%	98%	(b)	2%	98%	(b)	2%	98%	(b)	2%	98%	(b)	2%	98%	(b)
Sex																					
Male	3	96	1	1	98	1%	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0%
Female	4	95	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
Race																					
White	3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
Black/other	9	88	3	1	99	1	3	97	0%	4	96	0%	3	97	0%	2	98	(b)	5	94	1
Education																					
College	3	96	(b)	1	98	(b)	1	98	(b)	3	97	(b)	3	97	(b)	2	98	0%	3	97	(b)
High school	3	96	1	2	97	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	1	98	(b)
Grade school	5	94	(b)	2	98	(b)	3	97	0	1	99	0	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	2	97	1
Occupation																					
Professional/business	2	98	(b)	2	98	1	1	99	(b)	2	97	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	3	97	0
Clerical	4	95	1	1	99	0	3	96	1	1	99	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	98	(b)
Manual	4	95	1	2	98	(b)	2	97	(b)	3	97	0	3	97	0	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
Farmer	7	93	0	0	98	2	0	100	0	0	100	0	4	96	0	0	100	0	0	100	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	2	97	1	1	98	(b)	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2	98	0	1	98	1	2	98	0	1	98	(b)	2	98	0	(b)	100	0	2	98	0
\$7,000 to \$9,999	4	96	0	2	98	(b)	2	97	1	4	96	0	5	95	0	2	98	0	2	98	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	2	96	2	1	99	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	1	99	0	3	97	0	2	95	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	6	94	0	5	95	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	3	97	0
Under \$3,000	6	94	0	2	98	1	4	96	0	4	96	0	2	98	0	6	92	2	10	90	0
Age																					
18 to 20 years	4	96	0	3	97	0	6	94	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	4	96	0	2	98	0
21 to 29 years	4	95	1	3	97	0	4	96	(b)	3	97	0	3	97	0	2	98	0	4	96	0
30 to 49 years	4	95	1	1	98	1	(b)	100	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0
50 years and older	3	96	(b)	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	(b)	2	98	(b)	(b)	100	0	2	98	(b)
Region																					
Northeast	5	95	1	2	96	1	2	98	(b)	3	97	(b)	3	97	(b)	2	97	(b)	5	95	0
Midwest	3	97	0	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	1	99	0	1	99	0
South	4	94	2	1	98	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	3	97	(b)	1	99	(b)	1	98	1
West	3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	0
Religion																					
Protestant	4	96	1	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)
Catholic	4	96	0	2	97	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	3	97	0
Jewish	4	93	2	0	96	4	0	100	0	0	100	0	8	92	0	0	100	0	9	91	0
None	5	95	0	4	95	1	0	100	0	0	100	0	3	97	0	2	98	0	1	99	0
Politics																					
Republican	5	95	(b)	1	98	1	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	99	(b)	2	98	0
Democrat	3	97	1	1	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	0	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	97	(b)
Independent	4	95	1	2	97	1	2	98	0	3	97	(b)	3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	(b)

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

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

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
2 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	(b)	1 %	98 %	1 %	1 %	98 %	(b)	2 %	98 %	1 %
2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	99	(b)	1	99	0 %	2	98	(b)
2	98	(b)	1	99	0 %	1	98	1	2	98	1	2	98	1
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	98	1	1	98	(b)	1	99	(b)
4	96	1 %	1	98	1	2	98	0	3	97	0	5	92	2
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	97	1	2	98	0	1	98	1
2	98	0	1	99	(b)	(b)	99	(b)	1	99	(b)	2	98	(b)
3	96	1	4	96	0	2	98	0	2	96	1	1	99	0
1	99	0	1	99	0	1	98	1	2	98	0	(b)	100	0
1	98	1	2	98	0	2	97	1	1	99	1	2	97	1
2	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	98	(b)	2	97	1
5	95	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	4	96	0
1	99	(b)	2	98	(b)	1	98	1	1	99	(b)	1	99	(b)
2	98	0	0	100	0	1	99	0	2	98	0	1	99	0
3	97	0	2	98	0	2	98	0	0	100	0	5	93	2
3	97	0	2	98	0	0	100	0	0	97	3	9	91	0
6	94	0	0	100	0	3	97	0	3	97	0	8	92	0
5	95	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	12	88	0	0	100	0
5	95	0	3	97	0	3	97	0	6	91	3	9	91	0
3	96	(b)	0	100	0	2	97	1	3	97	1	2	98	0
1	99	(b)	3	97	(b)	1	98	1	1	99	(b)	2	97	1
2	98	(b)	1	99	0	1	98	1	1	99	0	1	99	(b)
2	98	(b)	3	97	0	1	98	(b)	1	98	(b)	4	95	1
2	98	(b)	1	99	(b)	1	98	1	1	99	(b)	0	100	(b)
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	1	98	(b)	1	98	1
2	98	0	2	98	0	(b)	98	2	3	97	0	2	98	(b)
2	98	(b)	(b)	99	(b)	1	98	1	1	98	(b)	1	98	(b)
2	98	(b)	3	97	0	1	99	(b)	1	99	0	2	98	1
0	100	0	12	88	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0
1	99	0	0	100	0	1	99	0	2	98	0	4	96	0
1	99	0	1	99	0	1	98	1	1	98	1	1	99	(b)
3	97	(b)	2	98	(b)	2	98	0	2	98	0	1	98	1
2	98	(b)	2	98	0	1	98	1	1	99	(b)	3	97	(b)

Table 3.37

Estimated percent of personal victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1990

Type of victimization	Percent using self-protective measures		
	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	71.7 %	69.2 %	75.5 %
Completed	68.0	59.8	79.9
Attempted	74.2	75.2	72.4
Rape	79.8	82.6	77.9
Robbery	62.5	59.1	78.0
Completed	52.8	47.1	75.5
With injury	66.9	58.7	89.1
From serious assault	61.9	55.2	80.3
From minor assault	70.8	61.5	95.7
Without injury	44.9	41.5	62.7
Attempted	84.7	84.5	86.0
With injury	90.1	90.9	87.0 ^a
From serious assault	95.1	93.8	100.0 ^a
From minor assault	86.8	89.1	77.7 ^a
Without injury	82.2	81.9	85.2
Assault	73.7	72.5	75.2
Aggravated	74.4	75.1	73.0
Completed with injury	69.8	69.0	72.3
Attempted with weapon	77.3	79.0	73.8
Simple	73.3	70.8	76.0
Completed with injury	79.6	72.0	85.7
Attempted without weapon	70.6	70.4	70.8

Note: See Note, table 3.1. This table reflects the proportion of victims who responded affirmatively when asked whether they used any self-protective measures. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 84, Table 73.

Table 3.38

Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime

By type of victimization and type of measure, United States, 1990^a

Type of self-protective measure	Crimes of violence				Robbery			Assault		
	Total	Completed	Attempted	Rape	Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.3	1.1	1.5	0.8 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.1 ^b	1.2 ^b	1.4	1.6	1.3
Attacked offender without weapon	11.1	14.3	8.7	5.5 ^b	11.5	15.7	7.8	11.2	9.3	12.3
Threatened offender with weapon	1.4	0.5 ^b	2.1	0.0 ^b	1.6 ^b	0.8 ^b	2.3 ^b	1.5	2.2	1.1
Threatened offender without weapon	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.4 ^b	0.3 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.6 ^b	2.4	1.9	2.6
Resisted or captured offender	21.9	30.0	15.9	20.8	30.2	33.7	27.3	20.2	21.4	19.6
Scared or warned offender	9.5	9.6	9.5	12.9	10.9	10.0	11.7	9.1	7.6	9.9
Persuaded or appeased offender	13.7	10.7	15.9	18.7	11.1	7.9	13.8	14.0	12.9	14.6
Ran away or hid	16.6	11.8	20.1	13.0	13.3	9.5	16.5	17.4	21.0	15.5
Got help or gave alarm	10.9	11.1	10.7	10.7	11.4	12.3	10.5	10.8	11.0	10.6
Screamed from pain or fear	2.6	4.2	1.4	8.9 ^b	3.4	6.5	0.6 ^b	2.2	2.1	2.3
Employed another method	8.9	5.0	11.8	6.2 ^b	5.2	2.4 ^b	7.6	9.8	9.0	10.3
Total number of self-protective measures ^c	6,635,420	2,812,380	3,823,030	218,060	1,109,770	513,120	596,640	5,307,580	1,874,160	3,433,420

Note: See Note, table 3.1. These data represent those who responded affirmatively when asked whether they used any self-protective measures. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cSome respondents may have reported more than one self-protective measure employed.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 85.

Table 3.39

Estimated percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims of violent crime

By sex and race of victim and type of measure, United States, 1990^a

Type of self-protective measure	Sex			Race	
	Both sexes	Male	Female	White	Black
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Attacked offender with weapon	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7 ^b
Attacked offender without weapon	11.1	13.6	7.8	10.8	12.3
Threatened offender with weapon	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.0 ^b
Threatened offender without weapon	2.0	2.6	1.2	2.1	2.0
Resisted or captured offender	21.9	24.8	18.1	21.4	24.2
Scared or warned offender	9.5	7.1	12.7	9.7	8.8
Persuaded or appeased offender	13.7	13.6	13.9	14.3	10.4
Ran away or hid	16.6	16.3	16.9	16.1	19.5
Got help or gave alarm	10.9	7.8	15.0	11.3	8.7
Screamed from pain or fear	2.6	1.2	4.5	2.6	2.7
Employed another method	8.9	9.7	7.9	9.0	8.6
Total number of self-protective measures ^c	6,635,420	3,772,790	2,862,620	5,429,180	1,051,340

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.38. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^cSome respondents may have reported more than one self-protective measure employed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 86, Table 76.

Table 3.40

Estimated percent distribution of personal victimizations in which victim took self-protective measures

By person taking measure and outcome, United States, 1990^a

Person taking measure and type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Percent of victimizations						
		Total	Helped situation	Hurt situation	Both helped and hurt situation	Neither helped nor hurt situation	Don't know	Not available
Measure taken by victim								
Crimes of violence	4,305,790	100 %	58.5 %	6.4 % ^b	6.0 % ^b	13.0 % ^b	8.2 % ^b	7.9 % ^b
Rape	103,960	100	51.0	16.7 ^b	2.2 ^b	13.9 ^b	9.0 ^b	7.2 ^b
Robbery	718,450	100	54.9	7.3	5.7	15.5	8.1	8.6
Assault	3,483,340	100	59.4	6.0	6.2	12.4	8.2	7.8
Aggravated	1,190,400	100	60.8	4.7	7.7	11.1	8.4	7.2
Simple	2,292,940	100	58.7	6.6	5.4	13.1	8.0	8.1
Measure taken by others								
Crimes of violence	4,243,800	100	34.0	9.4 ^b	2.5 ^b	47.8 ^b	5.3 ^b	1.0 ^b
Rape	35,970	100	27.3 ^b	21.6 ^b	0.0 ^b	41.4 ^b	4.7 ^b	5.0 ^b
Robbery	645,000	100	26.0	8.7	1.6 ^b	53.1	7.3	3.3
Assault	3,562,820	100	35.5	9.4	2.6	47.0	5.0	0.5 ^b
Aggravated	1,288,500	100	38.1	10.1	2.5	44.3	4.9	0.1 ^b
Simple	2,274,320	100	34.0	9.1	2.7	48.5	5.0	0.7 ^b

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.38. 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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p.86, Table 77.

Table 3.41

Number and percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-90

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989 ^a	1990
Households, total (in thousands)	73,123	74,528	75,904	77,578	78,964	80,622	82,797	85,178	86,146	87,791	88,852	90,014	91,391	92,892	94,553	95,461
Households touched by crime (in thousands)	23,377	23,504	23,741	24,277	24,730	24,222	24,863	24,989	23,621	22,806	22,191	22,201	22,404	22,844	23,221	22,652
Percent of households touched by ^b																
Any NCVS crime	32.1 %	31.5 %	31.3 %	31.3 %	31.3 %	30.0 %	30.0 %	29.3 %	27.4 %	26.0 %	25.0 %	24.7 %	24.5 %	24.6 %	24.6 %	23.7 %
Rape	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Robbery	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Assault	4.5	4.4	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.8
Personal theft	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.2	15.4	14.2	13.9	13.9	13.0	12.3	11.5	11.2	11.1	11.2	11.2	10.5
Burglary	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.4	6.9	6.1	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.0	4.8
Household theft	10.2	10.3	10.2	9.9	10.8	10.4	10.2	9.6	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.7	8.0	7.5
Motor vehicle theft	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. The data presented for the years 1975-80 are weighted estimates based on 1970 population figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data for 1981 are weighted estimates based on a composite figure developed from 1970 and 1980 population figures. Data for the years 1982-90 are weighted estimates based on 1980 population figures. Households experiencing crime includes households experiencing burglary or theft (including motor vehicle theft), or those in which a household member was a victim of personal crimes of violence or theft. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aData have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

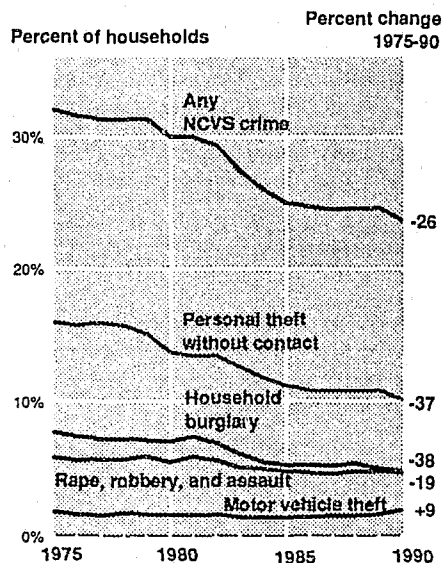
^bDetail does not add to total because of overlap in households experiencing different crimes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime and the Nation's Households, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-130302 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 2, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 3.1

Percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1975-90



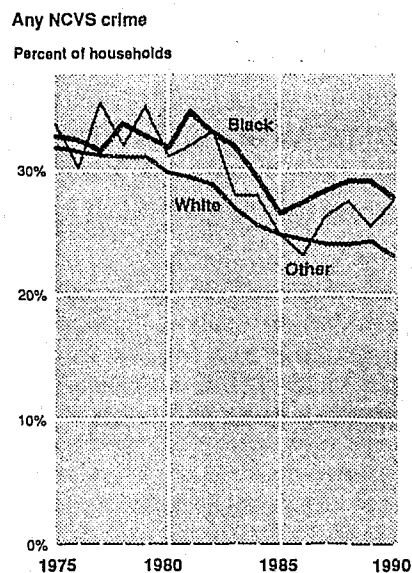
Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.41. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime and the Nation's Households, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-130302 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 1.

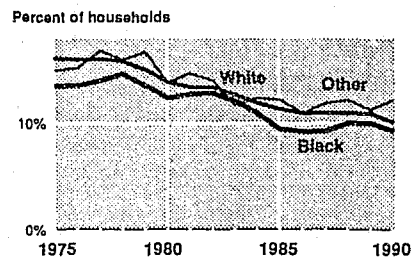
Figure 3.2

Percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

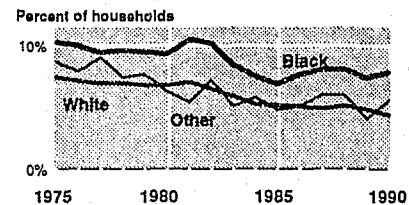
By type of victimization and race of head of household, United States, 1975-90



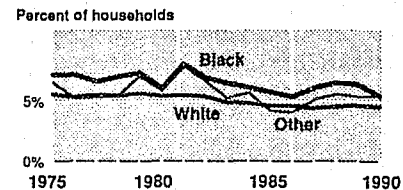
Personal theft without contact



Household burglary



Rape, robbery, and assault



Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.41. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime and the Nation's Households, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-130302 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 3.

Table 3.42

Percent of households experiencing crime during the last 12 months

By type of victimization, race of head of household, family income, and place of residence, United States, 1990^a

	Race of head of household			Annual family income					Place of residence ^b		
	White	Black	Other	Under \$7,500	\$7,500 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$24,999	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 and over	Urban	Suburban	Rural
Any crime	23.1 %	27.8 %	27.5 %	22.6 %	21.0 %	23.7 %	24.7 %	28.6 %	29.6 %	22.7 %	16.9 %
Violent crime	4.6	5.4	5.5	5.9	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.3	6.1	4.2	3.6
Rape	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Robbery	0.8	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.4
Assault	3.8	3.6	3.9	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.5	4.4	3.5	3.2
Aggravated	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.2
Simple	2.7	2.0	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.2
Total theft	16.6	17.0	18.6	14.4	13.9	16.6	17.8	21.5	20.3	16.5	11.6
Personal	10.5	10.2	12.9	8.3	8.2	10.1	11.5	15.1	12.4	10.9	6.9
Household	7.4	8.4	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	9.9	6.8	5.5
Burglary	4.3	7.9	5.6	6.7	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.7	6.7	3.9	3.7
Motor vehicle theft	1.7	3.2	2.3	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.9	1.8	0.7
Serious violent crime ^c	2.2	3.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.8	3.5	1.9	1.7
Crimes of high concern ^d	6.7	10.3	8.8	9.0	7.3	7.3	6.5	7.2	10.1	6.1	5.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.41. The entries for white households experiencing crime are computed as a percent of the total number of white households, the entries for black households experiencing crime are computed as a percent of the total number of black households, and the entries for other households experiencing crime are computed as a percent of the total number of other households. "Other" households refer to those headed by an individual whose racial identification is other than white or black. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^bEstimates of households in urban, suburban, and rural areas for 1986-90 are not comparable to those of previous years. Geographic codes for 1986 through 1990 estimates are based upon 1980 U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions, and estimates for earlier years are based upon 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census definitions.

^cRape, robbery, or aggravated assault.

^dRape, robbery, assault by stranger, or burglary.

^aDetail does not add to total because of overlap in households experiencing different crimes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime and the Nation's Households, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-130302 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 3, Table 3; p. 4, Table 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.43

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and age of head of household, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Age of head of household (in years)				
	12 to 19 (N=992,940)	20 to 34 (N=26,143,830)	35 to 49 (N=29,180,950)	50 to 64 (N=19,167,770)	65 years and older (N=20,277,170)
Household crimes	394.4	221.4	182.0	125.5	75.2
Completed	345.4	184.6	156.6	107.0	63.1
Attempted	49.0	36.7	25.4	18.4	12.0
Burglary	185.9	72.9	58.7	38.5	29.9
Completed	154.7	56.5	48.0	30.0	23.1
Forcible entry	64.4	27.8	20.5	13.7	8.2
Unlawful entry without force	90.3	28.8	27.5	16.4	14.8
Attempted forcible entry	31.2	16.4	10.7	8.4	6.8
Household larceny	171.5	117.9	101.0	70.8	36.9
Completed	167.7	109.5	95.0	66.2	34.5
Less than \$50	58.4	43.2	37.6	27.0	16.7
\$50 or more	107.3	61.2	52.6	34.2	15.2
Amount not available	2.0 ^b	5.0	4.7	5.0	2.7
Attempted	3.8 ^b	8.4	6.0	4.6	2.4
Motor vehicle theft	37.0	30.6	22.3	16.3	8.3
Completed	23.0	18.6	13.6	10.9	5.5
Attempted	14.0 ^b	11.9	8.7	5.4	2.9

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 45, Table 25.

Table 3.44

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization, race, and ethnicity of head of household, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Total ^b (N=95,762,680)	Race			Ethnicity	
		White (N=82,355,730)	Black (N=10,916,990)	Other (N=2,489,950)	Hispanic (N=6,674,770)	Non-Hispanic (N=88,882,460)
Household crimes	161.0	152.2	222.9	182.5	247.6	154.5
Completed	136.5	129.9	183.2	149.6	201.4	131.6
Attempted	24.5	22.2	39.7	32.8	46.2	22.9
Burglary	53.8	49.1	85.4	67.7	71.8	52.4
Completed	42.6	39.1	66.8	50.9	55.5	41.5
Forcible entry	19.0	15.9	40.2	26.4	23.7	18.6
Unlawful entry without force	23.6	23.2	26.7	24.5	31.8	22.9
Attempted forcible entry	11.2	10.0	18.6	16.9	16.2	10.8
Household larceny	86.7	84.7	101.0	90.4	127.4	83.8
Completed	81.1	79.2	95.0	84.9	117.3	78.5
Less than \$50	32.8	32.3	36.8	35.0	38.3	32.4
\$50 or more	43.9	42.8	52.3	44.4	71.8	41.9
Amount not available	4.4	4.1	6.0	5.5 ^c	7.2	4.2
Attempted	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.6 ^c	10.1	5.3
Motor vehicle theft	20.5	18.3	36.4	24.3	48.4	18.4
Completed	12.8	11.6	21.4	13.9	28.6	11.6
Attempted	7.7	6.7	15.0	10.4	19.8	6.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.20. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 44, Tables 22 and 23.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bTotal includes households where the ethnicity of the household head could not be determined.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.45

Estimated rate (per 1,000 households) of household victimization

By type of victimization and family income, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Family income ^b						
	Less than \$7,500 (N=11,747,990)	\$7,500 to \$9,999 (N=4,453,580)	\$10,000 to \$14,999 (N=9,836,920)	\$15,000 to \$24,999 (N=16,897,190)	\$25,000 to \$29,999 (N=6,560,360)	\$30,000 to \$49,999 (N=19,377,380)	\$50,000 or more (N=12,872,720)
Household crimes	178.5	146.1	155.2	160.4	157.3	155.5	156.2
Completed	149.8	127.8	129.4	137.6	131.5	132.4	135.9
Attempted	28.7	18.4	25.7	22.8	25.8	23.1	20.3
Burglary	81.5	60.5	56.2	51.8	50.7	43.2	46.3
Completed	62.1	50.2	42.3	40.9	39.6	34.8	40.3
Forcible entry	27.7	25.3	20.9	18.9	15.5	16.8	15.3
Unlawful entry without force	34.4	24.9	21.4	22.0	24.1	18.0	25.1
Attempted forcible entry	19.4	10.3	13.9	10.9	11.1	8.4	6.0
Household larceny	84.0	71.8	77.6	89.0	84.9	90.4	87.8
Completed	80.5	68.3	71.7	83.8	78.6	83.9	81.9
Less than \$50	33.1	25.3	29.9	35.7	31.5	33.7	33.0
\$50 or more	43.7	38.0	36.7	44.1	42.6	48.2	45.1
Amount not available	3.7	5.0	5.1	3.9	4.6	2.0	3.8
Attempted	3.5 ^c	3.5	5.9	5.2	6.3	6.5	5.9
Motor vehicle theft	13.0	13.8	21.3	19.6	21.8	21.9	22.1
Completed	7.2	9.3	15.4	12.9	13.3	13.7	13.7
Attempted	5.7	4.5	6.0	6.7	8.4	8.3	8.5

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 46, Table 26.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes families whose family income level was not ascertained.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.46

Number and rate (per 1,000 households) of burglary victimization

By race of head of household and locality of residence, United States, 1973-88

	Race of head of household						Locality of residence					
	White		Black		Other ^a		Urban		Suburban		Nonmetropolitan	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	5,429,200	86.8	950,800	132.5	78,700	109.2	2,717,900	119.0	2,261,500	87.7	1,479,300	67.8
1974	5,637,200	88.3	1,015,400	135.4	68,000	86.2	2,781,800	120.6	2,391,800	89.4	1,547,000	69.2
1975	5,651,500	87.1	1,014,200	129.4	78,000	95.5	2,724,700	117.3	2,416,200	88.3	1,602,800	69.8
1976	5,552,300	84.0	1,047,500	130.8	63,700	71.9	2,645,100	113.4	2,492,700	88.9	1,525,600	64.6
1977	5,644,200	83.9	1,009,900	122.4	110,800	122.4	2,618,300	111.5	2,490,100	86.7	1,652,600	68.3
1978	5,661,700	82.6	970,300	114.7	72,000	73.2	2,621,500	110.0	2,506,500	85.0	1,576,000	63.9
1979	5,587,400	80.1	982,500	114.0	115,500	102.5	2,635,100	109.5	2,410,000	79.4	1,640,400	65.5
1980	5,838,700	80.5	1,028,600	115.4	105,300	80.2	2,824,200	113.6	2,568,500	80.8	1,579,900	60.5
1981	6,074,900	82.7	1,218,900	133.6	100,200	68.1	3,002,100	119.9	2,568,800	79.7	1,823,100	68.0
1982	5,461,200	73.4	1,085,100	117.2	116,600	75.9	2,584,400	102.7	2,336,700	71.5	1,741,700	63.7
1983	5,042,880	66.7	925,830	97.9	94,440	59.2	2,370,900	93.3	2,182,670	65.5	1,509,610	54.1
1984	4,641,880	60.6	887,140	91.7	113,840	63.5	2,243,760	87.0	1,928,980	56.0	1,470,120	53.0
1985	4,688,500	60.5	820,980	83.4	85,540	45.2	2,281,710	80.3	1,920,710	53.4	1,392,000	56.0
1986	4,513,730	57.5	921,330	91.6	121,540	64.0	2,133,020	73.3	2,089,690	56.9	1,333,890	54.3
1987	4,653,890	57.2	1,009,230	98.2	141,420	70.8	2,304,180	78.7	2,062,790	54.8	1,337,580	53.8
1988	4,635,570	57.4	997,150	95.6	144,060	66.0	2,403,810	81.9	2,038,710	52.5	1,334,250	53.0

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-88 Trends*, NCJ-129392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 68, 71. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes mainly Asians and American Indians.

Table 3.47

Number and rate (per 1,000 households) of household larceny victimization

By race of head of household and locality of residence, United States, 1973-88

	Race of head of household						Locality of residence					
	White		Black		Other ^a		Urban		Suburban		Nonmetropolitan	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	6,733,700	107.7	744,400	103.7	59,200	82.2	2,662,100	116.5	2,950,700	114.5	1,924,600	88.2
1974	7,975,400	124.9	841,400	112.2	116,400	147.6	3,169,600	137.5	3,565,500	133.2	2,198,000	98.4
1975	8,213,900	126.6	898,100	114.6	111,000	135.9	3,296,000	141.9	3,636,400	132.9	2,290,600	99.7
1976	8,311,400	125.8	897,700	112.1	91,800	103.7	3,239,700	138.9	3,900,400	139.2	2,160,800	91.5
1977	8,341,900	124.0	959,600	116.3	116,900	129.0	3,312,500	141.0	3,900,900	135.8	2,206,400	91.2
1978	8,190,600	119.5	1,019,700	120.6	141,700	143.9	3,341,000	140.2	3,867,200	131.2	2,143,700	86.9
1979	9,309,100	133.5	1,148,700	133.2	172,400	153.0	3,894,800	161.8	4,277,000	140.8	2,458,300	98.1
1980	9,072,700	125.1	1,196,900	134.3	198,400	151.2	3,760,100	151.2	4,190,500	131.8	2,517,400	96.4
1981	8,710,900	118.5	1,291,900	141.6	173,200	117.7	3,726,900	148.9	3,831,800	118.8	2,617,300	97.6
1982	8,288,600	111.4	1,222,600	132.0	193,400	125.9	3,492,900	138.8	3,628,700	111.0	2,583,000	94.5
1983	7,809,900	103.3	1,122,220	118.7	181,580	113.9	3,295,380	129.6	3,380,250	101.5	2,436,620	87.3
1984	7,457,410	97.4	1,109,040	114.7	183,750	102.6	3,315,900	128.5	3,333,000	96.7	2,101,290	75.7
1985	7,355,340	94.9	1,181,380	120.1	166,190	87.9	3,573,870	125.8	3,221,890	89.6	1,907,160	76.7
1986	7,253,590	92.5	1,022,940	101.7	178,700	94.1	3,336,580	114.7	3,176,280	86.4	1,942,360	79.1
1987	7,425,340	93.3	1,188,340	115.7	174,550	87.4	3,745,330	127.9	3,193,310	84.8	1,849,600	74.4
1988	7,062,560	87.5	1,175,920	112.7	180,530	82.8	3,510,570	119.6	3,177,860	81.9	1,730,580	68.7

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-88 Trends*, NCJ-129392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 73, 76. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes mainly Asians and American Indians.

Table 3.48

Respondents reporting whether anyone illegally entered their home during the past year

 By demographic characteristics, United States, selected years 1974-91^a

Question: "During the last year--that is, between March and now--did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home)?"

	1974			1976			1977			1980			1982			1984			1985		
	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
National	8 %	92 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	(b)	8 %	92 %	(b)	8 %	92 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	(b)	7 %	93 %	(b)
Sex:																					
Male	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	8	92	0 %	8	92	0 %	5	94	(b)	6	94	0 %
Female	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	93	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)
Race																					
White	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)
Black/other	16	84	1 %	9	91	0 %	8	92	0 %	15	85	0	14	86	(b)	12	87	(b)	9	90	1
Education																					
College	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	9	90	(b)	9	91	(b)	7	93	(b)	6	94	0 %	7	93	(b)
High school	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	9	91	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	7	93	(b)
Grade school	8	92	0	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0	4	95	1
Occupation																					
Professional/business	9	91	0	8	92	0	6	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	8	92	0	5	95	0	7	93	0
Clerical	5	94	1	5	95	0	9	91	0	8	92	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	(b)
Manual	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	9	91	0	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)
Farmer	7	93	0	2	98	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0	6	94	0	0	100	0
Income																					
\$15,000 and over	8	92	(b)	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	0	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	0
\$10,000 to \$14,999	6	94	0	5	95	0	9	91	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	0	10	90	0	9	91	0
\$7,000 to \$9,999	9	90	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	14	86	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0
\$5,000 to \$6,999	9	91	0	5	94	1	6	94	0	10	90	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	90	3
\$3,000 to \$4,999	6	94	0	12	88	0	9	91	0	8	91	1	15	85	0	5	95	0	6	94	0
Under \$3,000	12	88	0	10	90	0	4	96	0	15	85	0	5	95	0	8	90	2	5	95	0
Age																					
18 to 20 years	11	89	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	18	82	0	8	92	0	13	87	0	8	92	0
21 to 29 years	8	91	1	10	90	(b)	8	92	(b)	12	88	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	11	89	0
30 to 49 years	8	92	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	7	93	0
50 years and older	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	95	(b)	6	94	(b)	4	96	0	4	96	(b)
Region																					
Northeast	7	93	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	7	92	(b)	9	91	0
Midwest	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	93	(b)	6	94	0	4	96	0
South	8	92	(b)	5	95	0	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	93	1
West	10	90	0	11	89	(b)	9	91	0	12	88	(b)	10	90	0	8	92	0	8	92	0
Religion																					
Protestant	9	91	(b)	6	94	(b)	6	94	(b)	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	6	94	(b)	5	94	(b)
Catholic	6	94	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	7	93	0	7	93	0
Jewish	2	98	0	11	89	0	3	97	0	3	97	0	5	95	0	7	93	0	6	94	0
None	8	92	0	14	85	1	6	94	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	12	88	0	16	84	0
Politics																					
Republican	8	92	0	6	94	0	5	95	(b)	7	93	1	6	94	0	5	94	(b)	6	94	0
Democrat	6	93	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	8	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	7	93	0	5	94	(b)
Independent	8	92	(b)	7	92	(b)	7	93	(b)	10	90	0	10	89	(b)	7	93	0	9	91	(b)

Note: Readers interested in responses to this question for 1973 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

^bOne-half of 1 percent or less.

^aPercentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

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

1987			1988			1989			1990			1991		
Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer	Yes	No	No answer
6%	93%	(b)	7%	93%	0%	6%	94%	0%	6%	94%	(b)	5%	94%	1%
5	94	(b)	7	93	0	7	93	0	6	94	0%	5	94	(b)
8	92	(b)	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	93	1	5	94	1
6	94	(b)	6	94	0	5	95	0	5	95	(b)	4	96	(b)
8	91	(b)	9	91	0	10	90	0	11	88	1	11	87	2
6	93	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	6	94	(b)	4	96	1
7	93	0%	7	93	0	4	96	0	6	94	(b)	7	93	(b)
5	94	1	8	92	0	11	89	0	6	92	1	5	95	0
4	96	(b)	6	94	0	6	94	0	6	94	(b)	4	96	0
9	91	0	9	91	0	6	94	0	3	96	1	7	92	1
8	92	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	0	7	93	0	5	94	1
0	100	0	6	94	0	7	93	0	11	89	0	4	96	0
5	95	(b)	6	94	0	4	96	0	5	95	0	4	96	(b)
6	94	0	10	90	0	8	92	0	10	90	0	7	93	0
10	90	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	8	92	0	16	81	2
8	92	0	8	92	0	19	81	0	0	97	3	6	94	0
15	85	0	7	93	0	3	97	0	6	94	0	6	94	0
12	85	2	14	86	0	12	88	0	24	76	0	24	76	0
12	88	0	11	89	0	10	90	0	9	91	0	0	100	0
10	90	0	5	95	0	9	91	0	8	91	1	7	93	0
6	94	(b)	10	90	0	5	95	0	7	92	(b)	7	92	1
5	95	(b)	4	96	0	6	94	0	4	96	0	2	97	(b)
4	95	1	5	95	0	5	95	0	4	95	(b)	4	95	1
4	96	0	7	93	0	4	96	0	3	96	(b)	4	96	(b)
8	91	(b)	8	92	0	6	94	0	6	93	(b)	6	94	1
9	91	0	8	92	0	9	91	0	11	89	0	8	91	(b)
8	92	(b)	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	93	(b)	5	94	(b)
3	96	(b)	6	94	0	7	93	0	6	94	0	5	94	1
5	95	0	0	100	0	12	88	0	0	100	0	5	95	0
6	94	0	9	91	0	8	92	0	5	95	0	9	91	0
6	94	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	6	94	(b)	4	95	(b)
7	92	(b)	7	93	0	5	95	0	6	94	0	5	94	1
6	93	(b)	9	91	0	8	92	0	6	93	1	6	94	(b)

Table 3.49

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, 1990

	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	95,762,680	1,967,540	20.5	171,405,990	2,011,980	11.7
White	82,355,730	1,509,360	18.3	153,884,630	1,548,500	10.1
Black	10,916,990	397,640	36.4	13,361,650	402,930	30.2
Other	2,489,950	60,540	24.3	4,159,710	60,540	14.6
Age of head of household						
12 to 19 years	992,940	36,710	37.0	1,213,650	39,240	32.3
20 to 34 years	26,143,830	799,270	30.6	44,923,940	804,820	17.9
35 to 49 years	29,180,950	650,840	22.3	60,482,560	678,610	11.2
50 to 64 years	19,167,770	311,860	16.3	39,231,830	315,280	8.0
65 years and older	20,277,170	168,850	8.3	25,553,990	174,010	6.8
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	61,273,650	958,510	15.6	127,364,130	989,570	7.8
Rented	34,489,030	1,009,030	29.3	44,041,860	1,022,410	23.2

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.20. The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is equal to or higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event; personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 45, Table 24.

Table 3.50

Number and rate (per 1,000 households) of motor vehicle theft

By race of head of household and locality of residence, United States, 1973-88

	Race of head of household						Locality of residence					
	White		Black		Other ^a		Urban		Suburban		Nonmetropolitan	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1973	1,145,000	18.3	175,500	24.5	23,400	32.4	633,000	27.7	526,200	20.4	184,600	8.5
1974	1,155,300	18.1	195,100	26.0	8,000	10.2 ^b	604,500	26.2	561,600	24.4	192,400	8.6
1975	1,204,000	18.6	210,600	26.9	18,400	22.6	642,800	27.7	557,200	23.9	233,100	10.1
1976	1,050,400	15.9	171,700	21.5	12,600	14.2	547,800	23.5	528,500	18.9	158,400	6.7
1977	1,105,000	16.4	174,300	21.1	17,400	19.3	571,500	24.3	526,100	18.3	197,700	8.2
1978	1,156,000	16.9	181,500	21.5	27,600	28.0	563,100	23.6	580,400	19.7	221,600	9.0
1979	1,183,100	17.0	188,800	21.9	21,000	18.6	638,500	26.5	515,000	17.0	239,300	9.6
1980	1,130,900	15.6	223,500	25.1	26,400	20.1	601,700	24.2	574,700	18.1	204,400	7.8
1981	1,200,600	16.3	219,100	24.0	19,300	13.1	649,900	26.0	567,400	17.6	221,700	8.3
1982	1,109,100	14.9	232,700	25.1	35,000	22.8	690,600	27.4	485,100	14.8	201,100	7.4
1983	1,002,400	13.3	238,550	25.2	22,670	14.2	572,000	22.5	507,900	15.3	183,660	6.6
1984	1,064,550	13.9	248,840	25.7	26,920	15.0	578,870	22.4	544,840	15.8	216,600	7.8
1985	1,018,380	13.1	219,730	22.3	32,060	17.0	591,890	20.8	496,820	13.8	181,460	7.3
1986	1,069,770	13.9	237,850	23.7	28,240	14.9	633,340	21.8	553,900	15.1	168,610	6.9
1987	1,205,670	15.2	220,690	21.5	46,470	23.3	668,760	22.8	648,110	17.2	155,970	6.3
1988	1,193,850	14.8	375,810	36.0	64,410	29.5	793,450	27.0	703,080	18.1	137,530	5.5

Note: See Note, table 3.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-88 Trends*, NCJ-129392 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 78, 81. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes mainly Asians and American Indians.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.51

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived age of offender, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Perceived age of lone offender (in years)								
		Total	Under 12	12 to 20			21 to 29	30 and older	Not known and not available	
				Total	12 to 14	15 to 17				18 to 20
Crimes of violence	4,144,490	100 %	0.7 %	29.3 %	6.8 %	11.5 %	11.0 %	32.5 %	33.9 %	3.6 %
Completed	1,560,520	100	0.6 ^b	28.2	4.8	11.9	11.5	34.1	33.6	3.5
Attempted	2,583,960	100	0.8 ^b	29.9	8.0	11.2	10.7	31.4	34.2	3.7
Rape	110,610	100	0.0 ^b	21.2	3.4 ^b	5.3 ^b	12.6 ^b	40.0	35.5	3.3 ^b
Robbery	607,830	100	0.7 ^b	28.4	5.5 ^b	10.5	12.4	39.8	25.6	5.5
Completed	408,510	100	0.4 ^b	26.2	3.2 ^b	9.0	13.9	44.1	23.9	5.3
With injury	135,590	100	0.0 ^b	27.3	2.0 ^b	9.5 ^b	15.8	41.1	27.5	4.2 ^b
Without injury	272,920	100	0.7 ^b	25.6	3.9 ^b	8.8	12.9	45.7	22.2	5.9 ^b
Attempted	199,320	100	1.1 ^b	33.1	10.1	13.6	9.4 ^b	30.8	29.0	6.0 ^b
With injury	61,110	100	0.0 ^b	23.6 ^b	10.7 ^b	3.4 ^b	9.5 ^b	29.8 ^b	43.4	3.1 ^b
Without injury	138,200	100	1.6 ^b	37.3	9.9 ^b	18.1	9.3 ^b	31.3	22.6	7.2 ^b
Assault	3,426,040	100	0.7 ^b	29.7	7.1	11.8	10.7	30.9	35.4	3.3
Aggravated	1,030,540	100	0.5 ^b	26.7	5.1	9.1	12.4	33.3	36.9	2.5
Simple	2,395,500	100	0.8 ^b	31.0	8.0	13.0	10.0	29.9	34.7	3.6

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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 59, Table 44.^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.52

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived sex of offender, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Perceived sex of lone offender			
		Total	Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	4,144,490	100 %	86.6 %	13.0 %	0.4 % ^b
Completed	1,560,520	100	87.7	11.9	0.3 ^b
Attempted	2,583,960	100	86.0	13.6	0.4 ^b
Rape	110,610	100	98.0	2.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	607,830	100	92.5	7.5	0.0 ^b
Completed	408,510	100	94.7	5.3	0.0 ^b
With injury	135,590	100	95.1	4.9 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	272,920	100	94.6	5.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Attempted	199,320	100	87.9	12.1	0.0 ^b
With injury	61,110	100	89.7	10.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	138,200	100	87.2	12.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault	3,426,040	100	85.2	14.3	0.5 ^b
Aggravated	1,030,540	100	86.4	12.7	1.0 ^b
Simple	2,395,500	100	84.8	15.0	0.2 ^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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 59, Table 43.

Table 3.53

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived race of offender, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				Not known and not available
		Total	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence	4,144,490	100 %	62.4 %	27.1 %	7.9 %	2.6 %
Completed	1,560,520	100	58.2	32.5	6.7	2.6
Attempted	2,583,960	100	65.0	23.8	8.6	2.6
Rape	110,610	100	59.2	26.2	9.7 ^b	5.0 ^b
Robbery	607,830	100	34.4	51.4	8.4	5.8
Completed	408,510	100	32.4	55.4	7.0	5.1
With injury	135,590	100	46.2	39.8	6.8 ^b	7.1 ^b
Without injury	272,920	100	25.6	63.2	7.1 ^b	4.1 ^b
Attempted	199,320	100	38.5	43.2	11.1	7.1 ^b
With injury	61,110	100	51.2	33.0	9.7 ^b	6.1 ^b
Without injury	138,200	100	32.9	47.8	11.8 ^b	7.5 ^b
Assault	3,426,040	100	67.5	22.8	7.8	1.9
Aggravated	1,030,540	100	65.0	26.4	6.1	2.5
Simple	2,395,500	100	68.6	21.2	8.5	1.7

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.20. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 60, Table 45.

Table 3.54

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived race of offender, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization and race of victim	Number of victimizations	Perceived race of lone offender				Not known and not available
		Total ^b	White	Black	Other	
Crimes of violence						
White	3,471,620	100 %	71.5 %	18.3 %	7.5 %	2.7 %
Black	560,400	100	8.9	83.9	5.6	1.5 ^b
Completed						
White	1,265,970	100	69.6	20.9	6.8	2.7
Black	268,120	100	6.3 ^b	88.2	4.0 ^b	1.5 ^b
Attempted						
White	2,205,650	100	72.6	16.8	7.9	2.8
Black	292,270	100	11.3	80.0	7.1	1.6 ^b
Rape						
White	90,410	100	67.4	18.7 ^b	9.8 ^b	4.1 ^b
Black	14,600 ^b	100 ^b	17.3 ^b	82.7 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery						
White	428,060	100	44.1	42.2	8.0	5.7
Black	161,320	100	10.5 ^b	77.5	6.7 ^b	5.4 ^b
Completed						
White	274,120	100	44.2	44.5	5.9 ^b	5.5 ^b
Black	125,270	100	6.2 ^b	82.0	8.6 ^b	3.2 ^b
With injury						
White	101,460	100	54.9	34.0	3.6 ^b	7.5 ^b
Black	32,370	100	16.3 ^b	60.1 ^b	17.5 ^b	6.2 ^b
Without injury						
White	172,650	100	38.0	50.6	7.2 ^b	4.2 ^b
Black	92,900	100	2.7 ^b	89.6	5.5 ^b	2.2 ^b
Attempted						
White	153,940	100	43.9	38.0	11.9 ^b	6.2 ^b
Black	36,040	100	25.5 ^b	61.8	0.0 ^b	12.7 ^b
With injury						
White	43,600	100	61.4	25.4 ^b	4.6 ^b	8.6 ^b
Black	13,550 ^b	100 ^b	33.2 ^b	66.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury						
White	110,330	100	37.0	43.0	14.7 ^b	5.3 ^b
Black	22,490	100	20.8 ^b	58.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	20.4 ^b
Assault						
White	2,953,140	100	75.6	14.8	7.3	2.3
Black	384,460	100	7.9	86.7	5.4	0.0 ^b
Aggravated						
White	836,690	100	76.4	14.3	6.3	3.1
Black	170,890	100	10.0 ^b	88.2	1.8 ^b	0.0 ^b
Simple						
White	2,116,440	100	75.3	15.0	7.8	1.9
Black	213,570	100	6.3 ^b	85.5	8.2 ^b	0.0 ^b

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.20. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 61.

Table 3.55

Estimated percent distribution of lone-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Total	Offender's relationship to victim								Well known, not related ^b	Casual acquaintance
			Total related	Related					Brother or sister	Other relative		
				Spouse	Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Other				
Crimes of violence	1,931,760	100 %	19.6 %	7.5 %	3.6 %	2.1 %	1.1 %	2.5 %	2.7 %	46.8 %	33.7 %	
Completed	803,040	100	27.3	13.2	4.4	2.4 ^c	0.9 ^c	3.3	3.1	48.0	24.7	
Attempted	1,128,720	100	14.1	3.5	3.0	2.0	1.2 ^c	1.9	2.5	45.9	40.0	
Rape	73,960	100	4.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	4.8 ^c	53.6	41.5	
Robbery	152,290	100	25.5	7.6 ^c	2.5 ^c	3.7 ^c	2.3 ^c	4.6 ^c	4.8 ^c	51.2	23.4	
Completed	116,840	100	20.7	6.4 ^c	3.2 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.4 ^c	3.5 ^c	6.3 ^c	52.0	27.3	
Attempted	35,450	100	41.2 ^c	11.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	16.0 ^c	5.3 ^c	8.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	48.4 ^c	10.4 ^c	
Assault	1,705,490	100	19.7	7.8	3.8	2.1	1.0 ^c	2.4	2.5	46.1	34.3	
Aggravated	449,720	100	25.6	9.3	4.1 ^c	2.4 ^c	2.3 ^c	4.5	2.9 ^c	39.2	35.2	
Simple	1,255,770	100	17.6	7.3	3.7	2.0	0.6 ^c	1.7	2.3	48.5	33.9	

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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 63, Table 49.

Table 3.56

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived ages of offenders, United States, 1990^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	1,763,570	100 %	0.4 % ^b	41.3 %	14.5 %	6.0 %	28.7 %	9.0 %	
Completed	829,780	100	0.7 ^b	35.4	17.8	6.2	29.8	10.1	
Attempted	933,790	100	0.2 ^b	46.6	11.5	5.9	27.7	8.1	
Rape	19,650 ^b	100 ^b	0.0 ^b	20.1 ^b	11.1 ^b	21.3 ^b	47.5 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Robbery	521,640	100	0.8 ^b	38.2	23.2	5.6 ^b	22.8	9.5	
Completed	373,670	100	1.1 ^b	30.7	25.8	5.2 ^b	25.2	12.2	
With injury	146,510	100	0.0 ^b	28.7	21.4	6.1 ^b	25.9	17.8	
Without injury	227,160	100	1.7 ^b	31.9	28.6	4.5 ^b	24.6	8.6 ^b	
Attempted	147,970	100	0.0 ^b	57.3	16.6	6.6 ^b	16.9	2.5 ^b	
With injury	49,270	100	0.0 ^b	35.0 ^b	32.2 ^b	6.6 ^b	26.2 ^b	0.0 ^b	
Without injury	98,690	100	0.0 ^b	58.5	8.9 ^b	6.6 ^b	12.2 ^b	3.8 ^b	
Assault	1,222,270	100	0.3 ^b	43.0	10.8	6.0	30.9	9.0	
Aggravated	524,330	100	0.3 ^b	38.2	11.5	5.6	30.8	13.4	
Simple	697,940	100	0.3 ^b	46.5	10.3	6.3	30.9	5.7	

Note: See Note, table 3.1. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 64, Table 51.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.57

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived sex of offenders, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Perceived sex of multiple offenders				
		Total	All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	1,763,570	100 %	78.8 %	5.8 %	12.8 %	2.6 %
Completed	829,780	100	82.9	6.0	8.8	2.3 ^b
Attempted	933,790	100	75.1	5.6	16.3	3.0
Rape	19,650 ^b	100 ^b	89.8 ^b	0.0 ^b	10.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	521,640	100	87.7	3.7 ^b	7.0	1.7 ^b
Completed	373,670	100	87.6	4.2 ^b	5.9	2.3 ^b
With injury	146,510	100	83.8	8.0 ^b	4.0 ^b	4.2 ^b
Without injury	227,160	100	90.1	1.8 ^b	7.0 ^b	1.1 ^b
Attempted	147,970	100	87.8	2.2 ^b	10.0 ^b	0.0 ^b
With injury	49,270	100	84.8	6.6 ^b	8.6 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	98,690	100	89.4	0.0 ^b	10.6 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault	1,222,270	100	74.8	6.8	15.3	3.1
Aggravated	524,330	100	74.3	3.7 ^b	16.7	5.3
Simple	697,940	100	75.2	9.1	14.3	1.4 ^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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 63, Table 50.

Table 3.58

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization	Number of victimizations	Perceived races of multiple offenders					Not known and not available
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence	1,763,570	100 %	37.8 %	37.8 %	9.6 %	10.8 %	3.9 %
Completed	829,780	100	30.9	41.6	11.0	11.9	4.6
Attempted	933,790	100	43.9	34.4	8.5	9.9	3.4
Rape	19,650 ^b	100 ^b	9.5 ^b	42.1 ^b	11.1 ^b	37.3 ^b	0.0 ^b
Robbery	521,640	100	20.1	53.1	14.2	9.8	2.8 ^b
Completed	373,670	100	19.8	54.5	12.8	9.1	3.8 ^b
With injury	146,510	100	19.4	55.1	9.3 ^b	10.7 ^b	5.6 ^b
Without injury	227,160	100	20.0	54.2	15.0	8.1 ^b	2.7 ^b
Attempted	147,970	100	20.9	49.4	18.0	11.7 ^b	0.0 ^b
With injury	49,270	100	23.5 ^b	50.2	18.1 ^b	8.2 ^b	0.0 ^b
Without injury	98,690	100	19.6 ^b	49.0	18.0 ^b	13.4 ^b	0.0 ^b
Assault	1,222,270	100	45.8	31.2	7.7	10.8	4.5
Aggravated	524,330	100	40.2	32.0	8.7	11.6	7.5
Simple	697,940	100	50.0	30.6	6.9	10.2	2.3 ^b

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.20. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 64, Table 52.

Table 3.59

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization, race of victim, and perceived races of offenders, United States, 1990^a

Type of victimization and race of victim	Number of victimizations	Perceived races of multiple offenders					Not known and not available
		Total	All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	
Crimes of violence^b							
White	1,343,400	100 %	47.3 %	26.1 %	9.4 %	13.2 %	4.0 %
Black	357,250	100	5.6	83.0	7.6	1.0 ^c	2.7 ^c
Robbery							
White	344,950	100	26.5	41.4	17.1	13.3	1.7 ^c
Black	141,340	100	6.1 ^c	86.0	2.0 ^c	2.6 ^c	3.3 ^c
Assault							
White	978,790	100	55.3	20.4	6.7	12.8	4.9
Black	215,900	100	5.3 ^c	81.1	11.3	0.0 ^c	2.3 ^c

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.20. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.^bIncludes data on rape, not shown separately.^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 65, Table 54.

Table 3.60

Estimated percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations

By type of victimization and victim-offender relationship, United States, 1990^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	Own children	Brothers, sisters	Other relatives		
Crimes of violence	358,190	100 %	4.6 % ^c	2.5 % ^c	0.0 % ^c	0.0 % ^c	0.0 % ^c	2.0 % ^c	39.1 %	56.4 %
Completed	167,620	100	7.7 ^c	4.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	3.2 ^c	43.4	48.9
Attempted	190,570	100	1.9 ^c	0.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.0 ^c	35.2	62.9
Rape	2,060 ^c	100 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	100.0 ^c
Robbery	54,120	100	3.9 ^c	3.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	42.9	53.2
Completed	40,820	100	5.1 ^c	5.1 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	52.8	42.1 ^c
Attempted	13,290 ^c	100 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	12.7 ^c	87.3 ^c
Assault	302,000	100	4.7 ^c	2.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.4 ^c	38.6	56.6
Aggravated	98,450	100	3.6 ^c	1.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	1.9 ^c	42.7	53.7
Simple	203,540	100	5.3 ^c	2.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	2.7 ^c	36.6	58.0

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 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, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 66.

Table 3.61

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, 1990^a

Relationship and type of incident	Number of weapons used ^b	Total	Firearm				Knife	Sharp object	Blunt object	Other	Type unknown
			Total	Hand-gun	Other gun	Gun type unknown					
All incidents											
Crimes of violence	1,830,840	100 %	32.9 %	27.4 %	5.4 %	0.1 % ^c	25.7 %	2.6 %	18.7 %	15.2 %	4.9 %
Completed	864,640	100	29.6	27.0	2.5	0.0 ^c	27.1	2.3 ^c	20.8	15.1	5.2
Attempted	966,200	100	38.0	27.7	8.0	0.2 ^c	24.4	2.9	16.9	15.2	4.6
Rape	24,570	100	48.3 ^c	48.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	31.7 ^c	8.1 ^c	11.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	537,750	100	40.6	38.4	2.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	32.0	2.8 ^c	11.3	10.1	3.2 ^c
Completed	387,700	100	45.8	43.1	2.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	32.6	0.7 ^c	9.7	8.6	2.6 ^c
With injury	98,540	100	36.4	34.9	1.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	20.6	0.9 ^c	24.3	12.6 ^c	5.1 ^c
Without injury	289,150	100	49.0	46.0	3.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	36.7	0.6 ^c	4.8 ^c	7.2	1.8 ^c
Attempted	150,050	100	27.3	26.0	1.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	30.5	8.2 ^c	15.2	14.1	4.7 ^c
With injury	40,050	100	4.8 ^c	4.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	31.5 ^c	10.7 ^c	25.5 ^c	27.4 ^c	0.0 ^c
Without injury	109,990	100	35.4	33.7	1.8 ^c	0.0 ^c	30.1	7.3 ^c	11.4 ^c	9.3 ^c	6.4 ^c
Aggravated assault	1,268,510	100	29.4	22.3	6.9	0.2 ^c	22.9	2.5	22.0	17.6	5.7
Completed with injury	461,530	100	15.0	12.5	2.5 ^c	0.0 ^c	22.2	3.8 ^c	30.5	21.1	7.5
Attempted with weapon	806,970	100	37.6	28.0	9.3	0.3 ^c	23.3	1.7 ^c	17.1	15.6	4.7
Involving strangers											
Crimes of violence	1,319,720	100	36.5	31.6	4.7	0.2 ^c	24.9	2.5	17.6	14.0	4.6
Rape	19,930	100 ^c	46.9 ^c	46.9 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	28.4 ^c	10.0 ^c	14.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	473,960	100	44.3	41.7	2.6 ^c	0.0 ^c	32.1	3.1 ^c	9.8	7.8	2.8 ^c
Aggravated assault	825,810	100	31.7	25.5	6.0	0.3 ^c	20.7	1.9 ^c	22.2	17.8	5.7
Involving nonstrangers											
Crimes of violence	511,120	100	23.9	16.5	7.4	0.0 ^c	27.6	3.1 ^c	21.5	18.3	5.8
Rape	4,640	100 ^c	54.3 ^c	54.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	45.7 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c
Robbery	63,780	100	13.3 ^c	13.3 ^c	0.0 ^c	0.0 ^c	31.4 ^c	0.0 ^c	22.3 ^c	27.1 ^c	5.9 ^c
Aggravated assault	442,690	100	25.1	16.5	8.6	0.0 ^c	26.8	3.5 ^c	21.6	17.2	5.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.1 and 3.9. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 7.

^cEstimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

^bSome respondents may have cited more than one weapon present.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 83, Table 72.

Table 3.62

Victims' perceptions of violent offenders' use of a weapon

By type of victimization and locality of residence, United States, 1987-89 (aggregate)^a

	Number of victimizations	Total	Handguns	Other guns	Both guns	Stun, j objects	Blunt objects	Other weapon
City								
Rape	62,172	100 %	36.6 %	0.0 % ^b	2.9 % ^b	36.3 %	12.8 % ^b	11.4 % ^b
Robbery	926,268	100	35.4	3.1	0.7 ^b	39.4	12.8	8.6
Aggravated assault	1,993,587	100	29.6	5.1	0.1 ^b	28.7	20.0	16.4
Suburb								
Rape	34,450	100	29.9	0.0 ^b	0.0 ^b	51.6	18.5	0.0 ^b
Robbery	501,576	100	38.3	4.7	0.7 ^b	33.9	14.0	8.4
Aggravated assault	1,903,083	100	22.8	9.4	0.6 ^b	26.0	22.0	19.0
Rural								
Rape	15,396	100	13.5	0.0 ^b	0.8 ^b	38.8 ^b	12.1 ^b	35.6 ^b
Robbery	139,511	100	30.3	2.5	0.0 ^b	36.7	13.8	16.7
Aggravated assault	814,240	100	23.5	11.3	0.3 ^b	28.6	20.5	15.8

Note: See Note, table 3.4. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on 10 or fewer cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Crime Victimization in City, Suburban, and Rural Areas*, NCJ-135943 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 14, Table 13.

Table 3.63

Weapon use in violent victimizations

By type of weapon and age of victim, United States, 1985-88 (aggregate)^a

Type of weapon	Type of crime and age of victim								
	Crimes of violence ^b			Robbery			Aggravated assault		
	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	20 years and older	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	20 years and older	12 to 15 years	16 to 19 years	20 years and older
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
No weapon	69	57	55	62	43	36	4	5	6
Weapon	25	36	36	29	48	52	96	94	94
Gun	5	12	13	6	16	21	16	31	33
Knife	7	10	9	9	17	17	26	23	21
Other	12	14	12	12	14	12	47	37	36
Type not ascertained	2	1	2	2 ^c	1 ^c	2	7	3	4
Unknown	6	7	9	9	9	13	(c,d)	(c,d)	1

Note: See Note, table 3.7. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aSubcategories may not sum to 100 because of rounding. If the offender had more than one weapon, the crime is classified by the most serious weapon present.

^bIncludes data on rape. Also includes data on simple assaults, which by definition cannot be committed by an armed offender.

^cEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

^dLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Teenage Victims*, NCJ-128129 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 3.64

Students reporting victimization at school

By selected student and school characteristics, United States, 1989

Student characteristics	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting victimization at school			Total number of students	Percent of students reporting victimization at school		
		Total	Violent ^a	Property ^b		Total	Violent ^a	Property ^b
Student characteristics								
Sex								
Male	11,166,316	9 %	2 %	7 %				
Female	10,387,776	9	2	8				
Race								
White	17,306,626	9	2	7				
Black	3,449,488	8	2	7				
Other	797,978	10	2	8				
Hispanic origin								
Yes	2,026,968	7	3	5				
No	19,452,697	9	2	8				
Not ascertained	74,428	3 ^c	(d)	3 ^c				
Age								
12 years	3,220,891	9	2	7				
13 years	3,318,714	10	2	8				
14 years	3,264,574	11	2	9				
15 years	3,214,109	9	3	7				
16 years	3,275,002	9	2	7				
17 years	3,273,628	8	1	7				
18 years	1,755,825	5	1 ^c	4				
19 years	231,348	2 ^c	(d)	2 ^c				
Number of times family moved in last 5 years								
None	18,905,538	8	2 ^c	7				
Once	845,345	9	2 ^c	7				
Twice	610,312	13	3 ^c	11				
3 or more	1,141,555	15	6 ^c	9				
Not ascertained	51,343	5 ^c	5 ^c	(d)				
Family income								
Less than \$7,500	2,041,418	8 %	2 %	6 %				
\$7,500 to \$9,999	791,086	4	1 ^c	3				
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,823,150	9	3	7				
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,772,445	8	1	8				
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,845,313	8	2	7				
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5,798,448	10	2	8				
\$50,000 and over	3,498,382	11	2	9				
Not ascertained	1,983,849	7	3	5				
Place of residence								
Central city	5,816,321	10	2	8				
Suburbs	10,089,207	9	2	7				
Nonmetropolitan area	5,648,564	8	1	7				
School characteristics								
Type of school								
Public	19,264,643	9	2	8				
Private	1,873,077	7	1 ^c	6				
Not ascertained	416,372	6	3 ^c	4 ^c				
Grade in school								
6th	1,817,511	10	3	8				
7th	3,170,126	9	2	8				
8th	3,258,506	9	2	8				
9th	3,390,701	11	3	9				
10th	3,082,441	9	2	7				
11th	3,223,624	8	2	7				
12th	3,171,819	6	1	5				
Other	439,364	5	3 ^c	3 ^c				

Note: The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. These data are national estimates derived from the School Crime Supplement (SCS) conducted as part of the 1989 NCVS. The findings are based on a nationally-representative sample of 10,449 youth who were interviewed from January to June 1989. Eligible respondents for the SCS were household members between the ages of 12 and 19, who had attended school any time during the 6 months preceding the interview, and were enrolled in a school that would advance them toward the receipt of a high school diploma. The SCS focused on personal crimes of violence and theft that were committed inside a school building or on school property only. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling

variation. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

- ^aIncludes the crimes of rape, robbery, simple, and aggravated assault.
^bIncludes personal larceny, with and without contact, and motor vehicle theft.
^cEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.
^dLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *School Crime*, NCJ-131645 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 1; p. 2, Table 2.

Table 3.65

Students reporting availability of drugs or alcohol at school

By type of drug, United States, 1989^a

Type of drugs or alcohol at school	Percent of students reporting that obtaining a drug or alcohol at school was					
	Total	Easy	Hard	Impossible	Not known	Drug not known
Alcohol	100 %	31 %	31 %	16 %	22 %	1 %
Marihuana	100	30	27	16	25	1
Cocaine	100	11	33	25	31	1
Crack	100	9	29	28	32	2
Uppers/downers	100	20	26	17	31	5
Other drugs ^b	100	14	27	19	37	3

Note: See Note, table 3.64. The total number of students represented was 21,554,092. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not total 100 percent because of rounding.

^bIncludes other illegal drugs such as heroin, LSD, PCP, and unspecified drugs that may be available at school.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *School Crime*, NCJ-131645 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 3.66

Students reporting availability of drugs and alcohol at school

By selected school characteristics, United States, 1989

School characteristics	Total number of students	Drug availability				Alcohol availability				
		Percent of students reporting drugs				Percent of students reporting alcohol				
		Total	Available ^a	Not available ^b	Not known if available	Total	Available ^a	Not available ^b	Not known if available	
Type of school										
Public	18,215,207	100 %	70 %	9 %	21 %	19,151,251	100 %	63 %	14 %	23 %
Private	1,747,408	100	52	36	13	1,866,688	100	52	36	12
Not known	407,170	100	66	8	26	413,910	100	61	10	29
Grade level										
6th	1,627,384	100	50	26	24	1,803,734	100	42	30	28
7th	2,918,290	100	61	17	22	3,143,322	100	54	20	26
8th	3,034,895	100	60	20	21	3,242,654	100	54	22	24
9th	3,236,182	100	69	7	24	3,369,959	100	65	10	25
10th	2,966,953	100	73	7	20	3,066,172	100	68	12	20
11th	3,104,712	100	79	5	16	3,208,228	100	73	10	17
12th	3,105,428	100	78	6	16	3,171,819	100	75	12	13
Other	375,940	100	44	26	30	425,960	100	36	32	32
Gangs										
Present	3,155,169	100	78	6	16	NA	X	X	X	X
Not present	16,065,729	100	66	13	20	NA	X	X	X	X
Not known	1,148,887	100	62	3	34	NA	X	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 3.64. Cases were excluded if the respondent was not familiar with the types of drugs or if alcohol was not familiar to the respondent. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aIncludes students who reported that drugs and/or alcohol were easy or hard to get at school.

^bIncludes students who reported that drugs and/or alcohol were impossible to get at school.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *School Crime*, NCJ-131645 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 4, Table 5; p. 7, Table 12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.67

Students reporting attendance at drug education classes

By selected student and school characteristics, United States, 1989^a

	Total number of students	Percent of students who had attended drug education classes during the previous 6 months		
		Total	Yes	No
Student characteristics				
Sex				
Male	11,067,277	100 %	39 %	61 %
Female	10,288,418	100	40	60
Race				
White	17,148,439	100	40	60
Black	3,416,622	100	36	64
Other	790,634	100	39	61
Ethnicity				
Hispanic	2,014,518	100	38	62
Non-Hispanic	19,268,603	100	40	60
Not ascertained	72,575	100	45	55
Location of residence				
Central city	5,775,761	100	35	65
Suburbs	9,979,126	100	40	60
Nonmetropolitan area	5,600,808	100	44	56
School characteristics				
Type of school				
Public	19,104,156	100	39	61
Private	1,852,175	100	41	59
Not known	399,364	100	42	58
Grade level				
6th	1,797,134	100	56	44
7th	3,144,651	100	48	52
8th	3,213,531	100	47	53
9th	3,374,698	100	36	64
10th	3,061,084	100	35	65
11th	3,188,797	100	33	67
12th	3,154,843	100	27	73
Other	420,956	100	43	57
Drug availability				
Available ^b	13,751,166	100	40	60
Not available ^c	2,343,943	100	44	56
Not known	4,095,275	100	35	65

Note: See Note, table 3.64. Cases in which the respondent was not familiar with the types of drugs or did not know whether he or she had attended drug education classes were excluded. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not total 100 percent because of rounding.

^bIncludes students who reported that drugs were easy or hard to get at school.

^cIncludes students who reported that drugs were impossible to get at school.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *School Crime*, NCJ-131645 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 6.

Table 3.68

Students reporting gangs present at school

By student characteristics, United States, 1989^a

	Total number of students	Percent of students reporting gangs
Sex		
Male	11,166,316	16 %
Female	10,387,776	15
Race		
White	17,306,626	14
Black	3,449,488	20
Other	797,978	25
Hispanic origin		
Yes	2,026,968	32
No	19,452,697	14
Not ascertained	74,428	12 ^b
Age		
12 years	3,220,891	12
13 years	3,318,714	15
14 years	3,264,574	18
15 years	3,214,109	16
16 years	3,275,002	16
17 years	3,273,628	15
18 years	1,755,825	14
19 years	231,348	17
Family income		
Less than \$7,500	2,041,418	17
\$7,500 to \$9,999	791,086	21
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,823,150	21
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,772,445	18
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,845,313	16
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5,798,448	13
\$50,000 and over	3,498,382	11
Not ascertained	1,983,849	16
Place of residence		
Central city	5,816,321	25
Suburbs	10,089,207	14
Nonmetropolitan area	5,648,564	8

Note: See Note, table 3.64. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not total 100 percent because of rounding.

^bEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *School Crime*, NCJ-131645 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 8, Table 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.69

Students reporting gangs present at school and attacks on teachers

United States, 1989^a

	Total number of students	Percent of students
Street gangs at school		
Present	3,300,826	15 %
Not present	17,041,519	79
Not known or not ascertained	1,211,747	5
Frequency of fights between gang members^b		
Never	1,678,041	37
Once or twice a year	843,607	19
Once or twice a month	743,649	16
Once or twice a week	337,868	7
Almost every day	219,516	5
Not ascertained	689,894	15
Attacks or threats on teachers		
Yes	3,468,631	16
No	15,639,976	73
Not known or not ascertained	2,445,485	11

Note: See Note, table 3.64. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

^aDetail may not total 100 percent because of rounding.

^bExcludes cases in which the student indicated that there were no gangs at school.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *School Crime*, NCJ-131645 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 8, Table 14.

Table 3.70

Students avoiding places at school out of fear, or ever fearing an attack

By selected student and school characteristics, United States, 1989

	Total number of students	Percent of students Ever fearing an attack			Total number of students	Percent of students Ever fearing an attack		
		Avoiding places at school	At school	Going to and from school		Avoiding places at school	At school	Going to and from school
Student characteristics								
Sex								
Male	11,166,316	6 %	22 %	14 %				
Female	10,387,776	6	21	16				
Race								
White	17,306,626	6	22	13				
Black	3,449,488	7	22	21				
Other	797,978	6	22	18				
Hispanic origin								
Yes	2,026,968	8	26	22				
No	19,452,697	6	21	14				
Not ascertained	74,428	14 ^a	23 ^a	19 ^a				
Age								
12 years	3,220,891	8	27	18				
13 years	3,318,714	7	27	17				
14 years	3,264,574	7	24	15				
15 years	3,214,109	6	21	13				
16 years	3,275,002	5	20	14				
17 years	3,273,628	4	17	12				
18 years	1,755,825	4	13	10				
19 years	231,348	8 ^a	20	15				
Number of times family moved in last 5 years								
None	18,905,538	6	21	15				
Once	845,345	5	18	11				
Twice	610,312	8	27	16				
3 or more	1,141,555	6	26	16				
Not ascertained	51,343	7	24 ^a	14 ^a				
Family income								
Less than \$7,500	2,041,418	8 %	24 %	18 %				
\$7,500 to \$9,999	791,086	9	25	18				
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1,823,150	8	25	19				
\$15,000 to \$24,999	3,772,445	6	23	15				
\$25,000 to \$29,999	1,845,313	6	21	15				
\$30,000 to \$49,999	5,798,448	5	21	13				
\$50,000 and over	3,498,382	4	19	11				
Not ascertained	1,983,849	5	18	16				
Place of residence								
Central city	5,816,321	8	24	19				
Suburbs	10,089,207	5	20	12				
Nonmetropolitan area	5,648,564	6	22	13				
School characteristics								
Type of school								
Public	19,264,643	6	22	15				
Private	1,873,077	3	13	14				
Not ascertained	416,372	7	30	16				
Grade in school								
6th	1,817,511	8	25	18				
7th	3,170,126	9	29	18				
8th	3,258,506	6	25	17				
9th	3,390,701	7	22	13				
10th	3,082,441	5	22	14				
11th	3,223,624	4	16	13				
12th	3,171,819	4	15	11				
Other	439,364	7	21	15				

Note: See Note, table 3.64. For survey methodology and definitions of terms used in the National Crime Victimization Survey, see Appendix 7.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *School Crime*, NCJ-131645 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 10; p. 11, Table 23. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aEstimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 3.71

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1979-91

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often, . . ."

Type of victimization	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	55.6 %	56.1 %	56.3 %	54.8 %	52.4 %	56.0 %	55.6 %	52.7 %	52.2 %	52.5 %	56.3 %	54.6 %	55.4 %
Once	24.8	24.4	24.9	27.4	27.2	25.8	26.9	28.6	28.4	28.5	26.2	24.8	26.2
Twice	11.4	11.9	11.5	11.2	12.2	10.9	10.6	11.2	11.5	11.5	10.6	12.2	10.9
3 or 4 times	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.7	6.0	5.2
5 or more times	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	84.8	84.7	83.3	83.8	83.7	83.6	85.1	82.5	79.7	78.0	79.4	77.9	77.2
Once	11.6	12.0	12.6	12.7	12.2	12.0	10.7	13.5	15.2	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.7
Twice	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.2	3.8	3.0	4.1	4.8
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	65.1	64.7	65.8	66.4	66.9	69.1	68.9	67.9	66.2	65.7	66.7	66.3	65.8
Once	21.4	20.9	21.2	21.1	19.9	18.7	19.4	21.7	21.5	21.1	21.3	19.5	21.6
Twice	8.6	9.6	8.7	7.8	8.8	6.8	7.6	7.0	8.4	8.6	7.8	8.9	7.7
3 or 4 times	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.0	3.6
5 or more times	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.1	95.4	95.1	95.2	94.8	94.8	95.2	95.3	95.0	95.5	94.7	94.4	94.5
Once	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.0	3.9	3.7	4.1
Twice	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
5 or more times	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	83.7	83.4	82.1	83.7	82.7	83.4	83.8	84.2	83.2	82.8	81.3	81.9	81.4
Once	11.1	10.6	12.1	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	12.2	10.4	11.1
Twice	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.9	3.9
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0
5 or more times	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	86.2	84.8	85.7	84.9	83.6	83.4	83.6	84.4	82.8	84.1	84.2	83.3	83.8
Once	8.3	8.7	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.4	10.1	10.5	9.2	9.6	10.1	9.6
Twice	3.0	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.1
3 or 4 times	1.2	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.9
5 or more times	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.6
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	71.9	72.3	72.4	71.7	70.8	72.4	71.8	71.7	70.3	69.3	69.6	66.8	69.1
Once	14.3	12.7	13.0	14.5	14.5	13.3	13.3	15.2	14.1	14.7	14.2	15.3	13.5
Twice	5.4	6.5	6.5	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	7.1	6.2	8.0	6.8
3 or 4 times	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.9
5 or more times	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.7	3.3	4.7	4.1	5.5	5.2	5.7

Note: These data are from a series of nationwide surveys of high school seniors conducted from 1975 through 1991 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 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.

Table 3.72

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1979-91

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		Class of 1984	
	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)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)
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 %	51.7 %	61.0 %
Once	24.9	24.7	26.7	21.7	26.8	23.3	28.3	26.3	27.3	27.1	25.9	25.2
Twice	13.4	9.4	13.5	10.5	13.3	9.5	13.4	9.0	14.4	10.1	12.5	9.3
3 or 4 times	6.9	4.6	6.5	4.1	6.4	3.9	4.8	4.1	8.1	4.6	7.1	3.5
5 or more times	3.3	1.2	3.5	1.3	3.0	1.3	2.7	1.5	2.2	1.4	2.8	1.0
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	79.5	88.5
Once	15.3	7.3	15.2	8.9	14.0	10.3	14.8	10.4	14.9	9.5	14.6	9.2
Twice	3.7	1.2	2.9	1.5	4.2	1.5	2.8	1.3	3.5	2.0	3.8	1.5
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.7
5 or more times	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1
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	62.1	76.4
Once	25.4	17.8	23.4	18.4	26.6	16.0	25.0	17.0	24.9	14.9	22.0	15.0
Twice	11.0	6.1	12.7	6.5	10.5	6.9	9.8	5.8	11.6	6.0	8.7	5.2
3 or 4 times	5.6	1.4	4.7	1.6	3.0	2.7	4.2	2.7	4.2	1.9	4.9	2.4
5 or more times	1.5	1.1	1.9	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.0
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	92.4	97.7
Once	5.9	1.5	5.5	1.3	5.5	1.8	5.1	1.6	4.8	1.2	5.3	1.9
Twice	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.5	0.2
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	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	0.4	0.0
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	77.2	90.7
Once	14.9	7.0	14.1	6.6	16.5	7.2	13.4	7.3	14.0	7.5	13.9	6.2
Twice	3.8	1.6	4.7	1.8	4.8	1.8	4.9	1.8	4.2	2.0	4.8	1.5
3 or 4 times	2.6	0.6	2.3	0.9	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.4	2.8	0.6	2.3	0.9
5 or more times	1.1	0.6	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.4	1.9	0.6	1.7	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	81.8	85.7
Once	9.9	6.8	10.1	7.2	9.9	7.6	10.8	7.4	10.6	8.2	9.9	9.0
Twice	3.1	3.0	4.0	2.6	3.3	2.5	3.6	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	2.8
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.5	1.6
5 or more times	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.0
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	65.4	80.0
Once	17.3	11.2	15.6	9.8	14.9	11.2	17.3	11.5	17.1	12.0	14.6	11.7
Twice	6.6	4.2	9.1	3.7	8.8	4.2	7.3	3.8	7.5	3.4	6.9	3.7
3 or 4 times	5.8	2.3	4.8	2.5	5.3	2.7	5.1	2.3	5.1	3.1	6.1	2.8
5 or more times	6.4	2.2	7.0	2.9	6.3	2.2	6.5	2.9	7.0	2.9	6.9	1.8

Note: See Note, table 3.71. 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 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991	
Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,682)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)
50.7 %	60.7 %	47.7 %	57.4 %	47.0 %	57.1 %	46.5 %	58.8 %	53.2 %	59.8 %	52.8 %	57.3 %	50.4 %	60.9 %
28.2	25.3	29.8	27.7	30.4	26.4	30.3	25.2	27.0	25.4	24.6	24.9	28.1	23.9
12.6	8.7	12.3	9.8	12.9	10.2	13.1	10.0	12.0	9.3	12.5	11.5	12.1	9.8
6.2	3.8	7.1	3.8	6.1	4.5	6.7	3.9	5.4	3.9	6.6	5.1	6.1	4.0
2.3	1.6	3.1	1.3	3.6	1.8	3.4	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.5	1.2	3.2	1.4
81.9	88.3	77.9	86.9	75.1	84.2	72.4	84.0	76.8	81.8	75.6	81.2	73.2	81.6
12.7	8.8	16.8	10.5	18.5	12.0	19.6	11.9	16.7	15.1	16.5	13.6	18.5	13.1
4.4	1.6	3.5	1.8	4.2	2.1	4.7	3.0	3.6	2.3	4.9	2.9	5.6	3.7
0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2
0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.4
62.5	75.3	61.1	74.0	62.0	70.6	59.7	72.1	60.9	72.6	60.8	73.2	59.7	72.3
23.3	15.7	25.2	18.5	23.6	19.6	24.8	17.7	25.4	17.6	21.9	16.1	24.5	18.8
9.6	5.5	8.8	5.5	9.9	6.6	9.7	7.2	9.6	5.9	10.5	7.3	10.0	5.1
3.4	2.5	3.8	1.3	3.5	2.3	4.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	4.9	2.8	3.9	3.1
1.2	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.0	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7
93.3	97.3	93.3	97.4	92.5	97.6	92.7	98.2	91.8	97.4	91.2	98.3	92.0	97.2
4.2	2.0	4.6	1.9	5.6	2.1	5.0	1.2	5.6	2.2	5.9	1.3	5.9	2.3
1.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.3	(a)	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.4
0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1
0.4	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1
78.9	89.2	79.4	89.2	76.7	89.6	76.7	88.9	74.8	87.4	76.1	88.7	75.2	87.9
12.6	7.2	12.6	8.1	14.4	6.8	14.1	7.8	16.2	8.6	13.6	7.0	14.0	8.2
4.5	2.7	4.9	1.6	4.7	1.9	5.0	1.9	4.5	1.8	5.3	2.1	5.4	2.4
2.2	0.5	1.7	0.4	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.9	2.2	1.1	3.0	0.8	2.9	1.1
1.8	0.4	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.4	2.3	1.1	2.0	1.4	2.6	0.5
82.9	84.9	83.8	85.4	81.2	84.5	83.4	84.9	84.6	84.2	83.3	83.1	83.2	84.6
9.5	8.8	10.4	9.5	11.9	8.7	9.5	8.8	10.0	9.1	10.9	9.5	10.3	8.7
3.5	3.3	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.1	3.8	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	3.0
2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.5	1.7	2.1
1.8	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.5	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.7
65.1	79.1	65.6	77.8	65.2	75.0	62.1	76.7	63.1	75.9	60.9	73.3	62.3	75.9
15.2	10.9	16.9	13.3	14.9	13.2	17.8	11.5	16.3	12.4	16.7	14.1	14.5	12.7
8.1	4.4	7.4	4.4	7.4	5.3	8.8	5.3	7.7	4.9	9.9	6.2	8.8	4.8
5.4	2.6	5.3	2.6	6.5	3.0	5.9	3.6	5.4	3.5	5.7	3.7	5.7	4.0
6.2	3.1	4.8	1.8	6.0	3.4	5.4	2.9	7.5	3.3	6.8	2.8	8.7	2.5

Table 3.73

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1979-91

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		Class of 1984	
	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=439)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)
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%	57.6%	47.5%
Once	24.5	26.4	24.4	22.6	25.1	26.0	26.9	27.8	27.5	25.0	24.8	30.6
Twice	11.4	10.9	12.4	10.4	11.3	11.3	11.9	8.4	12.2	13.1	10.5	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	5.2	7.0
5 or more times	2.3	1.1	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.8	4.0	1.5	3.1	1.8	1.9
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	86.2	75.6
Once	11.3	10.0	11.2	14.8	11.2	18.6	11.4	15.7	11.1	15.0	10.3	18.2
Twice	2.2	2.9	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.3	1.9	2.8	2.4	5.2	2.0	5.1
3 or 4 times	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	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	0.3	0.0
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	69.6	69.7
Once	21.9	16.9	21.0	18.8	21.5	17.8	21.5	19.7	20.7	16.0	18.7	18.3
Twice	8.7	5.7	9.6	7.4	8.7	8.9	7.7	7.7	9.1	7.4	6.8	6.7
3 or 4 times	3.8	2.0	3.1	4.9	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4
5 or more times	1.4	0.9	1.3	3.0	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.8
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	95.6	94.3
Once	3.4	4.3	3.2	4.2	3.5	3.9	3.0	4.1	2.8	4.4	3.3	4.2
Twice	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or more times	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0
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	84.8	77.9
Once	10.2	14.0	10.1	11.8	10.6	16.8	9.4	16.1	10.2	15.1	9.5	14.7
Twice	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.0	5.4	2.9	5.3	2.9	4.7	3.2	4.2
3 or 4 times	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.8
5 or more times	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.5
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	83.4	86.0
Once	8.2	9.8	8.9	6.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	10.1	9.9	8.2	9.7	9.5
Twice	3.2	1.4	3.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.3	3.9	3.6	3.4	2.5
3 or 4 times	1.2	0.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.0	2.3	0.6
5 or more times	1.2	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?												
Not at all	71.7	76.8	71.5	77.6	71.0	75.8	70.7	74.2	70.2	71.8	72.4	74.1
Once	14.4	13.2	12.6	11.3	13.1	13.5	14.4	14.8	14.6	17.5	13.3	13.5
Twice	5.6	3.4	6.6	6.0	7.1	3.9	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.5	5.1	6.2
3 or 4 times	4.2	3.7	4.1	1.4	4.3	3.1	4.1	0.9	4.5	1.9	4.7	3.1
5 or more times	4.1	3.2	5.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	4.8	3.9	5.1	4.3	4.4	3.0

Note: See Note, table 3.71. Data are given for those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American because these are the two largest racial/ethnic subgroups in the population. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories because these groups comprise less than 3 percent of the sample in any given year (Source, 1982, p. 9). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 102, 103; *1981*, pp. 102, 103; *1983*, pp. 103, 104; *1985*, pp. 102, 103 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 102, 103; *1982*, pp. 103, 104; *1984*, pp. 102, 103; *1986*, pp. 105, 106 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991	
White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)
56.8 %	52.6 %	53.0 %	53.8 %	52.1 %	54.8 %	53.7 %	47.8 %	57.9 %	51.1 %	54.1 %	54.0 %	57.9 %	47.3 %
26.3	29.3	28.2	27.8	28.1	31.5	27.9	29.7	24.9	29.7	25.4	24.6	25.4	25.3
10.4	8.5	11.1	10.7	12.1	8.2	11.2	11.8	11.1	11.0	12.5	11.7	10.2	15.6
4.7	6.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	6.2	4.3	5.3	5.7	8.4	4.4	7.8
1.8	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	1.0	2.2	4.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	1.3	2.1	3.9
86.2	79.5	84.2	79.8	80.8	79.2	81.3	67.1	81.5	71.1	79.9	71.4	80.4	68.8
10.3	14.0	12.6	15.2	14.5	14.5	13.7	22.6	14.6	20.3	14.3	19.9	14.3	20.5
2.7	3.5	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.5	3.0	6.8	2.1	5.7	3.9	5.6	4.0	5.7
0.7	2.6	0.7	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.0	3.4
0.2	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.6
68.8	72.5	67.8	72.6	66.0	71.4	66.3	67.5	67.2	70.5	67.3	69.4	66.3	67.3
19.9	16.7	22.1	18.5	22.1	17.4	21.6	18.0	21.1	18.7	19.7	15.3	21.3	22.8
7.8	5.3	7.3	5.5	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.9	7.5	6.1	8.7	9.6	7.8	4.7
2.6	4.1	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.8	5.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	4.6	3.5	3.6
0.9	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6
95.4	94.0	96.1	94.8	95.8	91.8	96.3	92.7	95.3	94.0	95.3	94.4	95.1	92.1
3.0	4.9	2.6	4.1	3.4	7.1	2.7	4.7	3.6	4.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	5.7
1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.8
0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	(a)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
85.7	74.9	85.8	78.4	84.4	75.0	84.0	78.0	82.6	73.9	82.6	79.7	83.5	71.2
8.7	16.5	9.8	12.9	9.8	16.8	10.7	12.6	11.5	16.5	10.1	11.4	10.3	15.7
3.2	5.9	2.8	4.8	3.2	3.8	3.2	4.7	2.7	5.8	3.7	4.1	3.3	6.9
1.2	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.4	1.3	3.8
1.2	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.0	2.2	0.9	2.0	1.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.4
83.6	86.5	83.9	88.7	81.9	88.3	84.1	87.3	83.7	89.5	83.0	83.9	83.7	83.1
9.3	7.5	10.7	8.3	11.0	9.4	9.4	6.7	10.5	6.0	10.2	11.4	9.7	9.3
3.6	3.4	3.1	1.5	3.9	0.5	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	1.8	3.2	2.3
1.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.9	0.8	2.1	0.8	1.9	2.6
1.6	1.8	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.7
71.1	75.5	71.3	72.4	69.4	71.9	68.9	73.3	68.8	70.1	65.1	69.4	68.6	65.7
13.3	12.0	15.4	15.2	14.3	14.9	14.8	14.2	14.8	14.2	15.6	17.2	12.7	16.1
6.6	3.9	5.9	5.1	6.6	5.0	7.4	5.4	6.1	5.5	8.6	7.6	7.0	6.7
4.2	4.5	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.8	2.8	5.0	3.8	5.1	3.4	5.2	5.7
4.8	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.4	6.4	5.6	2.4	6.4	5.7

Table 3.74

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization, United States, 1979-91

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 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,159)	Class of 1987 (N=3,357)	Class of 1988 (N=3,378)	Class of 1989 (N=2,852)	Class of 1990 (N=2,600)	Class of 1991 (N=2,582)
Has something of yours (worth under \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	68.2 %	67.8 %	64.1 %	64.6 %	63.7 %	64.8 %	64.0 %	63.0 %	60.5 %	61.7 %	63.7 %	61.6 %	62.7 %
Once	21.8	21.6	24.5	24.1	25.5	25.9	23.1	24.3	26.8	24.5	24.5	25.5	25.6
Twice	6.5	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.1	9.0	8.6	8.9	10.0	7.9	8.2	7.7
3 or 4 times	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.6
5 or more times	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4
Has something of yours (worth over \$50) been stolen?													
Not at all	92.0	90.9	87.4	89.0	88.0	88.2	87.9	85.9	86.2	84.7	84.3	84.4	81.5
Once	6.1	6.6	10.2	8.4	8.7	8.7	8.7	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.7	10.5	13.6
Twice	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.7	3.4	3.2
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.3
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Has someone deliberately damaged your property (your car, clothing, etc.)?													
Not at all	75.8	74.9	69.5	74.3	74.5	75.8	73.1	74.1	73.4	72.5	73.4	70.6	71.7
Once	16.0	17.1	20.7	17.0	17.9	16.3	18.2	18.5	18.1	19.0	17.7	20.2	18.9
Twice	5.5	4.6	6.5	6.2	5.3	5.2	5.8	4.5	5.8	5.5	6.3	5.8	5.8
3 or 4 times	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.6	2.5
5 or more times	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1
Has someone injured you with a weapon (like a knife, gun, or club)?													
Not at all	95.2	95.6	93.4	95.4	95.1	96.0	94.1	94.6	95.1	95.3	94.4	94.2	93.5
Once	3.0	2.9	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.9
Twice	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.4
3 or 4 times	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4
5 or more times	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8
Has someone threatened you with a weapon, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	88.1	89.1	85.2	88.1	87.0	88.1	86.5	86.8	87.6	87.5	86.4	86.8	83.7
Once	7.7	6.8	9.5	8.3	8.9	7.8	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.7	8.4	8.0	9.3
Twice	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.6
3 or 4 times	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.6
5 or more times	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7
Has someone injured you on purpose without using a weapon?													
Not at all	87.9	88.9	85.4	87.9	86.0	87.5	85.8	86.2	84.5	86.5	86.0	86.4	84.7
Once	7.7	6.8	8.9	8.0	9.1	7.6	8.7	8.5	10.3	8.4	8.3	8.7	9.0
Twice	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.3	3.1
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8
5 or more times	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.5
Has an unarmed person threatened you with injury, but not actually injured you?													
Not at all	79.8	80.7	76.3	78.9	75.7	77.1	75.4	75.2	75.2	76.3	76.0	74.9	74.2
Once	11.4	11.1	12.0	12.0	13.1	12.3	13.0	13.4	13.9	13.0	11.8	12.8	12.6
Twice	3.3	3.8	5.0	4.6	5.3	4.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.2	4.8	5.2	4.9
3 or 4 times	2.8	2.1	3.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7
5 or more times	2.8	2.4	3.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7

Note: See Note, table 3.71. 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. 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.

Table 3.75

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and sex, United States, 1979-91

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		Class of 1984	
	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)	Male (N=1,532)	Female (N=1,632)
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 %	61.4 %	68.1 %
Once	22.8	21.0	22.5	20.7	26.3	22.8	26.8	21.2	27.2	23.6	27.0	25.2
Twice	7.8	5.0	8.3	5.4	8.5	7.1	9.0	6.2	7.5	7.1	6.9	5.0
3 or 4 times	3.8	1.7	3.1	2.3	3.2	1.9	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.2
5 or more times	1.1	0.4	2.1	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.5	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	86.3	90.5
Once	8.5	4.0	7.9	5.3	12.6	7.7	10.3	6.3	9.8	7.3	9.8	7.5
Twice	1.2	0.6	2.2	1.6	2.6	0.9	2.4	0.8	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.7
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	(a)
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	68.9	82.4
Once	21.6	11.6	21.0	13.7	27.1	14.4	20.7	13.5	23.1	13.1	19.4	13.1
Twice	7.2	3.8	7.1	2.5	8.9	4.0	8.2	4.1	6.7	3.8	7.6	3.1
3 or 4 times	2.7	1.0	3.4	1.4	3.4	1.5	2.6	1.2	1.9	1.0	3.0	1.3
5 or more times	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.1
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	93.5	98.5
Once	4.5	1.7	4.2	1.7	7.1	2.0	3.9	1.7	4.3	1.5	4.5	1.0
Twice	1.4	0.4	1.6	0.1	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.3
3 or 4 times	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	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	0.4	(a)
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	82.4	93.2
Once	10.2	5.4	10.0	4.0	12.9	6.1	10.7	5.7	11.2	5.7	10.5	5.5
Twice	3.6	0.9	3.6	0.9	3.9	2.0	3.1	1.3	3.4	1.6	4.0	0.9
3 or 4 times	2.0	0.4	1.5	0.6	2.2	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.2	2.2	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	0.9	0.3
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	84.2	91.0
Once	9.4	6.0	8.7	5.1	11.5	6.1	10.5	5.5	10.8	7.3	9.5	5.7
Twice	2.4	1.6	2.9	1.0	4.2	2.1	2.9	1.6	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.0
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.8	0.6
5 or more times	1.8	0.1	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.7
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	68.8	85.0
Once	14.1	8.9	14.5	8.4	16.1	7.9	14.5	9.3	14.9	11.0	15.6	8.9
Twice	4.8	1.9	6.1	1.7	6.5	3.4	6.6	2.8	7.3	3.5	5.8	3.0
3 or 4 times	4.4	1.4	3.2	0.9	4.6	1.7	3.8	1.2	4.3	1.9	3.9	2.3
5 or more times	5.1	0.8	3.7	0.9	5.0	2.2	3.5	0.9	4.7	1.3	5.9	0.7

Note: See Note, table 3.71. 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. 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 1986*, 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.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991	
Male (N=1,549)	Female (N=1,638)	Male (N=1,456)	Female (N=1,581)	Male (N=1,558)	Female (N=1,691)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,658)	Male (N=1,352)	Female (N=1,452)	Male (N=1,291)	Female (N=1,230)	Male (N=1,292)	Female (N=1,194)
62.8 %	65.6 %	59.9 %	65.8 %	58.0 %	63.1 %	58.8 %	64.1 %	62.4 %	64.5 %	56.6 %	66.7 %	58.7 %	67.1 %
22.4	23.6	25.7	23.4	26.9	26.8	25.2	24.0	24.4	24.9	28.8	22.2	27.2	24.3
10.0	8.1	8.4	8.3	10.4	7.6	11.0	9.2	8.2	7.7	8.9	7.6	9.4	5.8
3.3	2.0	4.4	1.9	3.8	2.4	3.0	2.3	3.4	2.3	3.9	2.6	3.0	1.8
1.6	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	2.0	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.7	1.0
86.1	89.9	82.1	89.5	82.8	89.9	81.2	88.3	81.7	86.9	80.3	88.7	77.2	86.6
9.7	7.8	13.1	9.4	13.6	9.0	13.3	9.4	13.2	10.1	12.7	8.2	16.4	10.7
2.1	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.3	4.9	1.8	4.1	1.6
1.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.8
0.8	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2
65.8	79.9	68.5	78.9	68.8	77.8	66.1	78.8	68.1	78.5	66.5	74.7	65.9	78.4
23.1	14.0	20.6	17.1	20.9	15.3	22.8	15.4	21.2	14.2	21.9	18.5	22.1	15.4
7.1	4.4	6.7	2.7	6.6	5.2	7.3	3.7	8.0	4.9	6.6	5.0	7.6	4.1
2.3	1.5	2.9	1.0	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	3.9	1.4	3.2	1.4
1.7	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.3	0.7
91.2	97.4	91.4	97.6	92.3	98.2	92.2	98.2	92.0	96.9	91.1	97.3	91.3	96.6
5.6	1.5	4.4	1.7	5.2	1.2	5.3	1.6	5.3	2.3	5.8	1.9	5.0	2.6
2.0	0.7	2.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.1	2.1	0.5	2.3	0.6
0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.4	(a)
0.8	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.3
80.5	92.4	79.8	93.3	82.6	92.9	81.0	93.5	81.0	91.6	81.8	91.9	78.7	89.7
11.6	5.6	12.1	4.8	10.3	5.2	12.4	5.1	10.7	6.1	10.6	5.4	11.6	6.8
3.5	1.2	4.0	1.1	3.9	1.1	3.2	0.8	3.9	1.2	4.4	1.6	5.1	1.8
2.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	1.8	0.6	1.9	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.0
1.7	0.4	2.5	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.4	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.6	0.7
81.6	90.0	82.8	89.2	81.2	87.9	83.3	89.6	82.9	88.8	83.9	88.7	82.7	87.8
11.5	5.9	10.3	7.2	12.2	8.5	9.7	7.0	9.2	7.4	10.1	7.5	10.7	6.7
3.6	2.3	3.3	1.7	4.3	1.8	3.5	1.5	3.9	1.7	3.2	1.3	3.1	3.0
2.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.5
1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.1
67.5	82.8	67.0	82.3	68.5	81.9	68.1	83.5	68.8	82.5	68.1	81.5	68.3	80.6
16.4	9.7	15.7	11.5	16.7	11.0	16.4	10.1	12.5	11.1	14.4	11.4	14.1	11.2
6.6	3.6	8.0	2.6	5.9	4.1	5.1	3.4	6.3	3.3	7.3	3.0	6.8	3.2
5.4	2.3	3.9	2.0	4.1	1.8	4.0	1.5	4.8	2.0	4.6	1.8	4.5	2.4
4.1	1.6	5.4	1.5	4.8	1.2	6.4	1.5	7.6	1.1	5.5	2.3	6.3	2.6

Table 3.76

High school seniors reporting victimization experiences at school in last 12 months

By type of victimization and race, United States, 1979-91

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		Class of 1984	
	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=439)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)
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 %	64.0 %	69.9 %
Once	23.3	13.4	22.3	17.1	24.9	21.6	24.4	21.7	26.3	24.5	26.7	19.2
Twice	6.5	7.5	6.4	10.0	7.5	10.9	7.0	12.2	7.2	7.4	6.3	6.1
3 or 4 times	2.6	3.6	2.8	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.8	4.0	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.6
5 or more times	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.1
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	89.9	80.6
Once	5.8	6.3	5.9	10.1	9.7	12.1	7.6	11.2	8.3	13.1	7.7	13.0
Twice	0.9	2.0	1.4	4.7	1.5	3.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	3.5	1.6	4.0
3 or 4 times	0.5	2.0	0.2	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.7	0.4	2.0
5 or more times	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4
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	75.7	78.2
Once	16.6	15.0	17.5	13.9	20.9	19.2	17.3	15.1	18.1	14.6	15.9	16.4
Twice	5.4	3.6	4.8	3.9	6.2	7.5	6.1	4.2	5.1	5.0	5.6	2.4
3 or 4 times	1.8	1.2	2.3	3.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	5.4	1.2	3.2	2.2	2.4
5 or more times	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7
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	96.8	94.0
Once	2.5	4.7	2.5	6.2	3.5	11.0	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.4	3.7
Twice	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8
3 or 4 times	0.4	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.9
5 or more times	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
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	89.1	83.3
Once	7.3	11.1	6.4	7.8	8.5	15.8	7.7	11.7	8.0	10.2	7.3	10.6
Twice	2.2	2.8	1.9	5.1	2.7	3.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.4
3 or 4 times	1.0	1.2	0.7	3.0	1.2	2.1	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.5
5 or more times	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.5	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.2
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	87.9	86.7
Once	7.3	6.7	6.8	7.4	8.1	13.4	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.8	7.6	7.0
Twice	2.0	0.8	1.7	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.7	2.6	3.3	2.6	3.2
3 or 4 times	1.4	1.2	1.0	4.5	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.2
5 or more times	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	1.9
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	77.0	75.6
Once	11.2	11.9	11.1	11.3	11.6	14.5	12.0	11.5	12.7	13.9	12.3	12.1
Twice	3.4	1.2	3.9	4.5	5.0	5.9	4.7	4.4	5.4	4.9	4.4	5.8
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.6	2.8	4.7
5 or more times	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.4	3.8	2.1	2.2	0.8	3.0	2.1	3.5	1.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.71 and 3.73. 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. 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.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991	
White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,808)	Black (N=301)
63.8 %	66.5 %	61.8 %	68.3 %	60.6 %	61.2 %	62.3 %	58.0 %	64.3 %	60.5 %	61.5 %	61.2 %	62.6 %	62.6 %
23.8	19.6	25.1	21.4	27.4	26.8	24.0	28.4	24.4	26.5	26.3	21.7	26.1	25.4
8.6	8.4	8.7	6.7	8.3	9.0	10.1	8.5	7.6	7.8	7.5	12.4	8.1	6.7
2.5	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	4.9	3.4	3.2	2.3	4.2
1.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	2.5	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.0
89.4	83.7	86.8	84.3	87.6	80.8	86.7	78.2	86.2	72.4	86.3	79.1	83.6	74.6
8.2	8.2	10.9	11.0	10.6	14.9	10.1	14.6	10.4	19.8	9.6	13.0	12.3	19.4
1.3	4.8	1.3	3.0	1.3	3.7	2.2	4.4	2.2	4.9	2.7	4.7	2.8	3.8
0.6	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.7	2.7	1.1	3.2	0.9	1.8
0.5	1.0	(a)	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4
73.4	72.0	74.3	75.5	73.0	75.0	72.6	74.2	74.0	71.1	71.1	73.9	71.6	75.4
18.5	17.0	18.6	16.5	18.3	19.0	19.2	16.6	17.2	21.7	20.2	16.8	19.4	15.1
5.4	6.3	4.5	6.2	5.9	4.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.8	2.8	5.9	2.5
1.8	2.5	1.8	0.6	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.6	2.4	4.7	2.2	3.7
0.9	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.8	0.8	3.2
94.6	91.1	95.1	93.1	95.6	94.4	96.1	91.0	95.1	88.7	95.4	90.0	94.7	90.4
3.2	5.6	2.6	4.8	2.8	4.5	2.7	6.8	3.2	8.6	3.1	6.0	3.2	6.4
1.4	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.9	1.5	1.4
0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2
0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.6
88.4	77.4	87.4	84.3	88.8	82.5	88.7	77.8	88.0	75.9	88.0	84.0	84.3	79.8
7.0	14.0	7.9	9.6	6.9	12.0	8.1	13.6	7.4	15.4	7.5	8.4	8.8	12.2
2.2	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.9	1.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	2.5	7.1	3.6	4.2
1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7	1.1	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.2	4.1	1.1	0.0	1.6	2.9
1.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.7	0.9
86.4	81.8	85.5	87.2	84.6	84.6	86.5	83.4	86.3	82.2	86.4	90.0	84.6	82.9
7.7	12.5	8.8	9.1	10.3	12.5	8.3	11.2	8.0	11.0	8.9	6.3	9.2	9.5
3.3	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.1	3.5	3.1	3.2
1.4	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.7	2.2
1.2	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.0	1.5	2.2
75.5	74.8	74.3	77.3	74.6	79.8	75.7	72.3	75.5	79.0	73.9	78.3	73.5	72.5
12.0	14.9	13.5	11.8	14.1	10.2	12.9	16.6	11.7	9.2	13.2	12.3	12.4	13.2
5.3	4.2	5.7	3.1	5.4	3.5	4.8	3.7	5.1	2.4	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.3
4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	1.1	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	4.0	4.0
3.0	3.2	3.6	4.8	2.8	3.2	3.9	6.2	4.1	5.8	4.1	1.1	4.9	4.9

Table 3.77

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1979-91

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you..."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?													
Not at all	13.1 %	13.8 %	13.7 %	12.5 %	11.3 %	12.5 %	11.1 %	11.1 %	8.8 %	9.7 %	9.6 %	9.3 %	10.0 %
Once	9.2	10.5	10.0	9.4	11.0	9.9	9.4	8.7	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.9
Twice	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.8	11.6	11.6	12.1	11.6	12.1	11.0	10.2	12.8	12.7
3 or 4 times	25.0	23.6	22.7	24.6	24.4	24.3	23.6	24.2	23.1	23.7	23.6	23.2	24.7
5 or more times	41.2	40.6	41.8	40.7	41.8	41.7	43.8	44.3	47.5	47.5	47.9	45.9	43.6
Hit an instructor or supervisor?													
Not at all	96.9	96.8	97.0	97.3	96.6	96.6	96.9	96.9	97.6	97.3	96.7	97.4	97.0
Once	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.6
Twice	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.7
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2
5 or more times	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?													
Not at all	84.8	84.2	84.6	82.7	82.4	82.6	81.8	82.8	82.1	81.8	80.3	81.1	82.1
Once	9.0	9.3	9.5	11.2	10.7	10.1	11.2	11.3	10.4	10.6	11.6	11.4	10.3
Twice	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.4	4.0
3 or 4 times	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
5 or more times	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?													
Not at all	82.8	82.4	83.2	81.9	82.1	82.1	79.4	80.5	80.4	80.5	79.7	78.8	79.6
Once	10.3	10.5	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.1	12.0	11.3	11.3	11.1	12.1	11.4	11.2
Twice	3.9	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	4.4	5.0
3 or 4 times	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	3.3	2.5
5 or more times	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?													
Not at all	90.3	88.3	90.4	88.6	88.9	89.4	88.5	88.9	88.3	89.6	87.7	87.1	87.1
Once	6.2	7.6	6.0	7.5	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.0	7.6	6.2	8.0	7.6	8.2
Twice	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	3.0	2.3
3 or 4 times	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1
5 or more times	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?													
Not at all	97.4	97.1	97.5	97.7	97.0	96.8	96.5	96.6	96.7	97.2	96.3	96.5	96.6
Once	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6
Twice	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
5 or more times	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?													
Not at all	66.6	66.9	69.0	68.7	69.3	69.7	69.9	68.0	66.1	66.6	68.4	67.7	68.1
Once	14.5	14.6	14.6	13.9	14.8	13.3	14.2	16.2	15.9	15.1	13.7	13.5	13.7
Twice	8.0	7.4	6.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.2	6.9	6.8	7.7
3 or 4 times	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.1	4.5	4.5	5.3	5.3	4.7	5.7	4.1
5 or more times	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.2	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.4	5.9	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.5
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?													
Not at all	93.1	93.4	92.9	93.1	93.6	93.3	93.0	93.4	91.5	91.5	91.9	89.9	89.9
Once	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.7	4.8	4.6
Twice	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1
3 or 4 times	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.7
5 or more times	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.8

See note at end of table.

Table 3.77

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

United States, 1979-91--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1979 (N=3,348)	Class of 1980 (N=3,327)	Class of 1981 (N=3,655)	Class of 1982 (N=3,678)	Class of 1983 (N=3,435)	Class of 1984 (N=3,322)	Class of 1985 (N=3,327)	Class of 1986 (N=3,179)	Class of 1987 (N=3,361)	Class of 1988 (N=3,350)	Class of 1989 (N=2,879)	Class of 1990 (N=2,627)	Class of 1991 (N=2,569)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?													
Not at all	68.2 %	69.2 %	71.4 %	71.2 %	73.9 %	73.2 %	73.5 %	72.1 %	70.3 %	69.6 %	70.8 %	68.1 %	68.9 %
Once	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.4	11.7	12.8	13.5	12.9	12.8	13.2	11.9
Twice	6.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.1	4.5	6.4	5.4	6.6	7.4
3 or 4 times	6.0	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.2	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.1	5.2	5.3
5 or more times	5.7	6.4	5.1	5.9	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	6.9	6.5
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	95.7	95.2	96.1	95.9	94.5	94.2	94.4	94.9	94.4	94.4	94.6	93.4	93.8
Once	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.4	3.3
Twice	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0
5 or more times	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?													
Not at all	93.2	92.9	94.7	94.3	94.3	93.6	93.3	94.4	93.3	94.1	93.2	93.1	93.7
Once	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.3
Twice	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3
3 or 4 times	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6
5 or more times	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?													
Not at all	75.9	74.9	77.1	75.5	76.6	74.8	73.8	75.5	73.0	72.7	74.4	74.4	75.7
Once	11.8	12.1	11.4	12.6	11.5	12.3	13.4	12.1	12.4	12.7	11.9	10.6	10.8
Twice	6.7	5.5	6.2	6.5	6.8	6.1	6.5	6.3	7.9	6.9	7.1	7.8	6.7
3 or 4 times	3.0	4.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.3	3.4
5 or more times	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.6
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?													
Not at all	98.8	98.5	98.3	98.8	98.7	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.4	98.3	97.5	97.8	97.9
Once	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.1
Twice	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
5 or more times	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5
Damaged school property on purpose?													
Not at all	85.8	86.8	86.7	87.6	85.9	85.9	86.2	86.8	84.9	85.8	86.8	86.6	87.2
Once	8.0	7.4	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.8	8.2	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.5
Twice	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.0
3 or 4 times	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3
5 or more times	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0
Damaged property at work on purpose?													
Not at all	91.9	93.0	93.5	94.2	94.5	95.0	94.5	94.8	94.7	94.0	93.6	93.4	93.4
Once	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.0	3.2
Twice	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.3
3 or 4 times	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8
5 or more times	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?													
Not at all	79.2	77.6	78.2	78.2	78.7	79.5	77.7	78.6	75.9	77.5	76.6	75.8	77.4
Once	12.3	13.4	12.9	13.7	13.8	13.2	14.1	13.2	15.3	12.8	13.7	13.2	12.4
Twice	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.4	4.5	4.0	4.3	5.1	4.5	6.2	5.5	6.0	6.0
3 or 4 times	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.7
5 or more times	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.5

Note: See Note, table 3.71. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 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. 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.

Table 3.78

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1979-91

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you..."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
	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)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	15.5 %	10.0 %	14.3 %	12.4 %	16.6 %	10.4 %	14.5 %	10.2 %	13.3 %	8.8 %	14.9 %	9.7 %
Once	9.9	8.4	11.9	8.9	10.3	9.2	11.3	7.7	11.2	10.4	11.1	8.5
Twice	12.0	10.6	12.0	11.0	13.0	10.7	14.4	11.2	10.7	12.5	12.6	10.6
3 or 4 times	26.0	24.6	24.5	23.1	23.0	22.1	24.9	23.8	26.2	22.9	23.4	25.7
5 or more times	36.5	46.4	37.2	44.7	37.1	47.5	34.9	47.1	38.6	45.3	38.1	45.5
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	95.5	98.6	94.5	99.0	95.1	99.0	95.6	99.1	94.6	98.7	94.7	98.8
Once	2.6	1.1	3.4	0.6	3.3	0.6	2.8	0.5	2.9	0.7	3.5	1.1
Twice	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1
3 or 4 times	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	(a)
5 or more times	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	80.6	89.1	78.9	89.5	79.1	90.1	79.2	87.0	75.3	89.6	78.3	88.0
Once	10.8	7.1	11.0	7.6	12.6	6.5	13.0	8.9	14.0	7.2	11.9	8.1
Twice	4.1	2.7	6.1	1.8	4.2	2.2	3.6	2.2	5.1	1.6	4.4	2.3
3 or 4 times	3.3	0.9	2.4	1.0	2.6	1.0	2.2	1.3	4.1	1.3	3.2	1.2
5 or more times	1.2	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.5	0.3	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.4	2.1	0.3
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	78.1	87.4	75.8	89.4	77.9	88.7	77.6	86.5	78.5	86.1	76.5	88.7
Once	11.3	9.5	13.4	7.4	11.6	7.3	12.0	8.2	11.1	9.0	12.7	7.0
Twice	5.6	2.1	5.4	1.8	4.8	2.5	4.9	3.2	5.3	3.1	4.6	3.0
3 or 4 times	3.2	0.5	3.0	0.9	3.3	1.1	3.1	1.6	3.0	1.3	3.6	1.0
5 or more times	1.7	0.4	2.5	0.5	2.3	0.4	2.4	0.5	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.3
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	83.8	97.3	79.4	97.2	83.6	97.4	82.1	95.8	81.4	96.7	82.9	96.7
Once	10.3	1.6	13.3	2.1	10.0	2.0	11.0	3.4	11.7	2.5	9.8	2.3
Twice	3.3	0.6	4.1	0.6	3.9	0.5	3.9	0.4	2.9	0.5	3.4	0.8
3 or 4 times	1.8	0.3	2.2	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.7	(a)	2.5	(a)	2.0	0.1
5 or more times	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	95.6	99.2	94.8	99.1	96.2	99.1	96.8	98.7	95.2	99.0	95.2	98.7
Once	2.8	0.6	2.8	0.8	2.1	0.7	2.0	1.1	2.2	0.7	2.4	0.7
Twice	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.4
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2
5 or more times	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	58.1	74.9	57.5	75.6	60.2	77.7	60.4	77.0	61.5	77.2	62.0	78.4
Once	17.3	11.5	17.8	11.8	17.0	11.7	15.7	12.1	16.6	13.3	15.6	10.2
Twice	10.3	5.9	9.4	5.3	7.3	4.8	9.2	4.5	8.8	4.3	9.1	5.2
3 or 4 times	6.4	4.6	6.7	4.3	7.1	3.5	6.7	4.1	6.3	2.9	6.7	3.6
5 or more times	7.8	3.0	8.5	2.9	8.3	2.2	8.1	2.3	6.8	2.3	6.6	2.7
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	89.2	97.3	88.3	98.3	88.8	97.2	89.3	97.2	89.9	97.8	89.2	97.9
Once	6.3	1.6	6.3	1.2	6.0	1.7	5.4	1.9	5.7	1.0	6.4	1.3
Twice	1.7	0.3	2.1	0.1	2.5	0.6	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.5	1.4	0.2
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.5
5 or more times	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.2	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.6	0.2

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991	
Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)
14.0%	8.2%	13.0%	8.9%	11.7%	5.5%	10.8%	8.0%	12.8%	6.8%	11.2%	6.5%	12.2%	7.0%
11.2	7.4	10.4	7.1	9.5	7.3	9.6	6.7	10.4	6.8	10.0	7.0	9.6	8.3
12.6	11.9	12.8	10.4	14.0	10.3	12.6	9.2	10.0	10.5	13.0	12.8	13.1	12.2
23.5	23.5	24.5	24.0	23.0	23.3	23.8	23.9	23.5	24.0	24.1	22.8	24.9	25.3
38.7	49.1	39.2	49.6	41.9	53.5	43.2	52.2	43.3	51.9	41.8	50.9	40.2	47.2
94.9	99.0	95.5	98.3	96.1	98.9	95.8	99.0	94.3	99.1	96.6	98.6	95.3	98.9
3.1	0.8	2.7	1.3	2.5	0.6	2.2	0.6	3.4	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.4	0.8
0.5	0.2	1.0	(a)	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1
0.8	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	(a)
0.7	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	(a)	1.0	0.2
76.3	87.3	79.5	86.6	78.2	86.1	77.6	86.6	76.3	84.3	75.9	86.9	76.6	88.1
13.8	8.6	12.6	9.4	12.4	8.0	12.0	9.1	12.7	10.9	13.1	9.6	12.4	8.2
4.5	2.8	4.6	2.2	5.3	4.0	5.8	2.5	6.5	3.1	6.2	2.4	5.5	2.4
3.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.3	2.9	1.2	2.3	1.3	2.7	1.0	2.8	1.0
2.1	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.7	0.7	2.2	0.4	2.1	0.1	2.7	0.3
73.9	85.1	76.5	84.6	76.3	84.3	75.6	85.5	72.2	87.4	73.2	85.0	73.8	86.4
13.2	10.5	12.4	10.2	12.7	9.9	12.8	9.7	15.8	8.4	12.4	10.5	13.4	8.7
6.5	3.0	6.1	2.7	5.5	3.5	5.4	3.4	5.6	2.2	6.0	2.7	6.8	2.8
3.8	1.0	3.2	1.7	3.4	1.8	3.6	1.0	3.4	1.3	4.7	1.6	3.5	1.2
2.6	0.5	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.5	2.5	0.4	3.0	0.6	3.8	0.1	2.5	0.9
81.0	96.3	81.0	97.0	79.9	96.4	82.5	96.6	79.0	96.6	79.8	95.9	79.1	96.0
11.1	2.7	11.7	2.2	12.8	2.7	10.2	2.2	13.4	2.5	11.2	3.3	13.4	2.9
3.7	0.7	4.3	0.4	4.5	0.5	3.0	0.8	3.2	0.3	4.9	0.7	3.7	0.5
2.4	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.3	0.1	1.9	0.4
1.8	0.0	1.5	0.1	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.4	1.9	(a)	2.0	0.2
94.7	98.7	95.1	98.5	94.9	98.5	95.6	99.0	93.5	99.0	94.6	99.2	94.7	98.8
2.1	1.2	2.8	0.8	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.6	2.9	0.5	3.1	0.5	2.5	0.6
1.2	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.1	1.4	(a)	0.9	0.4
0.7	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	(a)	0.9	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2
1.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.1
61.4	78.5	62.3	72.8	59.2	72.1	57.8	74.7	61.3	75.5	60.3	75.0	58.2	78.3
16.7	11.4	18.5	14.4	17.8	14.2	17.8	12.7	16.0	11.3	15.4	11.5	16.5	10.8
8.9	4.5	7.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	9.8	5.0	8.2	5.9	8.0	5.9	9.5	5.7
6.3	2.8	5.0	4.0	6.9	3.9	6.6	3.9	5.7	3.6	7.7	3.8	5.9	2.2
6.7	2.9	6.9	2.2	8.2	3.8	8.0	3.6	8.9	3.7	8.6	3.8	9.9	3.0
88.1	97.9	90.6	96.0	86.4	96.2	86.9	96.3	87.5	96.6	84.9	95.8	85.0	95.6
5.7	1.1	4.6	2.5	6.0	2.1	6.3	1.8	5.6	1.9	6.6	2.6	6.2	2.7
1.9	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.7	0.7	3.0	1.0	2.6	0.3	2.7	1.0	3.5	0.4
1.7	0.2	1.7	0.2	2.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.7	2.2	0.2	2.8	0.3
2.7	0.3	1.3	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.4	0.4	2.3	0.5	3.5	0.5	2.5	0.9

Table 3.78

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By sex, United States, 1979-91--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
	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)	Male (N=1,624)	Female (N=1,580)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	62.7 %	73.8 %	61.8 %	76.6 %	64.6 %	78.7 %	65.2 %	77.2 %	68.4 %	79.5 %	69.3 %	78.6 %
Once	14.3	12.3	14.6	11.1	14.7	10.5	13.4	11.5	13.9	11.9	12.8	11.3
Twice	7.8	5.4	7.6	4.9	7.0	5.1	7.1	4.5	6.7	3.4	5.8	4.0
3 or 4 times	7.7	4.6	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.7	6.2	3.1	5.6	2.6	5.9	3.8
5 or more times	7.5	3.9	8.8	3.8	8.3	2.1	8.1	3.7	5.3	2.6	6.3	2.4
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	94.2	97.5	92.7	97.9	94.5	97.8	94.6	97.2	92.3	97.0	92.4	96.3
Once	3.1	1.3	3.4	1.1	3.1	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.9	2.3	4.0	2.9
Twice	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.5	2.0	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.9	0.1
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	88.6	98.0	87.3	98.6	90.3	99.0	90.6	98.2	90.9	98.0	89.4	98.3
Once	5.9	1.3	6.9	0.7	5.2	0.8	5.5	1.3	4.7	1.2	6.2	1.1
Twice	2.9	0.4	2.8	0.6	2.2	0.1	2.2	0.2	2.2	0.6	1.7	0.2
3 or 4 times	1.2	0.2	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.2
5 or more times	1.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.1	(a)	1.4	0.2
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	69.0	82.6	66.5	83.1	69.7	84.6	69.4	81.9	69.3	84.2	68.5	81.7
Once	14.6	9.3	14.8	9.7	13.4	9.5	14.2	10.9	13.6	9.1	13.6	10.7
Twice	8.9	4.4	7.4	3.6	8.8	3.6	8.7	4.3	9.5	4.2	8.5	3.6
3 or 4 times	4.1	1.8	6.8	2.4	4.2	1.2	4.2	1.5	4.5	1.6	5.4	2.5
5 or more times	3.5	1.9	4.5	1.2	3.9	1.1	3.5	1.4	3.1	0.9	4.0	1.5
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.1	99.6	97.3	99.7	96.9	99.7	98.3	99.3	97.7	99.9	96.7	99.8
Once	1.0	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.8	0.1
Twice	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
5 or more times	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.5	(a)
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	78.8	93.1	81.1	92.4	79.7	93.6	82.3	93.0	78.5	93.3	79.9	92.4
Once	11.3	4.8	9.5	5.3	10.8	3.7	9.9	3.7	9.9	4.2	9.8	4.6
Twice	5.2	1.3	4.4	1.4	5.2	1.9	4.1	2.3	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.8
3 or 4 times	2.6	0.6	2.9	0.4	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.5	4.1	0.5	2.7	0.8
5 or more times	2.1	0.3	2.2	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.8	0.5	2.7	0.5	3.2	0.4
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	86.4	97.7	87.8	98.4	89.1	97.9	90.6	98.1	90.1	98.9	91.4	99.0
Once	6.4	1.6	5.8	1.1	4.9	1.1	4.6	1.3	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7
Twice	3.3	0.2	3.2	0.1	2.9	0.5	2.6	0.3	2.6	0.3	2.3	0.2
3 or 4 times	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.9	0.4	1.0	(a)	1.8	0.0	1.1	(a)
5 or more times	1.9	0.2	1.7	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.2	(a)	1.4	0.0
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?												
Not at all	67.8	90.7	67.2	88.7	67.7	88.5	68.4	88.1	69.6	88.5	72.1	87.2
Once	17.3	7.3	17.9	8.8	17.2	8.5	18.7	8.9	18.1	9.0	15.8	10.7
Twice	8.5	1.1	7.2	1.7	8.9	1.7	8.7	2.1	7.4	1.3	6.4	1.6
3 or 4 times	4.0	0.6	4.8	0.8	3.2	1.1	3.0	0.7	3.0	1.0	3.8	0.4
5 or more times	2.4	0.3	3.0	0.1	3.0	0.1	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.2	2.0	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.71. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 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. 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*, p. 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.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991	
Male (N=1,573)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,481)	Female (N=1,591)	Male (N=1,565)	Female (N=1,679)	Male (N=1,582)	Female (N=1,651)	Male (N=1,363)	Female (N=1,431)	Male (N=1,338)	Female (N=1,178)	Male (N=1,280)	Female (N=1,205)
68.2 %	79.2 %	67.2 %	76.8 %	64.0 %	76.4 %	63.2 %	76.2 %	65.3 %	76.8 %	63.1 %	73.9 %	60.4 %	78.0 %
12.6	10.5	13.5	12.0	15.5	11.6	13.8	11.9	13.8	11.7	14.3	11.9	14.7	8.7
7.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	4.8	4.1	8.5	4.5	6.8	3.9	6.9	6.1	7.6	7.2
5.4	3.2	4.9	4.0	5.8	3.8	6.2	3.5	4.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	7.7	2.9
6.2	2.8	6.9	2.6	9.9	4.0	8.4	3.9	9.7	3.9	9.4	3.9	9.7	3.3
92.2	96.6	93.3	96.6	91.9	96.9	92.9	96.2	93.0	96.3	91.5	95.6	91.7	96.1
3.9	2.3	4.1	2.1	4.0	2.1	4.1	2.7	3.4	2.3	4.4	2.3	3.8	2.9
1.4	0.5	1.2	1.0	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	0.4
1.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.1	1.5	0.4
1.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.3
88.9	97.7	90.6	98.0	88.8	97.6	91.6	96.7	89.5	97.0	88.7	98.3	89.4	98.3
5.1	1.5	5.2	1.3	5.3	1.6	4.3	2.4	5.9	1.9	6.4	1.0	5.6	1.1
3.2	0.4	2.2	0.3	3.1	0.2	1.5	0.6	1.8	0.6	2.4	0.4	2.0	0.4
0.8	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.1
1.9	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.1
65.5	82.0	70.6	80.1	66.9	78.8	67.1	78.2	69.4	79.2	68.3	81.8	69.3	82.7
17.5	9.2	12.2	11.8	13.9	10.8	15.0	10.4	12.9	11.2	13.0	7.8	12.8	8.7
8.3	4.8	8.4	4.4	9.9	6.2	8.2	5.4	9.6	4.7	8.2	7.1	7.5	6.0
3.7	2.4	4.3	1.9	5.6	2.5	5.4	2.8	4.3	2.6	6.0	2.3	4.9	1.3
4.9	1.5	4.4	1.8	3.7	1.7	4.2	3.2	3.8	2.3	4.4	1.0	5.6	1.3
97.1	99.4	96.7	99.4	97.3	99.5	97.3	99.4	95.7	99.3	96.5	99.3	96.4	99.4
1.5	0.5	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.5	2.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.6	0.5
0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.1	0.8	(a)	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0
0.3	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	(a)	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
0.5	(a)	0.7	0.1	0.4	(a)	0.4	(a)	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1
81.1	91.5	81.3	92.4	78.6	90.8	79.8	91.8	80.7	92.5	81.7	92.3	81.2	93.5
8.5	4.8	9.0	4.8	11.2	5.4	10.6	5.3	7.9	4.6	7.8	4.6	8.7	4.1
5.2	2.0	4.6	1.6	5.0	1.6	4.6	1.6	5.3	1.2	5.5	2.0	4.5	1.4
2.5	1.1	3.2	0.7	2.5	1.5	2.4	0.8	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.6	2.0	0.4
2.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	2.7	0.7	2.6	0.5	3.4	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.6	0.5
90.1	99.0	91.0	98.3	90.7	98.3	89.6	98.4	89.7	97.1	89.2	98.1	89.2	98.2
4.8	0.7	4.2	1.2	4.3	0.9	5.4	1.1	4.0	1.9	5.0	0.7	4.9	1.1
2.7	0.1	2.2	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.6	0.3	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.7	2.1	0.2
1.1	0.2	1.5	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.1	1.4	0.2
1.3	0.0	1.1	(a)	1.2	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.4	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.3
68.6	87.1	69.5	86.9	65.1	86.3	67.0	87.8	66.1	86.7	67.4	86.2	68.7	86.9
18.2	10.1	16.8	10.1	20.5	10.4	16.9	8.4	17.7	10.0	15.4	10.5	15.5	8.9
6.8	1.7	8.0	2.2	7.1	2.0	10.3	2.7	8.3	2.6	9.0	2.6	8.9	2.6
4.0	1.1	3.7	0.6	4.8	0.8	4.1	0.6	4.8	0.4	5.7	0.6	4.3	1.2
2.5	0.1	2.1	0.2	2.4	0.5	1.8	0.5	3.0	0.2	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.4

Table 3.79

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1979-91

Question: "During the last 12 months, how often have you . . ."

Delinquent activity	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=439)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)
Argued or had a fight with either of your parents?												
Not at all	9.3 %	36.3 %	8.6 %	38.9 %	7.6 %	41.8 %	8.4 %	34.0 %	7.1 %	32.0 %	7.4 %	33.2 %
Once	8.1	14.6	9.2	15.4	8.9	13.6	7.7	15.3	8.9	19.0	9.4	11.9
Twice	11.6	11.7	11.2	11.0	12.4	9.3	13.0	12.9	12.4	7.5	11.6	10.1
3 or 4 times	26.6	16.0	26.1	14.2	24.3	16.4	25.9	15.4	25.6	16.4	25.5	22.7
5 or more times	44.4	21.1	44.8	20.5	46.8	18.8	44.9	22.4	46.0	25.1	46.2	22.1
Hit an instructor or supervisor?												
Not at all	97.3	98.0	96.8	97.9	97.5	97.0	97.5	96.9	96.9	97.2	96.7	98.1
Once	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.4
Twice	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0
5 or more times	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2
Gotten into a serious fight in school or at work?												
Not at all	85.0	88.7	84.2	87.1	84.8	86.2	83.6	83.8	82.3	82.5	82.4	87.4
Once	9.1	6.2	9.0	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.6	10.2	10.4	12.0	10.5	7.8
Twice	3.3	2.5	4.1	2.3	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.1	3.8	1.9	3.6	2.8
3 or 4 times	2.1	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.8	2.8	3.1	2.3	1.1
5 or more times	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.1	2.0	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.8
Taken part in a fight where a group of your friends were against another group?												
Not at all	82.7	89.8	82.3	87.5	83.0	87.1	82.4	82.0	82.2	85.9	83.1	81.9
Once	10.4	7.6	10.8	7.2	9.6	7.1	9.9	10.2	10.0	7.0	9.8	9.8
Twice	4.0	1.4	3.8	3.0	3.6	3.0	4.4	2.5	4.0	4.1	3.4	4.9
3 or 4 times	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.4	2.2
5 or more times	1.0	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.2
Hurt someone badly enough to need bandages or a doctor?												
Not at all	91.3	89.8	88.2	90.5	90.7	90.3	89.8	86.8	89.1	88.3	90.0	91.2
Once	5.4	8.8	7.4	7.4	6.1	5.0	6.8	9.0	7.0	7.9	6.0	6.0
Twice	1.9	1.1	2.7	0.7	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	0.8
3 or 4 times	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.1
5 or more times	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9
Used a knife or gun or some other thing (like a club) to get something from a person?												
Not at all	97.4	97.2	97.3	97.5	98.1	95.9	98.2	97.8	97.9	94.9	97.3	96.1
Once	1.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.3	1.2	3.0
Twice	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
3 or 4 times	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
5 or more times	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.0
Taken something not belonging to you worth under \$50?												
Not at all	65.8	76.3	64.8	76.9	67.1	80.4	67.7	77.2	67.2	80.0	67.9	80.8
Once	14.4	12.9	15.4	10.7	15.1	9.5	14.6	11.2	15.4	11.1	13.5	9.5
Twice	8.5	5.4	8.0	4.7	6.5	4.1	7.1	4.1	7.4	3.7	8.2	3.5
3 or 4 times	5.6	4.0	5.8	3.3	5.8	2.6	5.5	4.3	5.0	2.5	5.6	2.7
5 or more times	5.8	1.7	5.9	4.7	5.5	3.4	5.2	3.2	4.9	2.7	4.8	3.4
Taken something not belonging to you worth over \$50?												
Not at all	93.4	94.2	93.4	96.0	93.0	93.9	94.1	92.7	94.3	92.7	93.3	95.2
Once	3.8	4.0	3.8	1.4	3.9	3.0	3.3	5.0	3.2	4.0	3.9	3.5
Twice	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.5
5 or more times	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5

See notes at end of table.

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991	
White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)
7.5 %	30.1 %	7.1 %	30.4 %	5.3 %	25.6 %	6.0 %	25.4 %	5.8 %	27.9 %	6.3 %	21.7 %	6.8 %	22.4 %
7.2	16.7	7.1	17.1	7.2	14.0	7.4	13.4	7.2	14.7	6.9	14.4	7.7	8.4
12.7	10.3	10.9	15.3	11.8	14.9	10.6	11.2	9.7	11.4	12.0	13.7	11.9	15.0
24.9	18.0	25.6	17.2	23.9	21.1	25.0	20.0	24.5	17.7	24.8	21.8	26.1	24.4
47.7	24.8	49.3	19.9	51.7	24.3	50.9	30.1	52.8	28.3	50.0	28.4	47.6	29.9
96.9	98.4	97.3	97.1	97.6	98.4	97.8	96.5	97.0	97.5	97.7	95.9	97.3	95.9
2.1	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.6	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.1	2.7	1.5	1.9
0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8
0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.8
81.5	83.4	83.3	83.1	83.2	83.0	82.5	84.2	79.8	84.3	80.4	82.2	83.1	76.8
11.5	11.5	10.9	10.3	9.8	10.7	10.7	8.3	12.5	9.0	11.8	12.4	9.7	13.6
3.7	3.4	3.7	2.9	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.7	4.7	5.4	5.0	2.2	4.0	5.3
2.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.1
1.1	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.9	1.6	2.2
79.5	80.8	81.3	82.1	80.8	79.2	81.6	78.6	80.3	79.1	78.4	80.1	80.8	76.5
11.9	10.7	11.3	10.4	11.7	9.2	10.8	11.4	12.6	11.6	12.0	8.8	11.3	9.7
4.6	4.9	3.8	4.3	4.0	5.9	3.9	5.7	3.5	5.6	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.6
2.6	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	2.5	1.5	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.9
1.4	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	3.6	1.2	3.3
88.9	88.4	89.8	88.8	89.2	87.3	90.3	89.3	88.2	89.2	87.7	85.3	88.2	84.4
6.6	8.3	6.4	8.4	7.5	6.2	5.9	6.1	8.0	5.9	7.6	9.3	7.7	10.0
2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.8	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.0	1.7
1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.7
0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.2
97.1	95.4	96.9	96.5	97.5	92.1	97.9	96.0	97.0	96.3	97.2	94.0	97.4	94.1
1.4	3.0	1.8	2.2	1.5	4.0	1.2	2.5	1.5	0.6	1.6	3.0	1.4	1.7
0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.1
0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5
0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.6
68.8	78.3	65.2	83.6	64.1	72.4	65.3	73.3	65.5	81.4	64.8	78.7	67.2	74.9
14.5	9.8	17.5	8.0	16.9	13.1	15.3	12.2	14.5	9.0	14.4	8.6	13.9	11.2
7.1	4.8	7.7	4.3	6.7	6.1	8.0	5.2	7.5	3.9	7.2	5.7	7.9	6.5
4.7	3.2	5.0	1.3	6.0	2.9	5.6	4.0	5.2	1.8	6.8	2.5	3.8	3.0
4.9	3.9	4.6	2.8	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.3	7.3	3.9	6.8	4.5	7.2	4.5
93.4	93.8	93.7	95.0	91.7	91.3	92.6	90.6	91.8	95.7	89.6	91.4	90.5	93.2
3.3	2.7	3.2	2.7	3.8	4.7	3.6	5.6	4.1	1.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	3.0
1.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.5	2.2	0.8	2.1	1.4
0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.6	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.6
1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.8

Table 3.79

High school seniors reporting involvement in selected delinquent activities in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1979-91--Continued

Delinquent activity	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
	White (N=2,681)	Black (N=356)	White (N=2,576)	Black (N=467)	White (N=2,761)	Black (N=343)	White (N=2,791)	Black (N=408)	White (N=2,610)	Black (N=419)	White (N=2,491)	Black (N=453)
Taken something from a store without paying for it?												
Not at all	68.8 %	69.5 %	68.4 %	74.9 %	72.1 %	74.0 %	71.5 %	74.7 %	73.7 %	75.8 %	74.2 %	74.3 %
Once	12.7	14.5	13.1	11.1	12.1	12.9	12.4	12.7	12.7	13.9	11.3	14.4
Twice	6.5	7.4	6.8	4.4	6.0	5.0	5.9	4.7	5.4	4.3	5.1	3.7
3 or 4 times	6.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	3.7	4.5	2.1	4.4	2.7	4.8	5.0
5 or more times	5.9	3.1	6.4	4.4	5.2	4.4	5.7	5.8	3.9	3.3	4.6	2.6
Taken a car that didn't belong to someone in your family without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	96.0	95.5	95.5	94.9	96.3	95.9	96.3	95.2	94.8	95.6	94.5	95.8
Once	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.3	3.0	2.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.4	2.5
Twice	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9
5 or more times	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Taken a part of a car without permission of the owner?												
Not at all	93.1	96.5	92.6	94.5	94.2	97.2	94.5	94.8	94.3	94.8	93.2	96.0
Once	3.8	1.7	4.2	3.2	3.4	1.5	3.6	2.9	3.1	2.1	4.1	2.3
Twice	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.6
3 or 4 times	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3
5 or more times	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8
Gone into some house or building when you weren't supposed to be there?												
Not at all	75.4	84.1	73.5	81.9	76.1	84.0	75.1	80.3	75.3	83.1	73.8	81.1
Once	11.8	8.8	12.5	10.2	11.9	9.1	12.7	9.3	11.8	10.0	12.6	9.5
Twice	7.2	2.3	5.8	3.0	6.5	3.9	6.6	6.7	7.9	2.7	6.3	5.0
3 or 4 times	2.9	2.0	5.3	2.3	2.8	2.2	3.1	1.3	3.1	2.7	4.5	1.5
5 or more times	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.7	0.9	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.9
Set fire to someone's property on purpose?												
Not at all	98.9	98.6	98.6	98.1	98.3	98.9	99.0	98.7	99.1	98.2	98.4	97.8
Once	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.6
Twice	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3
3 or 4 times	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	(a)	0.4	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0
5 or more times	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Damaged school property on purpose?												
Not at all	85.3	91.7	85.8	91.4	86.0	90.3	87.4	89.5	85.3	89.3	85.4	89.2
Once	8.4	4.0	7.8	4.4	7.3	5.4	7.1	7.1	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.3
Twice	3.6	2.3	3.1	1.6	4.0	2.4	3.4	1.7	3.5	1.5	3.4	2.1
3 or 4 times	1.7	0.6	1.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	2.5	1.3	2.1	0.3
5 or more times	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.1
Damaged property at work on purpose?												
Not at all	91.5	94.9	92.8	94.4	92.8	96.1	94.0	95.9	94.5	95.6	94.9	97.5
Once	4.3	3.1	3.5	2.5	3.5	1.3	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.6
Twice	1.8	1.1	1.9	0.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7
3 or 4 times	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.0
5 or more times	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2
Gotten into trouble with police because of something you did?												
Not at all	78.1	88.6	75.8	89.1	75.9	90.9	76.3	90.1	77.1	89.9	77.7	89.3
Once	12.9	8.2	14.4	7.6	14.4	6.3	15.5	6.3	15.1	5.7	14.5	7.6
Twice	5.1	2.0	5.0	1.4	5.6	2.2	5.7	2.2	4.6	2.6	4.2	1.5
3 or 4 times	2.5	0.0	3.1	1.2	2.4	0.2	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.3	2.5	0.7
5 or more times	1.3	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.8

Note: See Notes, tables 3.71 and 3.73. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aLess than .05 percent.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, pp. 100-102; *1981*, pp. 100-102; *1983*, pp. 100-102; *1985*, pp. 99-101 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, pp. 100-102; *1982*, pp. 100-102; *1984*, pp. 99-101; *1986*, pp. 102-104 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991	
White (N=2,485)	Black (N=388)	White (N=2,367)	Black (N=338)	White (N=2,524)	Black (N=336)	White (N=2,450)	Black (N=405)	White (N=2,090)	Black (N=318)	White (N=1,907)	Black (N=277)	White (N=1,818)	Black (N=289)
73.5 %	79.2 %	71.2 %	80.8 %	70.1 %	76.8 %	69.1 %	75.3 %	69.5 %	80.2 %	66.9 %	74.3 %	68.3 %	74.5 %
11.8	9.7	12.7	10.6	13.1	11.9	13.3	9.7	13.0	10.2	14.1	10.0	12.1	9.4
6.3	3.2	6.6	3.6	4.5	3.0	6.5	5.1	5.4	3.2	6.2	6.9	7.1	6.8
3.9	3.9	4.7	2.9	5.2	2.2	5.0	4.8	4.4	2.0	5.5	3.6	5.3	4.1
4.5	4.1	4.7	2.2	7.2	6.1	6.2	5.1	7.7	4.4	7.3	5.2	7.1	5.2
94.9	94.7	95.0	96.1	95.1	92.9	94.9	95.0	94.9	96.2	93.5	93.7	94.4	92.2
3.0	3.9	3.2	2.3	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.6	1.6	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.2
0.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.8	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.2
0.6	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.4
0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	0.5	1.1
93.4	96.1	94.2	98.0	93.3	92.9	94.5	95.0	94.0	92.7	92.6	94.8	94.6	91.8
3.2	1.8	3.3	0.8	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.1	2.0	3.1	4.6
1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.4	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.8
0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
0.9	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.2
72.9	80.7	74.2	82.6	71.7	77.7	71.3	75.8	72.5	83.1	72.3	80.7	75.0	78.6
13.9	9.8	13.0	7.3	13.0	9.3	13.2	13.4	12.6	9.7	11.5	6.1	11.6	8.0
6.8	5.3	6.5	5.5	8.4	7.0	7.2	6.1	7.9	2.6	8.5	7.3	6.8	5.2
3.2	1.9	3.3	1.7	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.7	4.0	1.3	4.6	3.1	3.2	3.6
3.1	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.9	3.8	1.9	3.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	4.6
98.3	98.6	98.4	96.2	98.7	97.9	98.8	96.9	98.0	96.8	98.1	97.2	98.1	98.3
1.0	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.8
0.2	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	(a)	0.3
0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	(a)	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0
86.0	91.7	86.7	90.2	85.0	86.0	84.1	93.0	86.6	88.9	86.0	87.9	87.4	88.0
6.8	5.3	6.8	5.4	8.4	6.5	9.0	3.0	6.7	5.2	6.6	5.7	6.9	4.0
3.8	1.6	3.2	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.0	3.4	0.9	4.3	2.7	2.4	4.3
1.8	0.9	2.0	0.6	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.0
1.6	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	4.1	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.6
94.4	96.5	94.7	95.9	94.9	96.4	93.7	97.0	93.4	95.6	93.1	95.1	93.4	95.7
2.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.5	3.4	1.2	3.1	1.1	3.1	2.2	3.1	2.1
1.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.0	1.9	0.3	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.7
0.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0
0.7	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.4	0.5
76.5	86.4	77.4	89.9	74.4	84.4	75.1	88.5	74.1	89.5	73.2	85.3	76.3	80.3
14.5	10.6	13.9	7.0	16.4	10.6	13.9	8.5	15.4	6.7	15.0	8.3	12.9	12.1
4.7	2.2	5.3	1.6	5.0	2.1	7.2	1.7	6.3	1.2	6.5	4.4	6.0	5.0
3.0	0.5	2.1	1.1	2.9	1.5	2.6	1.0	2.7	2.2	3.9	1.2	3.0	2.2
1.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.7	0.4

Table 3.80

High school students reporting carrying a weapon

By sex, race, and ethnicity, United States, 1990

Race, ethnicity	Percent reporting carrying a weapon during the 30 days preceding the survey		
	Total	Male	Female
Total	19.6 %	31.5 %	8.1 %
White	16.8	28.6	5.3
Black	27.2	39.4	16.7
Hispanic	25.8	41.1	12.2

Note: These data are from the 1990 national school-based Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The YRBS is a component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, which periodically measures the prevalence of priority health-risk behaviors among youth through comparable national, State, and local surveys. A three-stage sample design was used to obtain a representative sample of 11,631 students in grades 9 through 12 in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. As part of the YRBS students were asked: "During the past 30 days, how many times have you carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, for self-protection or because you thought you might need it in a fight?"

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control, "Weapon-Carrying Among High School Students--United States, 1990," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Washington, DC: USGPO, Oct. 11, 1991), p. 682. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.81

High school students reporting suicidal thoughts and behavior

By sex, race, and ethnicity, United States, 1990

(Percent reporting . . . during the 12 months preceding the survey)

	Suicidal thoughts	Made specific suicide plans	One or more suicide attempt(s)	Suicide attempt requiring medical attention ^a
Total	27.3 %	16.3 %	8.3 %	2.1 %
Sex				
Male	20.5	12.3	6.2	1.6
Female	33.9	20.2	10.3	2.5
Race, ethnicity				
White	28.1	16.1	7.9	2.1
Black	20.4	13.5	6.5	1.4
Hispanic	30.4	19.5	12.0	2.4

Note: See Note, table 3.80. Students were asked whether they had seriously thought about attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey, whether they had made a specific plan about how they would attempt suicide, how many times they had actually made a suicide attempt, and whether the suicide attempt(s) resulted in an injury or poisoning that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

^aResulted in an injury or poisoning that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control, "Attempted Suicide Among High School Students--United States, 1990," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Washington, DC: USGPO, Sept. 20, 1991), p. 634. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.82

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation in last 12 months

United States, 1979-91

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 (N=16,654)	Class of 1980 (N=16,524)	Class of 1981 (N=18,267)	Class of 1982 (N=18,348)	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)
None	71.5 %	72.0 %	73.3 %	75.1 %	72.8 %	73.5 %	72.3 %	69.6 %	68.1 %	68.8 %	68.1 %	67.7 %	68.4 %
One	17.4	17.2	16.6	15.6	17.3	16.7	17.3	18.9	19.0	18.9	19.5	19.4	19.2
Two	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.5	7.4	7.0	7.0	7.7	6.9
Three	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1
Four or more	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3

Note: See Note, table 3.71. 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 sex, United States, 1979-91

Question: "Within the last 12 months how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations, such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
	Male (N=7,775)	Female (N=8,228)	Male (N=7,744)	Female (N=8,078)	Male (N=8,725)	Female (N=8,865)	Male (N=8,828)	Female (N=8,788)	Male (N=8,074)	Female (N=8,227)	Male (N=7,800)	Female (N=8,029)
None	59.3 %	82.7 %	60.3 %	82.8 %	63.7 %	82.7 %	65.6 %	84.6 %	63.0 %	82.3 %	63.5 %	83.1 %
One	22.8	12.5	22.1	12.7	20.1	13.1	19.6	11.5	21.4	13.5	21.2	12.4
Two	9.5	2.9	9.4	3.1	8.6	3.0	8.0	2.7	8.7	3.0	8.8	3.2
Three	4.5	1.2	4.3	1.0	4.3	0.8	3.8	0.7	3.6	0.9	3.2	0.8
Four or more	3.9	0.7	3.9	0.5	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.4	3.2	0.4	3.2	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.71. 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 3.84

High school seniors reporting receiving traffic ticket or warning for a moving violation
in last 12 months

By race, United States, 1979-91

Question: "Within the last 12 months, how many times, if any, have you received a ticket (or been stopped and warned) for moving violations such as speeding, running a stop light, or improper passing?"

Number of tickets/warnings	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984	
	White (N=13,293)	Black (N=1,742)	White (N=12,846)	Black (N=2,098)	White (N=13,985)	Black (N=2,265)	White (N=13,887)	Black (N=2,080)	White (N=12,806)	Black (N=2,066)	White (N=12,337)	Black (N=2,244)
None	69.9 %	85.3 %	70.1 %	84.1 %	71.4 %	83.2 %	72.5 %	88.7 %	70.0 %	87.8 %	70.7 %	89.2 %
One	18.2	10.2	18.2	11.1	17.6	12.3	17.1	8.3	19.1	8.8	18.3	7.9
Two	6.4	3.0	6.6	3.2	6.2	2.9	5.9	2.3	6.4	2.3	6.7	2.0
Three	3.0	0.6	2.8	1.0	2.8	0.9	2.6	0.5	2.5	0.9	2.3	0.6
Four or more	2.4	0.9	2.3	0.5	2.0	0.8	1.9	0.2	2.0	0.2	2.0	0.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.71 and 3.73. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 1978 should consult previous editions of SOURCEBOOK. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1979*, p. 22; *1981*, p. 22; *1983*, p. 22; *1985*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); Jerald G. Bachman, Lloyd D. Johnston, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1980*, p. 22; *1982*, p. 22; *1984*, p. 22; *1986*, p. 22 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991	
Male (N=7,776)	Female (N=8,164)	Male (N=7,261)	Female (N=7,855)	Male (N=7,912)	Female (N=8,340)	Male (N=7,861)	Female (N=8,342)	Male (N=8,156)	Female (N=8,471)	Male (N=7,862)	Female (N=7,241)	Male (N=7,617)	Female (N=7,277)
62.6 %	81.5 %	59.2 %	79.0 %	58.3 %	77.5 %	59.7 %	77.2 %	59.1 %	76.6 %	59.3 %	76.7 %	59.9 %	77.0 %
21.3	13.5	23.7	14.7	22.7	15.5	21.9	6.0	22.9	16.3	21.8	16.8	22.3	16.1
9.1	3.2	9.2	4.0	10.1	4.8	9.8	4.5	9.7	4.5	10.9	4.4	9.4	4.4
4.2	1.2	4.4	1.5	5.1	1.5	4.8	1.6	4.3	1.7	4.3	1.4	4.5	1.8
2.8	0.6	3.4	0.8	3.8	0.8	3.9	0.7	3.9	1.0	3.7	0.8	3.9	0.7

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991	
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)	White (N=11,410)	Black (N=1,614)	White (N=10,754)	Black (N=1,757)
69.8 %	85.7 %	66.5 %	84.6 %	64.9 %	85.3 %	65.5 %	82.3 %	64.6 %	84.7 %	64.3 %	82.9 %	65.4 %	81.8 %
19.0	9.1	20.6	10.9	20.9	9.8	20.8	12.0	21.7	10.2	21.5	11.2	21.0	11.1
6.5	2.9	7.1	3.4	8.2	3.0	7.6	4.1	7.7	2.8	8.5	3.8	7.4	4.2
2.9	1.0	3.3	0.7	3.6	0.8	3.6	1.1	3.4	1.1	3.3	0.9	3.5	1.8
1.8	0.3	2.4	0.5	2.4	1.0	2.6	0.5	2.6	1.2	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.1

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, United States, 1979-91

Question: "How many of these tickets or warnings occurred after you were...?"

Type of drug	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	81.4 %	81.1 %	80.3 %	80.0 %	81.1 %	83.1 %	84.2 %	85.9 %	85.6 %	86.2 %	88.4 %	89.8 %	90.0 %
One	13.4	13.9	14.5	14.9	14.7	12.7	12.1	11.1	11.2	10.4	8.8	8.1	8.2
Two	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.4	2.5	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.5
Three	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
Four or more	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
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	96.9	97.1
One	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.1	4.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.1
Two	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
Three	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Four or more	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Using other illegal drugs?													
None	97.8	97.6	97.3	97.3	98.0	98.0	97.8	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.3	98.9	99.1
One	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7
Two	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Three	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

Note: See Note, table 3.71. 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 sex, United States, 1979-91

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	
	Male	Female	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 %	80.7 %	87.9 %
One	14.9	10.3	15.7	10.2	16.6	10.7	16.2	12.1	15.9	12.5	14.5	9.3
Two	4.1	2.4	4.3	1.5	5.1	1.4	4.2	1.8	3.0	1.3	3.0	2.1
Three	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.3
Four or more	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.5
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	93.8	96.4
One	8.0	5.5	6.9	6.1	6.9	4.3	7.0	4.2	5.1	3.9	4.4	2.7
Two	2.3	1.1	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.5
Three	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1
Four or more	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4
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	97.9	98.5
One	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	0.6	1.4	1.0
Two	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1
Three	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	(a)
Four or more	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.71. 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 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
82.2 %	87.7 %	84.1 %	88.8 %	83.7 %	89.1 %	83.5 %	90.7 %	86.8 %	91.4 %	88.4 %	92.9 %	88.6 %	92.5 %
13.3	10.1	12.1	9.5	12.3	9.1	11.7	8.2	9.6	7.2	9.3	5.8	9.0	6.5
2.7	1.5	2.8	1.2	2.6	1.2	3.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.0
1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0
0.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
93.2	96.8	94.5	96.2	95.0	97.5	94.8	98.2	94.7	97.6	96.3	98.3	96.4	98.5
4.3	2.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	1.9	3.3	1.5	3.4	1.7	2.7	1.2	2.5	1.1
1.5	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.3
0.6	0.2	0.4	(a)	0.3	0.2	0.5	(a)	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)
0.5	(a)	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.0
97.4	98.7	98.6	99.0	98.4	99.1	98.0	99.3	97.9	98.9	99.0	98.7	98.8	99.5
1.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4
0.7	0.1	0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
0.3	0.1	(a)	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
0.3	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0

Table 3.87

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, 1979-91

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	
	White	Black	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 %	82.6 %	92.5 %
One	14.2	3.9	14.8	3.9	15.7	4.9	15.4	6.6	15.4	4.6	13.2	5.6
Two	3.5	1.0	3.6	1.1	4.0	1.5	3.5	0.3	2.6	1.8	2.7	1.0
Three	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.0
Four or more	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.9
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	94.5	96.7
One	7.2	5.4	6.9	2.6	6.3	3.5	6.1	4.0	4.9	3.6	4.1	2.1
Two	1.9	1.0	1.5	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.0
Three	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5
Four or more	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7
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	98.2	99.0
One	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.9	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.3
Two	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
Three	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	(a)	0.6	0.1	0.2
Four or more	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.71 and 3.73. This question was asked of respondents who reported receiving one or more traffic tickets (or warnings). See table 3.84 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 3.88

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents in last 12 months

United States, 1979-91

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 1979 (N=16,654)	Class of 1980 (N=16,524)	Class of 1981 (N=18,267)	Class of 1982 (N=18,348)	Class of 1983 (N=16,947)	Class of 1984 (N=16,499)	Class of 1985 (N=16,502)	Class of 1986 (N=15,713)	Class of 1987 (N=16,843)	Class of 1988 (N=16,795)	Class of 1989 (N=17,142)	Class of 1990 (N=15,676)	Class of 1991 (N=15,483)
None	72.5 %	74.8 %	76.6 %	77.8 %	77.8 %	77.3 %	75.6 %	74.9 %	74.4 %	73.9 %	74.0 %	73.9 %	75.7 %
One	20.0	19.4	18.3	17.0	17.3	17.6	18.5	18.8	19.5	19.9	19.6	19.4	18.3
Two	5.5	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.5
Three	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Four or more	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4

Note: See Note, table 3.71. Respondents were informed that "accident" refers to "a collision involving property damage or personal injury - not bumps or scratches in parking lots" (Source, *1982*, p. 22). Readers interested in responses to this question for 1976 through 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. 23; *1981*, p. 23; *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*, p. 23; *1982*, p. 23; *1984*, p. 23; *1986*, p. 23 (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan); and data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Class of 1985		Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991	
White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
83.2 %	94.3 %	85.2 %	96.1 %	84.9 %	96.8 %	85.5 %	93.0 %	88.2 %	92.2 %	89.4 %	91.6 %	89.3 %	95.7 %
12.8	3.6	11.7	3.0	11.7	2.8	10.9	5.7	9.1	3.5	8.4	7.0	8.6	3.4
2.4	1.3	2.3	0.6	2.2	0.4	2.5	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.7	0.6
1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0
94.3	97.0	94.9	98.1	96.1	98.1	95.9	96.7	95.7	97.0	96.9	97.8	97.1	98.3
4.0	1.3	4.0	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.6	2.9	0.9	2.2	1.0	2.1	0.9
1.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4
0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4
0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
98.1	98.0	98.8	99.6	98.8	100.0	98.6	97.5	98.6	97.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	100.0
1.2	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.0
0.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	(a)	0.0
0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0

Table 3.89

High school seniors reporting involvement in driving accidents while under the influence of drugs in last 12 months

By type of drug, United States, 1979-91

Question: "How many of these accidents occurred after you were...?"

Type of drug	Class of 1979	Class of 1980	Class of 1981	Class of 1982	Class of 1983	Class of 1984	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991
Drinking alcoholic beverages?													
None	86.4 %	84.6 %	84.4 %	85.3 %	86.2 %	87.8 %	89.0 %	91.2 %	90.2 %	91.6 %	91.9 %	92.2 %	93.5 %
One	11.0	13.1	13.1	12.5	12.1	10.4	9.4	7.4	8.7	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.7
Two	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
Three	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Smoking marihuana or hashish?													
None	91.8	91.8	93.2	93.8	94.8	96.0	95.4	96.5	97.3	96.9	97.0	97.9	98.1
One	6.5	6.7	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.2	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.3
Two	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Three	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1	0.1
Four or more	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	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	99.4	99.2
One	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6
Two	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Three	(a)	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.2	0.1	0.2	(a)	0.2	0.1	(a)	(a)
Four or more	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(a)	0.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.71 and 3.88. This question was asked of respondents who reported involvement in one or more accidents. See table 3.88 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 3.90

Reported alcohol use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1990 and 1991

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?"

	1990					1991				
	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	10.5 %	89.5 %	57.1 %	23.5 %	8.9 %	12.0 %	88.0 %	54.0 %	23.7 %	10.3 %
Sex										
Male	10.0	90.0	61.3	20.6	8.1	11.8	88.2	58.4	20.6	9.2
Female	10.9	89.1	52.3	27.1	9.7	12.1	87.9	49.0	27.2	11.7
Region										
Northeast	5.8	94.2	65.3	23.6	5.3	8.1	91.9	59.6	23.9	8.4
North Central	7.7	92.3	61.5	23.2	7.6	8.7	91.3	59.7	22.8	8.8
South	14.1	85.9	51.0	23.4	11.5	14.5	85.5	49.1	24.1	12.3
West	14.1	85.9	51.6	24.2	10.1	15.5	84.5	49.7	24.1	10.7
Population density										
Large SMSA	9.3	90.7	59.2	23.4	8.1	11.8	88.2	52.9	25.0	10.3
Other SMSA	9.5	90.5	57.4	24.6	8.5	10.2	89.8	55.7	24.3	9.8
Non-SMSA	13.8	86.2	54.4	21.3	10.5	15.1	84.9	52.0	21.8	11.1
College plans										
None or under 4 years	9.6	90.4	58.7	22.5	9.2	10.5	89.5	57.1	22.7	9.7
Complete 4 years	10.6	89.4	56.4	24.1	8.9	12.4	87.6	52.7	24.3	10.6

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 1991. The survey design is a multistage random sample of high school seniors in public and private schools. Depending on the survey year, from 66 to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate agreed to do so. Completed questionnaires were obtained from 77 to 84 percent of all sampled students in participating schools each year. All percentages reported are based on weighted cases; the N's that are shown in the tables also refer to the approximate number (i.e., rounded to

the nearest hundred) of weighted cases. The number of respondents for 1990 was approximately 15,200 and for 1991, 15,000 excluding cases with missing data. These data were derived from the questions indicated above. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Tables provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators.

Table 3.91

Reported marihuana, cocaine, and heroin use and most recent use among high school seniors

By sex, region, population density, and college plans, United States, 1990 and 1991

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					Heroin				
	Never used		Most recent use			Never used		Most recent use			Never used		Most recent use		
	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months	Ever used	Within last 30 days	Within last 12 months, but not last 30 days	Not within last 12 months			
1990															
All seniors (N=15,200)	59.3 %	40.7 %	14.0 %	14.0 %	13.7 %	90.6 %	9.4 %	1.9 %	3.4 %	4.1 %	98.7 %	1.3 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	0.8 %
Sex															
Male	56.4	43.6	16.1	13.3	14.2	88.5	11.5	2.3	4.3	4.9	98.5	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.9
Female	62.7	37.3	11.5	12.7	13.1	92.8	7.2	1.3	2.5	3.4	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.6
Region															
Northeast	55.5	44.5	17.6	14.6	12.3	89.1	10.9	2.4	4.1	4.4	98.4	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.8
North Central	57.4	42.6	13.7	15.0	13.9	92.8	7.2	1.1	3.0	3.1	99.0	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.7
South	64.6	35.4	11.5	9.9	14.0	91.8	8.2	1.8	3.0	3.4	98.9	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
West	57.0	43.0	14.7	13.6	14.7	86.6	13.4	2.6	4.0	6.8	98.5	1.5	0.1	0.2	1.2
Population density															
Large SMSA	59.2	40.8	14.1	13.6	13.1	90.3	9.7	2.4	3.2	4.1	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Other SMSA	57.5	42.5	14.6	13.7	14.2	90.2	9.8	1.9	3.5	4.4	98.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	1.0
Non-SMSA	63.1	36.9	12.6	10.9	13.4	91.5	8.5	1.3	3.5	3.7	98.7	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.8
College plans															
None or under 4 years	52.0	48.0	17.6	13.5	16.9	86.4	13.6	2.6	5.2	5.8	98.1	1.9	0.2	0.4	1.3
Complete 4 years	62.8	37.2	11.9	12.8	12.5	92.6	7.4	1.4	2.7	3.3	99.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.6
1991															
All seniors (N=15,000)	63.3	36.7	13.8	10.1	12.8	92.2	7.8	1.4	2.1	4.3	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5
Sex															
Male	59.7	40.3	16.1	11.1	13.1	91.2	8.8	1.7	2.4	4.7	98.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6
Female	67.2	32.8	11.2	8.9	12.7	93.4	6.6	0.9	1.7	4.0	99.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3
Region															
Northeast	59.6	40.4	17.6	10.6	12.2	92.2	7.8	1.3	2.5	4.0	99.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5
North Central	60.7	39.3	14.9	11.2	13.2	93.3	6.7	1.2	2.0	3.5	98.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
South	68.8	31.2	9.7	8.4	13.1	93.5	6.5	1.2	1.8	3.5	99.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.3
West	60.7	39.3	15.7	11.1	12.5	88.5	11.5	1.8	2.6	7.1	99.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.6
Population density															
Large SMSA	63.9	36.1	14.3	10.0	11.8	92.0	8.0	1.5	2.6	3.9	99.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Other SMSA	58.6	41.4	16.3	11.2	13.9	91.1	8.9	1.6	2.1	5.2	99.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.6
Non-SMSA	70.6	29.4	9.0	8.5	11.9	94.2	5.8	0.9	1.6	3.3	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3
College plans															
None or under 4 years	56.4	43.6	15.8	11.8	16.0	89.3	10.7	2.1	2.8	5.8	98.8	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7
Complete 4 years	66.2	33.8	12.5	9.5	11.8	93.6	6.4	1.1	1.7	3.6	99.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.90. These data were derived from the questions indicated above. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the Monitoring the Future Project, Survey Research Center, Lloyd D. Johnston and Jerald G. Bachman, Principal Investigators.

Table 3.92

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use within last 12 months among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1979-91

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 1979 (N=15,500)	Class of 1980 (N=15,900)	Class of 1981 (N=17,500)	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)
Marihuana/hashish	50.8 %	48.8 %	46.1 %	44.3 %	42.3 %	40.0 %	40.6 %	38.8 %	36.3 %	33.1 %	29.6 %	27.0 %	23.9 %
Inhalants ^a	5.4	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.9	6.6
Adjusted	8.9	7.9	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.2	7.5	8.9	8.1	7.1	6.9	7.5	6.9
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{b,c}	6.5	5.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.0	4.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9
Hallucinogens	9.9	9.3	9.0	8.1	7.3	6.5	6.3	6.0	6.4	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.8
Adjusted	11.8	10.4	10.1	9.0	8.3	7.3	7.6	7.6	6.7	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.1
LSD	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.1	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.2
PCP ^{b,c}	7.0	4.4	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.4
Cocaine	12.0	12.3	12.4	11.5	11.4	11.6	13.1	12.7	10.3	7.9	6.5	5.3	3.5
"Crack" ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.1	1.9	1.5
Other cocaine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.2
Heroin	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Other opiates ^f	6.2	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	3.5
Stimulants ^f	18.3	20.8	26.0	26.1	24.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted ^f	NA	NA	NA	20.3	17.9	17.7	15.8	13.4	12.2	10.9	10.8	9.1	8.2
Crystal methamphetamine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.4
Sedatives ^{f,h}	9.9	10.3	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.6	5.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6
Barbiturates ^f	7.5	6.8	6.6	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
Methaqualone ^{f,h}	5.9	7.2	7.6	6.8	5.4	3.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.5
Tranquillizers ^f	9.6	8.7	8.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.6
Alcohol	88.1	87.9	87.0	86.8	87.3	86.0	85.6	84.5	85.7	85.3	82.7	80.6	77.7
Steroids ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9	1.7	1.4
Cigarettes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.90. Data for the categories "inhalants" and "hallucinogens" are underestimated because some users of amyl and butyl nitrites, and PCP fail to report in these drug categories. Since 1979, the survey addresses this issue by asking specific questions about amyl and butyl nitrites (inhalants) and PCP (a hallucinogen) on one survey alternate form. The results of this survey are used to adjust for underreporting in these drug categories. Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. "Other cocaine" refers to noncrack forms of this drug. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1978 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 1989-91; 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 1989-91.

^cQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^dData based on a single questionnaire form in 1986. N is one-fifth of N indicated. Data based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89; N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987-88 and two-sixths of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990 and 1991.

^eData based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987 and 1988 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990 and 1991; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

^fOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^gData based on two questionnaire forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989 and 1990.

^hData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990 and 1991. N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990 and 1991.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.93

Reported drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use within last 30 days among high school seniors

By type of drug, United States, 1979-91

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 1979 (N=15,500)	Class of 1980 (N=15,900)	Class of 1981 (N=17,500)	Class of 1982 (N=17,700)	Class of 1983 (N=16,300)	Class of 1984 (N=15,900)	Class of 1985 (N=16,000)	Class of 1986 (N=15,200)	Class of 1987 (N=16,300)	Class of 1988 (N=16,300)	Class of 1989 (N=16,700)	Class of 1990 (N=15,200)	Class of 1991 (N=15,000)
Marihuana/hashish	36.5 %	33.7 %	31.6 %	28.5 %	27.0 %	25.2 %	25.7 %	23.4 %	21.0 %	18.0 %	16.7 %	14.0 %	13.8 %
Inhalants ^a	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.4
Adjusted	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.6
Amyl and butyl nitrites ^{b,c}	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Hallucinogens	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Adjusted	5.3	4.4	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4
LSD	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
PCP ^{b,c}	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5
Cocaine	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.9	5.8	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4
"Crack" ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7
Other cocaine ^e	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.2
Heroin	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other opiates ^f	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.1
Stimulants ^f	9.9	12.1	15.8	13.7	12.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted	NA	NA	NA	10.7	8.3	8.3	6.8	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2
Crystal methamphetamine ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.6
Sedatives ^{f,h}	4.4	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.5
Barbiturates ^f	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4
Methaqualone ^{f,h}	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
Tranquillizers ^f	3.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4
Alcohol	71.8	72.0	70.7	69.7	69.4	67.2	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0
Steroids ^g	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.8	1.0	0.8
Cigarettes	34.4	30.5	29.4	30.0	30.3	29.3	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3

Note: See Notes, tables 3.90 and 3.92. Readers interested in responses to this question for 1975 through 1978 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 1989-91; 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 1989-91.

^cQuestion text changed slightly in 1987.

^dData based on two questionnaire forms in 1987-89. N is two-fifths of N indicated in 1987 and 1988 and two-sixths of N indicated in 1989. Data based on six questionnaire forms in 1990 and 1991.

^eData based on a single questionnaire form in 1987-89; N is one-fifth of N indicated in 1987 and 1988 and one-sixth of N indicated in 1989. Data based on four questionnaire forms in 1990 and 1991; N is four-sixths of N indicated.

^fOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^gData based on two questionnaire forms; N is two-sixths of N indicated. Steroid data based on a single questionnaire form in 1989 and 1990.

^hData based on five questionnaire forms in 1975-88, six questionnaire forms in 1989, and one questionnaire form in 1990 and 1991. N is one-sixth of N indicated in 1990 and 1991.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.94

High school students reporting alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine use

By sex and grade, United States, 1990

	Alcohol			Marijuana		Cocaine	
	Lifetime use	Current use	Heavy drinking ^a	Lifetime use	Current use	Lifetime use	Current use
Total	88.1 %	58.6 %	36.9 %	31.4 %	13.9 %	6.6 %	2.1 %
Sex							
Male	89.5	62.2	43.5	35.9	16.9	8.1	3.3
Female	86.7	55.0	30.4	27.0	11.1	5.2	1.0
Grade							
9th	82.6	50.1	27.7	20.6	9.5	3.6	1.1
10th	87.0	57.0	35.7	27.9	13.5	5.8	2.4
11th	90.1	61.2	39.6	34.7	13.9	7.6	2.5
12th	92.4	65.6	44.0	42.2	18.5	9.3	2.3

Note: See Note, table 3.80. Students were asked whether they had used alcohol, marijuana, and any form of cocaine during their lifetime and during the 30 days preceding the survey. Students also were asked whether they had five or more drinks of alcohol on one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey.

^aConsumed five or more drinks on at least one occasion during the 30 days preceding the survey.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control, "Alcohol and Other Drug Use Among High School Students--United States, 1990," *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* (Washington, DC: USGPO, Nov. 15, 1991), p. 777. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.95

Reported recency of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-91

Type of drug	Within last 30 days												Most recent use Within last 12 months					
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Marijuana	34.0 %	33.2 %	26.8 %	26.2 %	23.0 %	23.6 %	22.3 %	20.3 %	16.8 %	16.3 %	14.0 %	14.1 %	51.2 %	51.3 %	44.7 %	45.2 %	40.7 %	41.7 %
Inhalants ^a	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.1
Hallucinogens	2.7	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.2	8.5	7.0	8.7	6.5	6.2	5.0
LSD	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.8	6.0	4.6	6.3	4.3	3.7	2.2
Cocaine	6.9	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	7.0	4.6	4.2	2.8	1.2	1.0	16.8	16.0	17.2	17.3	16.3	17.3
"Crack" ^b	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Heroin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other opiates ^c	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	2.4	4.0
Stimulants ^c	13.1	12.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.4	22.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Adjusted ^c	NA	NA	9.9	7.0	5.5	4.2	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	NA	NA	21.1	17.3	15.7	11.9
Crystal methamphetamine ^d	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Sedatives ^c	3.8	3.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	NA	NA	8.3	8.0	8.0	4.5	3.5	2.5
Barbiturates ^c	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.9	1.3
Methaqualone ^c	3.1	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	7.2	6.5	6.6	3.1	2.5	1.4
Tranquillizers ^c	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.6	6.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.6
Alcohol	81.8	81.9	82.8	80.3	79.1	80.3	79.7	78.4	77.0	76.2	74.5	74.7	90.5	92.5	92.2	91.6	90.0	92.0
Cigarettes	25.8	25.9	24.4	24.7	21.5	22.4	22.4	24.0	22.6	21.1	21.5	23.2	36.2	37.6	34.3	36.1	33.2	35.0

Note: See Note, table 3.90. These data are from a follow-up survey of respondents 1 to 4 years past high school who are presently enrolled in college. Included are those registered as full-time students in March of the year in question and who report that they are enrolled in a two- or four-year college. Those individuals previously in college and those who have already completed college are excluded. The number of respondents for each year is as follows: 1980, 1,040; 1981, 1,130; 1982, 1,150; 1983, 1,170; 1984, 1,110; 1985, 1,080; 1986, 1,190; 1987, 1,220; 1988, 1,310; 1989, 1,300; 1990, 1,400; 1991, 1,410.

Since 1982, new questions were introduced on the use of controlled and non-controlled stimulants in order to exclude over-the-counter amphetamines, which were believed to have been inflating the statistic during 1980 and 1981. "Stimulants adjusted" is based on the data obtained from these new questions. "Crack" is a highly potent and addictive form of cocaine. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1980-89, and in five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990 and 1991. Total N in 1991 for college students is 1,170.

^bThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, in two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six forms in 1990 and 1991.

^cOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^dThis drug was asked about in two of the six questionnaire forms. Total N in 1991 for college students is 470.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
40.9 %	37.0 %	34.6 %	33.6 %	29.4 %	26.5 %
3.9	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.5
6.0	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.4	6.3
3.9	4.0	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.1
17.1	13.7	10.0	8.2	5.6	3.6
1.3	2.0	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.5
0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.3	7.2	6.2	4.6	4.5	3.9
NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.1
2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	NA	NA
2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2
1.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	NA	NA
4.4	3.8	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.4
91.5	90.9	89.6	89.6	89.0	88.3
35.3	38.0	36.6	34.2	35.5	35.6

Table 3.96

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among college students

By type of drug, United States, 1980-91

	Percent who used daily in last 30 days											
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Marihuana	7.2 %	5.6 %	4.2 %	3.8 %	3.6 %	3.1 %	2.1 %	2.3 %	1.8 %	2.6 %	1.7 %	1.8 %
Cocaine	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stimulants ^a	0.5	0.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Stimulants, adjusted ^a	NA	NA	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
<u>Alcohol</u>												
Daily	6.5	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.6	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.9	4.0	3.8	4.1
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	43.9	43.6	44.0	43.1	45.4	44.6	45.0	42.8	43.2	41.7	41.0	42.8
<u>Cigarettes</u>												
Daily	18.3	17.1	16.2	15.3	14.7	14.2	12.7	13.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	13.8
Half-pack or more per day	12.7	11.9	10.5	9.6	10.2	9.4	8.3	8.2	7.3	6.7	8.2	8.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.90 and 3.95. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.05 percent in all years. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992).

Table 3.97

Reported recency of drug use, alcohol use, and cigarette use among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-91

Type of drug	Most recent use											
	Within last 30 days						Within last 12 months					
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Marihuana	22.0 %	20.7 %	17.9 %	15.5 %	13.9 %	13.5 %	36.5 %	34.8 %	31.8 %	29.0 %	26.1 %	23.8 %
Inhalants ^a	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Adjusted ^a	0.7	0.9	0.9	NA	0.7	0.6	3.0	2.8	2.4	NA	2.1	2.2
Nitrites ^b	0.5	0.5	0.4	NA	0.1	0.0	2.0	1.3	1.0	NA	0.4	0.2
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	4.5	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.5
Adjusted	1.4	1.2	1.1	NA	1.0	1.2	4.9	4.1	3.9	NA	4.2	4.6
LSD	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8
PCP ^b	0.2	0.1	0.3	NA	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	NA	0.2	0.3
Cocaine	9.2	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.4	2.0	19.7	15.7	13.8	10.8	8.6	6.2
"Crack" ^c	NA	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.6	1.2
Other cocaine ^d	NA	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.8	NA	13.6	11.9	10.3	8.1	5.4
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other opiates ^e	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5
Stimulants, adjusted ^e	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	10.6	8.7	7.3	5.8	5.2	4.3
Crystal methamphetamine ^f	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.4	0.3
Sedatives ^e	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	NA	NA	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	NA	NA
Barbiturates ^e	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
Methaqualone ^e	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	NA	NA	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	NA	NA
Tranquillizers ^e	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.9	5.4	5.1	4.2	3.7	3.7	3.5
Alcohol	75.1	75.4	74.0	72.4	71.2	70.6	88.6	89.4	88.6	88.1	87.4	86.9
Steroids ^b	NA	NA	NA	0.2	0.1	0.2	NA	NA	NA	0.5	0.3	0.5
Cigarettes	31.1	30.9	28.9	28.6	27.7	28.2	40.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	37.1	37.7

Note: See Notes, tables 3.90 and 3.95. "Young adults" includes high school graduates 1 to 12 years beyond high school. These data present the prevalence for young adults combined. The number of respondents for each year is as follows: 1986, 6,900; 1987, 6,800; 1988, 6,700; 1989, 6,600; 1990, 6,700; 1991, 6,600. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aThis drug was asked about in four of the five questionnaire forms in 1986-89; N was four-fifths of N indicated, and five of the six questionnaire forms in 1990 and 1991. Total N in 1991 is approximately 5,400.

^bThis drug was asked about in one questionnaire form. N is one-fifth of N indicated for 1986-89, and one-sixth of N indicated for 1990.

^cThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1986, two of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in all six questionnaire forms in 1990 and 1991.

^dThis drug was asked about in one of the five questionnaire forms in 1987-89, and in four of the six questionnaire forms in 1990 and 1991. Total N in 1991 is approximately 4,100.

^eOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

^fThis drug was asked about in two questionnaire forms. Total N in 1991 is approximately 1,300.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). Table constructed by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 3.98

Reported daily use within last 30 days of drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes among young adults

By type of drug, United States, 1986-91

Type of drug	Percent using daily in last 30 days					
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Marihuana	4.1 %	4.2 %	3.3 %	3.2 %	2.5 %	2.3 %
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Stimulants, adjusted ^a	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Alcohol						
Daily	6.1	6.6	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.9
5 or more drinks in a row in last 2 weeks	36.1	36.2	35.2	34.8	34.3	34.7
Cigarettes						
Daily	25.2	24.8	22.7	22.4	21.3	21.7
Half-pack or more per day	20.2	19.8	17.7	17.3	16.7	16.0

Note: See Notes, tables 3.90, 3.95, and 3.97. For drugs not included in this table, daily use was below 0.03 percent in all years. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 6.

^aOnly drug use which was not under a doctor's orders is included here.

Source: Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991*, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992).

Table 3.99

Drug use by U.S. military personnel

By type of drug, branch of service, and most recent drug use, 1988

Type of drug	U.S. Department of Defense total		Branch of service							
	Past 30 days	Past 12 months	Army		Navy		Marine Corps		Air Force	
			Past 30 days	Past 12 months	Past 30 days	Past 12 months	Past 30 days	Past 12 months	Past 30 days	Past 12 months
Marihuana	2.7 %	6.1 %	4.4 %	8.9 %	3.5 %	7.9 %	1.4 %	4.7 %	0.5 %	1.7 %
Cocaine	0.9	2.5	1.5	3.0	0.9	4.2	1.1	2.0	0.2	0.5
PCP	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
LSD/hallucinogens	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.7	0.5	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1
Amphetamines/stimulants	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.0	2.5	1.3	2.2	0.2	0.6
Tranquilizers	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Barbiturates/sedatives	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Heroin/other opiates	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Analgesics	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.9	3.9	1.8	1.1	1.6
Inhalants	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5
Designer drugs ^a	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Any drug ^b	4.8	8.9	6.9	11.8	5.4	11.3	4.0	7.8	2.1	3.8
Any drug except marihuana	3.1	5.9	3.9	6.9	3.4	8.1	3.6	5.9	1.9	2.9

Note: These data are derived from the 1988 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel conducted by the Research Triangle Institute. The 1988 survey is the fourth in a series of surveys of military personnel conducted in 1980, 1982, 1985, and 1988. The sampling design for the 1988 survey was a stratified, two-stage probability sample. The eligible population for the survey consisted of all active-duty military personnel except recruits, service academy students, persons absent without leave, and persons who had a permanent change of station at the time of data collection. The first-stage sample consisted of military installations (and associated units clustered with the installations based on geographical proximity) for each branch of service located in four broad regions of the world (Americas, North Pacific, Other Pacific, Europe). The second-stage sample consisted of military personnel stationed at the selected first-stage installations who were randomly selected within pay grades. For 1988, usable questionnaires were obtained from 18,673 military personnel, and the overall response rate among those eligible for the study was 81.4 percent. Drug use is measured by the frequency of nonmedical use of: marihuana or hashish, PCP,

LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine, amphetamines or other stimulants, tranquilizers or other depressants, barbiturates or other sedatives, heroin or other opiates, analgesics or other narcotics, inhalants, and designer drugs. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^aCompounds that produce the effects of controlled substances classified under schedule I or II of the Federal Controlled Substances Act but that are chemically different from the targeted controlled substance. The effects of such compounds can be several times that of the drug they are designed to imitate. Designer drugs are also called analogs.

^bNonmedical use one or more times of any drug(s) listed in the table.

Source: Robert M. Bray et al., *1988 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel* (Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute, 1988), p. 22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.100

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-90

(Percent reporting ever used)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)	(N=3,095)	(N=2,177)
Marihuana and hashish	14.0 %	23.0 %	22.4 %	28.0 %	30.9 %	26.7 %	23.6 %	17.4 %	14.8 %
Inhalants	6.4	8.5	8.1	9.0	9.8	NA	9.2	8.8	7.8
Hallucinogens	4.8	6.0	5.1	4.6	7.1	5.2	3.3	3.5	3.3
Cocaine	1.5	3.6	3.4	4.0	5.4	6.5	4.9	3.4	2.6
Heroin	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.5	(a)	(a)	0.6	0.7
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3	10.3	12.1	7.7	10.2
Stimulants	4.0	5.0	4.4	5.2	3.4	6.7	5.6	4.2	4.5
Sedatives	3.0	5.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	5.8	4.1	2.3	3.3
Tranquillizers	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.9	4.8	2.0	2.7
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2	4.2	5.8	4.1	6.5
Alcohol ^d	NA	54.0	53.6	52.6	70.3	65.2	55.5	50.2	48.2
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)	(N=1,505)	(N=2,052)
Marihuana and hashish	47.9 %	52.7 %	52.9 %	59.9 %	68.2 %	64.1 %	60.3 %	56.4 %	52.2 %
Inhalants	NA	9.2	9.0	11.2	16.5	NA	12.4	12.5	10.4
Hallucinogens	NA	16.6	17.3	19.8	25.1	21.1	11.3	13.8	12.0
Cocaine	9.1	12.7	13.4	19.1	27.5	28.3	25.2	19.7	19.4
Heroin	4.6	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.6
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.5	28.4	26.0	17.6	15.6
Stimulants	12.0	17.0	16.6	21.2	18.2	18.0	17.1	11.3	9.0
Sedatives	10.0	15.0	11.9	18.4	17.0	18.7	11.0	5.5	4.0
Tranquillizers	7.0	10.0	9.1	13.4	15.8	15.1	12.0	7.8	5.9
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	11.8	12.1	11.3	9.4	8.1
Alcohol ^d	NA	81.6	83.6	84.2	95.3	94.6	92.6	90.3	88.2
26 years and older	(N=1,613)	(N=2,221)	(N=1,708)	(N=1,822)	(N=3,015)	(N=2,760)	(N=3,979)	(N=4,214)	(N=5,030)
Marihuana and hashish	7.4 %	9.9 %	12.9 %	15.3 %	19.6 %	23.0 %	27.2 %	30.7 %	31.8 %
Inhalants	NA	1.2	1.9	1.8	3.9	NA	5.0	3.9	3.8
Hallucinogens	NA	1.3	1.6	2.6	4.5	6.4	6.2	6.6	7.4
Cocaine	1.6	0.9	1.0	2.6	4.3	8.5	9.5	9.9	10.9
Heroin	(a)	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2	8.8	13.8	11.3	11.5
Stimulants	3.0	3.0	5.6	4.7	5.8	6.2	7.9	6.6	6.9
Sedatives	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.8	5.2	3.3	3.7
Tranquillizers	5.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	7.2	4.5	4.2
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7	3.2	5.6	4.5	5.1
Alcohol ^d	NA	73.2	74.7	77.9	91.5	88.2	89.4	88.6	86.8

Note: These data are from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the contiguous United States. The 1990 Survey is the tenth in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. For survey methodology see Appendix 8.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

^bNonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cEstimates prior to 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in the methodology.

^dEstimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 20-22. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.101

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past year

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-90

(Percent reporting use during last year)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)	(N=3,095)	(N=2,177)
Marihuana and hashish	NA	18.5 %	18.4 %	22.3 %	24.1 %	20.6 %	19.7 %	12.6 %	11.3 %
Inhalants	2.9 %	2.4	2.9	2.2	4.6	NA	5.1	3.9	4.0
Hallucinogens	3.6	4.3	2.8	3.1	4.7	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.4
Cocaine	1.5	2.7	2.3	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.0	2.9	2.2
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.6	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.4	0.6
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6	8.3	8.5	5.4	7.0
Stimulants	NA	3.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	5.6	4.3	2.8	3.0
Sedatives	NA	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	3.7	2.9	1.7	2.2
Tranquillizers	NA	2.0	1.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.4	1.5	1.5
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.0	4.8
Alcohol ^d	NA	51.0	49.3	47.5	53.6	52.4	51.7	44.6	41.0
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)	(N=1,505)	(N=2,052)
Marihuana and hashish	NA	34.2 %	35.0 %	38.7 %	46.9 %	40.4 %	36.9 %	27.9 %	24.6 %
Inhalants	NA	1.2	1.4	1.7	3.8	NA	2.1	4.1	3.0
Hallucinogens	NA	6.1	6.0	6.4	9.9	6.9	4.0	5.6	3.9
Cocaine	NA	8.1	7.0	10.2	19.6	18.8	16.3	12.1	7.5
Heroin	NA	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8	(a)	0.6	0.3	0.5
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.3	16.1	15.6	11.3	7.0
Stimulants	NA	8.0	8.8	10.4	10.1	10.8	9.9	6.4	3.4
Sedatives	NA	4.2	5.7	8.2	7.3	8.7	5.0	3.3	2.0
Tranquillizers	NA	4.6	6.2	7.8	7.1	5.9	6.4	4.6	2.4
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	4.4	6.6	5.5	4.1
Alcohol ^d	NA	77.7	77.9	79.8	86.6	87.1	87.2	81.7	80.2
26 years and older	(N=1,613)	(N=2,221)	(N=1,708)	(N=1,822)	(N=3,015)	(N=2,760)	(N=3,979)	(N=4,214)	(N=5,030)
Marihuana and hashish	NA	3.8 %	5.4 %	6.4 %	9.0 %	10.6 %	9.5 %	6.9 %	7.3 %
Inhalants	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.0	NA	0.8	0.4	0.5
Hallucinogens	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.4
Cocaine	NA	(a)	0.6	0.9	2.0	3.8	4.2	2.7	2.4
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.2	0.1
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	3.1	6.2	4.7	3.4
Stimulants	NA	(a)	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.7	2.6	1.7	1.0
Sedatives	NA	(a)	0.6	(a)	0.8	1.4	2.0	1.2	0.8
Tranquillizers	NA	(a)	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.8	1.8	1.0
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.5	1.0	2.9	2.1	1.9
Alcohol ^d	NA	62.7	64.2	65.8	72.4	72.0	73.6	68.6	66.6

Note: See Note, table 3.100. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^dEstimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

^bNonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cEstimates prior to 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 24-26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.102

Estimated prevalence of drug and alcohol use during the past month

By age group and type of drug, United States, selected years 1972-90

(Percent reporting use during past month)

Age group and type of drug	1972	1974	1976	1977	1979	1982	1985	1988	1990
12 to 17 years	(N=880)	(N=952)	(N=986)	(N=1,272)	(N=2,165)	(N=1,581)	(N=2,246)	(N=3,095)	(N=2,177)
Marihuana and hashish	7.0 %	12.0 %	12.3 %	16.6 %	16.7 %	11.5 %	12.0 %	6.4 %	5.2 %
Inhalants	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	2.0	NA	3.4	2.0	2.2
Hallucinogens	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.9
Cocaine	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.6
Heroin	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3	3.8	3.0	2.4	2.7
Stimulants	NA	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.0
Sedatives	NA	1.0	(a)	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.9
Tranquilizers	NA	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.5
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.4
Alcohol ^d	NA	34.0	32.4	31.2	37.2	30.2	31.0	25.2	24.5
18 to 25 years	(N=772)	(N=849)	(N=882)	(N=1,500)	(N=2,044)	(N=1,283)	(N=1,813)	(N=1,505)	(N=2,052)
Marihuana and hashish	27.8 %	25.2 %	25.0 %	27.4 %	35.4 %	27.4 %	21.8 %	15.5 %	12.7 %
Inhalants	NA	(a)	0.5	(a)	1.2	NA	0.8	1.7	1.2
Hallucinogens	NA	2.5	1.1	2.0	4.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	0.8
Cocaine	NA	3.1	2.0	3.7	9.3	6.8	7.6	4.5	2.2
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2	7.0	6.3	3.8	2.6
Stimulants	NA	3.7	4.7	2.5	3.5	4.7	3.7	2.4	1.2
Sedatives	NA	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.6	0.9	0.7
Tranquilizers	NA	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.5
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.2
Alcohol ^d	NA	69.3	69.0	70.0	75.9	70.9	71.4	65.3	63.3
26 years and older	(N=1,613)	(N=2,221)	(N=1,708)	(N=1,822)	(N=3,015)	(N=2,760)	(N=3,979)	(N=4,214)	(N=5,030)
Marihuana and hashish	2.5 %	2.0 %	3.5 %	3.3 %	6.0 %	6.6 %	6.1 %	3.9 %	3.6 %
Inhalants	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.5	NA	0.5	0.2	(a)
Hallucinogens	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.1
Cocaine	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.9	1.2	2.0	0.9	0.6
Heroin	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Nonmedical use of any psychotherapeutic ^{b,c}	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1	1.2	2.5	1.2	1.0
Stimulants	NA	(a)	(a)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3
Sedatives	NA	(a)	0.5	(a)	(a)	(a)	0.6	0.3	0.1
Tranquilizers	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.0	0.6	0.2
Analgesics	NA	NA	NA	NA	(a)	(a)	0.9	0.4	0.6
Alcohol ^d	NA	54.5	56.0	54.9	61.3	59.8	60.6	54.8	52.3

Note: See Note, table 3.100. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

^bNonmedical use of any prescription-type stimulant, sedative, tranquilizer, or analgesic; does not include over-the-counter drugs.

^cEstimates prior to 1982 for psychotherapeutics may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

^dEstimates prior to 1979 for alcohol may not be comparable to those for later years due to a change in methodology.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 28-30. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.103

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol, marihuana, and cocaine

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

	Alcohol				Marihuana				Cocaine			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=9,259)	16.8 %	83.2 %	66.0 %	51.2 %	66.9 %	33.1 %	10.2 %	5.1 %	88.7 %	11.3 %	3.1 %	0.8 %
Sex												
Male	11.9	88.1	71.0	58.9	61.7	38.3	12.1	6.4	86.2	13.8	4.3	1.1
Female	21.3	78.7	61.5	44.1	71.8	28.2	8.4	3.9	91.0	9.0	2.0	0.5
Race/ethnicity												
White	14.8	85.2	68.3	53.1	65.8	34.2	10.1	5.0	88.3	11.7	2.8	0.6
Black	23.4	76.6	55.6	43.7	68.3	31.7	11.2	6.7	90.0	10.0	4.0	1.7
Hispanic	21.4	78.6	64.5	47.1	70.4	29.6	10.9	4.7	88.5	11.5	5.2	1.9
Age												
12 to 17 years	51.8	48.2	41.0	24.5	85.2	14.8	11.3	5.2	97.4	2.6	2.2	0.6
18 to 25 years	11.8	88.2	80.2	63.3	47.8	52.2	24.6	12.7	80.6	19.4	7.5	2.2
26 to 34 years	8.0	92.0	78.8	63.3	39.2	60.8	18.0	8.6	74.4	25.6	6.8	1.7
35 years and older	15.0	85.0	62.5	48.6	78.1	21.9	3.6	1.9	94.1	5.9	0.9	0.2
Population density												
Large metro	13.9	86.1	70.9	56.4	64.5	35.5	11.1	5.0	86.8	13.2	3.8	1.0
Small metro	15.8	84.2	68.4	51.7	66.9	33.1	10.3	5.1	88.3	11.7	3.0	0.6
Nonmetro	23.8	76.2	53.1	40.2	71.6	28.4	8.1	4.0	93.1	6.9	2.0	0.6
Region												
Northeast	15.4	84.6	74.1	59.5	70.1	29.9	9.6	5.5	88.9	11.1	2.7	0.9
North Central	12.1	87.9	70.9	55.0	64.6	35.4	10.6	5.7	90.1	9.9	3.0	0.7
South	22.3	77.7	56.3	42.4	71.0	29.0	9.2	4.0	91.1	8.9	2.8	0.7
West	14.2	85.8	69.1	53.5	59.8	40.2	11.8	5.7	83.0	17.0	4.1	0.9
Education												
Less than high school	20.4	79.6	52.4	39.5	76.2	23.8	8.8	5.2	92.7	7.3	3.0	0.8
High school graduate	13.6	86.4	67.7	51.2	64.0	36.0	11.0	5.1	88.0	12.0	3.3	0.9
Some college	6.4	93.6	80.1	64.5	56.7	43.3	11.6	6.6	83.9	16.1	4.2	1.2
College graduate	9.4	90.6	79.1	66.3	61.3	38.7	8.1	3.2	85.2	14.8	2.3	0.4
Current employment												
Full-time	7.6	92.4	77.8	63.0	54.5	45.5	12.5	5.7	83.5	16.5	4.0	1.1
Part-time	10.6	89.4	76.2	57.6	66.0	34.0	10.6	6.2	88.7	11.3	2.4	(a)
Unemployed	15.2	84.8	65.3	53.3	56.0	44.0	20.5	12.3	80.2	19.8	9.1	2.7
Other ^b	22.7	77.3	50.9	37.6	83.7	16.3	4.0	2.4	95.8	4.2	1.1	(a)

Note: See Note, table 3.100. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 38-40, 52-54, 88-90. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^a Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

^b Retired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Table 3.104

Estimated prevalence of Inhalant and hallucinogen use

By age group and other demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

(Percent reporting ever used)

	Inhalants					Hallucinogens				
	Total all ages	Age group				Total all ages	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Total (N=9,259)	5.1 %	7.8 %	10.4 %	7.2 %	2.6 %	7.6 %	3.3 %	12.0 %	15.7 %	4.5 %
Sex										
Male	7.0	9.6	12.5	8.8	4.3	10.2	3.6	15.1	19.3	6.8
Female	3.4	5.8	8.4	5.7	1.1	5.3	2.9	9.0	12.3	2.5
Race/ethnicity										
White	5.6	8.6	12.4	8.1	2.8	8.7	3.9	14.8	18.6	4.9
Black	3.6	6.2	4.6	5.1	(a)	3.0	(a)	2.7	5.4	2.9
Hispanic	3.7	5.7	6.5	4.5	1.5	5.2	3.7	5.4	9.8	3.0
Population density										
Large metro	5.1	6.4	9.7	7.8	2.7	8.3	2.3	13.2	16.4	4.9
Small metro	5.6	10.0	11.6	7.3	2.9	7.9	3.9	12.8	16.4	4.8
Nonmetro	4.4	7.1	10.1	5.9	2.0	5.9	4.0	8.2	13.3	3.2
Region										
Northeast	4.9	7.6	8.9	8.0	2.8	7.3	2.9	11.7	17.7	4.1
North Central	5.1	8.3	12.2	7.2	1.4	7.3	4.3	13.4	17.5	2.2
South	4.9	8.1	9.2	7.3	2.4	6.2	2.8	8.7	11.6	4.3
West	5.7	6.7	11.5	6.4	3.9	10.6	3.0	16.1	18.9	7.7
Adult education^b										
Less than high school	3.7	NA	10.5	5.5	2.0	5.6	NA	14.6	14.4	2.0
High school graduate	4.5	NA	10.0	6.4	2.2	7.9	NA	9.8	16.0	4.2
Some college	5.9	NA	12.1	7.2	2.9	10.3	NA	13.6	15.7	6.6
College graduate	5.6	NA	7.6	9.8	3.8	9.3	NA	10.9	16.3	6.4
Current employment^c										
Full-time	5.8	NA	9.6	7.1	4.1	10.9	NA	13.9	16.0	7.4
Part-time	3.7	NA	12.1	10.5	2.6	7.2	NA	9.7	16.4	2.9
Unemployed	10.3	NA	14.9	12.9	(a)	13.2	NA	15.8	18.9	8.6
Other ^d	1.5	NA	8.2	2.7	(a)	2.9	NA	7.9	12.5	1.2

Note: See Note, table 3.100. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix B.

^dRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

^bData on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^cData on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 65, 67. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.105

Estimated prevalence of PCP and heroin use

By age group and other demographic characteristics, United States, 1990

(Percent reporting ever used)

	PCP					Heroin				
	Total all ages	Age group				Total all ages	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Total (N=9,259)	3.0 %	1.0 %	3.9 %	6.6 %	1.8 %	0.8 %	0.7 %	0.6 %	1.4 %	0.7 %
Sex										
Male	3.8	1.1	4.6	7.9	2.6	1.1	(a)	1.1	1.3	1.2
Female	2.2	0.9	3.2	5.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	(a)	1.5	(a)
Race/ethnicity										
White	3.3	1.2	4.6	7.6	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.5
Black	1.6	(a)	1.2	4.2	(a)	1.7	(a)	(a)	2.0	2.0
Hispanic	2.2	(a)	2.7	4.2	(a)	1.2	(a)	(a)	2.2	1.3
Population density										
Large metro	3.4	1.0	4.6	7.2	2.1	1.1	(a)	0.8	1.5	1.1
Small metro	2.7	(a)	3.4	5.3	2.0	0.7	(a)	(a)	1.4	0.6
Nonmetro	2.5	1.1	3.0	7.3	(a)	0.5	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Region										
Northeast	3.1	(a)	2.5	8.4	2.2	1.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	1.3
North Central	2.7	(a)	5.0	8.0	(a)	0.7	(a)	(a)	1.3	(a)
South	2.0	1.0	2.3	4.5	1.3	0.6	(a)	(a)	1.2	0.4
West	4.7	1.2	6.4	7.1	4.0	1.1	(a)	(a)	1.9	(a)
Adult education^b										
Less than high school	2.8	NA	6.0	7.4	1.2	0.9	NA	(a)	2.9	0.6
High school graduate	3.2	NA	3.3	7.7	1.4	0.8	NA	(a)	1.2	0.6
Some college	4.3	NA	3.3	6.4	3.9	1.1	NA	(a)	1.3	1.5
College graduate	2.4	NA	3.1	4.4	1.6	(a)	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)
Current employment^c										
Full-time	3.9	NA	4.0	6.6	2.5	1.1	NA	0.8	1.4	1.1
Part-time	2.9	NA	(a)	5.6	1.9	(a)	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)
Unemployed	5.8	NA	6.2	9.1	(a)	1.4	NA	(a)	(a)	(a)
Other ^d	1.6	NA	3.2	6.7	0.8	0.4	NA	(a)	1.6	(a)

Note: See Note, table 3.100. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

^bData on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^cData on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 year-olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^dRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 69, 70. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.106

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of alcohol and marijuana

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1991

	Alcohol				Marihuana			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=32,594)	15.3 %	84.7 %	68.1 %	50.9 %	66.6 %	33.4 %	9.6 %	4.8 %
Sex								
Male	11.0	89.0	72.7	58.1	62.1	37.9	12.0	6.3
Female	19.3	80.7	63.9	44.3	70.8	29.2	7.5	3.4
Race, ethnicity								
White	13.2	86.8	70.1	52.7	66.0	34.0	9.4	4.5
Black	21.0	79.0	59.8	43.7	64.2	35.8	12.3	7.2
Hispanic	22.6	77.4	64.9	47.5	72.7	27.3	8.7	4.3
Age								
12 to 17 years	53.6	46.4	40.3	20.3	87.0	13.0	10.1	4.3
18 to 25 years	9.8	90.2	82.8	63.6	49.5	50.5	24.6	13.0
26 to 34 years	7.6	92.4	80.9	61.7	40.5	59.5	14.5	7.0
35 years and older	12.5	87.5	65.1	49.5	76.1	23.9	4.2	2.1
Region								
Northeast	12.9	87.1	74.0	56.3	65.5	34.5	10.0	5.2
North Central	12.5	87.5	71.9	52.3	66.9	33.1	9.2	4.6
South	19.6	80.4	60.2	44.0	70.7	29.3	8.6	4.2
West	13.2	86.8	72.2	56.3	60.1	39.9	11.7	5.8

Note: These data are from the 1991 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Households were randomly sampled from all households in the United States from Jan. 8 to June 30, 1991. The 1991 Survey is the eleventh in a series of surveys measuring the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 25-29, 85-89. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.107

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of cocaine and crack

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1991

	Cocaine				Crack			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=32,594)	88.3 %	11.7 %	3.1 %	0.9 %	98.1 %	1.9 %	0.5 %	0.2 %
Sex								
Male	85.6	14.4	4.2	1.3	97.4	2.6	0.8	0.4
Female	90.8	9.2	2.2	0.6	98.7	1.3	0.3	0.1
Race, ethnicity								
White	88.0	12.0	3.0	0.7	98.5	1.5	0.3	0.2
Black	88.7	11.3	3.9	1.8	95.7	4.3	1.5	0.7
Hispanic	88.8	11.2	3.8	1.6	97.9	2.1	0.6	0.4
Age								
12 to 17 years	97.6	2.4	1.5	0.4	99.1	0.9	0.4	0.1
18 to 25 years	82.1	17.9	7.7	2.0	96.3	3.7	1.0	0.4
26 to 34 years	74.2	25.8	5.1	1.8	96.3	3.7	0.8	0.4
35 years and older	93.0	7.0	1.6	0.5	99.0	1.0	0.3	0.2
Region								
Northeast	87.1	12.9	3.3	0.9	98.2	1.8	0.4	0.2
North Central	90.1	9.9	2.8	0.9	98.0	2.0	0.5	0.4
South	91.1	8.9	2.4	0.8	98.5	1.5	0.4	0.2
West	82.5	17.5	4.8	1.3	97.4	2.6	0.7	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.106. Cocaine includes crack. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 31-35, 37-41. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.108

Estimated prevalence and most recent use of inhalants, hallucinogens, and stimulants

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1991

	Inhalants				Hallucinogens				Stimulants			
	Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use		Never used	Ever used	Most recent use	
			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days			Within last year	Within last 30 days
Total (N=32,594)	94.4 %	5.6 %	1.4 %	0.6 %	91.8 %	8.2 %	1.4 %	0.3 %	93.0 %	7.0 %	1.3 %	0.3 %
Sex												
Male	92.9	7.1	1.7	0.7	89.7	10.3	1.7	0.5	91.8	8.2	1.5	0.4
Female	95.9	4.1	1.1	0.5	93.6	6.4	1.0	0.2	94.1	5.9	1.2	0.2
Race, ethnicity												
White	94.2	5.8	1.4	0.5	90.9	9.1	1.5	0.4	92.1	7.9	1.4	0.4
Black	96.2	3.8	1.3	0.8	95.9	4.1	0.8	0.3	96.7	3.3	0.9	0.2
Hispanic	95.1	4.9	1.3	0.7	93.5	6.5	1.0	0.3	95.2	4.8	1.1	0.3
Age												
12 to 17 years	93.0	7.0	4.1	1.8	96.6	3.4	2.1	0.8	97.0	3.0	1.9	0.5
18 to 25 years	89.1	10.9	3.5	1.5	86.8	13.2	4.8	1.2	90.6	9.4	3.4	0.8
26 to 34 years	90.8	9.2	0.9	0.5	84.4	15.6	1.2	0.2	87.8	12.2	1.9	0.5
35 years and older	97.3	2.7	0.6	0.2	94.6	5.4	0.5	0.1	94.6	5.4	0.5	0.1
Region												
Northeast	95.1	4.9	1.2	0.4	92.1	7.9	1.3	0.3	95.6	4.4	0.8	0.3
North Central	95.4	4.6	1.3	0.3	92.0	8.0	1.4	0.4	93.8	6.2	1.1	0.3
South	95.1	4.9	1.4	0.6	93.9	6.1	1.2	0.3	93.5	6.5	1.4	0.3
West	91.6	8.4	1.9	1.1	87.3	12.7	1.7	0.3	88.5	11.5	2.1	0.5

Note: See Note, table 3.106. Hallucinogens include LSD and PCP, as well as other hallucinogens. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 43-47, 49-53, 61-63. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.109

Estimated prevalence of PCP, heroin, anabolic steroids, and needle use

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and region, United States, 1991

(Percent reporting ever used)

	PCP	Heroin	Anabolic steroids	Needle use
Total (N=32,594)	3.6 %	1.4 %	0.5 %	1.9 %
Sex				
Male	4.6	1.9	0.9	2.6
Female	2.6	1.0	0.1	1.2
Race, ethnicity				
White	3.8	1.4	0.6	1.7
Black	2.5	1.9	0.4	2.4
Hispanic	3.1	1.6	0.4	2.2
Age				
12 to 17 years	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.8
18 to 25 years	4.2	0.8	1.3	2.3
26 to 34 years	8.0	1.8	0.6	3.2
35 years and older	2.4	1.6	0.3	1.5
Region				
Northeast	3.4	1.7	0.4	1.4
North Central	3.6	1.5	0.3	1.8
South	2.8	1.0	0.7	1.7
West	5.3	1.8	0.5	2.7

Note: See Note, table 3.106. Needle use is derived from specific questions about use of cocaine, heroin, or amphetamines with a needle. For survey methodology, see Appendix 9.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 103-106. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.110

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol use during the past year

By age group and type of problem, United States, 1990

Type of problem	Total all ages ^a (N=5,982)	Age group			
		12 to 17 years (N=858)	18 to 25 years (N=1,601)	26 to 34 years (N=1,850)	35 years and older (N=1,673)
Aggressive or cross while drinking	13.9 %	21.0 %	25.0 %	17.0 %	8.2 %
Heated argument while drinking	9.0	14.0	18.1	10.2	5.0
Stayed away from work or school	3.9	5.9	10.5	4.6	1.2
High or tight on job or at school	4.2	12.7	8.9	3.9	1.8
Lost or nearly lost job	0.8	(b)	1.0	1.1	0.6
Partner told me I should cut down	7.7	9.3	10.7	9.5	5.7
Relative told me I should cut down	5.1	6.2	8.8	6.6	3.1
Friend told me I should cut down	3.3	7.5	5.1	3.4	2.1
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	10.6	24.8	23.7	10.9	4.5
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	7.1	15.2	10.4	7.6	4.8
Stayed drunk for more than one day	2.9	5.1	5.5	3.1	1.8
Difficult for me to stop drinking	5.3	11.7	9.3	6.3	2.8
Unable to remember what happened	10.6	25.2	22.6	10.6	5.0
Quick drink when no one was looking	3.9	20.3	4.6	2.6	2.4
Drink first thing in morning	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.3
Hands shook after drinking day before	3.1	5.0	5.7	3.3	1.9
Got high or tight while drinking alone	11.7	12.5	17.2	15.9	7.9
Kept on drinking after promising myself not to	5.2	8.0	9.2	7.0	2.8

Note: See Note, table 3.100. Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of alcohol as not having problems, the figures are good estimates for individual problems, but are slightly conservative estimates of the prevalence of any problems or multiple problems. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^a Only respondents who report having had at least one drink in the past 12 months are included.

^b Estimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 122. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.111

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol use during the past year

By type of alcohol use and type of problem, United States, 1990^a

Type of problem	Type of alcohol use		
	Drunk more than twice a month (N=537)	Drunk about twice a month or less often (N=1,979)	Not drunk in past year (N=2,928)
Aggressive or cross while drinking	53.3 %	26.5 %	4.2 %
Heated argument while drinking	41.4	17.8	1.8
Stayed away from work or school	21.9	6.8	0.7
High or tight on job or at school	24.0	6.8	0.8
Lost or nearly lost job	7.3	0.8	(b)
Partner told me I should cut down	37.2	11.6	3.0
Relative told me I should cut down	32.2	7.2	1.2
Friend told me I should cut down	22.1	4.1	0.6
Tossed down drinks fast to get effect	45.9	20.8	2.4
Afraid I might be or become alcoholic	28.6	11.5	2.8
Stayed drunk for more than one day	24.2	3.7	0.2
Difficult for me to stop drinking	31.6	8.9	0.8
Unable to remember what happened	48.4	21.4	1.7
Quick drink when no one was looking	14.8	5.5	2.0
Drink first thing in morning	14.0	1.4	0.3
Hands shook after drinking day before	19.3	4.5	0.6
Got high or tight while drinking alone	47.2	22.8	3.2
Keep on drinking after promising myself not to	25.5	8.7	1.4

Note: See Notes, tables 3.100 and 3.110. "Drunk more than twice a month" includes respondents who reported getting very high or drunk on alcohol 25 or more days in the past 12 months. "Drunk twice a month or less often" includes respondents who reported getting very high or drunk on alcohol at least once but no more than 24 days in the past 12 months. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aOnly respondents who reported having at least one drink in the past 12 months and who reported their frequency of being drunk in the past year are included.

^bEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 123. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.112

Respondents reporting problems associated with alcohol, drug, or cigarette use during the past year

By age group and type of problem, United States, 1990

Type of problem	Total all ages	Age group			
		12 to 17 years	18 to 25 years	26 to 34 years	35 years and older
Became depressed or lost interest in things	3.7 %	4.4 %	7.3 %	5.4 %	2.1 %
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	5.7	6.3	12.7	7.7	3.2
Felt completely alone and isolated	2.5	3.5	5.3	3.6	1.3
Felt very nervous and anxious	5.8	6.6	10.7	8.0	3.6
Had health problems	4.3	3.3	5.6	5.1	3.9
Found it difficult to think clearly	5.7	8.5	12.7	7.3	2.8
Felt irritable and upset	5.7	4.5	9.8	8.2	3.9
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	2.8	3.3	5.3	3.4	1.9
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	2.4	2.5	5.4	3.5	1.3
Found it harder to handle my problems	2.3	2.5	3.5	3.0	1.7
Had to get emergency medical help	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.2

Note: See Note, table 3.100. Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of these substances as not having problems while leaving the missing data for other users, the figures reported in this table are good estimates of the prevalence of perceived problems. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 116. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.113

Respondents reporting problems associated with use of alcohol, marijuana, or cocaine during the past year

By type of problem, United States, 1990

Type of problem	Drug used in past year		
	Alcohol (N=5,982)	Marijuana (N=1,230)	Cocaine (N=440)
Became depressed or lost interest in things	2.8 %	3.4 %	8.5 %
Had arguments and fights with family or friends	5.4	2.7	5.1
Felt completely alone and isolated	1.7	2.3	5.7
Felt very nervous and anxious	2.1	4.8	10.7
Had health problems	1.2	1.1	3.3
Found it difficult to think clearly	5.8	8.0	4.1
Felt irritable and upset	3.2	2.4	6.8
Got less work done than usual at school or on the job	2.0	3.6	3.5
Felt suspicious and mistrustful of people	1.5	3.5	6.6
Found it harder to handle my problems	1.7	1.8	5.4
Had to get emergency medical help	0.3	(a)	(a)

Note: See Notes, tables 3.100 and 3.112. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 117. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.114

Respondents reporting problems associated with use of marijuana and cocaine during the past year

By type of use, age group, and type of problem, United States, 1990

Questions: "Have you ever tried to cut down on your use of any of these drugs? Circle the number next to each drug for which you need larger amounts to get the same effect or for which you can no longer get high on the amount you used to use before. Circle the number next to each drug you have ever used every day or almost daily for two or more weeks in a row. Circle the number next to each drug you felt you needed or were dependent on. Circle the number next to each drug for which you've had withdrawal symptoms, that is, you felt sick because you stopped or cut down on your use of it."

Type of use and age group	Tried to cut down	Needed larger amounts	Used daily for two or more weeks	Needed; dependent	Withdrawal symptoms
Used marijuana at least once in past year					
Total all ages (N=1,230)	33.6 %	8.7 %	16.1 %	8.6 %	2.8 %
12 to 17 years	42.3	21.6	11.1	9.5	3.9
18 to 25 years	38.9	9.2	15.2	6.6	1.6
26 to 34 years	32.1	5.6	17.3	8.7	1.8
35 years and older	22.1	(a)	16.6	11.3	(a)
Used marijuana once a month or more often in past year					
Total all ages (N=600)	44.9	15.2	33.5	17.7	4.9
12 to 17 years	53.0	39.2	24.9	19.8	7.4
18 to 25 years	49.9	17.5	34.5	14.1	2.8
26 to 34 years	45.2	10.9	36.4	18.1	3.0
35 years and older	33.2	(a)	31.4	21.5	(a)
Used cocaine at least once in past year					
Total all ages (N=440)	34.1	12.0	6.3	5.9	7.6
12 to 17 years	34.5	27.3	(a)	(a)	(a)
18 to 25 years	37.6	12.4	7.6	4.6	4.5
26 to 34 years	32.7	13.4	6.1	8.8	10.8
35 years and older	30.1	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Used cocaine once a month or more often in past year					
Total all ages (N=161)	51.7	25.4	14.8	13.3	11.0
12 to 17 years	66.1	34.9	(a)	(a)	32.8
18 to 25 years	53.5	29.6	13.0	13.2	(a)
26 to 34 years	51.5	29.9	17.3	17.5	16.3
35 years and older	41.7	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)

Note: See Note, table 3.100. Respondents with missing data on problems are coded as not having problems. Compared with estimates based on coding missing data for nonusers or light users of these substances as not having problems, the figures are good estimates for the total sample, but are somewhat conservative estimates of the prevalence of problems for those who used at least once in the past year or once a month or more often. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 8.

^aEstimates based on only a few respondents are omitted because one cannot place a high degree of confidence in their statistical accuracy.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 118, 119. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.115

Drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By sex, race, ethnicity, and age of patient, United States, 1990

	Total		Sex			
	Number	Percent	Male		Female	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total ^a	371,208	100.0 %	172,976	100.0 %	194,028	100.0 %
Race, ethnicity						
White	217,191	58.5	91,075	52.7	123,849	63.8
Black	88,317	23.8	49,974	28.9	37,300	19.2
Hispanic	29,834	8.0	16,162	9.3	13,360	6.9
Other ^b	3,631	1.0	1,356	0.8	2,188	1.1
Unknown/ no response	32,236	8.7	14,409	8.3	17,332	8.9
Age						
6 to 17 years	50,081	13.5	12,431	7.2	36,939	19.0
6 to 9 years	450	0.1	(c)	(c)	181	0.1
10 to 14 years	13,716	3.7	2,258	1.3	11,309	5.8
15 to 17 years	35,915	9.7	9,905	5.7	25,449	13.1
18 to 29 years	143,558	38.7	68,531	39.6	73,550	37.9
18 to 19 years	26,828	7.2	12,089	7.0	14,414	7.4
20 to 24 years	54,400	14.7	24,757	14.3	29,113	15.0
25 to 29 years	62,330	16.8	31,686	18.3	30,022	15.5
30 years and older	176,612	47.6	91,648	53.0	83,098	42.8
30 to 34 years	60,658	16.3	32,325	18.7	27,568	14.2
35 to 39 years	49,342	13.3	26,874	15.5	21,880	11.3
40 to 44 years	30,361	8.2	15,633	9.0	14,439	7.4
45 to 49 years	14,860	4.0	7,553	4.4	7,186	3.7
50 to 54 years	6,769	1.8	3,297	1.9	3,434	1.8
55 to 59 years	5,121	1.4	2,354	1.4	2,747	1.4
60 to 64 years	2,865	0.8	1,318	0.8	1,527	0.8
65 years and older	6,636	1.8	2,294	1.3	4,318	2.2
Unknown/ no response	957	0.3	367	0.2	442	0.2

Note: These data were gathered through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency room episodes from a stratified random sample of hospitals in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 10.

^aIncludes episodes for which sex of patient was unknown or not reported.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^cEstimate does not meet standard of precision (estimates with a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher are suppressed).

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Emergency Room Data, 1990*, Statistical Series I, Number 10-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 20. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.116

Drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By characteristics of episodes and patients, United States, 1990

Episode characteristic	Total ^a	Sex		Race, ethnicity				Age group (in years)						
		Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other ^b	6 to 17	18 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and older
Total number of episodes	371,208	172,976	194,028	217,191	88,317	29,834	3,631	50,081	26,828	116,730	109,999	45,221	11,891	9,501
Number of drugs														
Single-drug episode	50.7 %	47.6 %	53.4 %	47.8 %	53.4 %	58.0 %	56.8 %	64.0 %	55.8 %	50.0 %	46.3 %	44.4 %	46.6 %	58.1 %
Multi-drug episode	49.3	52.4	46.6	52.2	46.6	42.0	43.2	36.0	44.2	50.0	53.7	55.6	53.4	41.9
Drug use motive														
Psychic effects	14.1	16.6	11.9	13.8	13.7	14.3	18.3	16.3	16.9	14.5	13.2	12.4	10.6	14.2
Recreational use	8.0	11.7	4.7	6.9	9.2	10.3	10.3	9.5	11.0	9.2	7.7	5.4	3.7	0.8
Other psychic effects	6.1	4.9	7.2	6.9	4.5	4.0	8.0	6.9	5.9	5.4	5.5	6.9	6.8	13.4
Dependence	26.0	36.2	16.9	16.8	48.0	31.8	10.0	2.8	8.2	27.0	38.2	32.7	23.6	14.8
Suicide	46.6	32.5	59.0	57.5	24.2	35.0	58.8	69.1	62.7	44.5	35.5	42.8	48.4	50.7
Other ^c	2.2	1.7	2.7	2.7	1.0	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.2	1.5	1.1	3.4	6.7
Unknown/no response	11.2	13.0	9.5	9.2	13.0	16.2	19.9	8.8	9.0	11.7	11.7	10.9	14.0	13.7
Reason for emergency room contact														
Unexpected reaction	10.0	14.0	6.5	7.1	17.4	10.4	11.1	5.4	10.8	11.6	11.6	8.7	7.4	4.7
Overdose	60.6	47.0	72.6	73.0	32.4	50.7	74.2	85.8	76.1	57.6	48.4	56.6	64.3	76.1
Chronic effects	10.0	13.8	6.7	5.4	18.2	17.9	3.8	0.7	2.0	8.8	15.1	15.8	12.6	5.4
Withdrawal	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.8	2.8	0.4	(d)	0.4	1.9	2.7	4.1	3.9	3.6
Seeking detoxification	8.4	12.1	5.0	5.1	18.0	5.2	1.6	1.2	3.0	11.0	11.9	6.8	3.8	1.8
Accident/injury	2.5	3.7	1.4	1.9	4.1	3.0	2.1	1.2	1.3	2.8	3.1	2.2	1.5	4.6
Other	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.1	3.2	4.5	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.1
Unknown/no response	3.8	4.0	3.5	2.9	5.0	5.5	(d)	3.2	4.3	3.7	4.2	3.1	4.2	1.8
Patient disposition														
Treated and released	45.5	49.9	41.7	38.5	57.2	55.2	51.0	45.1	49.9	48.5	47.0	39.2	36.9	22.1
Admitted to hospital	51.1	46.4	55.4	58.5	39.3	40.7	45.8	52.7	46.7	48.6	48.8	56.7	60.4	75.3
Left against medical advice	2.1	2.5	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.3	1.7	(d)
Died	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	(e)	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	(d)	0.3
Unknown/no response	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	(d)	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.5	(d)

Note: See Note, table 3.115. For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 10.

^d Estimate does not meet standard of precision (estimates with a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher are suppressed).

^e Less than 0.05 percent.

^a Includes episodes for which sex, race, ethnicity, and age were unknown or not reported.

^b Includes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^c Includes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy or induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Emergency Room Data, 1990*, Statistical Series I, Number 10-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 22, 26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.117

Drug abuse-related emergency room episodes

By characteristics of episodes and patients, and drug use motive, United States, 1990

Patient and episode characteristics	Drug use motive						
	Total	Recreation- al use	Other psychic effects	Depen- dence	Suicide	Other ^a	Unknown
Total number of episodes	371,208	29,817	22,685	96,346	172,815	8,106	41,439
Sex							
Male	46.6 %	67.9 %	37.5 %	65.0 %	32.5 %	35.4 %	54.4 %
Female	52.3	30.7	61.5	34.1	66.2	63.6	44.5
Unknown/no response	1.1	1.3	1.0	(b)	1.3	(b)	1.1
Age							
6 to 17 years	13.5	15.9	15.2	1.5	20.0	17.8	10.6
18 to 29 years	38.7	45.8	34.6	35.1	39.8	42.6	38.7
30 years and older	47.6	38.2	49.9	63.3	39.9	39.6	50.0
Unknown/no response	0.3	0.2	(b)	0.2	0.2	(c)	0.7
Race, ethnicity							
White	58.5	50.2	65.9	37.9	72.3	72.4	48.2
Black	23.8	27.2	17.7	44.0	12.4	11.1	27.8
Hispanic	8.0	10.3	5.2	9.9	6.0	9.8	11.6
Other ^d	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.9
Unknown/no response	8.7	10.9	9.9	7.9	8.1	5.4	11.5
Number of drugs							
Single-drug episode	50.7	53.8	53.0	51.8	47.2	65.9	55.7
Multi-drug episode	49.3	46.2	47.0	48.2	52.8	34.1	44.3
Reason for emergency room contact							
Unexpected reaction	10.0	38.8	15.7	14.1	0.9	17.1	13.8
Overdose	60.6	29.1	70.1	10.0	95.8	60.8	48.5
Chronic effects	10.0	14.7	(b)	28.4	0.3	3.4	7.8
Withdrawal	2.2	0.5	(b)	7.4	(c)	2.5	1.2
Seeking detoxification	8.4	3.1	0.8	29.5	0.3	0.3	2.5
Accident/injury	2.5	5.5	1.3	4.2	0.3	3.9	5.9
Other	2.6	4.2	3.5	3.5	0.8	6.9	5.2
Unknown/no response	3.8	4.1	2.2	2.8	1.6	5.1	15.0
Patient disposition							
Admitted to hospital	51.1	22.2	37.2	38.1	68.1	33.6	42.5
Treated and released	45.5	73.8	60.6	58.0	29.9	62.5	49.6
Left against medical advice	2.1	3.1	2.0	2.9	1.0	2.8	4.0
Died	(b)	0.3	(b)	0.3	0.2	(c)	0.5
Unknown/no response	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.8	(b)	3.4

Note: See Note, table 3.115. For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 10.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dIncludes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^aIncludes self-medication for physical ailment, to prevent pregnancy or induce abortion, accident, used unknowingly, etc.

^bEstimate does not meet standard of precision (estimates with a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher are suppressed).

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Emergency Room Data, 1990*, Statistical Series I, Number 10-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 33. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.118

Type of drug mentioned in drug abuse related emergency room episodes

By sex, race, ethnicity, age, and drug use motive of patient, United States, 1990

Patient and episode characteristics	Type of drug											
	Tranquilizers	Narcotic analgesics	Non-narcotic analgesics	Non-barbiturate sedatives	Anti-depressants	Anti-psychotics	Barbiturate sedatives	Amphetamines	Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Marihuana/hashish	Unknown
Total number of drug mentions	50,792	59,702	55,466	21,584	34,214	14,559	6,403	8,800	9,050	80,355	15,706	32,518
Sex												
Male	36.5 %	57.5 %	28.3 %	39.1 %	31.9 %	49.8 %	46.1 %	62.4 %	73.0 %	65.0 %	69.0 %	55.8 %
Female	62.5	41.6	69.9	59.9	66.3	48.3	52.6	36.7	26.6	33.8	29.8	43.5
Unknown/no response	1.0	0.9	1.8	(a)	1.8	1.9	1.3	(a)	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.8
Race, ethnicity												
White	81.1	55.6	68.1	75.9	83.6	73.4	74.3	74.9	53.2	30.0	49.9	39.1
Black	7.3	25.2	13.0	7.9	5.6	13.4	15.4	9.1	24.8	53.5	33.2	33.0
Hispanic	5.1	11.5	7.4	5.8	3.0	4.7	4.1	6.4	10.2	8.2	8.4	15.1
Other ^b	0.5	0.5	2.2	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7
Unknown/no response	5.9	7.3	9.4	9.0	7.2	7.4	5.8	8.1	11.2	7.8	7.7	12.1
Age												
6 to 17 years	4.4	3.1	35.0	7.0	12.4	5.4	6.4	13.1	20.9	2.3	13.8	12.6
18 to 19 years	3.1	2.5	14.4	10.1	5.4	3.3	4.1	8.2	14.8	3.6	11.8	4.3
20 to 29 years	23.5	28.4	24.3	31.0	25.6	36.0	27.7	41.1	37.0	40.5	44.7	25.4
30 to 39 years	35.8	42.5	14.5	24.5	30.9	32.4	36.3	27.1	21.4	40.9	22.9	35.7
40 to 49 years	19.8	17.4	7.4	14.3	17.0	15.8	15.3	8.5	4.9	10.6	5.8	16.4
50 to 59 years	6.7	3.8	2.2	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.3	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.6	3.6
60 years and older	6.3	2.1	1.7	7.8	3.8	2.6	5.9	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.4
Unknown/no response	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	(c)	(c)	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
Drug use motive												
Recreational use	2.8	6.4	1.7	1.5	1.9	4.3	2.9	23.4	46.3	15.3	28.2	6.2
Other psychic effects	10.5	4.4	8.1	7.3	7.2	11.0	8.9	3.4	4.0	2.9	5.9	2.2
Dependence	11.7	55.0	1.5	3.1	2.1	(a)	10.3	33.3	21.0	63.3	38.1	39.7
Suicide	64.6	21.7	79.7	79.4	80.3	69.0	61.2	16.5	6.5	6.5	7.2	25.3
Other	1.5	2.0	3.0	2.4	2.1	3.4	4.2	2.0	2.1	0.4	1.8	1.5
Unknown/no response	8.9	10.5	6.0	6.3	6.4	8.6	12.4	21.5	20.1	11.6	18.9	25.1

Note: See Note, table 3.115. "In addition to alcohol-in-combination, up to four substances may be reported for each emergency room drug abuse episode; thus, the total number of mentions exceeds the number of total episodes. It should be noted that a drug mention may or may not be the confirmed 'cause' of the episode in multi-drug abuse cases. Even when only one substance is reported for an episode, allowance should still be made for reportable drugs not mentioned or for other contributory factors." (Source, p. 116.) For information on methodology, sampling, and estimation procedures, see Appendix 10.

^aEstimate does not meet standard of precision (estimates with a relative standard error of 50 percent or higher are suppressed).

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Emergency Room Data, 1990*, Statistical Series I, Number 10-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 43-45. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.119

Reported alcohol use

By sex, United States, selected years 1939-92

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

(Percent of respondents reporting that they use alcoholic beverages)

Year	National	Male	Female
1939	58 %	70 %	45 %
1945	67	75	60
1946	67	NA	NA
1947	63	72	54
1949	58	66	49
1950	60	NA	NA
1951	59	70	46
1952	60	68	53
1956	60	NA	NA
1957	58	67	50
1958	55	66	45
1960	62	NA	NA
1964	63	NA	NA
1966	65	70	61
1969	64	NA	NA
1974	68	77	61
1976	71	NA	NA
1977	71	77	65
1978	71	75	64
1979	69	74	64
1981	70	75	66
1982	65	69	61
1983	65	71	58
1984	64	73	57
1985	67	72	62
1987	65	72	57
1988	63	72	55
1989	56	64	48
1990	57	64	51
1992	64	72	57

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 288, p. 14; *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 303, p. 4; Report No. 317, p. 46 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.120

Reported alcohol use

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?"

	Yes	No, total abstainer
National	64 %	35 %
Sex		
Male	72	28
Female	57	42
Age		
18 to 29 years	71	29
30 to 49 years	68	32
50 years and older	56	44
65 years and older	47	53
Region		
East	70	30
Midwest	65	35
South	60	39
West	63	37
Race		
White	66	33
Nonwhite	50	50
Education		
College graduate	78	22
College incomplete	64	35
High school graduate	65	34
Less than high school graduate	49	51
Politics		
Republican	62	37
Democrat	66	34
Independent	65	34
Income		
\$50,000 and over	80	19
\$30,000 to \$49,999	63	36
\$20,000 to \$29,999	64	36
Under \$20,000	56	44
Religion		
Protestant	59	41
Catholic	74	26
None	70	28

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

Source: George Gallup, Jr. *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 317 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1992), p. 46. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.121

Respondents reporting whether they drink more than they should

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Do you sometimes drink more than you think you should?"

	Yes	No
National	29 %	71 %
Sex		
Male	34	66
Female	23	76
Age		
18 to 29 years	46	54
30 to 49 years	28	72
50 years and older	15	85
65 years and older	8	92
Region		
East	25	75
Midwest	35	65
South	25	75
West	31	68
Race		
White	29	71
Nonwhite	24	76
Education		
College graduate	25	75
College incomplete	32	68
High school graduate	31	69
Less than high school graduate	25	75
Politics		
Republican	26	73
Democrat	30	70
Independent	28	72
Income		
\$50,000 and over	29	71
\$30,000 to \$49,999	27	72
\$20,000 to \$29,999	23	77
Under \$20,000	34	66
Religion		
Protestant	28	71
Catholic	29	71
None	38	62

Note: This question was presented to the 64 percent of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" asked in February 1992. Responses of "don't know/refused" were omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 3.122

Respondents reporting whether they plan to cut down or quit drinking

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Do you plan to cut down or quit drinking within the next year?"

	Yes, cut down	Yes, quit	No
National	17 %	9 %	74 %
Sex			
Male	19	11	70
Female	14	6	78
Age			
18 to 29 years	24	14	62
30 to 49 years	16	6	78
50 years and older	9	9	80
65 years and older	5	14	79
Region			
East	15	8	76
Midwest	16	8	75
South	18	10	72
West	18	9	73
Race			
White	16	7	76
Nonwhite	20	22	56
Education			
College graduate	14	4	82
College incomplete	19	5	76
High school graduate	19	6	74
Less than high school graduate	10	31	58
Politics			
Republican	12	6	81
Democrat	22	10	68
Independent	15	9	76
Income			
\$50,000 and over	16	5	79
\$30,000 to \$49,999	14	5	80
\$20,000 to \$29,999	14	11	75
Under \$20,000	21	15	63
Religion			
Protestant	17	9	73
Catholic	14	8	77
None	18	13	69

Note: This question was presented to the 64 percent of respondents answering "yes" to the question: "Do you have occasion to use alcoholic beverages such as liquor, wine or beer, or are you a total abstainer?" asked in February 1992. Responses of "don't know/refused" were omitted. For a discussion of public opinion survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 5.

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

Table 3.123

Respondents reporting whether drinking has ever been a source of family trouble

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1992

Question: "Has drinking ever been a cause of trouble in your family?"

	Yes	No	No opinion/ refused
National	24 %	76 %	(a)
Sex			
Male	24	76	(a)
Female	24	75	1 %
Age			
18 to 29 years	23	77	0
30 to 49 years	27	73	0
50 years and older	22	77	1
65 years and older	19	79	2
Region			
East	23	76	1
Midwest	23	77	0
South	22	78	0
West	29	71	0
Race			
White	25	75	(a)
Nonwhite	21	79	0
Education			
College graduate	26	74	0
College incomplete	29	71	0
High school graduate	22	78	0
Less than high school graduate	20	78	2
Politics			
Republican	22	78	0
Democrat	23	77	0
Independent	28	71	1
Income			
\$50,000 and over	23	77	0
\$30,000 to \$49,999	21	79	0
\$20,000 to \$29,999	27	71	2
Under \$20,000	28	72	0
Religion			
Protestant	25	75	(a)
Catholic	25	75	0
None	25	75	0

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

^aLess than 1 percent.

 Source: George Gallup, Jr., *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 317 (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1992), p. 47. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.124

Fatalities in alcohol-related motor vehicle accidents

By blood alcohol concentration levels, United States, 1982-90 (estimated)

	Total fatalities	Total fatalities in alcohol-related crashes		Blood alcohol concentration level					
				No alcohol (0.00%)		Some and impaired (0.01% to 0.09%)		Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1982	43,945	25,165	100 %	18,780	42.7 %	4,809	10.9 %	20,356	46.3 %
1983	42,589	23,646	100	18,943	44.5	4,472	10.5	19,174	45.0
1984	44,257	23,758	100	20,499	46.3	4,766	10.8	18,992	42.9
1985	43,825	22,715	100	21,109	48.2	4,604	10.5	18,111	41.3
1986	46,087	24,045	100	22,042	47.8	5,109	11.1	18,936	41.1
1987	46,390	23,641	100	22,749	49.0	5,112	11.0	18,529	39.9
1988	47,087	23,626	100	23,461	49.8	4,895	10.4	18,731	39.8
1989	45,582	22,436	100	23,146	50.8	4,574	10.0	17,862	39.2
1990	44,529	22,083	100	22,445	50.4	4,412	9.9	17,671	39.7

Note: These data are based on information submitted by all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico to the National Center for Statistics and Analysis maintained by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration uses an estimation procedure to derive national statistics on blood alcohol levels of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal accidents, who were not tested or for whom blood alcohol concentration (BAC) test results are unknown. The probability of alcohol involvement of each driver for whom there is no BAC data is calculated based on known test results for

people in similar accidents using specific driver and crash parameters. This procedure allows national estimates of alcohol-related motor vehicle fatalities to be derived. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Fatal Accident Reporting System 1990: A Decade of Progress* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 24. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.125

Blood alcohol concentration levels of motor vehicle drivers involved in fatal crashes

By age, United States, 1982-90 (estimated)

Blood alcohol concentration	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Ages 16 to 20									
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	44.0 %	42.2	39.6	35.5	36.5	33.3	32.3	29.9	31.7
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	31.1 %	29.7	26.6	23.9	23.7	21.0	20.7	19.5	21.2
Total number	9,858	9,334	9,804	9,386	10,163	9,910	10,171	9,442	8,808
Ages 21 to 24									
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	51.6 %	50.7	49.0	45.9	47.3	45.4	46.1	45.0	44.9
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	40.0 %	39.1	37.3	35.3	36.1	34.1	35.2	34.5	34.7
Total number	9,018	8,432	8,963	9,046	9,129	8,808	8,555	7,723	7,179
Ages 25 to 44									
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	40.8 %	40.2	38.3	37.1	37.5	37.8	37.4	36.6	37.8
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	32.6 %	32.2	30.4	29.4	29.9	30.1	29.9	29.3	30.3
Total number	22,771	22,538	23,796	24,149	25,419	26,340	26,475	26,034	25,882
Ages 45 to 64									
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	26.4 %	24.6	22.7	21.6	21.4	20.6	21.2	21.5	20.2
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	20.7 %	19.4	17.7	16.7	16.2	15.9	16.5	16.8	15.6
Total number	8,921	8,854	9,143	9,262	9,096	9,693	10,081	10,240	9,917
Ages 65 and older									
Some and impaired (0.01 to 0.09%)	13.7 %	12.1	12.5	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.9	10.0	9.8
Intoxicated (0.10% or more)	9.9 %	8.6	8.8	7.6	6.8	6.7	7.0	6.6	6.4
Total number	3,894	4,026	4,316	4,479	4,881	5,078	5,376	5,431	5,487

Note: See Note, table 3.124. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *Fatal Accident Reporting System 1990: A Decade of Progress* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 32. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.126

Automobile crashes

By alcohol involvement and crash severity, United States, 1988, 1989, and 1990

	Total		Alcohol Involvement	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total crashes				
1988	6,877,000	100 %	479,000	7 %
1989	6,664,000	100	398,000	6
1990	6,462,000	100	469,000	7
Crash severity				
<u>Property damage only</u>				
1988	4,633,000	100	226,000	5
1989	4,450,000	100	181,000	4
1990	4,255,000	100	220,000	5
<u>Minor or moderate injury</u>				
1988	1,828,000	100	177,000	10
1989	1,800,000	100	148,000	8
1990	1,825,000	100	173,000	9
<u>Severe or fatal injury</u>				
1988	415,000	100	76,000	18
1989	394,000	100	68,000	17
1990	382,000	100	77,000	20

Note: These data are from the annual reports of overall crash statistics produced from data collected by the General Estimates System (GES) for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). The GES obtained its data from a nationally-representative probability sample selected from an estimated 6.9 million police-reported traffic crashes that occurred in the United States in 1988, approximately 6.6 million in 1989, and approximately 6.5 million in 1990. The GES obtained a sample of approximately 49,000 police accident reports in 1988, 44,000 reports in 1989, and 46,000 reports in 1990 from 400 police agencies within 60 geographic sites across the United States. Alcohol involvement was coded by police officers when evidence of alcohol was present. The code does not necessarily mean that a driver, passenger, or nonoccupant was tested for alcohol. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, *General Estimates System 1988*, p. 38; *1989*, p. 38; *1990*, p. 44 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.127

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-90

Population ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^e	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
Number of offenses:										
1960 - 179,323,175	3,384,200	288,460	3,095,700	9,110	17,190	107,840	154,320	912,100	1,855,400	328,200
1961 - 182,992,000	3,488,000	289,390	3,198,600	8,740	17,220	106,670	156,760	949,600	1,913,000	336,000
1962 - 185,771,000	3,752,200	301,510	3,450,700	8,530	17,550	110,860	164,570	994,300	2,089,600	366,800
1963 - 188,483,000	3,109,500	316,970	3,792,500	8,640	17,650	116,470	174,210	1,086,400	2,297,800	408,300
1964 - 191,141,000	4,564,600	364,220	4,200,400	9,360	21,420	130,390	203,050	1,213,200	2,514,400	472,800
1965 - 193,525,000	4,739,400	387,390	4,352,000	9,960	23,410	138,690	215,330	1,282,500	2,572,600	496,900
1966 - 195,576,000	5,223,500	430,180	4,793,300	11,040	25,820	157,990	235,330	1,410,100	2,822,000	561,200
1967 - 197,457,000	5,903,400	499,930	5,403,500	12,240	27,620	202,910	257,160	1,632,100	3,111,600	659,800
1968 - 199,399,000	6,720,200	595,010	6,125,200	13,800	31,670	262,840	286,700	1,858,900	3,482,700	783,600
1969 - 201,385,000	7,410,900	661,870	6,749,000	14,760	37,170	298,850	311,090	1,981,900	3,888,600	878,500
1970 - 203,235,298	8,098,000	738,820	7,359,200	16,000	37,990	349,860	334,970	2,205,000	4,225,800	928,400
1971 - 206,212,000	8,588,200	816,500	7,771,700	17,780	42,260	387,700	368,760	2,399,300	4,424,200	948,200
1972 - 208,230,000	8,248,800	834,900	7,413,900	18,670	46,850	376,290	393,090	2,375,500	4,151,200	887,200
1973 - 209,891,000	8,718,100	875,910	7,842,200	19,640	51,400	384,220	420,650	2,565,500	4,347,900	928,800
1974 - 211,392,000	10,253,400	974,720	9,278,700	20,710	55,400	442,400	456,210	3,039,200	5,262,500	977,100
1975 - 213,124,000	11,256,600	1,026,280	10,230,300	20,510	56,090	464,970	484,710	3,252,100	5,977,700	1,000,500
1976 - 214,659,000	11,349,700	1,004,210	10,345,500	18,780	57,080	427,810	500,530	3,108,700	6,270,800	966,000
1977 - 216,332,000	10,984,500	1,029,580	9,955,000	19,120	63,500	412,610	534,350	3,071,500	5,905,700	977,700
1978 - 218,059,000	11,209,000	1,085,550	10,123,400	19,560	67,610	426,930	571,460	3,128,300	5,991,000	1,004,100
1979 - 220,099,000	12,249,500	1,208,030	11,041,500	21,460	76,390	480,700	629,480	3,327,700	6,601,000	1,112,800
1980 - 225,349,264	13,408,300	1,344,520	12,063,700	23,040	82,990	565,840	672,650	3,795,200	7,136,900	1,131,700
1981 - 229,146,000	13,423,800	1,361,820	12,061,900	22,520	82,500	592,910	663,900	3,779,700	7,194,400	1,087,800
1982 - 231,534,000	12,974,400	1,322,390	11,652,000	21,010	78,770	553,130	669,480	3,447,100	7,142,500	1,062,400
1983 - 233,981,000	12,108,600	1,258,090	10,850,500	19,310	78,920	506,570	653,290	3,129,900	6,712,800	1,007,900
1984 - 236,158,000	11,881,800	1,273,280	10,608,500	18,960	84,230	485,010	685,350	2,984,400	6,591,900	1,032,200
1985 - 238,740,000	12,430,000	1,327,440	11,102,600	18,980	87,340	497,870	723,250	3,073,300	6,926,400	1,102,900
1986 - 241,077,000	13,210,800	1,488,140	11,722,700	20,610	90,430	542,780	834,320	3,241,400	7,257,200	1,224,100
1987 - 243,400,000	13,508,700	1,484,000	12,024,700	20,100	91,110	517,700	855,090	3,236,200	7,499,900	1,288,700
1988 - 245,807,000 ^d	13,923,100	1,566,220	12,356,900	20,680	92,490	542,970	910,090	3,218,100	7,705,900	1,432,900
1989 - 248,239,000	14,251,400	1,646,040	12,605,400	21,500	94,500	578,330	951,710	3,168,200	7,872,400	1,564,800
1990 - 248,709,873	14,475,600	1,820,130	12,655,500	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860	3,073,900	7,945,700	1,635,900
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants: ^e										
1960	1,887.2	160.9	1,726.3	5.1	9.6	60.1	86.1	508.6	1,034.7	183.0
1961	1,906.1	158.1	1,747.9	4.8	9.4	59.3	85.7	518.9	1,045.4	183.6
1962	2,019.8	162.3	1,857.5	4.6	9.4	59.7	88.6	535.2	1,124.8	197.4
1963	2,180.3	168.2	2,012.1	4.6	9.4	61.8	92.4	576.4	1,219.1	216.6
1964	2,388.1	190.6	2,197.5	4.9	11.2	68.2	106.2	634.7	1,315.5	247.4
1965	2,449.0	200.2	2,248.8	5.1	12.1	71.7	111.3	662.7	1,329.3	256.8
1966	2,670.8	220.0	2,450.9	5.6	13.2	80.8	120.3	721.0	1,442.9	286.9
1967	2,989.7	253.2	2,736.5	6.2	14.0	102.8	130.2	826.6	1,575.8	334.1
1968	3,370.2	298.4	3,071.8	6.9	15.9	131.8	143.8	932.3	1,746.6	393.0
1969	3,680.0	328.7	3,351.3	7.3	18.5	148.4	154.5	984.1	1,930.9	436.2
1970	3,984.5	363.5	3,621.0	7.9	18.7	172.1	164.8	1,084.9	2,079.3	456.8
1971	4,164.7	396.0	3,768.8	8.6	20.5	188.0	178.8	1,163.5	2,145.5	459.8
1972	3,961.4	401.0	3,560.4	9.0	22.5	180.7	188.8	1,140.8	1,993.6	426.1
1973	4,154.4	417.4	3,737.0	9.4	24.5	183.1	200.5	1,222.5	2,071.9	442.6
1974	4,850.4	461.1	4,389.3	9.8	26.2	209.3	215.8	1,437.7	2,489.5	462.2
1975	5,281.7	481.5	4,800.2	9.6	26.3	218.2	227.4	1,525.9	2,604.8	469.4
1976	5,287.3	467.8	4,819.5	8.8	26.6	199.3	233.2	1,448.2	2,921.3	450.0
1977	5,077.6	475.9	4,601.7	8.8	29.4	190.7	240.0	1,419.8	2,729.9	451.9
1978	5,140.3	497.8	4,642.5	9.0	31.0	195.8	262.1	1,434.6	2,747.4	460.5
1979	5,565.5	548.9	5,016.6	9.7	34.7	218.4	286.0	1,511.9	2,999.1	505.6
1980	5,950.0	596.6	5,353.3	10.2	36.8	251.1	298.5	1,684.1	3,167.0	502.2
1981	5,858.2	594.3	5,263.9	9.8	36.0	258.7	289.7	1,649.5	3,139.7	474.7
1982	5,603.6	571.1	5,032.5	9.1	34.0	238.9	289.2	1,488.8	3,084.8	458.8
1983	5,175.0	537.7	4,637.4	8.3	33.7	216.5	279.2	1,337.7	2,868.9	430.8
1984	5,031.3	539.2	4,492.1	7.9	35.7	205.4	290.2	1,263.7	2,791.3	437.1
1985	5,206.5	556.0	4,650.5	7.9	36.6	208.5	302.9	1,287.3	2,901.2	462.0
1986	5,479.9	617.3	4,862.6	8.6	37.5	225.1	346.1	1,344.6	3,010.3	507.8
1987	5,550.0	609.7	4,940.3	8.3	37.4	212.7	351.3	1,329.6	3,081.3	529.4
1988 ^d	5,664.2	637.2	5,027.1	8.4	37.6	220.9	370.2	1,309.2	3,134.9	582.9
1989	5,741.0	663.7	5,077.9	8.7	38.1	233.0	383.4	1,276.3	3,171.3	630.4
1990	5,820.3	731.8	5,088.5	9.4	41.2	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8

See notes on next page.

Table 3.127

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, United States, 1960-90--Continued

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies (police, sheriffs, and State police) report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. A count of these crimes, which are known as Part I offenses, is taken from records of all complaints of crime received by law enforcement agencies from victims or other sources and/or from officers who discovered the offenses. Whenever complaints of crime are determined through investigation to be unfounded or false, they are eliminated from an agency's count (Source, 1990, p. 2).

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program uses seven crime categories to establish a "crime index" in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. Crime index offenses include murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft; the "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection was begun in 1979. However, due to the incompleteness of arson reporting by police in 1979-90, arson data are not displayed nor are they included in the Total Crime Index of the offenses known to the police.

The figures in this table are subject to updating by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The number of agencies reporting and populations represented may vary from year to year. This table and tables 3.128 and 3.129 present estimates for the United States or particular areas based on agencies reporting. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aPopulations are U.S. Bureau of the Census provisional estimates as of July 1, except for the Apr. 1, 1980 preliminary census counts and the 1990 decennial census counts, and are subject to change.

^bBecause of rounding, the offenses may not add to totals.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Property crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^dData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, it was necessary that their crime counts be estimated by the Source.

^eAll rates were calculated on the offenses before rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1975*, p. 49, Table 2; *1985*, p. 41; *1990*, p. 58 (Washington, DC: USGPO), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.128

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense and extent of urbanization, 1990

Area	Population ^a	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
United States, total	248,709,873	14,475,613	1,820,127	12,655,486	23,438	102,555	639,271	1,054,863	3,073,909	7,945,670	1,635,907
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,820.3	731.8	5,088.5	9.4	41.2	257.0	424.1	1,235.9	3,194.8	657.8
Metropolitan Statistical Area	192,523,468										
Area actually reporting ^c	98.0 %	12,448,587	1,634,950	10,813,637	20,198	85,599	617,080	911,073	2,578,413	6,706,679	1,528,545
Estimated total	100.0 %	12,604,801	1,647,808	10,956,993	20,335	87,697	619,947	919,829	2,611,432	6,802,603	1,542,958
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,547.2	855.9	5,691.3	10.6	45.6	322.0	477.8	1,356.4	3,533.4	801.4
Other cities	22,394,945										
Area actually reporting ^c	92.8 %	1,099,180	94,444	1,004,736	1,066	6,762	12,856	73,760	217,330	739,492	47,914
Estimated total	100.0 %	1,187,513	102,483	1,085,030	1,174	7,297	14,006	80,006	235,876	797,113	52,041
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,302.6	457.6	4,845.0	5.2	32.6	62.5	357.3	1,053.3	3,559.3	232.4
Rural	33,791,460										
Area actually reporting ^c	88.7 %	624,352	62,670	561,682	1,691	6,911	4,796	49,272	207,252	317,169	37,261
Estimated totals	100.0 %	683,299	69,836	613,463	1,929	7,561	5,318	55,028	226,601	345,954	40,908
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,022.1	206.7	1,815.4	5.7	22.4	15.7	162.8	670.6	1,023.8	121.1

Note: See Note, table 3.127. These figures are aggregated from individual State statistics presented in table 3.129. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 months of offense reports (Source, p. 324). For definitions of offenses and areas, see Appendix 3.

^aPopulations are U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 decennial census counts, 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 51, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.129

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1990

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
ALABAMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,724,153										
Area actually reporting	98.5 %	160,943	23,263	137,680	361	1,100	5,212	16,590	34,968	90,210	12,502
Estimated totals	100.0 %	162,900	23,522	139,378	364	1,111	5,259	16,788	35,398	91,359	12,621
Other cities	550,116										
Area actually reporting	93.5 %	26,641	4,002	22,639	47	137	446	3,372	5,605	16,108	926
Estimated totals	100.0 %	28,500	4,281	24,219	50	147	477	3,607	5,996	17,232	991
Rural	766,318										
Area actually reporting	92.3 %	6,653	764	5,889	49	56	64	595	2,947	2,535	407
Estimated totals	100.0 %	7,204	827	6,377	53	61	69	644	3,191	2,745	441
State total	4,040,587	198,604	28,630	169,974	467	1,319	5,805	21,039	44,585	111,336	14,053
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,915.2	708.6	4,206.7	11.6	32.6	143.7	520.7	1,103.4	2,755.4	347.8
ALASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	226,338										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	13,007	1,330	11,677	10	203	350	767	2,060	8,083	1,534
Other cities	143,491										
Area actually reporting	86.9 %	8,141	716	7,425	11	94	46	565	1,194	5,380	851
Estimated totals	100.0 %	9,368	824	8,544	13	108	53	650	1,374	6,191	979
Rural	180,214										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	5,967	731	5,236	18	90	19	604	1,485	3,154	597
Estimated totals	100.0 %	7,204	827	6,377	53	61	69	644	3,191	2,745	441
State total	550,043	28,342	2,885	25,457	41	401	422	2,021	4,919	17,428	3,110
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,152.7	524.5	4,628.2	7.5	72.9	76.7	367.4	894.3	3,168.5	565.4
ARIZONA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,788,981										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	247,199	20,279	226,920	226	1,262	5,547	13,244	51,943	145,673	29,304
Other cities	471,165										
Area actually reporting	96.7 %	31,453	2,306	29,147	23	133	278	1,872	5,827	21,620	1,700
Estimated totals	100.0 %	32,511	2,383	30,128	24	137	287	1,935	6,023	22,348	1,757
Rural	405,082										
Area actually reporting	89.5 %	8,439	1,117	7,322	30	90	56	941	2,900	3,897	525
Estimated totals	100.0 %	9,430	1,249	8,181	34	101	63	1,051	3,240	4,354	587
State total	3,665,228	289,140	23,911	265,229	284	1,500	5,897	16,230	61,206	172,375	31,648
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,888.7	652.4	7,236.4	7.7	40.9	160.9	442.8	1,669.9	4,703.0	863.5
ARKANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	942,502										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	70,675	8,506	62,169	121	725	2,120	5,540	16,297	41,295	4,577
Other cities	560,035										
Area actually reporting	99.6 %	31,557	2,950	28,607	51	168	458	2,273	7,761	19,372	1,474
Estimated totals	100.0 %	31,668	2,961	28,707	51	169	460	2,281	7,788	19,440	1,479
Rural	848,188										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	12,065	1,044	11,021	69	125	81	769	4,379	5,895	747
Estimated totals	100.0 %	9,430	1,249	8,181	34	101	63	1,051	3,240	4,354	587
State total	2,350,725	114,408	12,511	101,897	241	1,019	2,661	8,590	28,464	66,630	6,803
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,866.9	532.2	4,334.7	10.3	43.3	113.2	365.4	1,210.9	2,834.4	289.4
CALIFORNIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	28,493,466										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	1,909,739	305,019	1,604,720	3,467	12,236	111,506	177,810	385,805	920,040	298,875
Estimated totals	100.0 %	1,909,811	305,028	1,604,783	3,467	12,236	111,509	177,816	385,820	920,078	298,885
Other cities	531,422										
Area actually reporting	99.7 %	32,959	3,288	29,671	20	252	520	2,496	7,065	20,522	2,084
Estimated totals	100.0 %	33,073	3,300	29,773	20	253	522	2,505	7,089	20,593	2,091
Rural	735,133										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	22,353	2,723	19,630	66	199	177	2,281	7,483	10,909	1,238
Estimated totals	100.0 %	22,353	2,723	19,630	66	199	177	2,281	7,483	10,909	1,238
State total	29,760,021	1,965,237	311,051	1,654,186	3,553	12,688	112,208	182,602	400,392	951,580	302,214
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,603.6	1,045.2	5,558.4	11.9	42.6	377.0	613.6	1,345.4	3,197.5	1,015.5
COLORADO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,678,974										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	170,528	15,706	154,822	123	1,420	2,885	11,278	35,052	106,886	12,884
Estimated totals	100.0 %	170,574	15,710	154,864	123	1,420	2,886	11,281	35,060	106,918	12,886
Other cities	280,630										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	19,103	950	18,153	7	72	86	785	2,751	14,704	698
Estimated totals	100.0 %	19,103	950	18,153	7	72	86	785	2,751	14,704	698
Rural	334,790										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	9,757	668	9,089	8	29	13	618	2,011	6,550	528
Estimated totals	100.0 %	9,757	668	9,089	8	29	13	618	2,011	6,550	528
State total	3,294,394	199,434	17,328	182,106	138	1,521	2,985	12,684	39,822	128,172	14,112
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,053.7	526.0	5,527.8	4.2	46.2	90.6	385.0	1,208.8	3,890.6	428.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
CONNECTICUT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,008,400										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	169,656	17,511	152,145	161	859	7,637	8,854	38,430	90,227	23,488
Other cities	90,318										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	3,602	153	3,449	2	19	38	94	695	2,544	210
Rural	188,398										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	3,810	537	3,273	3	40	42	452	1,230	1,714	329
State total	3,287,116	177,068	18,201	158,867	166	918	7,717	9,400	40,355	94,485	24,027
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,386.7	553.7	4,833.0	5.1	27.9	234.8	286.0	1,227.7	2,874.4	730.9
DELAWARE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	441,946										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	25,148	2,739	22,409	18	323	913	1,485	4,481	15,461	2,467
Other cities	73,218										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	5,778	673	5,105	4	70	132	467	813	4,058	234
Rural	151,004										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	4,783	953	3,830	11	194	53	695	1,171	2,403	256
State total	666,168	35,709	4,365	31,344	33	587	1,098	2,647	6,465	21,922	2,957
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,360.4	655.2	4,705.1	5.0	88.1	164.8	397.3	970.5	3,290.8	443.9
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	606,900										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	65,389	14,919	50,470	472	303	7,365	6,779	12,035	30,326	8,109
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	606,900	65,389	14,919	50,470	472	303	7,365	6,779	12,035	30,326	8,109
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	10,774.3	2,458.2	8,316.0	77.8	49.9	1,213.5	1,117.0	1,983.0	4,996.9	1,336.1
FLORIDA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	11,750,628										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	1,078,769	152,095	926,674	1,278	6,293	52,481	92,043	263,140	560,160	103,374
Estimated totals	100.0 %	1,080,547	152,302	928,245	1,279	6,299	52,553	92,171	263,546	561,174	103,525
Other cities	295,897										
Area actually reporting	98.0 %	24,386	3,517	20,869	27	101	795	2,594	5,769	13,861	1,239
Estimated totals	100.0 %	24,884	3,589	21,295	28	103	811	2,647	5,887	14,144	1,264
Rural	891,401										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	34,503	5,099	29,404	72	379	564	4,084	11,399	15,892	2,113
State total	12,937,926	1,139,934	160,990	978,944	1,379	6,781	53,928	98,902	280,832	591,210	106,902
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	8,810.8	1,244.3	7,566.5	10.7	52.4	416.8	764.4	2,170.6	4,569.6	826.3
GEORGIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,212,380										
Area actually reporting	98.4 %	332,409	36,931	295,478	552	2,571	14,525	19,283	75,532	182,966	36,980
Estimated totals	100.0 %	337,199	37,324	299,875	556	2,604	14,673	19,491	76,589	185,805	37,481
Other cities	836,441										
Area actually reporting	91.8 %	55,675	6,699	48,976	97	387	1,613	4,602	12,991	33,073	2,912
Estimated totals	100.0 %	60,665	7,300	53,365	106	422	1,758	5,014	14,155	36,037	3,173
Rural	1,429,395										
Area actually reporting	99.1 %	39,932	4,332	35,600	104	442	630	3,156	14,033	18,611	2,956
Estimated totals	100.0 %	40,297	4,372	35,925	105	446	636	3,185	14,161	18,781	2,983
State total	6,478,216	438,161	48,996	389,165	767	3,472	17,067	27,690	104,905	240,623	43,637
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,763.6	756.3	6,007.3	11.8	53.6	263.5	427.4	1,619.4	3,714.3	673.6
HAWAII											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	836,231										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	51,028	2,412	48,616	34	278	889	1,211	9,785	35,514	3,317
Other cities	37,054										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	3,392	155	3,237	4	26	39	86	668	2,392	177
Rural	234,944										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	13,256	546	12,710	6	56	85	399	3,158	8,829	723
State total	1,108,229	67,676	3,113	64,563	44	360	1,013	1,696	13,611	46,735	4,217
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,106.7	280.9	5,825.8	4.0	32.5	91.4	153.0	1,228.2	4,217.1	308.5
IDAHO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	205,775										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	9,728	644	9,084	4	73	55	512	2,002	6,695	387
Other cities	385,966										
Area actually reporting	99.7 %	22,455	1,390	21,065	11	134	72	1,173	3,655	16,635	775
Estimated totals	100.0 %	22,530	1,394	21,136	11	134	72	1,177	3,667	16,691	778
Rural	415,008										
Area actually reporting	97.4 %	8,365	719	7,646	12	66	23	618	2,453	4,705	488
Estimated totals	100.0 %	8,587	738	7,849	12	68	24	634	2,518	4,830	501
State total	1,006,749	40,845	2,776	38,069	27	275	151	2,323	8,187	28,216	1,666
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,057.1	275.7	3,781.4	2.7	27.3	15.0	230.7	813.2	2,802.7	165.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
ILLINOIS^c											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	9,413,349										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	NA	NA	516,717	1,153	NA	44,632	57,415	109,326	335,782	71,607
Estimated totals	100.0 %	NA	NA	517,379	1,153	NA	44,651	57,447	109,450	336,262	71,667
Other cities	1,038,566										
Area actually reporting	97.7 %	NA	NA	37,775	21	NA	328	1,796	7,605	28,917	1,253
Estimated totals	100.0 %	NA	NA	38,674	22	NA	336	1,839	7,786	29,605	1,283
Rural	978,687										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	NA	NA	11,788	7	NA	51	564	4,270	6,995	523
State total	11,430,602	678,416	110,575	567,841	1,182	4,505	45,038	59,850	121,506	372,862	73,473
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,935.1	967.4	4,967.7	10.3	39.4	394.0	523.6	1,063.0	3,262.0	642.8
INDIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,796,394										
Area actually reporting	84.2 %	184,395	20,299	164,096	246	1,592	4,786	13,675	36,797	108,070	19,229
Estimated totals	100.0 %	208,188	21,836	186,352	266	1,755	5,081	14,734	41,477	123,644	21,231
Other cities	615,828										
Area actually reporting	73.0 %	23,232	1,461	21,771	7	103	243	1,108	3,787	16,892	1,092
Estimated totals	100.0 %	31,806	2,001	29,805	10	141	333	1,517	5,185	23,125	1,495
Rural	1,131,937										
Area actually reporting	41.1 %	8,072	1,001	7,071	28	85	84	804	2,314	4,095	662
Estimated totals	100.0 %	19,657	2,438	17,219	68	207	205	1,958	5,635	9,972	1,612
State total	5,544,159	259,651	26,275	233,376	344	2,103	5,619	18,209	52,297	156,741	24,338
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,683.3	473.9	4,209.4	6.2	37.9	101.3	328.4	943.3	2,827.1	439.0
IOWA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,222,767										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	71,797	5,780	66,017	37	389	936	4,418	13,918	49,018	3,081
Other cities	674,640										
Area actually reporting	99.2 %	29,262	1,862	27,400	8	81	123	1,650	4,784	21,557	1,059
Estimated totals	100.0 %	29,484	1,877	27,607	8	82	124	1,663	4,820	21,720	1,067
Rural	879,348										
Area actually reporting	98.1 %	12,346	651	11,695	9	38	28	576	3,638	7,498	559
Estimated totals	100.0 %	12,590	664	11,926	9	39	29	587	3,710	7,646	570
State total	2,776,755	113,871	8,321	105,550	54	510	1,089	6,668	22,448	78,384	4,718
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,100.9	299.7	3,801.2	1.9	18.4	39.2	240.1	808.4	2,822.9	169.9
KANSAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,334,257										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	89,931	8,450	81,481	75	758	2,712	4,905	19,874	54,623	6,934
Other cities	680,665										
Area actually reporting	99.2 %	30,800	2,035	28,765	18	180	170	1,667	6,238	21,530	997
Estimated totals	100.0 %	31,051	2,051	29,000	18	181	171	1,681	6,289	21,706	1,005
Rural	482,652										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	7,682	592	7,090	5	63	31	493	2,738	4,032	320
State total	2,477,574	128,664	11,093	117,571	98	1,002	2,914	7,079	28,901	80,361	8,309
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,193.1	447.7	4,745.4	4.0	40.4	117.6	285.7	1,166.5	3,243.5	335.4
KENTUCKY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,713,911										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	80,760	8,407	72,353	112	593	2,118	5,584	17,490	50,206	4,657
Estimated totals	100.0 %	80,799	8,412	72,387	112	593	2,119	5,588	17,497	50,231	4,659
Other cities	591,420										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	22,994	2,971	20,023	17	135	268	2,551	4,572	14,181	1,270
Estimated totals	100.0 %	23,040	2,977	20,063	17	135	269	2,556	4,581	14,209	1,273
Rural	1,379,965										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	17,755	2,997	14,758	135	340	157	2,365	6,186	7,154	1,418
State total	3,685,296	121,594	14,386	107,208	264	1,068	2,545	10,509	28,264	71,594	7,350
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,299.4	390.4	2,909.1	7.2	29.0	69.1	285.2	766.9	1,942.7	199.4
LOUISIANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,935,482										
Area actually reporting	92.8 %	222,089	30,712	191,377	577	1,368	10,596	18,171	49,028	118,965	23,384
Estimated totals	100.0 %	234,457	32,065	202,392	594	1,446	10,934	19,091	51,694	126,414	24,284
Other cities	431,242										
Area actually reporting	54.5 %	12,352	1,511	10,841	28	46	178	1,259	2,473	8,079	289
Estimated totals	100.0 %	22,652	2,770	19,882	51	84	326	2,309	4,535	14,817	530
Rural	853,249										
Area actually reporting	59.8 %	9,943	1,841	8,102	47	150	76	1,568	2,660	5,096	346
Estimated totals	100.0 %	16,627	3,079	13,548	79	251	127	2,622	4,448	8,521	579
State total	4,219,973	273,736	37,914	235,822	724	1,781	11,387	24,022	60,677	149,752	25,393
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,486.7	898.4	5,588.2	17.2	42.2	269.8	569.2	1,437.9	3,548.6	601.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
MAINE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	452,972										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	22,496	920	21,576	12	100	229	579	4,647	15,777	1,152
Other cities	424,440										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	16,335	539	15,796	10	81	64	384	2,825	12,319	652
Rural	350,516										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	6,575	300	6,275	8	61	15	216	2,634	3,276	365
State total	1,227,928	45,406	1,759	43,647	30	242	308	1,179	10,106	31,372	2,169
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,697.8	143.2	3,554.5	2.4	19.7	25.1	96.0	823.0	2,554.9	176.6
MARYLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,438,887										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	263,742	41,657	222,085	527	2,041	17,128	21,961	50,250	138,629	33,206
Other cities	85,833										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	8,501	1,115	7,386	6	58	174	877	1,526	5,539	321
Rural	256,748										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	6,539	1,168	5,371	19	86	92	971	1,773	3,239	359
State total	4,781,468	278,782	43,940	234,842	552	2,185	17,394	23,809	53,549	147,407	33,886
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,830.5	919.0	4,911.5	11.5	45.7	363.8	497.9	1,119.9	3,082.9	708.7
MASSACHUSETTS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	5,469,677										
Area actually reporting	87.0 %	265,653	38,365	227,288	228	1,692	12,245	24,200	54,405	123,563	49,320
Estimated totals	100.0 %	292,171	41,043	251,128	235	1,807	12,803	26,198	59,941	137,655	53,532
Other cities	534,562										
Area actually reporting	62.5 %	16,517	2,011	14,506	5	137	161	1,708	4,356	8,893	1,257
Estimated totals	100.0 %	26,442	3,219	23,223	8	219	258	2,734	6,974	14,237	2,012
Rural	12,186										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	129	38	91	0	4	1	33	27	41	23
State total	6,016,425	318,742	44,300	274,442	243	2,030	13,062	28,965	66,942	151,933	55,567
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,297.9	736.3	4,561.5	4.0	33.7	217.1	481.4	1,112.7	2,525.3	923.6
MICHIGAN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,449,768										
Area actually reporting	98.1 %	486,412	67,902	418,510	926	5,710	21,354	39,912	89,316	266,216	62,978
Estimated totals	100.0 %	494,422	68,592	425,830	931	5,769	21,517	40,375	90,526	271,481	63,823
Other cities	677,698										
Area actually reporting	97.5 %	28,338	1,715	26,623	6	371	119	1,219	4,119	21,527	977
Estimated totals	100.0 %	29,067	1,759	27,308	6	381	122	1,250	4,225	22,081	1,002
Rural	1,167,831										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	33,743	3,117	30,626	34	1,059	113	1,911	11,524	17,591	1,511
State total	9,295,297	557,232	73,468	483,764	971	7,209	21,752	43,536	106,275	311,153	66,336
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,994.8	790.4	5,204.4	10.4	77.6	234.0	468.4	1,143.3	3,347.4	713.7
MINNESOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,961,112										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	158,048	11,739	146,309	98	1,181	3,983	6,477	31,528	101,135	13,646
Other cities	531,794										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	23,026	845	22,181	6	152	55	632	2,887	18,114	1,180
Rural	882,193										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	17,503	808	16,695	13	154	19	622	5,276	10,251	1,168
State total	4,375,099	198,577	13,392	185,185	117	1,487	4,057	7,731	39,691	129,500	15,994
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,538.8	306.1	4,232.7	2.7	34.0	92.7	176.7	907.2	2,959.9	365.6
MISSISSIPPI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	775,674										
Area actually reporting	79.9 %	42,700	3,325	39,375	80	450	1,218	1,577	14,541	22,200	2,634
Estimated totals	100.0 %	47,299	3,726	43,573	94	567	1,285	1,780	16,563	24,045	2,965
Other cities	667,474										
Area actually reporting	74.1 %	31,049	2,566	28,483	78	226	552	1,710	8,423	18,691	1,369
Estimated totals	100.0 %	41,908	3,463	38,445	105	305	745	2,308	11,369	25,228	1,848
Rural	1,130,068										
Area actually reporting	35.8 %	3,706	562	3,144	41	94	67	360	1,526	1,429	189
Estimated totals	100.0 %	10,354	1,569	8,785	114	262	187	1,006	4,264	3,993	528
State total	2,573,216	99,561	8,758	90,803	313	1,134	2,217	5,094	32,196	53,266	5,341
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,869.1	340.4	3,528.8	12.2	44.1	86.2	198.0	1,251.2	2,070.0	207.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
MISSOURI											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,387,465										
Area actually reporting	96.8 %	220,530	32,974	187,556	385	1,393	10,781	20,415	44,104	117,649	25,803
Estimated totals	100.0 %	224,395	33,299	191,096	389	1,417	10,838	20,655	44,923	120,094	26,079
Other cities	484,084										
Area actually reporting	88.0 %	19,927	1,335	18,592	18	107	145	1,065	3,338	14,502	752
Estimated totals	100.0 %	22,648	1,517	21,131	20	122	165	1,210	3,794	16,482	855
Rural	1,245,524										
Area actually reporting	70.3 %	10,534	1,255	9,279	28	87	49	1,091	4,092	4,719	468
Estimated totals	100.0 %	14,981	1,786	13,195	40	124	70	1,552	5,819	6,711	665
State total	5,117,073	262,024	36,602	225,422	449	1,663	11,073	23,417	54,536	143,287	27,599
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,120.6	715.3	4,405.3	8.8	32.5	216.4	457.6	1,065.8	2,800.2	539.4
MONTANA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	191,162										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	11,986	325	11,661	23	77	93	132	1,927	9,100	634
Other cities	189,810										
Area actually reporting	81.8 %	10,759	358	10,401	8	48	40	262	1,180	8,751	470
Estimated totals	100.0 %	13,147	438	12,709	10	59	49	320	1,442	10,693	574
Rural	418,093										
Area actually reporting	92.6 %	10,038	473	9,565	6	55	29	383	2,126	6,763	676
Estimated totals	100.0 %	10,842	510	10,332	6	59	31	414	2,297	7,305	730
State total	799,065	35,975	1,273	34,702	39	195	173	866	5,666	27,098	1,938
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,502.1	159.3	4,342.8	4.9	24.4	21.7	108.4	709.1	3,391.2	242.5
NEBRASKA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	766,017										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	44,122	4,348	39,774	21	347	744	3,236	7,489	30,284	2,001
Other cities	382,956										
Area actually reporting	98.4 %	15,886	546	15,340	14	70	42	420	2,339	12,485	516
Estimated totals	100.0 %	16,142	555	15,587	14	71	43	427	2,377	12,686	524
Rural	429,412										
Area actually reporting	98.9 %	6,167	303	5,864	8	54	20	221	1,541	4,039	284
Estimated totals	100.0 %	6,235	306	5,929	8	55	20	223	1,558	4,084	287
State total	1,578,385	66,499	5,209	61,290	43	473	807	3,886	11,424	47,054	2,812
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,213.1	330.0	3,883.1	2.7	30.0	51.1	246.2	723.8	2,981.1	178.2
NEVADA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	996,126										
Area actually reporting	95.2 %	64,337	6,312	58,025	101	669	2,751	2,791	14,049	37,366	6,610
Estimated totals	100.0 %	66,886	6,506	60,380	104	713	2,799	2,890	14,585	39,011	6,784
Other cities	36,331										
Area actually reporting	59.4 %	1,277	98	1,179	4	6	10	78	342	764	73
Estimated totals	100.0 %	2,148	165	1,983	7	10	17	131	575	1,285	123
Rural	169,376										
Area actually reporting	59.8 %	2,297	330	1,967	3	15	29	283	762	1,077	128
Estimated totals	100.0 %	3,840	551	3,289	5	25	48	473	1,274	1,801	214
State total	1,201,833	72,874	7,222	65,652	116	748	2,864	3,494	16,434	42,097	7,121
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,063.6	600.9	5,462.7	9.7	62.2	238.3	290.7	1,367.4	3,502.7	592.5
NEW HAMPSHIRE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	591,129										
Area actually reporting	98.4 %	26,094	824	25,270	14	211	232	367	5,218	18,030	2,022
Estimated totals	100.0 %	26,451	836	25,615	14	214	234	374	5,285	18,282	2,048
Other cities	337,583										
Area actually reporting	93.9 %	12,069	494	11,575	2	131	57	304	2,284	8,726	565
Estimated totals	100.0 %	12,858	527	12,331	2	140	61	324	2,433	9,296	602
Rural	180,560										
Area actually reporting	96.3 %	1,085	93	992	5	31	7	50	424	513	55
Estimated totals	100.0 %	1,126	96	1,030	5	32	7	52	440	533	57
State total	1,109,252	40,435	1,459	38,976	21	386	302	750	8,158	28,111	2,707
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,645.2	131.5	3,513.7	1.9	34.8	27.2	67.6	735.5	2,534.2	244.0
NEW JERSEY											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	7,730,188										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	421,080	50,057	371,023	432	2,307	23,269	24,049	78,628	219,767	72,628
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	7,730,188	421,080	50,057	371,023	432	2,307	23,269	24,049	78,628	219,767	72,628
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,447.2	647.6	4,799.7	5.6	29.8	301.0	311.1	1,017.2	2,843.0	939.5

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
NEW MEXICO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	733,130										
Area actually reporting	86.2 %	53,855	6,524	47,331	61	356	1,271	4,836	14,625	29,883	2,823
Estimated totals	100.0 %	61,464	7,105	54,359	71	415	1,376	5,243	16,654	34,454	3,251
Other cities	462,276										
Area actually reporting	84.0 %	25,737	2,557	23,180	24	169	238	2,126	5,656	16,578	946
Estimated totals	100.0 %	30,632	3,043	27,589	29	201	283	2,530	6,732	19,731	1,126
Rural	319,663										
Area actually reporting	62.2 %	5,702	1,040	4,662	24	85	53	878	1,838	2,374	450
Estimated totals	100.0 %	9,173	1,673	7,500	39	137	85	1,412	2,957	3,819	724
State total	1,515,069	101,269	11,821	89,448	139	753	1,744	9,185	26,343	58,004	5,101
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,684.1	780.2	5,903.9	9.2	49.7	115.1	606.2	1,738.7	3,828.5	336.7
NEW YORK											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	16,386,674										
Area actually reporting	99.5 %	1,090,993	208,107	882,886	2,571	5,109	112,022	88,405	196,196	500,919	185,771
Estimated totals	100.0 %	1,093,999	208,348	885,651	2,573	5,119	112,095	88,561	196,730	502,858	186,063
Other cities	687,181										
Area actually reporting	98.8 %	28,744	2,238	26,506	8	116	205	1,909	5,004	20,698	804
Estimated totals	100.0 %	29,049	2,261	26,788	8	117	207	1,929	5,057	20,918	813
Rural	916,600										
Area actually reporting	96.0 %	20,952	1,775	19,177	23	127	75	1,550	6,745	11,746	686
Estimated totals	100.0 %	21,826	1,849	19,977	24	132	78	1,615	7,026	12,236	715
State total	17,990,455	1,144,874	212,458	932,416	2,605	5,368	112,380	92,105	208,813	536,012	187,591
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,363.8	1,180.9	5,182.8	14.5	29.8	624.7	512.0	1,160.7	2,979.4	1,042.7
NORTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,757,924										
Area actually reporting	99.7 %	243,532	28,107	215,425	391	1,625	7,941	18,150	64,130	138,506	12,789
Estimated totals	100.0 %	244,420	28,201	216,219	392	1,630	7,964	18,215	64,344	139,045	12,830
Other cities	904,499										
Area actually reporting	93.4 %	68,048	8,148	59,900	128	321	1,566	6,133	16,616	40,369	2,915
Estimated totals	100.0 %	72,840	8,722	64,118	137	344	1,676	6,565	17,786	43,212	3,120
Rural	1,966,214										
Area actually reporting	95.4 %	44,251	4,207	40,044	174	284	422	3,327	18,428	18,894	2,722
Estimated totals	100.0 %	46,378	4,409	41,969	182	298	442	3,487	19,314	19,802	2,853
State total	6,628,637	363,638	41,332	322,306	711	2,272	10,082	28,267	101,444	202,509	18,803
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,485.9	623.5	4,862.3	10.7	34.3	152.1	426.4	1,530.4	3,048.3	283.7
NORTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	257,388										
Area actually reporting	98.1 %	10,124	234	9,890	4	99	29	102	1,289	8,133	468
Estimated totals	100.0 %	10,367	237	10,130	4	100	29	104	1,317	8,335	478
Other cities	142,562										
Area actually reporting	77.5 %	4,031	83	3,948	1	11	6	65	384	3,373	191
Estimated totals	100.0 %	5,204	107	5,097	1	14	8	84	496	4,354	247
Rural	238,850										
Area actually reporting	30.5 %	944	39	905	0	0	4	35	278	589	38
Estimated totals	100.0 %	3,097	128	2,969	0	0	13	115	912	1,932	125
State total	638,800	18,668	472	18,196	5	114	50	303	2,725	14,621	850
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,922.4	73.9	2,848.5	0.8	17.8	7.8	47.4	426.6	2,288.8	133.1
OHIO											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	8,557,019										
Area actually reporting	87.8 %	426,510	48,376	378,134	585	4,416	19,262	24,113	86,880	243,586	47,668
Estimated totals	100.0 %	460,986	50,668	410,318	608	4,652	19,864	25,544	93,184	266,812	50,322
Other cities	855,059										
Area actually reporting	81.9 %	34,387	2,006	32,381	17	230	381	1,378	5,950	25,060	1,371
Estimated totals	100.0 %	41,989	2,450	39,539	21	281	465	1,683	7,265	30,600	1,674
Rural	1,435,037										
Area actually reporting	69.9 %	15,652	1,248	14,404	24	99	85	1,040	4,281	9,267	856
Estimated totals	100.0 %	22,398	1,786	20,612	34	142	122	1,488	6,126	13,261	1,255
State total	10,847,115	525,373	54,904	470,469	663	5,075	20,451	28,715	106,575	310,673	53,221
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,843.4	506.2	4,337.3	6.1	46.8	188.5	264.7	982.5	2,864.1	490.6
OKLAHOMA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,869,996										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	131,716	13,468	118,248	171	1,180	3,507	8,610	32,433	69,344	16,471
Other cities	652,023										
Area actually reporting	99.7 %	33,180	2,784	30,396	41	204	280	2,259	8,582	20,059	1,755
Estimated totals	100.0 %	33,265	2,792	30,473	41	205	281	2,265	8,604	20,110	1,759
Rural	623,566										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	11,130	962	10,168	41	94	48	779	4,494	4,978	696
Estimated totals	100.0 %	11,130	962	10,168	41	94	48	779	4,494	4,978	696
State total	3,145,585	176,111	17,222	158,889	253	1,479	3,836	11,654	45,531	94,432	18,926
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,598.7	547.5	5,051.2	8.0	47.0	121.9	370.5	1,447.5	3,002.0	601.7

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, Jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
OREGON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,946,621										
Area actually reporting	99.7 %	120,646	12,182	108,464	77	1,001	3,761	7,343	23,526	74,158	10,780
Estimated totals	100.0 %	120,974	12,198	108,776	77	1,003	3,765	7,353	23,587	74,386	10,803
Other cities	413,360										
Area actually reporting	99.7 %	26,810	1,394	25,416	10	160	270	954	4,790	19,297	1,329
Estimated totals	100.0 %	26,889	1,398	25,491	10	160	271	957	4,804	19,354	1,333
Rural	482,340										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	12,615	809	11,806	21	169	66	553	3,882	7,025	899
State total	2,842,321	160,478	14,405	146,073	108	1,332	4,102	8,863	32,773	100,765	13,035
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,646.0	506.8	5,139.2	3.8	46.9	144.3	311.8	1,135.4	3,545.2	458.6
PENNSYLVANIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	10,075,895										
Area actually reporting	98.8 %	373,425	47,979	325,446	749	2,684	20,608	23,938	75,985	191,969	57,492
Estimated totals	100.0 %	376,356	48,251	328,105	752	2,700	20,662	24,137	76,456	193,831	57,818
Other cities	760,003										
Area actually reporting	95.6 %	19,847	1,953	17,894	13	167	173	1,600	3,209	13,719	966
Estimated totals	100.0 %	20,761	2,044	18,717	14	175	181	1,674	3,357	14,350	1,010
Rural	1,045,745										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	15,901	918	14,983	35	193	87	603	6,811	6,938	1,234
State total	11,881,643	413,018	51,213	361,805	801	3,068	20,930	26,414	86,624	215,119	60,062
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,476.1	431.0	3,045.1	6.7	25.8	176.2	222.3	729.1	1,810.5	505.5
PUERTO RICO^d											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	112,496	27,655	84,841	554	350	20,319	6,432	30,207	35,491	19,143
Other cities	NA										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	11,875	2,257	9,618	46	76	604	1,531	4,574	4,304	740
Total	3,522,037	124,371	29,912	94,459	600	426	20,923	7,963	34,781	39,795	19,883
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	3,531.2	849.3	2,681.9	17.0	12.1	594.1	226.1	987.5	1,129.9	564.5
RHODE ISLAND											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	938,920										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	50,281	4,040	46,241	47	230	1,173	2,590	12,046	24,874	9,321
Other cities	64,544										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	3,422	294	3,128	1	18	51	224	705	2,168	255
Rural	0										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	4	4	1
State total	1,003,464	53,712	4,334	49,378	48	248	1,224	2,814	12,755	27,046	9,577
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,352.7	431.9	4,920.8	4.8	24.7	122.0	280.4	1,271.1	2,695.3	954.4
SOUTH CAROLINA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	2,114,457										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	141,613	21,715	119,898	218	1,296	3,977	16,224	30,777	79,368	9,753
Estimated totals	100.0 %	141,694	21,726	119,968	218	1,297	3,979	16,232	30,792	79,418	9,758
Other cities	406,138										
Area actually reporting	99.2 %	33,495	6,015	27,480	45	215	730	5,025	7,180	18,883	1,417
Estimated totals	100.0 %	33,756	6,062	27,694	45	217	736	5,064	7,236	19,030	1,428
Rural	956,108										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	35,329	6,262	29,067	127	359	598	5,178	10,104	16,696	2,267
State total	3,486,703	210,779	34,050	176,729	390	1,873	5,313	26,474	48,132	115,144	13,453
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,045.2	976.6	5,068.7	11.2	53.7	152.4	759.3	1,380.4	3,302.4	385.8
SOUTH DAKOTA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	205,152										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	9,123	663	8,460	6	147	62	448	1,335	6,806	319
Other cities	186,952										
Area actually reporting	92.4 %	6,982	251	6,731	0	46	15	190	1,152	5,304	275
Estimated totals	100.0 %	7,560	272	7,288	0	50	16	206	1,247	5,743	298
Rural	303,900										
Area actually reporting	72.1 %	2,571	143	2,428	6	30	6	101	785	1,535	108
Estimated totals	100.0 %	3,566	198	3,368	8	42	8	140	1,089	2,129	150
State total	696,004	20,249	1,133	19,116	14	239	86	794	3,671	14,678	767
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,909.3	162.8	2,746.5	2.0	34.3	12.4	114.1	527.4	2,108.9	110.2

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TENNESSEE											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,273,768										
Area actually reporting	88.7 %	191,209	27,370	163,839	390	2,074	8,683	16,223	46,243	93,667	23,929
Estimated totals	100.0 %	203,360	28,482	174,878	408	2,166	8,840	17,068	49,475	100,628	24,775
Other cities	559,556										
Area actually reporting	78.0 %	20,948	2,013	18,935	29	108	277	1,599	4,683	12,925	1,327
Estimated totals	100.0 %	26,869	2,582	24,287	37	139	355	2,051	6,007	16,578	1,702
Rural	1,043,861										
Area actually reporting	51.7 %	8,327	844	7,483	34	57	67	686	3,185	3,576	722
Estimated totals	100.0 %	16,117	1,634	14,483	66	110	130	1,328	6,164	6,921	1,398
State total	4,877,185	246,346	32,698	213,648	511	2,415	9,325	20,447	61,646	124,127	27,875
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,051.0	670.4	4,380.6	10.5	49.5	191.2	419.2	1,264.0	2,545.1	571.5
TEXAS											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	13,864,735										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	1,214,738	116,958	1,097,780	2,134	8,030	43,267	63,527	280,977	667,282	149,521
Estimated totals	100.0 %	1,214,877	116,973	1,097,904	2,134	8,032	43,270	63,537	281,010	667,363	149,531
Other cities	1,354,995										
Area actually reporting	99.7 %	78,110	8,621	69,489	104	431	802	7,284	19,080	47,452	2,957
Estimated totals	100.0 %	78,291	8,638	69,653	104	431	803	7,300	19,122	47,567	2,964
Rural	1,766,780										
Area actually reporting	99.5 %	36,126	3,711	32,415	150	285	223	3,053	14,301	16,205	1,909
Estimated totals	100.0 %	36,326	3,732	32,594	151	287	224	3,070	14,380	16,294	1,920
State total	16,986,510	1,329,494	129,343	1,200,151	2,389	8,750	44,297	73,907	314,512	731,224	154,415
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	7,826.8	761.4	7,065.3	14.1	51.5	260.8	435.1	1,851.5	4,304.7	909.0
UTAH											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	1,335,817										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	84,592	4,334	80,258	43	570	953	2,768	13,015	63,639	3,604
Other cities	196,087										
Area actually reporting	95.2 %	8,330	332	7,998	2	56	13	261	1,227	6,475	296
Estimated totals	100.0 %	8,746	349	8,397	2	58	14	274	1,288	6,798	311
Rural	190,946										
Area actually reporting	90.5 %	3,776	189	3,587	6	20	12	151	786	2,637	164
Estimated totals	100.0 %	4,174	209	3,965	7	22	13	167	869	2,915	181
State total	1,722,850	97,512	4,892	92,620	52	651	980	3,209	15,172	73,352	4,096
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	5,659.9	283.9	5,376.0	3.0	37.8	56.9	186.3	880.6	4,257.6	237.7
VERMONT											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	107,818										
Area actually reporting	84.7 %	6,547	120	6,427	3	39	19	59	1,327	4,798	302
Estimated totals	100.0 %	7,731	142	7,589	4	46	22	70	1,567	5,665	357
Other cities	195,952										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	9,310	303	9,007	3	49	34	217	1,727	6,854	426
Rural	258,988										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	7,388	271	7,117	6	51	10	204	2,825	3,905	387
State total	562,758	24,429	716	23,713	13	146	66	491	6,119	16,424	1,170
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,340.9	127.2	4,213.7	2.3	25.9	11.7	87.2	1,087.3	2,918.5	207.9
VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	4,482,134										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	235,145	18,949	216,196	441	1,573	7,295	9,640	37,212	160,670	18,314
Other cities	458,224										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	18,751	1,083	17,668	37	108	175	763	2,792	14,134	742
Rural	1,246,000										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	20,861	1,662	19,199	67	234	156	1,205	5,232	12,760	1,207
State total	6,187,358	274,757	21,694	253,063	545	1,915	7,626	11,608	45,236	187,564	20,263
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,440.6	350.6	4,090.0	8.8	31.0	123.3	187.6	731.1	3,031.4	327.5
WASHINGTON											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,978,510										
Area actually reporting	99.4 %	260,054	21,735	238,319	203	2,641	6,061	12,830	52,096	166,383	19,840
Estimated totals	100.0 %	261,823	21,823	240,000	204	2,656	6,084	12,879	52,386	167,660	19,954
Other cities	392,417										
Area actually reporting	91.9 %	25,057	1,495	23,562	8	212	161	1,114	4,321	18,304	937
Estimated totals	100.0 %	27,256	1,627	25,629	9	231	175	1,212	4,700	19,910	1,019
Rural	495,765										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	13,771	960	12,811	25	228	67	640	4,374	7,651	786
State total	4,866,692	302,850	24,410	278,440	238	3,115	6,326	14,731	61,460	195,221	21,759
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	6,222.9	501.6	5,721.3	4.9	64.0	130.0	302.7	1,262.9	4,011.4	447.1

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.129

Estimated number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of offenses known to police

By offense, jurisdiction, and extent of urbanization, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Population	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft
WEST VIRGINIA											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	652,283										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	22,594	1,570	21,024	33	197	466	874	5,454	14,295	1,275
Other cities	296,647										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	9,972	483	9,489	16	66	110	291	1,891	7,153	445
Rural	844,547										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	12,325	983	11,342	53	160	104	666	4,440	5,862	1,040
State total	1,793,477	44,891	3,036	41,855	102	423	680	1,831	11,785	27,310	2,760
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	2,503.0	169.3	2,333.7	5.7	23.6	37.9	102.1	657.1	1,522.7	153.9
WISCONSIN											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	3,306,848										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	170,972	11,242	159,730	192	859	5,397	4,794	27,786	113,449	18,495
Other cities	567,015										
Area actually reporting	99.8 %	26,205	903	25,302	12	80	84	727	3,167	21,274	861
Estimated totals	100.0 %	26,266	905	25,361	12	80	84	729	3,174	21,324	863
Rural	1,017,906										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	17,762	801	16,961	21	74	33	673	5,795	10,151	1,015
State total	4,891,769	215,000	12,948	202,052	225	1,013	5,514	6,196	36,755	144,924	20,373
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,395.1	264.7	4,130.4	4.6	20.7	112.7	126.7	751.4	2,962.6	416.5
WYOMING											
Metropolitan Statistical Area	134,368										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	6,695	411	6,284	5	33	34	339	1,014	5,034	236
Other cities	198,796										
Area actually reporting	99.9 %	10,024	678	9,346	7	66	33	572	1,342	7,677	327
Estimated totals	100.0 %	10,036	679	9,357	7	66	33	573	1,344	7,686	327
Rural	120,424										
Area actually reporting	100.0 %	2,368	277	2,091	10	35	5	227	504	1,474	113
State total	453,588	19,099	1,367	17,732	22	134	72	1,139	2,862	14,194	676
Rate per 100,000 inhabitants	X	4,210.6	301.4	3,909.3	4.9	29.5	15.9	251.1	631.0	3,129.3	149.0

Note: See Note, table 3.127. These data include estimated offense totals for agencies submitting less than 12 but more than 2 months of offense reports (Source, p. 324). 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.

^cForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance

with national UCR guidelines. The 1990 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.

^dU.S. Bureau of the Census decennial census counts for Puerto Rico were unavailable.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 60-70. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.130

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1989 and 1990

(1990 population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,454 agencies; total population 219,097,000:										
1989	12,426,279	1,435,727	10,990,552	19,196	78,857	511,225	826,449	2,712,454	6,880,227	1,397,871
1990	12,579,081	1,581,544	10,997,537	21,113	85,917	568,282	906,232	2,620,213	6,920,830	1,456,494
Percent change	+1.2 %	+10.2	+0.1	+10.0	+9.0	+11.2	+9.7	-3.4	+0.6	+4.2
TOTAL CITIES										
8,861 cities; total population 149,235,000:										
1989	10,301,256	1,231,846	9,069,410	15,467	60,964	471,779	683,636	2,115,980	5,742,455	1,210,975
1990	10,429,435	1,362,195	9,067,240	17,212	66,444	526,682	751,857	2,039,262	5,758,813	1,269,165
Percent change	+1.2 %	+10.6	0.0	+11.3	+9.0	+11.6	+10.0	-3.6	+0.3	+4.8
Group I										
58 cities, 250,000 and over; population 42,418,000:										
1989	4,270,966	696,994	3,573,972	9,706	27,003	320,583	339,702	868,610	2,017,359	688,003
1990	4,287,532	766,047	3,521,485	10,992	29,215	362,256	363,584	830,198	1,963,446	727,841
Percent change	+0.4 %	+9.9	-1.5	+13.2	+8.2	+13.0	+7.0	-4.4	-2.7	+5.8
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 19,953,000:										
1989	2,025,157	410,619	1,614,538	5,554	10,205	201,010	193,850	378,228	849,507	386,803
1990	2,021,758	445,839	1,575,919	6,313	10,649	227,167	201,710	364,481	806,227	405,211
Percent change	-0.2 %	+8.6	-2.4	+13.7	+4.4	+13.0	+4.1	-3.6	-5.1	+4.8
14 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 9,368,000:										
1989	907,809	111,751	796,058	1,833	6,511	50,699	52,708	188,878	478,170	129,010
1990	936,395	128,983	807,412	2,165	7,233	60,259	59,326	184,878	478,788	143,746
Percent change	+3.1 %	+15.4	+1.4	+18.1	+11.1	+18.9	+12.6	-2.1	+0.1	+11.4
36 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 13,097,000:										
1989	1,338,000	174,624	1,163,376	2,319	10,287	68,874	93,144	301,504	689,682	172,190
1990	1,329,379	191,225	1,138,154	2,514	11,333	74,830	102,548	280,839	678,431	178,884
Percent change	-0.6 %	+9.5	-2.2	+8.4	+10.2	+8.6	+10.1	-6.9	-1.6	+3.9
Group II										
122 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,751,000:										
1989	1,439,727	158,393	1,281,334	1,880	9,683	55,070	91,760	321,576	813,055	146,703
1990	1,461,146	176,103	1,285,043	2,038	10,713	60,749	102,603	308,871	820,293	155,879
Percent change	+1.5 %	+11.2	+0.3	+8.4	+10.6	+10.3	+11.8	-4.0	+0.9	+6.3
Group III										
317 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 21,580,000:										
1989	1,363,678	131,950	1,231,728	1,275	8,509	41,135	81,031	288,758	796,321	146,649
1990	1,386,506	150,420	1,236,086	1,390	9,009	45,348	94,673	279,048	807,278	149,760
Percent change	+1.7 %	+14.0	+0.4	+9.0	+5.9	+10.2	+16.8	-3.4	+1.4	+2.1
Group IV										
634 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 21,910,000:										
1989	1,198,554	98,826	1,099,728	1,108	6,322	27,565	6,381	244,528	754,627	100,573
1990	1,215,927	109,378	1,106,549	1,116	7,083	29,685	71,494	235,622	767,804	103,123
Percent change	+1.4 %	+10.7	+0.6	+0.7	+12.0	+7.7	+12.0	-3.6	+1.7	+2.5
Group V										
1,521 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,103,000:										
1989	1,114,150	81,926	1,032,224	866	5,503	18,203	57,354	219,007	735,443	77,774
1990	1,139,033	89,022	1,050,011	926	5,936	18,944	63,216	213,273	756,367	80,371
Percent change	+2.2 %	+8.7	+1.7	+6.9	+7.9	+4.1	+10.2	-2.6	+2.8	+3.3
Group VI										
6,029 cities under 10,000; population 21,474,000:										
1989	914,181	63,757	850,424	632	3,944	9,223	49,958	173,501	625,650	51,273
1990	939,291	71,225	868,066	750	4,488	9,700	56,287	172,250	643,625	52,191
Percent change	+2.7 %	+11.7	+2.1	+18.7	+13.8	+5.2	+12.7	-0.7	+2.9	+1.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.130

Offenses known to police

By offense and size of place, 1989 and 1990--Continued

(1990 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										
1,123 agencies; population 42,626,000:										
1989	1,571,923	153,354	1,418,569	2,265	12,218	35,398	103,473	407,605	857,025	153,939
1990	1,586,246	164,771	1,421,475	2,375	13,407	37,598	111,391	394,116	873,960	153,399
Percent change	+0.9 %	+7.4	+0.2	+4.9	+9.7	+6.2	+7.7	-3.3	+2.0	-0.4
RURAL COUNTIES^c										
2,650 agencies; population 27,236,000:										
1989	553,100	50,527	502,573	1,464	5,675	4,048	39,340	188,869	280,747	32,957
1990	563,400	54,578	508,822	1,526	6,066	4,002	42,984	186,835	288,057	33,930
Percent change	+1.9 %	+8.0	+1.2	+4.2	+6.9	-1.1	+9.3	-1.1	+2.6	+3.0
SUBURBAN AREA^d										
5,796 agencies; population 88,007,000:										
1989	3,626,229	305,576	3,320,653	3,767	21,625	74,848	205,336	802,847	2,187,883	329,923
1990	3,686,573	330,694	3,355,879	3,973	23,620	79,629	223,472	779,629	2,242,196	334,054
Percent change	+1.7 %	+8.2	+1.1	+5.5	+9.2	+6.4	+8.8	-2.9	+2.5	+1.3

Note: See Note, table 3.127. These data represent all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for at least 6 common months in 1989 and 1990 (Source, p. 325). Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. For definitions of offenses, suburban 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 150, 151. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.131

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, firearm-related violent crime, homicide, and firearm-related homicide

By State, 1990

State	Violent crime ^b		Number of:			Homicide ^a			
	Violent crime rate	Firearm-related violent crime rate	Homicides	Firearm-related homicides	Handgun-related homicides	Percent of handgun-related homicides	Homicide rate	Firearm-related homicide rate	Handgun-related homicide rate
United States, total	731.8	198.6	23,438	14,725	11,310	48.3 %	9.4	5.9	4.5
Alabama	708.6	156.1	467	322	234	50.1	11.6	8.0	5.8
Alaska	524.5	117.1	41	28	21	50.1	7.5	5.1	3.7
Arizona	652.4	222.2	284	187	150	52.9	7.7	5.1	4.1
Arkansas	532.2	140.5	241	168	118	49.0	10.3	7.2	5.0
California	1,045.2	259.8	3,553	2,313	1,803	50.8	11.9	7.8	6.1
Colorado	526.0	109.1	138	72	61	44.2	5.1	2.2	1.9
Connecticut	553.7	124.5	166	103	92	55.4	5.1	3.1	2.8
Delaware	655.2	109.6	33	16	12	36.4	5.0	2.4	1.8
District of Columbia	2,458.2	858.7	472	369	369	78.1	77.8	60.8	60.8
Florida	1,244.3	386.9	1,379	868	585	42.4	10.7	6.7	4.5
Georgia	756.3	241.6	767	476	355	46.3	11.8	7.4	5.5
Hawaii	280.9	32.3	44	14	11	24.5	4.0	1.3	1.0
Idaho	275.7	40.8	27	15	8	29.6	2.7	1.5	0.8
Illinois	967.4	318.2	1,182	667	557	47.1	10.3	5.8	4.9
Indiana	473.9	102.7	344	233	169	49.0	6.2	4.2	3.0
Iowa	299.7	26.1	54	19	11	20.4	1.9	0.7	0.4
Kansas	447.7	135.3	98	57	51	52.2	4.0	2.3	2.1
Kentucky	390.4	82.3	264	179	125	47.3	7.2	4.9	3.4
Louisiana	898.4	356.7	724	516	449	62.0	17.2	12.2	10.6
Maine	143.2	11.3	30	11	11	35.3	2.4	0.9	0.9
Maryland	919.0	300.0	552	335	280	50.7	11.5	7.0	5.9
Massachusetts	736.3	99.9	243	114	77	31.6	4.0	1.9	1.3
Michigan	790.4	226.4	971	624	376	38.7	10.4	6.7	4.0
Minnesota	306.1	54.0	117	48	30	25.2	2.7	1.1	0.7
Mississippi	340.4	105.7	313	174	93	29.6	12.2	6.8	3.6
Missouri	715.3	246.2	449	289	105	23.5	8.8	5.6	2.1
Montana	159.3	43.7	39	39	39	100.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
Nebraska	330.0	61.2	43	23	13	29.3	2.7	1.5	0.8
Nevada	600.9	138.4	116	54	48	41.7	9.7	4.5	4.0
New Hampshire	131.5	12.4	21	7	5	23.8	1.9	0.6	0.5
New Jersey	647.6	135.9	432	197	184	42.6	5.6	2.6	2.4
New Mexico	780.2	159.8	139	73	56	40.2	9.2	4.8	3.7
New York	1,180.9	316.2	2,605	1,714	1,595	61.2	14.5	9.5	8.9
North Carolina	623.5	166.3	711	424	303	42.7	10.7	6.4	4.6
North Dakota	73.9	6.4	5	4	3	60.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
Ohio	506.2	132.9	663	371	304	45.9	6.1	3.4	2.8
Oklahoma	547.5	147.2	253	154	105	41.4	8.0	4.9	3.3
Oregon	506.8	107.6	108	69	57	53.2	3.8	2.4	2.0
Pennsylvania	431.0	109.0	801	497	379	47.3	6.7	4.2	3.2
Rhode Island	431.9	62.6	48	20	6	12.2	4.8	2.0	0.6
South Carolina	976.6	242.4	390	241	167	42.9	11.2	6.9	4.8
South Dakota	162.8	19.4	14	4	1	8.3	2.0	0.5	0.2
Tennessee	670.4	237.1	511	372	281	55.1	10.5	7.6	5.3
Texas	761.4	226.4	2,389	1,557	1,078	45.1	14.1	9.2	6.3
Utah	283.9	40.4	52	21	15	29.4	3.0	1.2	0.9
Vermont	127.2	22.8	13	10	4	33.3	2.3	1.7	0.8
Virginia	350.6	93.9	545	361	296	54.2	8.8	5.8	4.8
Washington	501.6	98.4	238	130	94	39.4	4.9	2.7	1.9
West Virginia	169.3	38.1	102	64	42	41.2	5.7	3.6	2.3
Wisconsin	264.7	85.0	225	84	70	31.3	4.6	1.7	1.4
Wyoming	301.4	41.3	22	19	13	59.1	4.9	4.2	2.9

Note: These data were compiled by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action, Research and Information Division from data provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the Supplementary Homicide Report for 1990. Firearm-related figures are projections based upon Uniform Crime Reports supplemental data showing incomplete reports from the States.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, and rape.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.132

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of robbery, firearm-related robbery, aggravated assault, and firearm-related assault

By State, 1990

State	Robbery					Aggravated assault				
	Number of:		Percent of firearm- related robberies	Robbery rate	Firearm- related robbery rate	Number of:		Percent of firearm- related assaults	Aggravated assault rate	Firearm- related assault rate
	Robberies	Firearm- related robberies				Aggravated assaults	Firearm- related assaults			
United States, total	639,271	236,158	36.9 %	257.0	95.0	1,054,863	243,140	23.0 %	424.1	97.8
Alabama	5,805	3,504	60.4	143.7	86.7	21,039	2,482	11.8	520.7	61.4
Alaska	422	164	38.8	76.7	29.8	2,021	452	22.4	367.4	82.2
Arizona	5,897	2,471	41.9	160.9	67.4	16,230	5,488	33.8	442.8	149.7
Arkansas	2,661	939	35.3	113.2	39.9	8,590	2,195	25.6	365.4	93.4
California	112,208	38,492	34.3	377.0	129.3	182,602	36,520	20.0	613.6	122.7
Colorado	2,985	932	31.2	90.6	28.3	12,684	2,589	20.4	385.5	78.6
Connecticut	7,717	2,757	35.7	234.8	83.9	9,400	1,231	13.1	286.0	37.5
Delaware	1,098	245	22.4	164.8	36.8	2,647	468	17.7	397.3	70.3
District of Columbia	7,365	2,880	39.1	1,213.5	474.6	6,779	1,962	28.9	1,117.0	323.3
Florida	53,328	20,515	38.0	416.8	158.6	98,902	28,668	29.0	764.4	221.6
Georgia	17,067	6,725	39.4	263.5	103.8	27,690	8,452	30.5	427.4	130.5
Hawaii	1,013	87	8.6	91.4	7.9	1,696	257	15.2	153.0	23.2
Idaho	151	32	21.3	15.0	3.2	2,323	363	15.6	230.7	36.1
Illinois	45,038	18,711	41.5	394.0	163.7	59,850	16,994	28.4	523.6	148.7
Indiana	5,619	2,454	43.7	101.3	44.3	18,209	3,008	16.5	328.4	54.3
Iowa	1,089	208	19.1	39.2	7.5	6,668	497	7.4	240.1	17.9
Kansas	2,914	1,130	38.8	117.6	45.6	7,079	2,165	30.6	285.7	87.4
Kentucky	2,545	769	30.2	69.1	20.9	10,509	2,085	19.8	285.2	56.6
Louisiana	11,387	6,518	57.2	269.8	154.5	24,022	8,016	33.4	569.2	190.0
Maine	308	60	19.5	25.1	4.9	1,179	68	5.8	96.0	5.6
Maryland	17,394	8,705	50.0	363.8	182.1	23,809	5,302	22.3	497.9	110.9
Massachusetts	13,062	2,798	21.4	217.1	46.5	28,965	3,102	10.7	481.4	51.6
Michigan	21,752	8,854	40.7	234.0	95.2	43,536	11,570	26.6	468.4	124.5
Minnesota	4,057	963	23.7	92.7	22.0	7,731	1,351	17.5	176.7	30.9
Mississippi	2,217	910	41.0	86.2	35.3	5,094	1,635	32.1	198.0	63.5
Missouri	11,073	4,452	40.2	216.4	87.0	23,417	7,856	33.5	457.6	153.5
Montana	173	46	26.5	21.7	5.7	866	264	30.5	108.4	33.1
Nebraska	807	243	30.1	51.1	15.4	3,886	700	18.0	246.2	44.3
Nevada	2,864	1,007	35.2	238.3	83.8	3,494	602	17.2	290.7	50.1
New Hampshire	302	68	22.4	27.2	6.1	750	62	8.3	67.6	5.6
New Jersey	23,269	6,867	29.5	301.0	88.8	24,049	3,442	14.3	311.1	44.5
New Mexico	1,744	701	40.2	115.1	46.3	9,185	1,648	17.9	606.2	108.8
New York	112,380	36,903	32.8	624.7	205.1	92,105	18,273	19.8	512.0	101.6
North Carolina	10,082	3,407	33.8	152.1	51.4	28,267	7,194	25.5	426.4	108.5
North Dakota	50	19	37.1	7.8	2.9	303	18	6.0	47.4	2.8
Ohio	20,451	7,520	36.8	188.5	69.3	28,715	6,529	22.7	264.7	60.2
Oklahoma	3,836	1,510	39.4	121.9	48.0	11,654	2,965	25.4	370.5	94.2
Oregon	4,102	1,167	28.4	144.3	41.1	8,863	1,822	20.6	311.8	64.1
Pennsylvania	20,930	6,935	33.1	176.2	58.4	26,414	5,523	20.9	222.3	46.5
Rhode Island	1,224	246	20.1	122.0	24.6	2,814	362	12.9	280.4	36.1
South Carolina	5,313	1,699	32.0	152.4	48.7	26,474	6,511	24.6	759.3	186.7
South Dakota	86	17	19.8	12.4	2.4	794	114	14.4	114.1	16.4
Tennessee	9,325	5,081	54.5	191.2	104.2	20,447	6,110	29.9	419.2	125.3
Texas	44,297	18,116	40.9	260.8	106.6	73,907	18,790	25.4	435.1	110.6
Utah	980	276	28.2	56.9	16.0	3,209	398	12.4	186.3	23.1
Vermont	66	20	30.2	11.7	3.5	491	98	20.0	87.2	17.5
Virginia	7,626	3,134	41.1	123.3	50.7	11,608	2,312	19.9	187.6	37.4
Washington	6,326	1,791	28.3	130.0	36.8	14,731	2,867	19.5	302.7	58.9
West Virginia	680	286	42.1	37.9	15.9	1,831	334	18.3	102.1	18.6
Wisconsin	5,514	2,795	50.7	112.7	57.1	6,196	1,279	20.6	126.7	26.1
Wyoming	72	27	37.5	15.9	6.0	1,139	141	12.4	251.1	31.1

Note: See Note, table 3.131.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 3.133

Number and rate (per 100,000 population) of violent crime, homicide, robbery, firearm-related robbery, assault, firearm-related assault, and rape

In cities over 250,000 population, 1990

Cities over 250,000 population	Violent crime rate	Homicide		Number of:		Robbery		Firearm- related robbery rate
		Number of homicides	Homicide rate	Robberies	Firearm- related robberies	Percent of firearm- related robberies	Robbery rate	
Albuquerque, NM	1,331.0	34	8.8	1,030	444	43.1 %	267.7	115.4
Anaheim, CA	676.4	20	7.5	975	301	30.9	366.0	113.0
Arlington, TX	716.8	8	3.1	586	218	37.2	223.9	83.3
Atlanta, GA	4,085.4	231	58.6	6,109	2,768	45.3	1,550.4	702.5
Austin, TX	715.9	46	9.9	1,461	403	27.6	314.4	86.7
Baltimore, MD	2,437.7	305	41.4	9,477	4,824	50.9	1,287.6	655.4
Birmingham, AL	1,576.5	125	47.0	1,799	881	49.0	676.4	331.2
Boston, MA	2,379.3	143	24.9	6,022	1,503	25.0	1,048.6	261.7
Buffalo, NY	1,607.6	37	11.3	2,172	342	15.7	661.9	104.2
Charlotte, NC	2,303.2	93	23.5	3,208	1,317	41.1	810.2	332.6
Chicago, IL ^a	2,842.2	850	30.5	37,156	15,437	41.5	1,334.8	554.5
Cincinnati, OH	1,229.5	49	13.5	1,613	176	10.9	443.1	48.3
Cleveland, OH	1,817.6	168	33.2	4,917	1,726	35.1	972.5	341.4
Colorado Springs, CO	421.1	9	3.2	258	84	32.6	91.8	29.9
Columbus, OH	1,109.5	89	14.1	3,541	1,452	41.0	559.5	229.4
Corpus Christi, TX	624.2	29	11.3	446	107	24.0	173.2	41.6
Dallas, TX	2,438.2	447	44.4	10,565	4,854	45.9	1,049.3	482.1
Denver, CO	899.3	67	14.3	1,312	342	26.1	280.6	73.1
Detroit, MI	2,699.4	582	56.6	13,010	6,057	46.6	1,265.7	589.3
El Paso, TX	991.8	34	6.6	1,381	280	20.3	268.0	54.3
Fort Worth, TX	1,748.4	130	29.0	2,801	916	32.7	625.8	204.6
Fresno, CA	1,241.9	66	18.6	1,592	543	34.1	449.5	153.3
Houston, TX	1,388.3	568	34.8	12,921	6,090	47.1	792.4	373.5
Indianapolis, IN	1,287.1	58	12.0	1,642	729	44.4	339.6	150.8
Jacksonville, FL	1,830.4	176	27.6	3,963	2,256	56.9	622.4	354.3
Kansas City, MO	2,550.4	121	27.8	4,492	2,142	47.7	1,033.3	492.7
Las Vegas, NV	731.9	79	12.8	2,229	820	36.8	361.7	133.1
Long Beach, CA	1,956.8	106	24.7	4,193	1,403	33.5	976.4	326.7
Los Angeles, CA	2,404.6	983	28.2	36,098	13,560	37.6	1,035.7	389.1
Louisville, KY	847.8	39	14.5	1,089	277	25.4	404.7	102.9
Memphis, TN	1,488.0	195	31.9	4,152	1,778	42.8	680.3	291.3
Mesa, AZ	598.4	9	3.1	275	120	43.6	95.5	41.7
Miami, FL	4,352.8	129	36.0	8,172	2,103	25.7	2,279.2	586.5
Milwaukee, WI	1,000.2	155	24.7	4,146	2,387	57.6	660.1	380.0
Nashville, TN	1,378.4	67	13.4	2,164	1,299	60.0	433.2	260.0
Newark, NJ	3,882.0	112	40.7	6,021	2,675	44.4	2,187.7	971.9
New Orleans, LA	2,259.2	304	61.2	6,048	3,998	66.1	1,217.1	804.5
New York, NY	2,383.6	2,245	30.7	100,280	34,106	34.0	1,369.5	465.8
Norfolk, VA	1,091.4	63	24.1	1,393	538	38.6	533.2	205.9
Oakland, CA	1,570.2	145	39.2	3,230	1,126	34.9	867.7	302.5
Oklahoma City, OK	1,082.3	68	15.3	1,398	463	33.1	314.4	104.1
Omaha, NE	934.8	11	3.3	604	195	32.3	179.9	58.1
Philadelphia, PA	1,348.8	503	31.7	12,806	4,610	36.0	807.7	290.7
Phoenix, AZ	1,084.5	128	13.0	3,383	1,264	37.4	344.0	128.5
Pittsburgh, PA	1,322.9	35	9.5	2,319	587	25.3	627.0	158.7
Portland, OR	1,791.8	33	7.5	2,541	722	28.4	581.0	165.1
Sacramento, CA	1,077.0	43	11.6	1,790	405	22.6	484.6	109.6
St. Louis, MO	3,449.1	177	44.6	4,708	1,725	36.6	1,186.8	434.9
St. Paul, MN	1,014.9	18	6.6	780	159	20.4	286.5	58.4
San Antonio, TX	612.2	208	22.2	2,864	1,159	40.5	306.0	123.8
San Diego, CA	1,084.8	135	12.2	4,331	1,174	27.1	390.0	105.7
San Francisco, CA	1,711.1	101	14.0	7,053	1,336	18.9	974.2	184.5
San Jose, CA	600.6	35	4.5	1,034	291	28.1	132.2	37.2
Santa Ana, CA	906.6	43	14.6	1,553	494	31.8	528.7	168.2
Seattle, WA	1,507.0	53	10.3	2,695	589	21.9	522.0	114.1
Toledo, OH	1,063.5	37	11.1	1,748	408	23.3	525.0	122.5
Tucson, AZ	907.8	30	7.4	902	541	60.0	222.5	133.5
Tulsa, OK	1,333.5	57	15.5	1,539	724	47.0	419.0	197.1
Washington, DC	2,458.2	472	77.8	7,365	2,889	39.2	1,213.5	476.0
Wichita, KS	720.0	18	5.9	1,079	341	31.6	354.9	112.2

Note: See Note, table 3.131. Firearm-related figures are projections based upon Uniform Crime Reports supplemental data showing incomplete reports from the cities.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the National Rifle Association of America, Institute for Legislative Action; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

^aChicago did not report rape data to the Uniform Crime Reports, therefore the violent crime rate does not include rape.

Aggravated assault					Rape	
Number of:		Percent of firearm- related assaults	Assault rate	Firearm- related assault rate	Number of rapes	Rape rate
Aggravated assaults	Firearm- related assaults					
3,835	651	17.0 %	996.8	169.2	222	57.7
713	162	22.7	267.6	60.8	94	35.3
1,143	211	18.5	436.7	80.6	139	53.1
9,062	2,998	33.1	2,299.9	760.9	695	176.4
1,539	292	19.0	331.2	62.8	280	60.3
7,473	2,568	34.4	1,015.3	348.9	687	93.3
2,002	647	32.3	752.7	243.3	267	100.4
6,960	1,258	18.1	1,211.9	219.1	539	93.9
2,711	311	11.5	826.2	94.8	355	108.2
5,434	2,111	38.8	1,372.5	533.2	384	97.0
41,114	12,306	29.9	1,476.9	442.1	NA	NA
2,426	522	21.5	666.4	143.4	388	106.6
3,259	1,164	35.7	644.6	230.2	846	167.3
716	301	42.0	254.7	107.1	201	71.5
2,745	1,025	37.3	433.7	162.0	647	102.2
892	42	4.7	346.5	16.3	240	93.2
12,194	5,783	47.4	1,211.1	574.4	1,344	133.5
2,451	810	33.0	524.2	173.2	375	80.2
12,498	4,978	39.8	1,215.9	484.3	1,657	161.2
3,440	690	20.1	667.5	133.9	256	49.7
4,463	1,592	35.7	997.1	355.7	432	96.5
2,483	537	21.6	701.0	151.6	258	72.8
7,813	2,434	31.2	479.2	149.3	1,335	81.9
3,983	1,107	27.8	823.7	228.9	541	111.9
6,811	2,501	36.7	1,069.8	392.8	704	110.6
5,957	2,993	50.2	1,370.3	688.5	517	118.9
1,831	347	19.0	297.1	56.3	371	60.2
3,806	1,034	27.2	886.3	240.8	298	69.4
44,714	11,059	24.7	1,282.9	317.3	2,014	57.8
1,031	105	10.2	383.2	39.0	122	45.3
3,904	1,780	45.6	639.6	291.6	831	136.2
1,345	261	19.4	466.9	90.6	95	33.0
7,007	2,188	31.2	1,954.3	610.2	299	83.4
1,486	1,007	67.8	236.6	160.3	495	78.8
4,102	1,381	33.7	821.1	276.4	553	110.7
4,225	857	20.3	1,535.1	311.4	326	118.5
4,514	2,118	46.9	908.4	426.2	361	72.6
68,891	16,573	24.1	940.8	226.3	3,126	42.7
1,177	419	35.6	450.6	160.4	218	83.5
1,952	595	30.5	524.4	159.8	517	138.9
2,925	1,227	41.9	657.7	275.9	422	94.9
2,307	521	22.6	687.0	155.2	217	64.6
7,344	2,531	34.5	463.2	159.6	734	46.3
6,642	2,567	38.6	675.4	261.0	512	52.1
2,237	359	16.0	604.8	97.1	302	81.6
4,838	948	19.6	1,106.3	216.8	424	97.0
1,934	544	28.1	523.6	147.3	211	57.1
8,466	3,376	39.9	2,134.2	851.1	331	83.4
1,696	374	22.1	623.0	137.4	269	98.8
2,228	1,013	45.5	238.1	108.2	430	45.9
7,142	1,671	23.4	643.1	150.5	439	39.5
4,815	536	11.1	665.1	74.0	419	57.9
3,213	272	8.5	410.7	34.8	416	53.2
994	385	38.7	338.4	131.1	73	24.9
4,551	598	13.1	881.5	115.8	481	93.2
1,334	389	29.2	400.7	116.8	422	126.7
2,458	1,220	49.6	606.3	300.9	290	71.5
2,920	790	27.1	795.0	215.1	382	104.0
6,779	1,962	28.9	1,117.0	323.3	303	49.9
771	182	23.6	253.6	59.9	321	105.6

Table 3.134

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1989 and 1990

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Abilene, TX	1989	6,695	6,737	7	69	173	491	2,486	3,181	288	42
	1990	5,739	5,775	7	92	187	628	1,647	2,912	266	36
Akron, OH	1989	16,727	16,977	20	179	745	1,307	3,358	9,478	1,640	250
	1990	17,496	17,737	18	193	773	1,600	3,513	9,730	1,669	241
Albany, NY	1989	6,406	6,489	5	78	316	555	1,921	3,202	329	83
	1990	6,635	6,695	9	82	368	575	1,884	3,264	435	60
Albuquerque, NM	1989	38,344	38,594	41	178	1,032	3,445	9,672	21,670	2,306	250
	1990	38,721	38,903	34	222	1,030	3,835	9,497	22,130	1,973	182
Alexandria, VA	1989	7,951	7,992	8	57	383	271	1,271	4,856	1,105	41
	1990	7,417	7,453	8	52	356	277	1,251	4,490	983	36
Allentown, PA	1989	6,267	6,286	3	30	232	234	1,382	3,879	507	19
	1990	6,574	6,595	2	22	197	172	1,434	4,318	429	21
Amarillo, TX	1989	13,793	13,872	15	79	271	595	3,370	8,884	579	79
	1990	13,643	13,728	22	75	248	581	3,262	8,876	579	85
Amherst, NY	1989	3,281	3,297	1	8	57	215	422	2,292	286	16
	1990	3,697	3,714	1	8	57	190	510	2,641	290	17
Anaheim, CA	1989	18,263	18,344	27	113	755	756	4,467	9,128	3,017	81
	1990	19,096	19,182	20	94	975	713	4,217	9,761	3,316	86
Anchorage, AK	1989	12,216	12,255	11	139	272	709	1,708	8,219	1,158	39
	1990	13,007	13,081	10	203	350	767	2,060	8,083	1,534	74
Ann Arbor, MI	1989	8,641	8,667	3	54	152	447	1,503	6,066	416	26
	1990	9,212	9,249	1	63	125	391	1,453	6,811	368	37
Arlington, TX	1989	22,376	22,492	11	88	552	899	5,177	13,018	2,631	116
	1990	22,309	22,423	8	139	586	1,143	4,498	13,192	2,743	114
Arlington, VA	1989	9,337	9,382	1	41	291	394	1,267	6,194	1,149	45
	1990	11,055	11,092	12	44	400	335	1,484	7,752	1,028	37
Atlanta, GA	1989	88,241	88,536	246	691	6,796	9,119	17,202	42,660	11,527	295
	1990	75,793	76,104	231	695	6,109	9,062	15,519	33,020	11,157	311
Aurora, CO	1989	17,283	17,373	7	120	378	2,354	2,967	10,237	1,220	90
	1990	17,834	17,933	8	170	397	2,616	3,018	10,501	1,224	99
Austin, TX	1989	50,028	50,512	31	235	1,019	1,320	11,160	33,556	2,707	484
	1990	54,543	54,999	46	280	1,461	1,539	11,371	35,955	3,891	456
Bakersfield, CA	1989	14,929	15,048	14	52	608	1,116	3,467	8,395	1,277	119
	1990	14,091	14,201	25	65	525	1,080	3,357	7,792	1,247	110
Baltimore, MD	1989	71,373	72,021	262	541	7,966	6,849	14,315	33,267	8,173	648
	1990	77,989	78,656	305	687	9,477	7,473	14,753	35,383	9,911	667
Baton Rouge, LA	1989	27,480	27,611	41	113	730	3,030	5,953	15,516	2,097	131
	1990	28,939	29,108	49	112	827	3,347	6,152	15,291	3,161	169
Beaumont, TX	1989	12,432	12,479	22	144	583	889	3,752	6,162	880	47
	1990	13,099	13,162	19	126	562	1,136	3,842	6,151	1,263	63
Berkeley, CA	1989	13,187	13,263	11	57	476	593	2,788	7,739	1,523	76
	1990	12,673	12,757	11	48	618	881	2,262	7,564	1,289	84
Birmingham, AL	1989	26,348	26,591	100	258	1,766	1,896	6,529	12,100	3,699	243
	1990	29,952	30,199	125	267	1,799	2,002	6,958	13,728	5,073	247
Boise, ID	1989	6,492	6,541	0	53	37	335	1,570	4,227	270	49
	1990	6,889	7,016	3	52	43	378	1,369	4,857	287	27
Boston, MA	1989	70,003	NA	99	483	5,866	6,471	9,882	30,794	16,406	NA
	1990	68,057	NA	143	539	6,022	6,960	10,238	29,642	14,513	NA
Bridgeport, CT	1989	17,452	17,496	36	70	1,562	1,014	4,207	5,929	4,634	44
	1990	17,784	17,944	57	79	1,770	982	4,628	5,403	4,865	160
Buffalo, NY	1989	26,805	27,379	37	268	1,829	2,345	7,323	11,797	3,206	574
	1990	29,181	29,864	37	355	2,172	2,711	8,163	12,203	3,540	683
Cedar Rapids, IA	1989	7,505	7,548	5	7	100	131	1,218	5,689	355	43
	1990	7,256	7,297	1	14	73	157	1,310	5,366	335	41
Charlotte, NC	1989	49,341	49,702	73	325	2,369	4,873	12,772	26,228	2,701	361
	1990	49,862	50,270	93	384	3,208	5,434	10,891	27,153	2,699	408
Chattanooga, TN	1989	15,848	16,003	14	187	700	1,834	4,000	7,333	1,780	155
	1990	19,481	19,638	32	180	961	2,296	4,603	9,215	2,194	157
Chesapeake, VA	1989	7,155	7,252	14	33	227	302	1,618	4,358	603	97
	1990	7,349	7,429	7	38	272	411	1,552	4,267	802	80
Chicago, IL ^a	1989	NA	NA	742	NA	31,588	37,615	51,580	130,153	45,898	2,558
	1990	NA	NA	851	NA	37,156	41,114	50,203	130,000	48,626	2,656
Chula Vista, CA	1989	10,220	10,243	4	34	241	807	1,712	4,780	2,642	23
	1990	10,024	10,050	7	43	313	850	1,651	4,665	2,495	26
Cincinnati, OH	1989	27,819	28,325	45	351	1,428	1,866	6,215	16,405	1,509	506
	1990	27,507	28,023	49	388	1,613	2,426	5,896	15,458	1,677	516
Cleveland, OH	1989	43,746	44,555	144	837	4,045	2,939	10,585	15,586	9,610	809
	1990	46,085	46,984	168	846	4,917	3,259	10,193	15,289	11,408	899
Colorado Springs, CO	1989	21,553	21,691	9	190	348	798	4,300	14,298	1,610	138
	1990	21,017	21,129	9	201	258	716	4,064	14,614	1,155	112
Columbus, GA	1989	11,388	11,426	24	81	395	382	2,910	6,969	627	38
	1990	12,019	12,064	23	93	456	464	2,549	7,673	761	45
Columbus, OH	1989	59,491	60,184	90	543	3,127	2,226	14,982	31,541	6,982	693
	1990	62,703	63,642	89	647	3,541	2,745	14,828	32,387	8,466	939
Concord, CA	1989	7,345	7,366	3	39	111	350	1,423	4,757	662	21
	1990	6,995	7,022	3	37	166	377	1,174	4,678	560	27

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.134

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1989 and 1990--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Corpus Christi, TX	1989	28,257	28,382	19	193	570	1,212	6,948	18,127	1,188	125
	1990	26,535	26,685	29	240	446	892	6,131	17,548	1,249	150
Dallas, TX	1989	166,451	167,849	351	1,185	9,442	10,250	38,652	79,272	27,299	1,398
	1990	156,267	157,822	447	1,344	10,565	12,194	32,975	74,229	24,513	1,555
Dayton, OH	1989	21,142	21,443	53	306	1,459	1,068	4,746	11,110	2,400	301
	1990	20,895	NA	47	321	1,475	1,246	4,678	10,155	2,973	NA
Denver, CO	1989	37,650	38,072	55	325	1,267	1,925	10,280	18,172	5,626	422
	1990	36,269	36,706	67	375	1,312	2,451	9,339	16,792	5,933	437
Des Moines, IA	1989	17,637	17,864	12	76	355	840	2,751	12,863	740	227
	1990	17,695	17,965	16	96	333	961	2,772	12,673	844	270
Detroit, MI	1989	125,687	127,218	624	1,424	11,902	11,006	29,031	43,577	28,123	1,531
	1990	125,325	126,631	582	1,657	13,010	12,498	26,063	41,139	30,376	1,306
Durham, NC	1989	11,424	11,450	11	72	328	387	3,641	6,335	650	26
	1990	12,657	12,690	23	79	431	480	3,881	7,062	701	33
Elizabeth, NJ	1989	12,460	12,492	15	47	996	582	2,046	4,881	3,893	32
	1990	11,111	11,153	11	53	1,164	484	1,893	4,292	3,214	42
El Monte, CA	1989	7,482	7,535	10	63	592	1,105	1,737	2,610	1,365	53
	1990	6,582	6,641	9	47	578	683	1,824	2,202	1,239	59
El Paso, TX	1989	54,774	55,113	41	241	1,139	3,301	11,418	33,242	5,392	339
	1990	57,921	58,195	34	256	1,361	3,440	9,565	37,609	5,636	274
Erie, PA	1989	6,106	6,157	3	68	310	364	1,474	3,505	382	51
	1990	5,989	6,052	2	77	315	316	1,201	3,715	363	63
Escondido, CA	1989	7,756	7,793	6	30	155	512	1,623	4,182	1,248	37
	1990	9,204	9,251	4	44	246	644	1,845	4,980	1,441	47
Eugene, OR	1989	9,712	9,748	3	48	168	184	1,582	7,297	430	36
	1990	9,026	9,106	1	76	197	189	1,530	6,624	409	80
Evansville, IN ^b	1989	7,485	7,551	6	31	121	580	1,652	4,769	326	66
	1990	7,897	7,981	6	50	158	713	1,644	5,002	324	84
Flint, MI	1989	19,680	20,006	59	201	1,051	2,085	5,589	8,044	2,651	326
	1990	18,963	19,318	55	161	925	2,392	5,033	8,158	2,239	355
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1989	25,789	25,850	30	72	1,474	976	6,882	13,803	2,552	61
	1990	25,566	25,621	31	114	1,306	976	6,305	14,409	2,425	55
Fort Wayne, IN	1989	16,416	16,547	14	97	545	408	3,107	11,057	1,188	131
	1990	16,055	16,252	17	95	475	739	2,449	10,951	1,329	197
Fort Worth, TX	1989	67,538	67,912	113	454	2,525	3,576	17,216	34,680	8,974	374
	1990	67,040	67,320	130	432	2,801	4,463	15,298	34,710	9,206	280
Fremont, CA	1989	6,299	6,440	2	36	98	569	1,330	3,665	599	141
	1990	6,378	6,543	2	32	132	596	1,443	3,606	567	165
Fresno, CA	1989	36,859	37,085	42	234	1,525	2,488	8,095	18,654	5,821	226
	1990	37,296	37,594	66	258	1,592	2,483	7,137	18,623	7,137	298
Fullerton, CA	1989	7,386	7,407	8	36	201	314	1,271	4,501	1,055	21
	1990	8,257	8,286	6	52	291	401	1,600	4,601	1,306	29
Garden Grove, CA	1989	9,716	9,793	8	42	349	457	2,113	4,979	1,768	77
	1990	10,403	10,461	16	40	413	543	1,993	5,581	1,817	58
Garland, TX	1989	11,219	11,293	9	118	178	316	2,959	6,603	1,036	74
	1990	11,627	11,720	11	132	204	370	2,903	6,889	1,118	93
Gary, IN	1989	10,223	10,749	45	95	477	1,318	2,948	2,862	2,478	526
	1990	11,361	12,060	65	150	620	1,644	3,073	2,834	2,975	699
Glendale, AZ	1989	14,666	14,774	6	71	239	695	3,448	8,840	1,367	108
	1990	13,617	13,736	15	83	212	766	3,263	7,618	1,660	119
Glendale, CA	1989	9,227	9,270	7	54	271	271	1,877	5,075	1,672	43
	1990	8,785	8,831	3	37	392	332	1,916	4,549	1,556	46
Grand Rapids, MI	1989	15,736	15,848	13	297	590	1,409	3,697	8,126	1,604	112
	1990	16,400	16,541	18	378	681	1,948	3,743	8,138	1,494	141
Greensboro, NC	1989	14,764	14,861	24	96	633	963	3,125	9,217	706	97
	1990	14,332	14,428	20	114	488	998	2,767	9,161	784	96
Hampton, VA	1989	7,769	7,825	11	33	213	189	1,211	5,663	449	56
	1990	8,089	8,762	14	44	220	286	1,141	5,853	541	63
Hartford, CT	1989	21,005	21,297	30	167	1,600	1,981	5,016	9,318	2,893	292
	1990	21,528	21,724	19	160	1,727	2,201	5,281	9,244	2,896	196
Hayward, CA	1989	7,392	7,458	6	32	256	520	1,633	4,221	724	66
	1990	7,155	7,216	4	30	279	521	1,310	4,195	816	61
Hialeah, FL	1989	18,372	18,427	28	46	975	974	3,974	8,497	3,878	55
	1990	18,234	18,288	14	68	1,197	1,100	3,955	8,498	3,402	54
Hollywood, FL	1989	12,833	12,857	8	73	469	556	2,558	7,622	1,547	24
	1990	12,822	12,834	11	48	501	578	2,554	7,704	1,426	12
Honolulu, HA	1989	52,909	NA	43	412	815	1,027	10,685	36,325	3,602	NA
	1990	51,028	51,342	34	278	889	1,211	9,785	35,514	3,317	314
Houston, TX	1989	185,334	187,308	459	1,152	9,620	8,097	47,043	81,758	37,005	1,974
	1990	184,869	186,884	568	1,335	12,921	7,813	42,986	78,393	40,853	2,015
Huntington Beach, CA	1989	9,545	9,579	5	47	150	418	2,247	5,562	1,116	34
	1990	9,216	9,270	5	57	197	539	1,902	5,386	1,130	54
Huntsville, AL	1989	13,961	14,029	12	85	234	517	2,188	10,229	696	68
	1990	14,657	NA	18	83	293	495	2,181	10,889	698	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.134

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1989 and 1990--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Independence, MO	1989	7,519	7,575	4	17	106	361	1,539	4,624	868	56
	1990	7,194	7,256	1	27	104	388	1,407	4,450	817	62
Indianapolis, IN	1989	31,498	31,770	41	483	1,806	3,529	8,520	13,122	3,997	272
	1990	32,635	32,922	58	541	1,642	3,983	7,878	13,697	4,836	287
Inglewood, CA	1989	8,549	8,664	45	69	1,121	903	1,672	2,587	2,152	115
	1990	8,675	8,796	55	103	1,488	954	1,866	2,328	1,881	121
Irvine, CA	1989	4,321	4,395	2	18	37	141	890	2,711	522	74
	1990	5,025	5,097	0	16	55	77	1,110	3,341	426	72
Irving, TX	1989	13,679	13,764	11	68	230	347	2,616	8,900	1,507	85
	1990	13,832	13,891	13	90	231	352	2,430	9,280	1,436	59
Jackson, MS	1989	17,863	17,980	48	180	647	563	5,738	9,607	1,080	117
	1990	21,559	21,695	44	184	780	691	7,469	10,840	1,551	136
Jacksonville, FL	1989	67,651	67,996	165	609	3,940	4,735	19,708	33,267	5,227	345
	1990	66,618	67,036	176	704	3,963	6,811	17,529	31,392	6,043	418
Jersey City, NJ	1989	21,641	21,713	36	95	2,307	1,465	4,384	8,068	5,286	72
	1990	20,970	21,034	28	114	2,400	1,748	4,632	7,018	5,030	64
Kansas City, KS	1989	17,393	17,486	44	147	788	1,379	4,513	8,280	2,242	93
	1990	18,473	18,593	28	167	965	1,730	3,867	8,742	2,974	120
Kansas City, MO	1989	56,028	56,505	140	507	3,824	4,525	12,104	25,853	9,075	477
	1990	56,308	56,817	121	517	4,492	5,957	11,640	23,229	10,352	509
Knoxville, TN	1989	12,523	12,628	26	79	442	1,060	3,989	4,986	1,941	105
	1990	13,113	13,333	25	111	601	1,236	3,637	5,660	1,843	220
Lakewood, CO	1989	8,999	9,094	2	37	146	516	1,611	6,014	673	95
	1990	8,484	8,548	3	44	125	416	1,449	5,910	537	64
Lansing, MI	1989	10,089	10,171	16	148	360	1,067	1,963	5,915	620	82
	1990	10,574	10,666	11	163	309	1,391	1,748	6,376	576	92
Laredo, TX	1989	11,001	11,057	11	6	156	965	2,158	6,948	757	58
	1990	10,927	10,979	14	17	158	561	2,231	6,876	1,070	52
Las Vegas, NV	1989	39,624	40,133	67	305	2,046	1,676	9,019	21,930	4,581	509
	1990	43,944	44,383	79	371	2,229	1,831	10,176	24,009	5,249	439
Lexington, KY	1989	14,983	15,083	11	104	364	907	3,354	9,458	785	100
	1990	16,245	16,326	20	141	452	1,157	3,177	10,538	760	81
Lincoln, NE	1989	13,197	13,271	4	81	99	698	2,126	9,790	399	74
	1990	13,457	13,499	3	99	111	728	2,148	9,943	425	42
Little Rock, AR	1989	24,873	24,989	48	237	1,172	2,257	6,007	13,430	1,722	116
	1990	26,162	26,379	33	254	1,118	2,206	6,033	14,681	1,837	217
Livonia, MI	1989	4,862	4,896	2	12	93	135	866	3,055	699	34
	1990	4,356	4,373	1	21	91	168	697	2,867	511	17
Long Beach, CA	1989	40,432	40,621	85	247	3,763	3,074	8,817	17,432	7,014	189
	1990	41,106	41,272	106	298	4,193	3,806	8,661	16,905	7,137	166
Los Angeles, CA	1989	319,097	324,734	877	1,996	31,063	43,361	51,209	126,600	63,991	5,637
	1990	321,536	326,919	983	2,014	36,098	44,714	51,482	122,632	63,613	5,383
Louisville, KY	1989	18,356	18,511	32	122	1,195	1,209	5,180	8,608	2,010	155
	1990	17,285	17,357	39	122	1,089	1,031	4,765	8,886	1,553	72
Lubbock, TX	1989	14,411	14,457	15	119	268	576	3,520	9,222	691	46
	1990	12,302	12,360	16	160	304	636	2,893	7,516	777	58
Macon, GA	1989	12,057	12,095	24	80	388	399	3,106	7,299	761	38
	1990	11,741	11,795	21	78	260	401	2,623	7,544	814	54
Madison, WI	1989	12,556	12,621	7	53	198	246	2,521	8,817	714	65
	1990	12,620	12,695	3	62	230	301	2,334	8,957	733	75
Memphis, TN	1989	57,829	58,464	141	781	3,781	3,327	15,072	22,177	12,550	635
	1990	60,255	61,014	195	831	4,152	3,904	15,526	22,966	12,681	759
Mesa, AZ	1989	19,074	19,222	10	85	213	1,092	3,840	11,999	1,835	148
	1990	20,415	20,551	9	95	275	1,345	3,884	12,306	2,501	136
Mesquite, TX	1989	10,034	10,058	3	25	204	331	2,098	6,195	1,178	24
	1990	10,647	10,697	4	21	178	377	1,666	7,274	1,127	50
Miami, FL	1989	70,053	70,226	132	285	7,289	6,387	15,350	31,268	9,342	173
	1990	68,209	68,478	129	299	8,172	7,007	13,507	29,518	9,577	269
Milwaukee, WI	1989	52,644	53,106	112	461	2,415	1,281	9,175	30,063	9,137	462
	1990	58,406	58,802	155	495	4,146	1,466	9,311	29,575	13,238	396
Minneapolis, MN	1989	42,145	42,459	46	462	2,524	2,335	9,842	21,448	5,488	314
	1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mobile, AL	1989	21,686	21,718	40	133	847	2,533	6,429	10,613	1,091	32
	1990	22,379	22,408	41	146	842	4,869	4,580	10,741	1,160	29
Modesto, CA	1989	11,214	11,277	5	56	242	727	2,097	7,110	977	63
	1990	10,878	10,937	8	65	260	723	2,096	6,776	950	59
Montgomery, AL	1989	12,458	12,519	33	82	297	281	3,119	7,900	746	61
	1990	12,154	12,200	34	102	435	396	2,779	7,697	711	46
Moreno Valley, CA	1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1990	8,328	8,359	6	44	246	1,072	1,989	3,802	1,169	31
Nashville, TN	1989	34,950	NA	69	478	1,608	3,075	8,062	18,989	2,669	NA
	1990	39,360	NA	67	553	2,164	4,102	8,892	20,115	3,467	NA
Newark, NJ	1989	45,018	45,225	107	376	5,310	4,547	6,687	12,317	15,674	207
	1990	44,739	44,971	112	326	6,021	4,225	6,741	12,537	14,777	232

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.134

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1989 and 1990--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
New Haven, CT	1989	18,872	18,940	34	111	1,475	1,549	4,555	8,194	2,954	68
	1990	21,012	21,090	31	168	1,784	2,008	4,476	9,086	3,459	78
New Orleans, LA	1989	59,534	NA	251	388	5,449	4,115	12,925	24,935	11,471	NA
	1990	61,799	NA	304	361	6,048	4,514	13,624	24,806	12,142	NA
Newport News, VA	1989	9,271	9,326	17	82	284	534	1,971	5,865	518	55
	1990	10,243	10,340	26	99	356	650	1,799	6,686	629	97
New York, NY	1989	712,419	718,534	1,905	3,254	93,377	70,951	121,322	287,749	133,861	6,115
	1990	710,222	716,403	2,245	3,126	100,280	68,891	119,937	268,520	147,123	6,181
Norfolk, VA	1989	24,000	24,149	55	189	950	986	3,876	15,496	2,448	149
	1990	26,786	26,951	63	218	1,393	1,177	4,200	16,941	2,794	165
Oakland, CA	1989	45,914	46,280	129	442	3,224	1,760	9,874	23,941	6,544	366
	1990	40,595	40,909	146	517	3,230	1,952	8,500	19,077	7,173	314
Oceanside, CA	1989	8,531	8,578	10	70	355	861	1,768	4,089	1,378	47
	1990	9,046	9,074	11	95	363	993	1,889	4,238	1,457	28
Oklahoma City, OK	1989	48,320	48,786	61	352	1,617	2,277	13,675	23,736	6,602	466
	1990	47,190	47,661	68	422	1,398	2,925	11,440	25,657	5,280	471
Omaha, NE	1989	23,345	NA	23	188	639	1,901	4,760	14,368	1,466	NA
	1990	23,673	23,862	11	217	604	2,307	4,190	14,997	1,347	189
Ontario, CA	1989	10,895	11,074	19	59	461	1,657	2,242	4,948	1,509	179
	1990	10,640	10,722	19	71	669	942	2,341	4,982	1,616	82
Orange, CA	1989	6,922	7,000	6	22	192	256	1,470	4,128	848	78
	1990	7,283	7,385	5	26	193	302	1,360	4,487	910	102
Orlando, FL	1989	21,200	21,268	19	176	1,189	1,959	5,854	10,220	1,783	68
	1990	23,750	23,807	30	181	1,449	2,449	5,453	12,662	1,526	57
Overland Park, KS	1989	5,430	NA	2	17	74	160	720	4,101	356	NA
	1990	5,379	5,401	1	15	80	181	807	3,985	310	22
Oxnard, CA	1989	7,944	7,975	6	51	320	490	1,835	4,484	758	31
	1990	8,464	8,489	6	66	340	793	1,599	4,684	976	25
Pasadena, CA	1989	10,641	10,717	18	39	780	1,095	2,215	5,234	1,260	76
	1990	9,642	9,783	13	53	790	879	1,626	4,890	1,391	141
Pasadena, TX	1989	10,112	10,219	4	55	148	664	2,121	5,860	1,260	107
	1990	10,668	10,769	4	76	237	886	2,150	5,907	1,408	101
Paterson, NJ	1989	12,774	12,817	14	104	1,175	1,272	3,277	5,117	1,815	43
	1990	12,649	12,698	13	75	1,295	1,257	2,654	5,318	2,037	49
Peoria, IL ^a	1989	NA	NA	23	NA	282	935	2,480	5,477	322	58
	1990	NA	NA	4	NA	348	1,015	2,272	5,985	311	88
Philadelphia, PA	1989	115,602	NA	475	784	10,233	6,562	21,996	50,609	25,043	NA
	1990	114,032	115,664	503	734	12,806	7,344	24,144	42,633	25,868	1,632
Phoenix, AZ	1989	102,359	103,016	126	399	2,615	5,341	23,013	58,160	12,705	657
	1990	105,779	106,277	128	512	3,383	6,642	24,682	52,912	17,520	498
Pittsburgh, PA	1989	33,407	33,909	31	219	2,471	1,858	8,109	12,669	8,050	502
	1990	32,386	32,765	35	302	2,319	2,237	5,988	12,871	8,634	379
Plano, TX	1989	6,810	6,849	6	23	72	206	1,593	4,347	563	39
	1990	6,954	6,984	4	36	64	339	1,720	4,282	509	30
Pomona, CA	1989	9,632	10,053	44	68	809	1,227	2,312	3,499	1,673	421
	1990	9,486	9,864	34	71	1,031	1,243	2,034	3,460	1,613	378
Portland, OR	1989	54,301	54,860	38	415	2,667	4,932	12,380	26,903	6,966	559
	1990	48,545	49,101	33	424	2,541	4,838	8,967	25,933	5,809	556
Portsmouth, VA	1989	9,183	NA	12	64	467	434	1,624	5,466	1,116	NA
	1990	9,792	9,893	18	82	594	393	1,695	5,521	1,489	101
Providence, RI	1989	17,877	18,268	28	109	734	931	3,860	7,870	4,345	391
	1990	18,602	19,051	31	97	860	999	4,480	7,596	4,539	449
Raleigh, NC	1989	14,248	14,315	15	102	380	751	3,042	9,061	897	67
	1990	13,844	13,919	24	96	388	671	2,856	9,021	788	75
Rancho Cucamonga, CA	1989	4,184	4,208	1	41	102	416	1,032	2,033	559	24
	1990	4,431	4,455	6	36	126	226	1,094	2,289	654	24
Reno, NV	1989	11,426	11,485	8	137	458	520	2,194	7,381	728	59
	1990	11,558	11,642	11	143	370	537	1,812	7,961	724	84
Richmond, VA	1989	21,367	21,475	98	180	1,085	1,565	4,656	11,763	2,020	108
	1990	23,043	23,160	113	180	1,281	1,655	4,396	13,001	2,417	117
Riverside, CA	1989	18,637	19,143	25	116	854	1,951	4,254	8,120	3,317	506
	1990	19,975	20,267	22	120	1,098	1,845	4,703	8,706	3,481	292
Rochester, NY	1989	26,875	27,189	36	173	1,172	1,100	6,096	16,349	1,949	314
	1990	25,570	25,916	40	176	1,254	1,395	5,805	14,774	2,126	346
Rockford, IL ^a	1989	NA	NA	7	NA	395	743	3,272	7,354	466	35
	1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sacramento, CA	1989	35,825	36,057	44	187	1,654	1,773	7,481	17,952	6,734	232
	1990	33,710	33,910	43	211	1,790	1,934	6,966	16,219	6,547	200
Saint Louis, MO	1989	62,082	62,683	158	330	4,220	7,936	13,837	26,669	8,932	601
	1990	58,199	58,886	177	331	4,708	8,466	11,531	24,564	8,422	687
Saint Paul, MN	1989	21,796	22,062	15	189	856	1,403	5,065	11,528	2,740	266
	1990	22,144	22,434	18	269	780	1,696	5,075	11,990	2,316	290
Saint Petersburg, FL	1989	30,690	30,913	44	152	2,252	2,672	6,978	16,128	2,464	223
	1990	29,325	29,531	31	175	2,051	3,352	6,145	14,975	2,596	206

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.134

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1989 and 1990--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Salem, OR	1989	9,076	9,125	1	42	256	76	1,897	6,235	569	49
	1990	8,653	8,708	6	50	190	56	1,563	6,305	483	55
Salinas, CA	1989	7,736	7,777	7	53	217	734	1,269	4,968	488	41
	1990	8,089	8,137	11	50	262	779	1,419	4,975	593	48
Salt Lake City, UT	1989	21,781	21,889	18	136	484	559	3,854	15,510	1,220	108
	1990	20,002	20,115	25	167	539	624	3,501	13,949	1,197	113
San Antonio, TX	1989	120,768	121,667	168	477	2,710	1,898	28,467	71,785	15,263	899
	1990	116,774	117,620	208	430	2,864	2,228	26,015	70,150	14,879	846
San Diego, CA	1989	102,991	103,287	121	410	3,585	6,008	17,495	49,789	25,583	296
	1990	101,564	101,855	135	439	4,331	7,142	16,691	48,581	24,245	291
San Francisco, CA	1989	67,748	68,121	73	380	5,005	4,606	10,692	37,316	9,676	373
	1990	69,950	70,370	101	419	7,053	4,815	10,618	35,583	11,361	420
San Jose, CA	1989	38,935	39,315	38	399	995	3,103	6,318	23,656	4,426	380
	1990	38,090	38,546	35	416	1,034	3,213	5,752	23,435	4,205	456
Santa Ana, CA	1989	21,553	21,809	53	74	1,125	1,066	3,648	11,762	3,825	256
	1990	22,291	22,655	43	73	1,553	994	3,574	12,136	3,918	364
Santa Clarita, CA	1989	3,667	3,697	5	23	72	570	752	1,668	577	30
	1990	3,955	4,010	1	20	74	627	798	1,906	529	55
Santa Rosa, CA	1989	6,969	7,021	5	43	151	318	1,513	4,383	556	52
	1990	6,634	6,672	1	62	155	398	1,362	4,119	537	38
Savannah, GA	1989	12,197	12,251	20	96	553	401	2,535	7,938	654	54
	1990	13,179	13,229	33	102	779	577	2,763	7,991	934	50
Scottsdale, AZ	1989	7,804	7,839	3	16	105	136	1,537	5,449	558	35
	1990	7,728	7,772	0	21	116	143	1,512	5,335	601	44
Seattle, WA	1989	66,396	66,713	38	478	2,448	3,914	14,162	39,540	5,816	317
	1990	65,053	65,322	53	481	2,695	4,551	11,181	39,522	6,570	269
Shreveport, LA	1989	25,099	25,255	51	119	837	1,339	6,404	15,458	891	156
	1990	21,324	21,507	65	133	884	1,444	5,117	12,828	853	183
Simi Valley, CA	1989	3,093	3,132	3	11	66	181	859	1,625	348	39
	1990	3,148	3,174	1	16	58	196	835	1,655	387	26
Sioux Falls, SD	1989	4,491	4,515	2	93	33	192	694	3,305	172	24
	1990	4,474	4,492	4	81	33	192	579	3,450	135	18
Spokane, WA	1989	15,957	16,025	9	115	368	641	4,187	9,843	794	68
	1990	15,289	15,352	8	98	315	686	3,579	9,878	725	63
Springfield, IL ^a	1989	NA	NA	2	NA	224	707	1,794	4,975	223	67
	1990	NA	NA	12	NA	206	737	1,809	5,281	286	73
Springfield, MA	1989	12,253	NA	7	145	892	1,856	3,399	4,213	1,741	NA
	1990	14,648	NA	13	132	999	2,268	3,530	4,816	2,890	NA
Springfield, MO	1989	12,907	13,024	7	61	192	345	2,612	9,151	539	117
	1990	12,549	12,640	7	58	139	367	2,354	9,193	431	91
Stamford, CT	1989	7,136	7,179	9	19	269	279	1,602	3,993	965	43
	1990	6,625	6,671	10	18	237	273	1,512	3,586	989	46
Sterling Heights, MI	1989	6,009	6,056	3	33	47	262	922	3,996	746	47
	1990	5,878	5,935	2	38	49	328	731	4,203	527	57
Stockton, CA	1989	23,288	23,428	42	117	1,198	951	5,518	12,670	2,732	140
	1990	24,265	24,383	51	168	1,305	1,103	5,070	13,037	3,531	118
Sunnyvale, CA	1989	3,889	3,933	2	24	46	158	577	2,712	370	44
	1990	3,951	3,982	2	40	80	135	499	2,783	412	31
Syracuse, NY	1989	11,650	11,782	13	113	488	746	3,502	6,224	564	132
	1990	11,314	11,416	14	118	494	774	2,999	6,326	589	102
Tacoma, WA	1989	23,225	23,368	21	252	1,262	1,543	5,080	12,991	2,076	143
	1990	20,800	20,951	25	245	969	1,857	3,856	11,975	1,778	146
Tallahassee, FL	1989	14,974	15,003	7	129	445	1,398	3,623	8,267	745	29
	1990	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tampa, FL	1989	45,329	45,505	57	175	3,137	4,541	11,694	20,515	5,210	176
	1990	44,660	NA	60	343	2,915	5,290	11,400	18,484	6,168	NA
Tempe, AZ	1989	12,868	12,942	4	66	198	368	1,911	8,966	1,355	74
	1990	13,454	13,511	3	69	276	397	2,021	8,996	1,692	57
Thousand Oaks, CA	1989	2,952	2,998	2	19	55	167	865	1,546	298	46
	1990	3,116	3,171	2	17	60	129	935	1,696	277	55
Toledo, OH	1989	32,680	33,283	41	392	1,583	1,273	7,431	17,124	4,836	603
	1990	31,994	32,540	37	422	1,748	1,334	6,268	17,571	4,614	546
Topeka, KS	1989	11,808	11,873	11	62	259	648	3,047	7,311	470	65
	1990	11,416	11,465	11	80	290	781	2,898	6,948	428	49
Torrance, CA	1989	7,456	7,540	7	34	370	424	1,401	3,899	1,321	84
	1990	7,732	7,873	2	31	393	437	1,479	3,957	1,433	141
Tucson, AZ	1989	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	1990	48,158	48,414	30	290	902	2,458	7,909	34,101	2,468	256
Tulsa, OK	1989	33,617	33,863	32	307	1,416	2,595	8,963	14,337	5,967	246
	1990	35,020	35,265	57	382	1,539	2,920	8,200	14,323	7,599	245
Vallejo, CA	1989	9,246	9,327	16	67	456	1,552	1,863	4,236	1,056	81
	1990	8,515	8,590	8	52	448	994	1,500	4,295	1,218	75
Virginia Beach, VA	1989	20,824	20,983	17	133	318	294	3,759	15,261	1,042	159
	1990	22,716	22,925	16	149	424	313	3,976	16,541	1,297	209

See notes at end of table.

Table 3.134

Offenses known to police in cities over 100,000 population

1989 and 1990--Continued

City	Year	Total Crime Index	Modified Crime Index	Murder and non- negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny- theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
Waco, TX	1989	13,277	13,331	29	98	326	718	3,941	7,385	780	54
	1990	11,204	11,241	22	108	354	882	3,171	6,030	637	37
Warren, MI	1989	9,623	9,673	3	63	251	419	1,866	4,760	2,261	50
	1990	8,831	8,854	19	95	255	608	1,333	4,723	1,798	23
Washington, DC	1989	62,118	62,338	434	186	6,541	5,775	11,778	29,113	8,291	220
	1990	65,389	65,639	472	303	7,365	6,779	12,035	30,326	8,109	250
Waterbury, CT	1989	9,656	9,685	6	31	282	251	2,492	5,420	1,174	29
	1990	10,066	10,080	5	32	272	347	2,595	5,234	1,581	14
Wichita, KS	1989	25,986	NA	29	237	931	960	6,151	15,876	1,802	NA
	1990	27,141	NA	18	321	1,079	771	6,230	16,550	2,172	NA
Winston-Salem, NC	1989	15,989	16,206	31	144	749	1,338	4,129	8,575	1,023	217
	1990	16,360	16,537	24	169	796	1,235	4,606	8,655	875	177
Yonkers, NY	1989	9,910	9,999	11	19	555	253	1,858	5,172	2,042	89
	1990	10,644	10,733	18	43	829	373	1,980	4,895	2,506	89

Note: See Note, table 3.127. Arson is shown only if 12 months of arson data were received. The Modified Crime Index is the sum of the Crime Index offenses, including arson. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aForcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines. Therefore, the figures were excluded from the forcible rape, Total Crime Index, and Modified Crime Index categories.

^bData for 1990 are not comparable to prior years due to a change in reporting procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1989*, pp. 69-117; *1990*, pp. 71-118 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.135

Number of offenses known to police and average loss incurred

By selected offenses and type of target, United States, 1990

(12,884 agencies; 1990 population 227,131,000)

Offense and type of target	Number of offenses 1990	Percent change over 1989	Percent ^a	Average loss (in dollars)
Murder	20,930	+7.8 %	100.0 %	\$108
Forcible rape	94,644	+9.2	100.0	29
Robbery	599,100	+11.2	100.0	783
Street/highway	335,991	+14.0	56.1	633
Commercial house	68,686	+8.1	11.5	1,341
Gas or service station	16,436	+5.9	2.7	442
Convenience store	36,331	+3.6	6.1	341
Residence	58,502	+4.5	9.8	1,049
Bank	8,855	+17.8	1.5	3,244
Miscellaneous	74,299	+11.2	12.4	735
Burglary	2,793,447	-3.5	100.0	1,133
Residence (dwelling)	1,847,493	-3.7	66.1	1,143
Night	586,057	-2.8	21.0	943
Day	807,126	-5.1	28.9	1,224
Unknown	454,310	-2.0	16.3	1,263
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.)	945,954	-3.3	33.9	1,110
Night	445,491	-2.3	15.9	982
Day	238,822	-7.0	8.5	1,072
Unknown	261,641	-2.3	9.4	1,362
Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)	7,286,075	+0.4	100.0	480
By type:				
Pocket-picking	73,921	+0.7	1.0	355
Purse-snatching	74,812	-6.3	1.0	278
Shoplifting	1,183,826	+3.9	16.2	115
From motor vehicles (except accessories)	1,599,349	+0.5	22.0	541
Motor vehicle accessories	1,086,289	-4.6	14.9	319
Bicycles	406,322	+0.3	5.6	215
From buildings	1,024,807	-0.3	14.1	791
From coin-operated machines	57,940	-4.4	0.8	147
All others	1,778,799	+2.3	24.4	671
By value:				
Over \$200	2,606,031	+2.3	35.8	1,243
\$50 to \$200	1,738,324	-1.5	23.9	114
Under \$50	2,941,720	-0.1	40.4	20
Motor vehicle theft	1,515,364	+5.0	100.0	5,032

Note: See Note, table 3.127. "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." 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 162, Table 18.

Table 3.136

Offenses in Federal parks known to police

By offense, 1975-91

	Total offenses	Total annual visitation (in thousands)	Offense							
			Criminal homicide ^a	Forcible rape ^b	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary ^b	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson ^c
1975	7,697	238,849	10	84	779	385	1,031	5,156	252	X
1976	7,521	267,827	10	66	281	470	954	5,570	170	X
1977	7,763	261,584	17	60	238	458	1,097	5,662	231	X
1978	8,247	283,090	12	91	261	494	1,188	5,986	215	X
1979	8,561	282,435	15	87	264	505	1,330	6,124	236	X
1980	9,074	300,324	16	89	294	643	1,552	6,230	250	X
1981	8,319	329,663	19	87	303	575	1,391	5,451	296	197
1982	7,892	344,448	30	83	330	607	1,083	5,468	220	71
1983	7,617	335,646	19	81	306	542	1,238	5,125	200	106
1984	6,612	332,507	18	57	266	527	717	4,766	178	83
1985	7,318	346,200	19	70	309	483	892	5,147	235	163
1986	7,945	364,600	24	88	261	637	922	5,732	179	102
1987	6,417	372,800	15	79	197	543	926	4,259	294	104
1988	6,195	368,000	20	79	215	300	801	4,378	313	89
1989	6,532	351,900	9	73	123	441	1,009	4,548	213	116
1990	7,009	337,900	24	92	184	448	1,180	4,643	310	128
1991	7,203	358,295	28	78	209	390	1,118	5,004	251	125

Note: The National Park Service is responsible for the administration of 361 park areas that are owned by the Federal Government. Three urban park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Police, whereas other park areas are policed by the U.S. Park Rangers. The offense categories listed above are the Uniform Crime Reports Part I offenses; see Appendix 3 for definitions. Note, however, that these offenses are not counted in the Federal Bureau of Investigation figures. From 1985 through 1990, total annual visitation figures were rounded by the Source. In 1975, the "Human Kind-

ness Day" activities held in Washington, DC accounted for approximately 500 robbery incidents in that year.

^aIncludes negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes attempts.

^cIncluded in tabulations as a Part I offense beginning in 1981.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.137

Offenses in Federal parks known to park rangers and park police

By offense, 1991

Offense	Total offenses	
	Park rangers	Park police
Total, all offenses	22,658	10,186
Part I offenses, total	5,359	1,844
Homicide		
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	16	11
Manslaughter by negligence	1	0
Forcible rape		
Rape by force	32	27
Attempted forcible rape	13	6
Robbery		
Firearm	26	37
Knife or cutting instrument	8	20
Strong arm; hands, fist, feet, etc.	14	97
Other dangerous weapon	1	6
Aggravated assault		
Firearm	42	39
Knife or cutting instrument	20	28
Other dangerous weapon	106	60
Hands, fist, feet, etc.	46	49
Burglary		
Forcible entry	442	74
Unlawful entry ^a	190	192
Attempted forcible entry	206	14
Larceny-theft ^b	3,897	1,107
Motor vehicle theft		
Automobiles	126	58
Trucks and buses	16	2
Other vehicles	43	6
Arson		
Structural	25	6
Mobile	26	4
Other	63	1
Part II offenses, total	17,299	8,342
Other assaults	249	261
Forgery and counterfeiting	21	12
Fraud	58	7
Embezzlement	29	1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	144	1,844
Vandalism	2,983	587
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	1,321	328
Prostitution and commercialized vice	28	28
Sex offenses	501	291
Drug abuse violations ^c	1,878	2,607
Gambling	2	1
Driving while intoxicated	1,385	655
Drunkenness	6,710	832
Disorderly conduct	1,954	761
Thefts	36	127

Note: See Note, table 3.136.

^aNo force used.^bExcludes motor vehicle thefts.^cIncludes sale, manufacturing, and possessing.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Table 3.138

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-90

Year	Type of weapon used						Total ^c	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	Firearm	Cutting or stabbing instrument	Blunt object (club, hammer, etc.)	Personal weapons (hands, feet, fists, etc.) ^a	Other ^b	Unknown or not stated		
1964	55%	24%	5%	10%	3%	2%	100%	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	9	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
1989	62	18	6	7	2	4	100	18,954
1990	64	18	5	7	2	4	100	20,045

Note: See Note, table 3.127. In trend tables "constructed" or "adapted" by SOURCEBOOK staff from *Crime in the United States*, the data were taken from the first year in which the data were reported. It should be noted that the number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year.

The Uniform Crime Reporting Program requests that additional information be transmitted to the FBI when a murder has been committed. The actual number of offenses presented in the tables displaying characteristics of murders known to the police may differ from figures in other tables that reflect data from only the initial report on the offense.

^aThis category includes beatings and strangulations. Pushed is also included in personal weapons.

^bThis category includes drownings, arson, poison, explosives, narcotics, asphyxiation, etc.

^cBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^dData for 1988 were not available for the States of Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, p. 104, Table 16; 1965, p. 106, Table 16; 1966, p. 107, Table 20; 1967, p. 112, Table 20; 1968, p. 108, Table 20; 1969, p. 106, Table 21; 1970, p. 188, Table 21; 1971, p. 114, Table 21; 1972, p. 188, Table 24; 1973, p. 8; 1974, p. 18; 1975, p. 18; 1976, p. 10; 1977, p. 11; 1978, p. 12; 1979, p. 11; 1980, p. 12; 1981, p. 11; 1982, p. 11; 1983, p. 10; 1984, p. 10; 1985, p. 10; 1986, p. 10; 1987, p. 10; 1988, p. 12; 1989, p. 11; 1990, p. 12 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.139

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1990

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Unknown or other dangerous weapon	Personal weapons (hands, fists, feet, etc.)
Northeast	100.0 %	60.7 %	18.1 %	14.8 %	6.4 %
Midwest	100.0	63.4	17.1	13.2	6.3
South	100.0	66.0	17.6	11.8	4.5
West	100.0	64.2	17.0	12.9	6.0
Total	100.0	64.1	17.5	12.9	5.5

Note: See Notes, tables 3.127 and 3.138. 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 3.138. 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 12.

Table 3.140

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By victim-offender relationship and circumstances of the offense, United States, 1990

Relationship of victim to offender	Total (N=20,045)	Circumstances of the offense						
		Felony type (N=4,111)	Suspected felony type (N=148)	Romantic triangle (N=407)	Argument over money or property (N=513)	Other arguments (N=5,993)	Miscellaneous non-felony type (N=3,913)	Unable to determine circumstances (N=4,960)
Total ^a	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Husband	2.1	0.3	1.4	2.7	1.6	4.6	1.9	0.5
Wife	4.3	0.5	1.4	10.3	1.6	7.1	7.2	1.6
Mother	0.6	0.3	0	0	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.3
Father	0.8	0.2	1.4	0	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.2
Daughter	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.8	0.3
Son	1.6	0.7	0	1.0	0.8	1.0	4.9	0.5
Brother	1.0	0.1	0.7	1.0	3.1	2.1	0.9	0.3
Sister	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1
Other family	1.9	1.2	0	1.5	4.9	3.3	1.9	0.6
Acquaintances	28.5	26.5	20.3	53.8	55.9	39.8	32.8	8.6
Friend	4.3	3.4	0.7	9.0	12.3	6.5	4.3	1.0
Boyfriend	1.3	0.1	0	3.2	1.0	3.3	0.9	0.1
Girlfriend	2.2	0.3	1.4	7.1	1.2	4.3	2.4	0.9
Neighbor	1.1	1.1	0	1.2	2.7	1.8	1.0	0.1
Stranger	14.4	29.3	14.2	5.4	7.4	12.0	16.7	4.8
Unknown relationship	34.7	35.3	58.1	3.4	5.7	11.4	18.5	80.1

Note: See Notes, tables 3.127 and 3.138. Law enforcement agencies are requested to describe the circumstances of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters. These descriptions are categorized by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. "Felony type" refers to killings that occur in conjunction with the commission of another felony, such as robbery or burglary.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.141

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By type of weapon used and age of victim, United States, 1990

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	20,045	12,847	3,503	1,075	1,112	11	14	287	29	312	96	759
Infant (under 1)	264	13	4	15	147	0	1	5	2	3	18	56
1 to 4	317	45	15	17	157	0	0	18	0	3	14	48
5 to 9	118	40	20	6	15	0	0	15	1	5	5	11
10 to 14	270	185	34	13	10	1	3	8	1	5	3	7
15 to 19	2,348	1,879	258	54	45	1	1	26	2	29	6	47
20 to 24	3,472	2,574	541	102	87	0	0	47	2	35	5	79
25 to 29	3,405	2,371	602	131	105	0	0	36	3	54	4	99
30 to 34	2,773	1,802	564	133	109	1	2	24	7	53	3	75
35 to 39	2,051	1,270	429	124	101	2	0	25	3	22	5	70
40 to 44	1,400	874	268	102	66	0	1	10	1	14	3	61
45 to 49	894	572	154	59	50	1	0	8	3	15	3	29
50 to 54	586	336	106	56	34	1	3	9	0	10	6	25
55 to 59	451	227	111	47	24	0	1	9	2	9	2	19
60 to 64	422	179	110	38	42	0	1	8	0	18	3	23
65 to 69	284	125	74	29	22	1	0	7	0	9	5	12
70 to 74	234	75	60	39	25	0	0	11	0	7	3	14
75 and older	450	132	99	87	60	3	1	13	2	18	7	28
Unknown	306	148	54	23	13	0	0	8	0	3	1	56

Note: See Notes, tables 3.127 and 3.138.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 12.^aPushed is included in personal weapons.

Table 3.142

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age of victim, United States, 1964-90

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	6	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 3.127 and 3.138.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17, Table 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 19; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10; *1990*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.^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.

1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 ^a	1989	1990
1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %	1 %
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	9	8	8	8	7	8	8	9	9	11	12
17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17	17
16	17	16	16	17	17	17	18	18	18	17	17
12	13	14	13	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14
9	9	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
6	5	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20,591	21,860	20,053	19,485	18,673	16,689	17,545	19,257	17,859	18,269	18,954	20,045

Table 3.143

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By sex of victim, United States, 1964-90

Year	Sex of victim		Total ^a	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
	Male	Female		
1964	74 %	26 %	100 %	7,990
1965	74	26	100	8,773
1966	74	26	100	9,552
1967	75	25	100	11,114
1968	78	22	100	12,503
1969	78	22	100	13,575
1970	78	22	100	13,649
1971	79	21	100	16,183
1972	78	22	100	15,832
1973	77	23	100	17,123
1974	77	23	100	18,632
1975	76	24	100	18,642
1976	76	24	100	16,605
1977	75	25	100	18,033
1978	76	24	100	18,714
1979	77	23	100	20,591
1980	77	23	100	21,860
1981	77	23	100	20,053
1982	76	24	100	19,485
1983	76	24	100	18,673
1984	75	25	100	16,689
1985	74	26	100	17,545
1986	75	25	100	19,257
1987	74	26	100	17,859
1988 ^b	75	25	100	18,269
1989	76	24	100	18,954
1990	78	22	100	20,045

Note: See Notes, tables 3.127 and 3.138.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 22; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10; *1990*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.144

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race of victim, United States, 1964-90

Year	White	Black	All other (including race unknown)	Total ^a	Total number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters
1964	45 %	54 %	1 %	100 %	7,990
1965	45	54	1	100	8,773
1966	45	54	1	100	9,552
1967	45	54	1	100	11,114
1968	45	54	1	100	12,503
1969	44	55	2	100	13,575
1970	44	55	1	100	13,649
1971	44	55	2	100	16,183
1972	45	53	2	100	15,832
1973	47	52	1	100	17,123
1974	48	50	2	100	18,632
1975	51	47	2	100	18,642
1976	51	47	2	100	16,605
1977	52	45	2	100	18,033
1978	54	44	2	100	18,714
1979	54	43	2	100	20,591
1980	53	42	4	100	21,860
1981	54	44	2	100	20,053
1982	55	42	2	100	19,485
1983	55	42	3	100	18,673
1984	56	41	3	100	16,689
1985	56	42	3	100	17,545
1986	53	44	3	100	19,257
1987	52	45	3	100	17,859
1988 ^b	49	48	3	100	18,269
1989	48	49	3	100	18,954
1990	48	49	3	100	20,045

Note: See Notes, tables 3.127 and 3.138.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1964*, p. 104, Table 17; *1965*, p. 106, Table 17; *1966*, p. 107, Table 21; *1967*, p. 112, Table 21; *1968*, p. 108, Table 21; *1969*, p. 106, Table 22; *1970*, p. 118, Table 22; *1971*, p. 114, Table 21; *1972*, p. 118, Table 25; *1973*, p. 8; *1974*, p. 17; *1975*, p. 17; *1976*, p. 11; *1977*, p. 12; *1978*, p. 9; *1979*, p. 10; *1980*, p. 11; *1981*, p. 10; *1982*, p. 8; *1983*, p. 8; *1984*, p. 8; *1985*, p. 9; *1986*, p. 9; *1987*, p. 9; *1988*, p. 11; *1989*, p. 10; *1990*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.145

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age, sex, and race of victim, United States, 1990

Age of victim	Total	Sex of victim			Race of victim			
		Male	Female	Un- known	White	Black	Other	Un- known
Total	20,045	15,628	4,399	18	9,724	9,744	345	232
Infant (under 1)	264	148	116	0	159	98	5	2
1 to 4	317	176	140	1	169	136	10	2
5 to 9	118	51	67	0	61	51	2	4
10 to 14	270	162	108	0	138	125	7	0
15 to 19	2,348	1,994	352	2	918	1,376	28	26
20 to 24	3,472	2,923	549	0	1,485	1,911	52	24
25 to 29	3,405	2,736	669	0	1,519	1,818	40	28
30 to 34	2,773	2,140	633	0	1,307	1,386	53	27
35 to 39	2,051	1,615	436	0	991	994	44	22
40 to 44	1,400	1,108	292	0	774	575	29	22
45 to 49	894	695	199	0	537	322	21	14
50 to 54	586	469	117	0	358	206	17	5
55 to 59	451	332	119	0	271	159	18	3
60 to 64	422	322	100	0	261	152	5	4
65 to 69	284	195	89	0	180	98	5	1
70 to 74	234	129	105	0	167	61	5	1
75 and older	450	205	245	0	293	153	1	3
Unknown	306	228	63	15	136	123	3	44

Note: See Notes, tables 3.127 and 3.138.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.146

Murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By race and sex of victim and offender, United States, 1990

Characteristics of victim	Total victims/offenders	Characteristics of offender						
		Race				Sex		
		White	Black	Other	Un- known	Male	Female	Un- known
Race								
White	5,174	4,450	617	53	54	4,559	561	54
Black	5,279	305	4,934	7	33	4,474	772	33
Other	188	61	24	100	3	163	22	3
Unknown	81	18	19	0	44	35	2	44
Sex								
Male	8,053	3,463	4,419	107	64	6,868	1,121	64
Female	2,588	1,353	1,156	53	26	2,328	234	26
Unknown	81	18	19	0	44	35	2	44
Total	10,722	4,834	5,594	160	134	9,231	1,357	134

Note: See Notes, tables 3.127 and 3.138. These data pertain only to the 10,722 murders and nonnegligent manslaughters that involved a single offender and a single victim.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 11.

Table 3.147

Percent distribution of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters known to police

By age, sex, and race of offender, United States, 1976-89

Year	Offender characteristics								
	Age				Sex		Race		
	Under 18 years old	18 to 29	30 to 49	50 years and older	Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^a
1976	7.3 %	46.2 %	34.5 %	12.0 %	83.4 %	16.6 %	46.2 %	52.0 %	1.8 %
1977	6.9	46.0	34.9	12.2	83.5	16.5	47.5	50.6	2.0
1978	7.2	47.1	34.3	11.4	84.5	15.5	48.0	50.3	1.6
1979	6.8	47.5	34.4	11.3	85.7	14.3	48.9	49.0	2.1
1980	6.6	48.1	35.5	9.8	86.0	14.0	49.7	49.0	1.3
1981	6.4	46.9	36.0	10.7	86.0	14.0	50.0	48.5	1.5
1982	5.7	47.9	36.0	10.4	86.0	14.0	51.2	47.0	1.8
1983	5.9	47.6	36.7	9.8	85.5	14.5	51.6	46.4	2.1
1984	5.3	47.4	37.1	10.2	86.5	13.5	53.5	44.5	2.0
1985	5.9	46.4	37.4	10.2	86.8	13.2	52.6	45.4	2.0
1986	6.5	47.0	37.3	9.2	87.0	13.0	50.2	47.6	2.2
1987	7.0	46.1	37.3	9.6	87.2	12.8	50.9	47.2	1.9
1988	8.3	46.5	36.3	8.9	87.9	12.1	48.6	49.6	1.9
1989	8.9	48.2	34.9	8.1	88.0	12.0	47.9	50.2	1.9

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Supplemental Homicide Reports. These data include only those incidents for which age, sex, and race of the offender were available.

Source: Table constructed from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by James Alan Fox, National Crime Analysis Program, Northeastern University; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

^aIncludes American Indians, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and all other races.

Table 3.148

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1974-90

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	485,227
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
1989	33	13	10	43	100	562,340
1990	37	12	10	42	100	608,464

Note: See Notes, tables 3.127 and 3.138.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1974*, pp. 26, 160; *1975*, pp. 26, 160; *1976*, pp. 21, 153; *1977*, pp. 19, 153; *1978*, pp. 19, 170; *1979*, pp. 18, 170; *1980*, pp. 19, 173; *1981*, pp. 18, 144; *1982*, pp. 18, 149; *1983*, pp. 18, 152; *1984*, pp. 18, 145; *1985*, pp. 18, 147; *1986*, pp. 18, 147; *1987*, pp. 18, 146; *1988*, pp. 21, 150; *1989*, pp. 20, 154; *1990*, pp. 21, 156 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.149

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1990

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapon	Strong-armed
Northeast	100.0 %	31.8 %	15.3 %	9.4 %	43.5 %
Midwest	100.0	38.9	8.9	10.3	41.9
South	100.0	41.7	9.7	9.9	38.8
West	100.0	33.9	13.2	8.7	44.1
Total	100.0	36.6	12.0	9.5	41.9

Note: See Note, table 3.127. 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 21.

Table 3.150

Percent distribution of robberies known to police

By place of occurrence, United States, 1973-90

Year	Place of occurrence							Total ^a	Total number of robberies
	Street/ highway	Commer- cial house	Gas or service station	Conve- nience store	Residence	Bank	Miscel- laneous		
1973	49 %	17 %	4 %	6 %	11 %	1 %	14 %	100 %	328,782
1974	50	17	3	6	12	1	11	100	375,901
1975	51	16	4	6	12	1	10	100	395,660
1976	47	15	5	6	12	1	14	100	399,674
1977	46	15	6	7	12	1	14	100	377,041
1978	47	14	6	7	11	1	13	100	393,814
1979	49	14	4	7	11	2	13	100	452,743
1980	52	14	4	7	11	2	11	100	533,053
1981	52	13	4	6	11	1	12	100	553,784
1982	54	12	4	6	11	1	12	100	492,793
1983	54	11	3	6	11	1	13	100	454,397
1984	54	12	3	6	11	1	13	100	409,042
1985	55	12	3	6	10	1	12	100	457,123
1986	56	12	3	5	10	1	12	100	513,423
1987	54	13	3	6	10	1	12	100	498,632
1988 ^b	54	12	3	6	10	1	13	100	485,522
1989	55	12	3	6	10	1	13	100	562,340
1990	56	12	3	6	10	2	12	100	608,464

Note: See Notes, tables 3.127, 3.135, and 3.138.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1973*, p. 120, Table 22; *1974*, p. 178, Table 26; *1975*, p. 178, Table 26; *1976*, p. 159, Table 18; *1977*, p. 159, Table 18; *1978*, p. 174, Table 18; *1979*, p. 176, Table 18; *1980*, p. 179, Table 18; *1981*, p. 150, Table 17; *1982*, p. 155, Table 17; *1983*, p. 158, Table 17; *1984*, p. 151, Table 18; *1985*, p. 153, Table 18; *1986*, p. 153, Table 18; *1987*, pp. 18, 146; *1988*, pp. 19, 150; *1989*, pp. 18, 154; *1990*, pp. 19, 156 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.151

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used, United States, 1964-90

Year	Type of weapon used				Total ^a	Total number of aggravated assaults
	Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons		
1964	15 %	40 %	23 %	22 %	100 %	159,524
1965	17	36	22	25	100	185,115
1966	19	34	22	25	100	208,043
1967	21	33	22	24	100	229,470
1968	23	31	24	22	100	255,906
1969	24	30	25	22	100	280,902
1970	24	28	24	23	100	300,263
1971	25	27	24	24	100	333,084
1972	25	26	23	25	100	349,245
1973	26	25	23	27	100	382,586
1974	25	24	23	27	100	409,886
1975	25	24	25	27	100	436,172
1976	24	24	26	27	100	459,761
1977	23	23	27	26	100	485,078
1978	22	23	28	27	100	531,006
1979	23	22	28	27	100	586,914
1980	24	22	28	27	100	622,879
1981	24	22	28	26	100	603,161
1982	22	23	28	26	100	611,134
1983	21	24	29	26	100	604,406
1984	21	23	31	25	100	594,440
1985	21	23	31	25	100	663,891
1986	21	22	32	25	100	794,573
1987	21	21	32	25	100	792,987
1988 ^b	21	20	31	27	100	784,053
1989	22	20	32	27	100	894,776
1990	23	20	32	26	100	967,050

Note: See Notes, tables 3.127 and 3.138.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1964, pp. 9, 92; 1965, pp. 8, 94; 1966, pp. 9, 96; 1967, pp. 11, 100; 1968, pp. 10, 96; 1969, pp. 10, 94; 1970, pp. 12, 104; 1971, pp. 12, 100; 1972, pp. 10, 102; 1973, pp. 11, 104; 1974, pp. 20, 160; 1975, pp. 20, 160; 1976, pp. 13, 153; 1977, pp. 21, 153; 1978, pp. 21, 168; 1979, pp. 20, 170; 1980, pp. 21, 73; 1981, pp. 20, 144; 1982, pp. 22, 149; 1983, pp. 23, 152; 1984, pp. 23, 145; 1985, pp. 23, 147; 1986, pp. 22, 147; 1987, pp. 23, 146; 1988, pp. 24, 150; 1989, pp. 23, 154; 1990, pp. 24, 156 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.152

Percent distribution of aggravated assaults known to police

By type of weapon used and region, 1990

Region	Total ^a	Type of weapon used			
		Firearm	Knife or other cutting instrument	Other weapons (clubs, blunt objects, etc.)	Personal weapons
Northeast	100.0 %	17.4 %	22.6 %	34.0 %	26.1 %
Midwest	100.0	25.6	19.7	34.1	20.5
South	100.0	26.4	21.0	31.4	21.3
West	100.0	20.6	15.3	29.6	34.5
Total	100.0	23.1	19.5	31.9	25.5

Note: See Note, table 3.127. 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 24.

Table 3.153

Percent distribution of burglaries known to police

By place and time of occurrence, United States, 1976-90

Year	Residence (dwelling)			Non-residence (store, office, etc.)			Total ^a	Total number of burglaries
	Night	Day	Unknown	Night	Day	Unknown		
1976	22 %	25 %	16 %	23 %	5 %	9 %	100 %	2,912,050
1977	23	26	16	21	5	9	100	2,832,287
1978	22	26	16	20	6	10	100	2,929,403
1979	21	26	16	21	6	10	100	3,142,796
1980	21	28	17	18	5	10	100	3,577,928
1981	22	29	17	18	5	9	100	3,520,825
1982	22	27	16	19	6	10	100	3,078,604
1983	23	26	18	18	6	10	100	2,859,583
1984	22	27	18	17	6	10	100	2,652,289
1985	21	27	18	17	6	10	100	2,860,605
1986	22	28	18	17	6	10	100	3,039,955
1987	21	28	18	16	6	10	100	2,945,073
1988 ^b	21	29	18	16	7	10	100	2,660,568
1989	20	28	17	16	8	10	100	2,669,009
1990	21	29	16	16	8	9	100	2,793,447

Note: See Notes, tables 3.127 and 3.138.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States*, 1976, p. 159, Table 18; 1977, p. 159, Table 18; 1978, p. 174, Table 18; 1979, p. 176, Table 18; 1980, p. 179, Table 18; 1981, p. 150, Table 17; 1982, p. 155, Table 17; 1983, p. 158, Table 17; 1984, p. 151, Table 18; 1985, p. 153, Table 18; 1986, p. 153, Table 18; 1987, p. 152, Table 18; 1988, p. 156, Table 18; 1989, p. 160, Table 18; 1990, p. 162, Table 18 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.154

Percent distribution of larceny-thefts known to police

By type of target, United States, 1973-90

Year	Type of target									Total ^a	Total number of larceny-thefts
	Pocket-picking	Purse-snatching	Shop-lifting	From motor vehicles (except accessories)	Motor vehicle accessories	Bicycles	From buildings	From coin operated machines	All others		
1973	1 %	2 %	11 %	17 %	16 %	17 %	17 %	1 %	18 %	100 %	3,175,300
1974	1	2	11	18	16	17	17	1	17	100	4,091,787
1975	1	2	11	18	19	13	17	1	18	100	4,842,335
1976	1	2	10	20	22	10	15	1	18	100	5,799,785
1977	1	2	11	17	20	11	16	1	20	100	5,524,660
1978	1	2	11	17	19	11	17	1	21	100	5,676,249
1979	1	1	11	17	19	11	16	1	22	100	6,259,041
1980	1	2	11	17	19	10	17	1	23	100	6,764,087
1981	1	2	11	18	19	9	17	1	22	100	6,743,638
1982	1	1	12	19	20	9	16	1	21	100	6,458,876
1983	1	1	13	19	19	8	16	1	22	100	6,185,011
1984	1	1	13	19	18	8	16	1	22	100	5,899,388
1985	1	1	14	20	17	8	16	1	23	100	6,453,030
1986	1	1	15	21	17	7	15	1	22	100	6,822,986
1987	1	1	15	21	17	6	15	1	23	100	6,851,548
1988 ^b	1	1	15	22	16	6	15	1	23	100	6,528,153
1989	1	1	16	22	16	6	15	1	24	100	6,785,174
1990	1	1	16	22	15	6	14	1	24	100	7,286,075

Note: See Notes, tables 3.127 and 3.138.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bData for 1988 were not available for Florida and Kentucky; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1976*, p. 159, Table 18; *1977*, p. 159, Table 18; *1978*, p. 174, Table 18; *1979*, p. 176, Table 18; *1980*, p. 179, Table 18; *1981*, p. 150, Table 17; *1982*, p. 155, Table 17; *1983*, p. 153, Table 17; *1984*, p. 151, Table 18; *1985*, p. 153, Table 18; *1986*, p. 153, Table 18; *1987*, p. 152, Table 18; *1988*, p. 156, Table 18; *1990*, p. 162, Table 18 (Washington, DC: USPGO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.155

Motor vehicle registrations and thefts

United States, 1980-90

Year	Number of motor vehicle registrations ^a	Number of thefts ^b	Ratio of vehicles stolen to registered	Thefts per 100,000 registrations
1980	161,614,294	1,131,700	1:143	700
1981	164,287,643	1,087,800	1:151	662
1982	165,298,024	1,062,400	1:156	643
1983	167,718,000	1,007,900	1:166	601
1984	169,446,281	1,032,200	1:164	609
1985	175,709,000	1,102,900	1:159	628
1986	181,890,000	1,224,100	1:149	673
1987	186,137,000	1,288,700	1:144	692
1988	183,930,000	1,432,900	1:128	779
1989	188,981,016	1,564,800	1:121	828
1990	194,502,000	1,635,900	1:119	841

Note: Data on motor vehicle thefts were obtained by the Insurance Information Institute from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

^aEstimates.^bTheft figures include motorcycles.

Source: Insurance Information Institute, *1991 Property/Casualty Insurance Facts*, p. 98; *1992*, p. 97 (New York: Insurance Information Institute). Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.156

Financial institution fraud and failure matters handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States, 1986-91

Year	Number of cases pending	Number of major cases pending ^a	Number of convictions	Number of major convictions ^a	Reported total dollar losses	Number of failed financial institutions under investigation
1986	7,286	2,948	1,957	533	\$606,154,566	202
1987	7,622	3,393	2,309	740	860,599,398	282
1988	7,385	3,446	2,197	751	2,191,756,491	357
1989	7,819	3,605	2,174	791	1,284,101,771	404
1990	7,613	3,672	2,461	1,043	1,177,944,154	530
1991	8,678	4,336	2,559	986	2,280,551,788	670

Note: Financial institutions include banks, savings and loans, and credit unions. Data for cases pending and convictions are reported on a fiscal year basis, data for dollar losses are reported on a calendar year basis, and data for failed financial institutions under investigation are as of February of each year.

^aA major case is defined as a case where the amount of reported loss or exposure is \$100,000 or more.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "The Financial Institution Fraud and Failure Report for Fiscal Year 1991 Ending September 30, 1991." Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 2, 4, 7, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.157

Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute and of the Hobbs Act^a

By type of violation and jurisdiction, 1984-91

Jurisdiction	1984				1985				1986				1987			
	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act
Total	6,607	484	245	128	5,427	359	209	106	5,672	397	209	78	6,078	312	187	73
Alabama	31	7	5	3	37	15	4	0	37	5	4	1	32	5	3	1
Alaska	22	2	0	0	12	4	0	0	14	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Arizona	92	10	5	5	110	9	5	5	170	32	1	2	153	9	4	4
Arkansas	17	4	1	0	15	3	1	0	27	6	1	1	34	1	0	2
California	2,293	137	30	16	1,806	62	27	12	2,009	70	17	17	2,019	53	23	8
Colorado	92	5	4	1	54	4	3	3	56	5	6	2	81	5	3	4
Connecticut	45	5	5	0	32	1	4	0	37	0	0	0	34	1	5	0
Delaware	20	0	3	1	8	0	0	0	8	1	2	0	4	0	2	0
District of Columbia	55	2	1	1	39	1	0	0	19	1	0	0	28	2	0	2
Florida	362	19	7	9	424	12	14	4	382	28	8	4	514	8	14	1
Georgia	84	5	6	0	120	11	4	3	121	5	2	4	159	3	6	4
Guam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	41	1	1	0	31	0	0	0	49	4	0	2	65	1	4	0
Idaho	9	1	0	0	17	3	0	1	9	0	1	0	15	2	1	0
Illinois	76	8	11	3	57	5	6	3	48	4	12	1	57	7	14	3
Indiana	101	5	1	3	57	15	3	3	64	21	3	2	54	10	2	0
Iowa	13	4	3	0	20	5	0	0	26	2	1	0	23	4	2	0
Kansas	28	4	4	1	13	6	1	1	19	6	0	1	29	11	1	3
Kentucky	39	7	0	1	32	2	1	4	45	4	20	0	59	6	4	1
Louisiana	69	14	13	2	56	10	11	5	64	5	2	1	54	8	3	1
Maine	2	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	8	1	2	0	7	0	0	0
Maryland	126	8	8	3	99	6	9	4	150	17	6	0	180	2	4	0
Massachusetts	140	1	5	1	163	2	7	0	98	6	4	0	95	4	6	0
Michigan	109	8	4	2	91	10	5	0	135	8	10	2	83	3	6	0
Minnesota	53	15	19	2	43	8	4	1	50	3	2	0	31	11	3	0
Mississippi	27	7	6	0	31	4	3	1	22	6	5	0	30	2	0	0
Missouri	52	10	0	1	63	9	1	0	33	7	2	2	56	8	5	2
Montana	8	0	1	1	6	1	3	0	3	1	3	0	5	0	1	0
Nebraska	14	1	1	0	24	1	0	1	15	1	0	1	10	1	1	1
Nevada	51	8	2	1	45	3	2	2	65	2	1	0	59	2	1	0
New Hampshire	8	0	0	0	5	3	1	0	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	1
New Jersey	68	17	7	7	102	9	6	3	56	4	4	3	54	1	8	1
New Mexico	36	3	3	1	21	2	3	2	14	1	2	0	26	1	0	0
New York	502	26	9	7	432	18	6	8	274	11	11	0	675	15	8	0
North Carolina	113	34	4	7	92	13	9	1	90	9	2	4	118	7	7	1
North Dakota	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Ohio	237	15	6	13	179	26	5	8	163	17	5	3	144	17	8	4
Oklahoma	23	5	2	1	17	9	1	2	29	9	3	0	54	4	3	0
Oregon	207	5	3	4	215	5	12	2	328	2	0	2	188	2	5	5
Pennsylvania	145	17	12	3	165	11	9	1	168	13	6	4	104	14	9	0
Puerto Rico	3	1	0	0	20	2	0	0	15	1	0	0	18	3	0	1
Rhode Island	13	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	1	0	0
South Carolina	26	5	4	3	34	9	2	1	27	4	2	0	34	13	2	2
South Dakota	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	67	2	3	2	65	3	6	2	84	6	11	5	74	11	4	5
Texas	139	19	15	7	171	21	15	11	251	27	9	9	236	20	7	4
Utah	21	1	1	5	33	1	1	1	32	1	2	0	15	1	0	1
Vermont	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6	1	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	140	19	6	3	112	6	4	4	116	13	2	2	107	7	1	1
Washington	173	7	3	1	174	1	2	3	167	14	9	3	183	4	2	4
West Virginia	15	3	1	0	6	0	1	1	14	3	0	0	11	1	0	0
Wisconsin	47	5	13	1	52	6	7	2	40	10	26	0	40	19	4	1
Wyoming	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0

Note: These bank crime statistics were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute include robbery, burglary (entry of bank and/or theft from bank during non-business hours), and larceny (theft not involving direct confrontation between offender and bank personnel or customers) of commercial banks, savings and loan institutions, and credit unions. Violations of the Hobbs Act involve extortion and 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, 1984-December 31, 1984," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1985-December 31, 1985," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1986-December 31, 1986," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1987-December 31, 1987," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1988-December 31, 1988," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1989-December 31, 1989," pp. 13, 14; "January 1, 1990-December 31, 1990," pp. 13-15; "January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991," pp. 12-14. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1988				1989				1990				1991			
Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Hobbs Act	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extortion ^a	Robbery	Burglary	Larceny	Extortion ^a
6,549	288	158	67	6,691	273	142	65	7,837	279	119	72	9,388	298	124	57
33	6	6	2	37	7	3	1	35	6	1	0	50	4	1	0
7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	29	0	1	1
147	1	1	1	193	2	3	0	224	14	0	1	274	18	0	0
28	1	1	1	18	10	1	1	20	7	2	0	32	4	1	2
2,086	50	21	16	2,104	45	12	14	2,656	53	25	11	3,392	25	11	5
65	2	1	2	71	3	2	1	69	3	1	1	70	1	1	2
42	0	5	0	56	2	1	0	62	1	2	0	93	1	0	0
5	0	0	0	27	1	0	0	13	1	0	0	13	0	0	0
13	2	0	0	26	1	2	0	31	0	1	0	49	2	2	1
571	8	9	2	520	16	8	5	744	7	5	8	773	6	10	7
147	4	3	3	149	4	1	1	111	10	1	2	181	5	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	1	0	0	28	1	1	0	17	2	0	0	46	2	0	0
17	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	14	2	1	0
69	6	9	1	101	12	4	1	101	2	6	1	143	5	9	2
68	11	7	1	77	6	2	0	97	3	4	6	97	8	3	1
9	4	0	0	11	6	0	0	19	4	0	1	18	4	1	0
23	2	0	2	28	2	2	0	30	0	0	0	38	9	0	0
40	8	2	0	35	7	2	1	22	13	1	2	39	3	0	0
51	5	8	1	58	1	6	0	48	3	4	0	40	1	5	1
8	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
154	2	1	3	185	6	13	1	191	6	4	1	184	8	4	3
178	2	8	0	198	5	5	0	259	2	0	0	184	8	1	0
199	9	12	0	270	6	24	1	187	8	8	3	221	7	4	3
21	1	3	0	49	4	0	0	75	5	4	0	84	10	3	0
26	4	1	0	41	0	4	0	17	1	1	0	31	6	1	0
68	5	2	1	53	4	1	1	58	14	4	0	56	16	2	2
8	0	2	1	13	0	0	0	5	0	1	1	3	2	0	0
14	0	1	0	13	5	2	0	9	5	4	0	24	3	2	1
57	10	0	2	55	0	2	0	68	4	0	2	120	3	2	1
8	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	13	2	0	0	15	4	0	0
59	1	11	0	79	9	2	1	97	18	4	3	107	10	1	4
32	2	1	0	64	4	0	9	63	0	1	0	25	3	0	0
633	36	6	3	515	15	4	2	694	6	7	2	630	24	4	1
96	14	4	3	164	4	3	2	198	10	2	5	252	12	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
247	18	9	0	168	17	2	1	247	14	5	4	289	13	13	3
50	0	0	0	73	4	0	0	37	10	0	1	35	5	5	1
353	3	0	1	189	1	0	0	171	0	1	1	180	0	2	0
136	13	6	3	183	12	3	2	204	9	5	2	333	14	7	1
16	4	0	2	35	1	1	0	20	0	0	0	60	0	0	1
22	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	10	0	0	0
30	8	2	2	59	3	0	3	73	6	1	3	94	4	2	0
2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	0	2	0
69	5	4	0	120	11	4	0	150	7	0	0	158	4	0	3
173	17	7	8	183	16	9	8	192	7	9	1	251	21	15	6
23	3	0	0	24	4	1	4	21	2	0	1	53	8	0	3
5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
143	12	2	4	106	5	1	2	160	5	0	1	180	4	2	1
214	3	1	1	191	6	2	2	218	2	0	0	300	1	1	1
4	0	0	0	21	2	0	0	11	2	0	2	13	1	0	0
44	6	0	0	47	2	9	1	57	3	3	5	84	4	2	0
3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	1	0	0

Table 3.158

Injuries, deaths, and hostages taken during violations of the Federal Bank Robbery and Incidental Crimes Statute

By type of victim, United States, 1991

Type of victim	Injuries	Deaths	Hostages taken
Total	132	27	135
Customer	24	1	31
Employee	67	1	87
Employee family	0	0	2
Perpetrator	20	16	X
Law officer	8	0	0
Guard	9	6	2
Other	4	3	13

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Bank Crime Statistics, Federally Insured Financial Institutions, January 1, 1991-December 31, 1991," pp. 5-7. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. (Mimeographed.) Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.159

Assaults on Federal officers

By department and agency, 1979-90

Department and agency	Number of officers assaulted											
	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	622	724	728	712	580	672	808	629	690	880	751	1,154
U.S. Department of the Interior												
Bureau of Indian Affairs	25	19	29	22	11	47	30	9	33	35	33	38
National Park Service	15	13	22	19	7	20	6	6	9	9	8	5
U.S. Department of Justice	208	243	316	252	143	143	211	192	310	312	570	968
Bureau of Prisons	99	120	111	115	59	60	51	61	33	146	161	185
Drug Enforcement Administration	2	52	95	63	18	32	92	53	80	70	77	65
Federal Bureau of Investigation	43	37	42	40	22	32	32	37	14	18	17	24
Immigration and Naturalization Service	41	19	46	22	18	14	21	31	118	37	288 ^b	409
U.S. and Assistant U.S. Attorney	4	9	8	4	5	4	8	7	45	6	6	269 ^c
U.S. Marshals Service	19	6	14	8	21	4	7	4	20	35	21	16
U.S. Department of the Treasury	358	406	333	395	396	438	524	369	270	467	99	73
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	32	28	31	9	15	5	17	16	5	7	18	7
Internal Revenue Service	254	316	251	347	334	409	465	323	220	391	18 ^d	3
U.S. Customs Service	36	25	25	15	19	3	15	4	21	51	21	35
U.S. Secret Service	36	37	26	24	28	21	27	26	24	18	42	28
Judicial branch	10	28	24	22	21	19	23	23	41	26	23	36
U.S. Capitol Police	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	7	8	8	16
U.S. Postal Service	21	28	26	21	9	12	10	26	29	32	18	23
Postal Inspectors	4	13	4	6	2	1	5	5	10	13	7	6
Postal Security Police	17	15	22	15	7	11	5	21	19	19	11	17

Note: These data were compiled from reports of investigations conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Capitol Police. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is responsible for the investigation of assaults on personnel of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Federal judiciary. Customarily, the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Postal Service, and the U.S. Capitol Police investigate assaults against officers assigned to their agencies. All assaults and threats of assault are included in the analysis even though no injury to an officer may have resulted, as are assaults that resulted in the death of an officer.

^aNumber of offenders not reported for Bureau of Prisons during 1988.

^bIncrease in Immigration and Naturalization Service figures due to changes in reporting procedures.

^cIncrease in U.S. and Assistant U.S. Attorney figures due to change in reporting procedures.

^dDecrease in Internal Revenue Service figures due to change in reporting procedures.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1979*, p. 7; *1981*, p. 4, Table 1, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 49, Table 1; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 52; and *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987*, p. 51; *1989*, p. 61; *1990*, p. 51, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Number of known offenders											
1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
539	592	593	611	547	555	533	456	599	676 ^a	568	462
22	20	25	21	17	46	26	9	30	35	31	32
18	12	17	18	14	25	7	6	8	6	7	4
4	8	8	3	3	21	19	3	22	29	24	28
169	184	249	220	131	115	147	134	270	128 ^a	414	313
79	102	99	101	58	55	42	44	31	(a)	130	184
2	35	64	47	19	21	45	36	66	53	46	44
36	23	40	34	17	19	29	16	10	15	12	15
36	17	34	22	16	12	18	25	110	30	208 ^b	39
2	4	2	10	5	4	6	10	32	3	5	14 ^c
14	3	10	6	16	4	7	3	21	27	13	17
330	352	273	332	370	359	329	263	231	455	87	69
25	30	19	11	8	5	10	12	5	7	14	9
241	277	217	290	324	331	291	230	193	391	18 ^d	3
39	22	16	12	17	6	8	2	9	44	23	34
25	23	21	19	21	17	20	19	24	13	32	23
4	17	23	22	22	15	16	13	32	20	12	17
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	6	9	7	6	6	11
14	19	23	16	7	12	9	28	29	32	18	20
3	9	4	5	1	1	4	7	10	13	7	4
11	10	19	11	6	11	5	21	19	19	11	16

Table 3.160

Assaults on Federal officers

By extent of injury and type of weapon used, 1977-90

	Total victims	Firearm	Personal weapon	Knife	Blunt object	Threat	Vehicle	Bomb	Other
Total, ^a 1977-90	10,455	1,105	3,116	252	511	4,757	420	22	272
Killed									
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	7	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
1984	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1985	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1986	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988 ^a	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1989	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1990	4	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Injured									
1977	140	13	88	8	22	0	8	1	0
1978	121	8	91	5	13	0	4	0	0
1979	126	15	91	3	14	0	1	0	2
1980	118	6	85	11	7	0	8	0	1
1981	133	17	80	7	19	0	8	0	2
1982	123	13	73	8	4	0	7	1	17
1983	78	8	43	7	4	0	4	0	12
1984	60	7	41	3	0	0	3	0	6
1985	62	6	46	1	1	0	5	0	3
1986	58	8	35	6	2	0	3	0	4
1987	43	11	21	1	0	0	7	0	3
1988 ^a	55	6	40	2	2	0	3	0	2
1989	256	7	197	7	23	0	11	0	11
1990	289	9	200	17	39	0	19	0	5
No Injury									
1977	740	109	216	21	15	346	32	1	0
1978	649	83	157	14	26	336	28	4	1
1979	491	48	139	3	15	271	13	0	2
1980	604	64	154	8	18	326	23	1	10
1981	594	107	117	11	18	312	16	0	13
1982	587	69	104	16	11	324	26	0	37
1983	495	50	81	12	14	312	9	0	17
1984	610	61	112	11	1	387	17	0	21
1985	745	60	110	4	13	518	14	2	24
1986	565	41	116	14	2	357	10	2	23
1987	645	43	171	18	24	333	36	4	16
1988 ^a	674	51	108	6	12	461	25	1	10
1989	492	94	186	13	43	98	31	0	27
1990	861	59	213	12	147	376	48	4	2

Note: See Note, table 3.159. 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.

^aDoes not include 1988 data from Bureau of Prisons where 23 officers were assaulted with weapons and 123 without weapons.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Assaults on Federal Officers, 1981*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1982), p. 5, Table 3; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 54; and *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1990*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 53. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.161

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1978-90

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Year													
		1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Total	999	93	106	104	91	92	80	72	78	66	73	78	66	65	
Disturbance calls	159	10	17	12	19	18	15	8	13	6	22	7	12	10	
Bar fights, man with gun	94	5	13	6	14	11	10	7	6	5	9	4	4	5	
Family quarrels	65	5	4	6	5	7	5	1	7	1	13	3	8	5	
Arrest situations	413	39	47	49	38	36	31	33	29	26	27	33	25	28	
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	46	3	7	8	6	3	4	2	4	1	5	3	0	1	
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	146	15	19	22	17	14	11	8	12	9	4	7	8	13	
Drug-related matters	79	6	6	9	2	6	7	4	6	7	6	12	8	4	
Attempting other arrests	142	15	15	10	13	13	9	19	7	9	12	11	9	10	
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	44	7	3	1	1	3	3	3	4	5	6	2	6	2	
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	132	8	9	16	10	10	10	12	9	11	5	22	10	9	
Ambush situations	93	12	11	7	9	9	9	8	7	5	4	7	5	9	
Entrapment/premeditation	58	11	8	2	5	7	6	4	5	2	4	2	2	2	
Unprovoked attack	35	1	3	5	4	2	3	4	2	3	0	5	3	7	
Mentally deranged	20	3	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	
Traffic pursuits/stops	137	14	15	17	12	13	11	8	16	10	8	6	7	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 American Samoa, Guam, the Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1987*, p. 17; *1990*, p. 17; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 3.162

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1981-90 (aggregate)

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of assignment							
		2-officer vehicle	1-officer vehicle		Foot patrol		Detective, special assignment		Off-duty
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	
Total	762	105	245	126	4	3	50	126	103
Disturbance calls	130	29	36	36	0	0	1	9	19
Bar fights, man with gun	75	17	15	20	0	0	1	7	15
Family quarrels	55	12	21	16	0	0	0	2	4
Arrest situations	307	33	55	46	2	2	18	94	57
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	30	6	16	5	0	0	0	1	2
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	103	10	16	13	1	2	5	9	47
Drug-related matters	60	4	2	4	0	0	7	42	1
Attempting other arrests	114	13	21	24	1	0	6	42	7
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	35	8	8	0	0	0	13	6	0
Investigating suspicious persons/circumstances	109	13	51	17	1	0	7	12	8
Ambush situations	72	8	27	9	1	1	9	3	14
Entrapment/premeditation	39	4	12	8	1	0	5	1	8
Unprovoked attack	33	4	15	1	0	1	4	2	6
Mentally deranged	12	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	96	12	65	11	0	0	2	1	5

Note: See Note, table 3.161.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1990*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 18.

Table 3.163

Law enforcement officers killed

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1990

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	65	12	16	9	0	0	4	9	15
Disturbance calls	10	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	3
Bar fights, man with gun	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Family quarrels	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
Arrest situations	28	2	3	6	0	0	2	7	8
Burglaries in progress/pursuing burglary suspects	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Robberies in progress/pursuing robbery suspects	13	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	6
Drug-related matters	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Attempting other arrests	10	0	2	2	0	0	1	3	2
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	9	3	3	1	0	0	0	2	0
Ambush situations	9	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Entrapment/premeditation	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unprovoked attack	7	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	2
Mentally deranged	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Traffic pursuits/stops	6	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1

Note: See Note, table 3.161.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1990*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 19.

Table 3.164

Percent distribution of law enforcement officers killed

By selected characteristics of officers, United States, 1978-90^a

Characteristics of officers killed	1978 (N=93)	1979 (N=106)	1980 (N=104)	1981 (N=91)	1982 (N=92)	1983 (N=80)	1984 (N=72)	1985 (N=78)	1986 (N=66)	1987 (N=73)	1988 (N=78)	1989 (N=66)	1990 (N=65)
Race													
White	91 %	88 %	86 %	85 %	84 %	84 %	85 %	88 %	89 %	90 %	91 %	89 %	80 %
Black	9	9	13	14	15	13	14	10	11	10	9	11	18
Other	0	3	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	2 ^b
Sex													
Male	100	99	99	98	97	100	94	96	98	100	97	97	98
Female	0	1	1	2	3	0	6	4	2	0	3	3	2
Age													
Under age 25	14	9	12	13	9	10	6	5	8	11	15	4	5
25 through 30 years	30	20	26	23	24	30	28	26	30	26	15	20	14
31 through 40 years	30	41	43	42	44	45	40	35	29	32	40	38	42
41 years and older	26	30	19	22	23	15	26	35	33	32	30	38	40
Length of service													
Less than 1 year of service	10	10	2	4	4	4	4	6	3	8	4	3	3
1 through 4 years of service	39	34	31	38	29	38	35	27	36	22	31	23	26
5 through 10 years of service	30	40	42	33	38	33	40	24	30	29	22	29	26
Over 10 years of service	31	26	27	29	32	26	24	49	32	41	40	44	45
In uniform	80	71	69	80	52	80	75	73	67	79	68	67	63
Wearing protective body armor	NA	NA	NA	12	15	25	24	19	24	25	26	32	25

Note: See Note, table 3.161. Length of service was not reported for three law enforcement officers killed during the 1978-90 period.

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

^b For 1990, other was specified as Asian.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed, 1978*, p. 22; *1979*, p. 22; *1980*, p. 23; *1981*, p. 18; FBI Uniform Crime

Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1982*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1983), p. 20; *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1983*, p. 20; *1984*, p. 20; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO); *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1985*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1986), p. 21; and *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1986*, p. 22; *1987*, p. 20; *1988*, p. 20; *1989*, p. 21; *1990*, p. 20; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.165

Law enforcement officers killed in drug-related matters

By type of drug enforcement activity, 1972-88

	Total killings and drug-related killings			Drug-related killings by type of enforcement activity			
	All cases	Drug related	Percent drug related	Warrants and raids	Ambush and prevent testimony	Buy and bust	Other enforcement
Total	1,643	119	7 %	38	6	39	36
1972	113	2	2	0	1	1	0
1973	131	6	5	1	0	3	2
1974	132	9	7	3	0	2	4
1975	129	4	3	0	0	2	2
1976	112	11	10	8	0	2	1
1977	93	6	6	1	0	1	4
1978	93	6	6	3	0	1	2
1979	106	8	8	3	0	4	1
1980	104	11	11	2	0	3	6
1981	91	3	3	2	1	0	0
1982	91	7	8	1	0	6	0
1983	80	6	7	5	0	1	0
1984	72	5	7	2	0	1	2
1985	78	5	6	1	1	1	2
1986	66	8	12	1	1	2	4
1987	74	8	11	2	1	2	3
1988	78	14	18	3	1	7	3

Note: Data on police killings were obtained by the Crime Control Institute from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation. Killings were counted as drug-related when the presence of drugs was viewed as a necessary condition of, rather than an incidental element to, the killing. Deaths are recorded in the year the injury was inflicted rather than the year the officer succumbed to the injury and therefore these data may differ slightly from similar data derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Source: Lawrence W. Sherman et al. *Police Murdered in Drug-Related Situations, 1972-88*, Crime Control Reports, No. 7 (Washington, DC: Crime Control Institute, 1989), Tables 1 and 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.166

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By demographic characteristics and prior record, United States, 1981-90 (aggregate) and 1990

Characteristics of persons identified	1981 to 1990		1990	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,030	100 %	80	100 %
Age				
Under age 18	76	7	6	8
18 to 30 years	546	53	42	52
Sex				
Male	993	96	75	94
Female	37	4	5	6
Race, ethnicity				
White	561	54	45	56
Black	435	42	34	42
Other	34	3	1	1
Prior record				
Prior criminal arrest	782	76	62	78
Convicted on prior criminal charges	607	59	54	68
Prior arrest for crime of violence	391	38	37	46
On parole or probation at time of killing	263	26	25	31
Prior arrest on murder charge	57	6	5	6
Prior arrest on drug law violation	243	24	26	32
Prior arrest for assaulting an officer or resisting arrest	124	12	11	14
Prior arrest for weapons violation	421	41	39	49

Note: See Note, table 3.161. 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, 1990*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 21. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.167

Persons identified in the killing of law enforcement officers

By type of disposition, United States, 1979-88 (aggregate)

Type of disposition	Total	Percent
Persons identified	1,179	100 %
Fugitives	6	1
Justifiably killed	152	13
Committed suicide	45	4
Arrested and charged	976	83
Persons arrested and charged	976	100
Guilty of murder	707	72
Guilty of a lesser offense related to murder	82	8
Guilty of crime other than murder	46	5
Acquitted or otherwise dismissed	99	10
Committed to mental institution	19	2
Case pending or disposition unknown	9	1
Died in custody	14	1

Note: See Note, table 3.161. Percents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1990*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 22. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.168

Law enforcement officers accidentally killed

By circumstances at scene of incident, United States, 1980-90

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	780	61	66	72	72	75	70	67	74	77	79	67
Automobile accidents	337	35	21	22	28	34	32	24	36	35	43	27
Motorcycle accidents	59	2	3	6	8	6	3	5	5	6	5	10
Aircraft accidents	98	6	11	11	10	11	8	12	5	7	10	7
Struck by vehicles (traffic stops, road blocks, etc.)	85	6	12	12	10	6	9	2	7	7	8	6
Struck by vehicles (directing traffic, assisting motorists, etc.)	95	6	11	11	8	6	10	10	11	9	4	9
Accidental shootings (cross-fires, mistaken identities, firearm mishaps)	45	4	3	3	1	5	3	8	4	6	4	4
Accidental shootings (training sessions)	10	0	0	1	3	1	1	2	1	0	0	1
Accidental shootings (self-inflicted)	9	1	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Other (falls, drownings, etc.)	42	1	2	5	3	5	3	4	5	6	5	3

Note: These data include Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers accidentally killed while performing official duties in the United States, its territories, and abroad. These tabulations include Guam and Puerto Rico. Data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, p. 47; *1990*, p. 40; FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO).

Table 3.169

Law enforcement officers assaulted

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of weapon, United States, 1990^a

Circumstances at scene of incident	Total	Type of weapon			Personal weapon
		Firearm	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapon	
Total	71,794	3,662	1,641	7,390	59,101
Percent of total	100.0 %	5.1	2.3	10.3	82.3
Disturbance calls (family quarrels, man with gun, etc.)	23,535	895	722	1,729	20,189
Percent	100.0 %	3.8	3.1	7.3	85.8
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,112	96	46	209	761
Percent	100.0 %	8.6	4.1	18.8	68.4
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1,149	351	41	151	606
Percent	100.0 %	30.5	3.6	13.1	52.7
Attempting other arrests	14,741	622	234	1,213	12,672
Percent	100.0 %	4.2	1.6	8.2	86.0
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1,112	24	27	272	789
Percent	100.0 %	2.2	2.4	24.5	71.0
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	8,323	72	69	418	7,764
Percent	100.0 %	0.9	0.8	5.0	93.3
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	5,941	514	188	707	4,532
Percent	100.0 %	8.7	3.2	11.9	76.3
Ambush (no warning)	350	171	11	93	75
Percent	100.0 %	48.9	3.1	26.6	21.4
Mentally deranged	937	46	83	104	704
Percent	100.0 %	4.9	8.9	11.1	75.1
Traffic pursuits and stops	6,754	224	52	1,422	5,056
Percent	100.0 %	3.3	0.8	21.1	74.9
All other	7,840	647	168	1,072	5,953
Percent	100.0 %	8.3	2.1	13.7	75.9

Note: These data are based on 9,483 agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during 1990. These agencies cover approximately 80 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1990*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 44.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 3.170

Law enforcement officers assaulted

By circumstances at scene of incident and type of assignment, United States, 1990^a

Circumstances scene of incident	Total	2-officer vehicle	Type of assignment					
			1-officer vehicle		Detective, special assignment		Other	
			Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted	Alone	Assisted
Total	71,794	17,767	15,635	24,460	1,403	3,347	3,143	6,039
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.)	23,535	5,771	4,989	10,694	367	406	366	942
Percent	32.8 %	32.5	31.9	43.7	26.2	12.1	11.6	15.6
Burglaries in progress or pursuing burglary suspects	1,112	388	206	369	15	44	44	46
Percent	1.5 %	2.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.8
Robberies in progress or pursuing robbery suspects	1,149	468	126	192	17	121	110	115
Percent	1.6 %	2.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	3.6	3.5	1.9
Attempting other arrests	14,741	3,963	3,167	4,485	395	1,117	521	1,093
Percent	20.5 %	22.3	20.3	18.3	28.2	33.4	16.6	18.1
Civil disorders (mass disobedience, riot, etc.)	1,112	243	136	359	25	93	39	217
Percent	1.5 %	1.4	0.9	1.5	1.8	2.8	1.2	3.6
Handling, transporting, custody of prisoners	8,323	1,481	1,533	2,032	112	350	801	2,011
Percent	11.6 %	8.4	9.8	8.3	8.0	10.5	25.5	33.3
Investigating suspicious persons and circumstances	5,941	1,619	1,421	1,734	141	527	217	282
Percent	8.3 %	9.1	9.1	7.1	10.0	15.7	6.9	4.7
Ambush (no warning)	350	131	76	35	13	41	25	29
Percent	0.5 %	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.5
Mentally deranged	937	285	135	332	11	23	43	108
Percent	1.3 %	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.8
Traffic pursuits and stops	6,754	1,708	2,048	2,479	87	102	153	177
Percent	9.4 %	9.6	13.1	10.1	6.2	3.0	4.9	2.9
All other	7,840	1,707	1,798	1,749	220	523	824	1,019
Percent	10.9 %	9.6	11.5	7.2	15.7	15.6	26.2	16.9

Note: See Note, table 3.169.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1990*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 45.^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 3.171

Assaults on law enforcement officers and percent receiving personal injury

By type of weapon used, 1980-90

	Total victims	Firearms	Personal weapons	Knife or cutting instrument	Other dangerous weapons
Total					
1980	57,847	3,295	47,484	1,653	5,415
1981	57,174	3,334	47,304	1,733	4,803
1982	55,775	2,642	46,802	1,452	4,879
1983	62,324	3,067	51,901	1,829	5,527
1984	60,153	2,654	50,689	1,662	5,148
1985	61,724	2,793	51,953	1,715	5,263
1986	64,259	2,852	54,072	1,614	5,721
1987	63,842	2,789	53,807	1,561	5,685
1988	58,752	2,759	49,053	1,367	5,573
1989	62,172	3,154	51,861	1,379	5,778
1990	71,794	3,662	59,101	1,641	7,390
Percent receiving personal injury					
1980	37.2 %	22.5 %	38.2 %	34.4 %	38.0 %
1981	35.5	18.3	36.2	34.3	40.6
1982	30.7	16.4	30.7	27.0	39.1
1983	33.4	21.8	33.4	31.4	40.2
1984	33.6	20.1	33.5	30.0	42.2
1985	33.7	20.8	33.9	27.4	41.1
1986	33.7	22.3	33.9	29.9	38.3
1987	33.3	21.7	33.5	30.7	38.4
1988	35.8	27.3	35.6	32.3	42.1
1989	35.2	30.2	35.0	30.5	40.8
1990	36.3	29.4	36.1	29.4	42.5

Note: These data are based upon the number of agencies reporting assaults to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program during the particular year. Data for 1990 are based on 9,483 agencies covering approximately 80 percent of the total population; 1989 are based on 9,213 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1988 are based on 8,866 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1987 are based on 8,957 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1986 are based on 9,755 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population; 1985 data are based on 9,906 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1984 data are based on 10,002 agencies covering approximately 83 percent of the total population; 1983 data are based on 9,908 agencies covering approximately 85 percent of the total population; 1982 data are based on 8,829 agencies covering approximately 76 percent of the total population; 1981 data are based on 9,020 agencies covering approximately 78 percent of the total population; 1980 data are based on 9,235 agencies covering approximately 81 percent of the total population.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1989*, p. 55; *1990*, p. 46, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.172

Prison staff killed by inmates

By number of staff killed and inmates charged, type of charge and penalty, and jurisdiction, 1984-89

Jurisdiction	Year	Number of staff killed	Number of inmates charged	Court charges against inmate	Convicted	Court imposed penalty	Institutional disciplinary action		
							Length of solitary confinement	Amount of good time lost	Transferred to:
California	1985	1	3	Murder 1st Murder 1st Murder	Yes Yes Yes	Pending Pending Pending			
Florida	1987	1	1 ^a	1st degree murder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illinois	1989	1	3	Capital murder, armed violence	Pending	X	1 year	1 year	
				Capital murder, armed violence	Pending	X	1 year	1 year	
				Capital murder, armed violence	Pending	X	1 year	1 year	
	1988	1	1	Capital murder, armed robbery	Yes ^b	Natural life	1 year	1 year	Other institution
	1987	1	4	Capital murder	Pending	X	1 year	1 year	Other institution
				Capital murder, armed violence	Pending	X	1 year	1 year	Other institution
				Capital murder, armed violence	Yes ^c	Death	1 year	1 year	Other institution
				Capital murder, armed violence	Yes ^c	Death	1 year	1 year	Other institution
	1986	1	1	Felony murder, aggravated battery	Yes ^d	20 years	(e)		
1985	1	1	Capital murder, armed violence	Yes ^c	Death	1 year	1 year	Other institution	
1984	1	1	Capital murder, armed violence	Yes ^c	Death	1 year	1 year	Other institution	
Kentucky	1986	1	1	Capital murder	Yes ^f	Death	270 days		Other institution
	1984	1	1	Capital murder	Yes	Death plus 20 years	11 months	2 years	
Maryland	1984	1	1	Murder 2nd degree, assault with murder	Yes	66 years consecutive	365 days ^g	All	Other State
Michigan	1987	2	2	Murder, rape	Yes ^h	Pending	2 days	(l)	Other institution
				Murder	Yes ⁱ	Life	NA	7 days	Other institution
Mississippi	1989	1	1	Capital murder, habitual	Case continued	Pending	(k)	Pending	
New Mexico	1987	1	1	1st degree murder	Yes ^l	28 years to follow life sentence	Until trial ^g		Other State
Ohio	1984	1	1	Aggravated murder	Yes	Death	9 months, 10 days		Other institution
Texas	1985	1	1	Capital murder	Yes	Death	(m)	NA	Other institution
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1987	1	1 ⁿ	X	X	X	X	X	X
	1984	1	2	Conspiracy to commit murder, 1st degree murder	Yes	Life plus 150 years			Other State
				1st degree murder	Yes	Life			Other State
1984	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, conducted during the Summer and Fall of 1990. Utah did not respond to the survey. Colorado reported that information on the number of staff killed was not available. Information was incomplete for Louisiana. All other States reported no staff homicides during the period surveyed.

The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt was made by the Source to verify the information received.

^a Former inmate's friends were also charged.

^b Capital murder, armed violence, and armed robbery.

^c Capital murder.

^d Felony murder.

^e Juvenile segregation until transfer to adult facility.

^f Capital murder, robbery I, escape I.

^g The inmate was also placed in protective custody.

^h Murder.

ⁱ The inmate lost an unspecified amount of good time.

^j Assault less than murder and murder 2nd degree.

^k Maximum security.

^l Voluntary manslaughter.

^m Inmate was sentenced to solitary confinement; length of time unknown.

ⁿ Assailant was a civilian who was assisting an inmate in an escape.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, November 1990), pp. 8, 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 3.173

Explosives Incidents reported to or Investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of incident, United States, 1976-90

Type of incident	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Total	2,706	3,177	3,256	3,093	2,875	2,338	1,762	1,690	1,828	2,226	2,432	2,228	2,507	2,960	3,541
Bombings	870	1,058	963	901	922	805	597	575	648	720	842	816	912	1,065	1,275
Recoveries and seizures of explosives	579	853	987	1,167	908	637	503	499	566	828	879	740	684	769	896
Incendiary bombings	352	339	446	346	368	329	235	164	155	151	204	169	196	319	389
Thefts of explosives	327	227	362	335	349	243	201	208	212	219	170	122	191	126	138
Attempted bombings	319	319	287	179	163	152	127	131	144	169	167	157	189	268	298
Attempted incendiary bombings	101	81	71	44	68	99	41	40	34	63	58	45	35	47	100
Hoax devices	67	105	47	26	11	12	8	15	10	17	75	127	253	317	404
Noncriminal accidents	47	62	71	60	64	37	40	49	52	51	31	42	40	44	36
Threats to U.S. Department of the Treasury facilities	44	33	22	35	22	24	10	9	7	8	6	10	7	5	5

Note: These figures are from reports to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) and other law enforcement agencies; these reports may not include all explosives incidents. "Explosives incidents" are any explosives-involved situations that have an impact on ATF jurisdiction. "Bombings" are any incidents 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 de-

VICES" are inactive or "dummy" devices designed to appear as bombs or explosive materials. (Source, 1990, pp. 69, 70.)

Bombing figures for the years 1976 and 1977 include 30 and 21 criminal accidents, respectively, that were separately enumerated by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, p. 9; and 1990, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.174

Bombing incidents reported to or investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By jurisdiction, 1976-90

Jurisdiction	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Alabama	7	20	21	9	13	11	9	11	15	9	13	11	10	13	7
Alaska	8	7	9	4	4	0	3	3	0	1	6	3	4	0	2
Arizona	11	16	14	9	27	16	24	11	17	10	10	16	28	13	48
Arkansas	7	12	11	7	5	7	9	2	10	9	5	9	15	8	15
California	140	166	161	133	162	124	106	61	99	124	154	183	149	203	283
Colorado	25	24	37	20	28	27	11	17	22	30	57	31	20	22	39
Connecticut	5	16	16	9	7	13	4	7	6	7	9	9	14	13	7
Delaware	4	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	5	3	0	5	2	7
District of Columbia	6	4	10	2	7	2	2	8	6	6	2	0	2	0	0
Florida	25	25	23	36	25	27	25	28	27	29	60	77	83	119	128
Georgia	21	21	14	17	17	15	20	14	16	17	8	13	15	20	14
Hawaii	7	1	0	3	8	1	13	0	3	3	1	4	1	2	2
Idaho	11	2	6	6	15	8	4	4	7	5	11	2	10	1	5
Illinois	107	151	74	85	97	102	62	76	49	65	72	69	65	53	85
Indiana	18	18	25	24	16	12	10	13	12	15	15	17	38	41	23
Iowa	1	8	4	8	11	8	0	6	4	2	4	1	5	23	22
Kansas	5	14	6	4	10	10	3	4	11	19	11	19	15	17	24
Kentucky	61	65	90	29	27	32	31	21	18	25	13	9	18	28	23
Louisiana	10	7	6	10	4	4	9	3	6	9	10	4	9	11	24
Maine	6	2	1	0	0	2	1	1	3	6	2	4	10	0	4
Maryland	21	46	25	19	28	24	11	16	39	18	17	18	28	34	40
Massachusetts	34	25	18	19	15	13	13	14	9	9	12	6	12	17	18
Michigan	24	43	29	31	29	28	21	19	23	20	26	37	28	60	74
Minnesota	13	6	12	21	23	23	6	4	11	8	8	13	7	17	25
Mississippi	9	4	5	6	4	5	5	1	7	5	9	3	1	7	4
Missouri	39	58	32	38	41	34	17	13	13	15	10	20	11	13	19
Montana	6	6	1	10	2	7	3	1	1	1	5	10	3	12	6
Nebraska	2	7	3	6	4	4	3	6	1	10	4	3	1	3	5
Nevada	6	6	3	5	19	6	8	9	20	8	11	8	12	9	17
New Hampshire	2	4	1	1	0	1	3	2	2	7	3	2	7	4	8
New Jersey	47	44	31	29	29	15	17	19	10	9	16	22	23	35	24
New Mexico	7	6	11	12	9	18	7	7	10	26	12	12	21	16	28
New York	76	100	115	54	57	52	71	56	55	57	77	48	66	87	91
North Carolina	20	9	19	18	22	8	10	20	14	12	11	12	13	18	16
North Dakota	0	0	1	3	2	5	3	0	0	1	4	1	3	2	5
Ohio	136	107	83	71	50	45	30	26	36	40	49	44	41	48	58
Oklahoma	12	21	9	21	10	11	12	11	17	16	33	22	21	23	25
Oregon	31	24	23	20	14	15	10	9	8	5	2	9	27	26	30
Pennsylvania	35	35	38	14	34	14	17	23	11	23	28	25	46	33	52
Rhode Island	3	4	4	3	4	1	4	3	4	2	1	5	7	2	5
South Carolina	7	8	6	9	14	10	5	12	5	4	10	5	4	6	4
South Dakota	2	4	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	5	4	7
Tennessee	37	29	32	55	31	32	20	26	35	21	36	16	18	23	29
Texas	47	41	49	34	43	19	18	35	37	74	44	53	60	75	72
Utah	6	33	19	9	11	15	6	13	6	8	12	7	5	9	19
Vermont	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	1	4	3	2
Virginia	21	40	38	49	19	20	12	7	17	26	45	30	34	75	35
Washington	24	44	21	32	27	44	12	35	35	27	11	32	40	44	44
West Virginia	12	12	17	24	21	7	2	1	2	19	8	1	11	17	8
Wisconsin	11	5	21	18	12	15	12	6	17	9	4	10	13	10	24
Wyoming	2	3	6	0	6	6	4	5	3	2	2	2	6	4	3
Guam	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Puerto Rico	10	21	47	27	18	33	15	17	9	8	28	9	7	8	13
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 3.173. Bombing incidents include "bombings" and "attempted bombings."

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1985*, pp. 10, 11; and *1990*, pp. 12, 13 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.175

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of incident and device, value of property damage, and outcome of incident, United States, 1973-90

Year	Total actual and attempted bombings	Actual		Attempted		Property damage (dollar value) ^a	Personal injury	Death
		Explosive	Incendiary	Explosive	Incendiary			
Total	22,478	12,682	5,525	2,679	1,535	\$212,419,405	3,011	446
1973	1,955	742	787	253	173	7,261,832	187	22
1974	2,044	893	758	236	157	9,886,563	207	24
1975	2,074	1,088	613	238	135	27,003,981 ^b	326 ^b	69 ^b
1976	1,570	852	405	188	125	11,265,426	212	50
1977	1,318	867	248	118	85	8,943,300	162	22
1978	1,301	768	349	105	79	9,161,485	135	18
1979	1,220	728	305	104	83	9,273,024	173	22
1980	1,249	742	336	99	72	12,562,257	160	34
1981	1,142	637	315	92	98	67,082,456 ^b	133 ^b	30
1982	795	485	194	77	39	7,202,848	99	16
1983	687	442	127	77	41	6,342,652	100	12
1984	803	518	127	118	40	5,618,581	112	6
1985	847	575	102	113	57	6,352,000	144	28
1986	858	580	129	101	48	3,405,000 ^b	185 ^b	14
1987	848	600	104	102	42	4,201,000	107	21
1988	977 ^c	593	156	161	40	2,257,000	145	20
1989	1,208 ^d	641	203	243	91	5,000,000	202	11
1990	1,582	931	267	254	130	9,600,000	222	27

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. Prior to 1990, these tabulations excluded: threats to bomb, hoax bomb devices, accidental explosions, recoveries of explosive or incendiary devices, and such misdemeanor offenses as the illegal use of fireworks. In 1990, only bomb threats and such violations as the illegal use of fireworks were excluded from the tabulations.

^aFigures may not add to total because of rounding. The Source began reporting by millions of dollars in 1989. Previous editions reported by thousands of dollars.

^bIncludes major bombing incidents resulting in an unusually high number of personal injuries and deaths, or substantial damage to property.

^cIncludes 27 incidents involving combination devices.

^dIncludes 30 incidents involving combination devices.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1982*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), Table 1; and U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1990*, FBI Uniform Crime Report (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.176

Bombing incidents known to police

By type of target and device, and value of property damage, United States, 1990^a

Type of target	Explosive	Incendiary	Combination	Property damage
Total	1,155	397	30	\$9,597,125
Homes	127	149	6	933,301
Residential properties	341	55	3	52,663
Businesses	109	27	1	929,220
Offices	8	11	0	2,328,435
Financial institutions	19	4	0	2,369,350
Entertainment facilities	13	3	2	322,600
Cars	141	79	9	395,380
Other vehicles	15	6	1	148,200
Public safety/law enforcement	20	6	2	57,850
Government property	25	5	1	68,740
Individuals	61	8	2	86,600
Utilities	34	0	0	1,698,750
Commercial postal	27	3	0	4,734
Medical facilities	5	1	0	1,450
Schools	68	10	0	80,400
Other	142	30	3	119,452

Note: See Note, table 3.175.

^aIncludes only those incidents for which a target was clearly designated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Bomb Summary 1990*, FBI Uniform Crime Reports (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 22.

Table 3.177

Explosives stolen and recovered as reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

By type of explosive, United States, 1981-90

Type of explosive	Amount stolen										Amount recovered				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Blasting agents (lbs.)	24,036	31,476	4,975	35,891	7,132	8,210	4,705	9,439	3,584	3,895	12,822	16,046	319	3,065	3,793
Low explosives (lbs.)															
Black powder	325	558	1,034	418	428	170	150	347	318	25	19	41	363	319	1,044
Smokeless powder	973	73	47	0	87	115	0	0	0	0	114	6	49	312	162
Photoflash cartridge powder	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,302	NA
High explosives (lbs.)															
Potassium chlorate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	500	35	10	0	NA
Boosters	494	243	1,331	1,017	491	788	696	1,306	544	304	377	604	298	87	1,179
Military explosives	20	1,744	64	34	235 ^a	2 ^a	1 ^a	244 ^a	5 ^a	1 ^a	407	2,072	120	159	329 ^a
RDX	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	0	NA	NA	NA
TNT	0	127	11	101	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	95	589	23	145	(a)
Dynamite	21,317	29,267	25,588	28,468	24,013	24,945	8,372	12,730	10,801	11,599	24,546	22,574	20,755	9,962	22,536
Primer	1,461	474	821	2,171	562	1,676	1,304	339	1,485	563	47	124	170	247	339
Detonators (each) ^b	33,990	42,466	26,455	33,086	46,352	31,497	33,112	43,092	21,797	13,562	11,386	17,000	15,053	12,061	29,571
Detonating cord, safety fuse, ignitor cord (ft.)	80,356	56,047	85,813	106,537	85,065	172,588	47,450	57,058	68,807	30,337	48,375	82,887	57,492	79,306	87,820
Grenades (each)	40	0	191	93	1	35	10	1	36	13	96	138	49	402	314
Other (lbs.) ^c	291	150	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79	140	174	17	NA

Note: See Note, table 3.173. "Blasting agents" refers to a specific type of explosive that can be classified as either a low or high explosive depending on how it is used. For this reason, it is separately enumerated. "RDX" refers to an extremely powerful explosive manufactured by the U.S. Army and found, in small quantities, in blasting caps, shells, and bombs.

^aMilitary explosives and TNT have been combined since 1985.

^bCalled blasting caps in previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^cOther specific types of explosives were identified and combined in this category due to the small quantities involved.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, *Explosives Incidents Report 1988*, pp. 28, 35; and *1990*, pp. 30, 37 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.178

Deaths, injuries, and property damage resulting from criminal bombings and accidental explosions

Reported to the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, United States, 1976-90

	Deaths	Injuries	Property damage (in millions)
1976	73	272	\$12.1
1977	127	374	61.3
1978	68	707	27.5
1979	54	328	16.0
1980	91	483	31.2
1981	75	262	105.6
1982	56	221	12.3
1983	71	400	34.3
1984	47	288	74.9
1985	104	477	26.5
1986	64	373	29.3
1987	57	384	45.6
1988	60	691	165.9
1989	74	495	48.9
1990	64	385	16.3

Note: See Note, table 3.173. 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 *1990*, p. 11 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.179

Estimated number of fires, civilian fire deaths, and value of property loss due to incendiary or suspicious structure fires

United States, 1990

	Estimated number of fires	Estimated number of civilian fire deaths	Estimated value of property loss (in thousands)
Total, all fires in structures	624,000	4,400	\$6,713,000
Total, incendiary and suspicious fires	97,000	715	1,394,000
Incendiary fires	58,500	565	875,000
Suspicious fires	38,500	150	519,000

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. A total of 2,860 fire departments responded to the 1990 survey. Readers are advised to consult the Source for more detailed information on methodology and weighting procedures.

"Incendiary fires" are fires in which "legal decision or physical evidence indicates that 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." (Source, p. 44.)

Source: Michael J. Karter, Jr., "Fire Loss in the United States During 1990," *NFPA Journal* 85 (September/October 1991), pp. 40, 42, 46. Copyright 1991 National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
1,603	4,147	8,695	7,318	9,028
261	588	1,720	1,224	149
625	414	340	174	121
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
200	171	1,545	371	841
424 ^a	285 ^a	377 ^a	1,955 ^a	350 ^a
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
16,635	14,226	15,305	11,810	77,005
148	1,004	219	0	90
17,017	15,619	35,389	19,512	11,653
111,033	31,311	55,212	100,752	47,078
295	299	144	356	461
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3.180

Arson

By type of target, 1990

(12,505 agencies; 1990 population 199,592,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent ^a
Total	84,912	100.0%
Total structure	46,216	54.4
Single occupancy residential	20,626	24.3
Other residential	8,168	9.6
Storage	4,443	5.2
Industrial/manufacturing	735	0.9
Other commercial	5,106	6.0
Community/public	4,199	4.9
Other structure	2,939	3.5
Total mobile	22,939	27.0
Motor vehicles	21,329	25.1
Other mobile	1,610	1.9
Other	15,757	18.6

Note: Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978; data collection began in 1979. In 1990, 12,505 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. These data are from those 12,505 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 43.

Table 3.181

Average cost of property damage to structures as the result of arson

By type of target, 1990

(12,505 agencies; 1990 population 199,592,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Average damage
Total	84,912	\$13,708
Total structure	46,216	22,717
Single occupancy residential	20,626	25,617
Other residential	8,168	13,049
Storage	4,443	13,718
Industrial/manufacturing	735	73,703
Other commercial	5,106	37,572
Community/public	4,199	16,450
Other structure	2,939	13,230
Total mobile	22,939	4,206
Motor vehicle	21,329	3,835
Other mobile	1,610	9,157
Other	15,757	1,115

Note: See Note, table 3.180. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 44.

Table 3.182

Arson of structures not in use

By type of structure, 1990

(12,505 agencies; 1990 population 199,592,000)

Structure	Number of offenses	Structures not in use
Total	46,216	19.6 %
Single occupancy residential	20,626	23.8
Other residential	8,168	13.9
Storage	4,443	23.6
Industrial/manufacturing	735	20.0
Other commercial	5,106	13.1
Community/public	4,199	9.6
Other structure	2,939	25.3

Note: See Note, table 3.180. "Structures not in use" are structures that were uninhabited or abandoned at the time the arson occurred. For a definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 44.

Table 3.183

Casualties resulting from international terrorism involving U.S. citizens

By type of casualty, 1981-91

	Total	Dead	Wounded
Total	1,188	578	610
1981	47	7	40
1982	19	8	11
1983	386	271	115
1984	42	11	31
1985	195	38	157
1986	112	12	100
1987	54	7	47
1988	232	192	40
1989	34	15	19
1990	44	10	34
1991	23	7	16

Note: Terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically-motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine State agents, usually intended to influence an audience. International terrorism is terrorism involving citizens or territory of more than one country (Source, 1990). Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of State, *Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1987*, p.1; *1988*, p. 4; *1989*, p. 5; *1990*, p. 37 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State); and data provided by the U.S. Department of State. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.184

Criminal acts involving U.S. civil and foreign aviation

By type of act, 1983-90

	Type of act				
	Hijackings ^a			Bomb threats to	
	Foreign	United States		U.S. aircraft	U.S. airports
Actual		Prevented ^b			
1983	15	18	7	442	188
1984	20	5	1	437	139
1985	22	4	4	477 ^c	153 ^c
1986	9	4	1	617 ^c	376 ^c
1987	9	4	0	401	238
1988	13	2	1	372	256
1989	14	2	0	479	487
1990	39	4	NA	338	448

^aIncludes scheduled air carrier and general aviation aircraft hijackings.

^bIncidents in which it appeared the individuals involved intended to hijack an aircraft but were prevented from doing so by security procedures.

^cAn analysis of the period from June 1, 1985 through Apr. 30, 1986, reveals that this increase may be attributed, in part, to extensive publicity given to aviation explosive incidents (U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1988* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1989), Exhibit 11).

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1991), Exhibits 2, 3, and 4; and U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, January 1-December 31, 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1992), Exhibits 2, 3. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.185

Results of airline passenger screening

United States, 1977-90

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Persons screened (in millions)	508.8	579.7	592.5	585.0	598.5	630.2	709.1	775.6	992.9	1,055.3	1,095.6	1,054.9	1,113.3	1,145.1
Weapons detected														
Firearms	2,034	2,058	2,161	2,022	2,255	2,676	2,784	2,957	2,987	3,241	3,252	2,773	2,879	2,853
Handguns	1,730	1,827	1,962	1,878	2,124	2,559	2,634	2,766	2,823	2,981	3,012	2,591	2,397	2,490
Long guns	64	67	55	36	44	57	67	100	90	146	99	74	92	59
Other	240	164	144	108	87	60	83	91	74	114	141	108	390	304
Explosive/incendiary devices	5	3	3	8	11	1	4	6	12	11	14	11	26	15
Persons arrested														
For carrying firearms/explosives	810	896	1,060	1,031	1,187	1,314	1,282	1,285	1,310	1,415	1,581	1,493	1,436	1,337
For giving false information	44	64	47	32	49	27	34	27	42	89	81	222	83	18
Other offenses detected														
Narcotics	282	250	201	176	219	305	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Illegal aliens	957	1,328	1,689	1,600	1,421	1,388	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	393	775	149	174	98	67	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Screening consists of x-ray inspection of carry-on items, physical search of carry-on items, and weapons detector screening of individuals. The firearm category of "other" includes items such as starter pistols, flare pistols, and BB guns.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Semiannual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, July 1 to December 31, 1978*, Exhibit 10; *July to December 31, 1982*, Exhibit 10; *July 1 to December 31, 1984*, Exhibit 7; *July 1 to December 31, 1989*, p. 11, (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation); and U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, *Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, January 1-December 31, 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1992), p. 13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 3.186

Crime insurance policies in effect in December 1991 and insurance claims paid by the Federal Crime Insurance Program in the 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1991

By type of policy and coverage, United States

Type of policy and coverage	Policies in effect in December 1991			Claims paid in 12 months prior to Dec. 31, 1991	
	Number	Amount of insurance (in thousands)	Annual written premiums	Number	Amount
Residential policies	16,268	\$133,755	\$1,726,551	386	\$709,276.41
Commercial policies	4,241	54,856	4,308,834	874	4,723,546.80
Robbery	524	3,190	541,265	101	286,054.28
Burglary	2,041	24,339	1,632,274	319	2,068,218.58
Combination	1,676	X	2,135,295	X	X
Robbery	X	8,726	X	163	€67,555.40
Burglary	X	18,541	X	291	1,701,718.54
Total	20,509	188,611	6,035,385	1,260	5,432,823.21

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 1991, 14 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands were participating in the program. Policies, offered both to individuals and businesses, cover losses due to robbery and burglary.

"Annual written premiums" are the payments that would be received if all policies were in effect for the entire year. A "combination" policy provides different coverage limits for robbery and burglary.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Table 3.187

Federal crime insurance policies and amount of insurance in effect

By jurisdiction, as of Dec. 31, 1991

Jurisdiction	Policies in effect			Insurance in effect (in thousands)		
	Residential	Commercial	Total	Residential	Commercial	Total
Total	16,268	4,241	20,509	\$133,755	\$54,856	\$188,611
Alabama	703	12	715	5,787	87	5,874
California	1,549	247	1,796	12,689	3,568	16,257
Connecticut	64	10	74	508	76	584
Delaware	111	2	113	773	30	803
District of Columbia	32	39	71	251	492	743
Florida	1,578	320	1,898	13,411	4,112	17,523
Georgia	293	78	371	2,302	850	3,152
Illinois	183	226	409	1,471	1,999	3,470
Kansas	206	9	215	1,260	102	1,362
Maryland	54	55	109	414	617	1,031
New Jersey	954	140	1,094	7,798	1,737	9,535
New York	8,389	2,659	11,048	71,055	36,099	107,154
Pennsylvania	1,372	238	1,610	9,768	2,864	12,632
Rhode Island	10	15	25	82	168	250
Tennessee	115	70	185	821	699	1,520
Puerto Rico	421	91	512	3,680	1,039	4,719
Virgin Islands	234	30	264	1,685	317	2,002

Note: See Note, table 3.186.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration.

Section 4

Characteristics and distribution of persons arrested

This section begins with a series of tables from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The UCR obtains information on offenses known and arrests made by participating law enforcement agencies across the country. Included in this section are data on total arrests, and arrests in cities, suburban areas, and rural counties. An arrest is reported to the UCR program "each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations." The arrest data are presented by type of offense, and the age, race, and sex of persons arrested. Trend data for both violent and property crime arrests, and arrest rates by offense charged and region, are also displayed. Felony arrest data, collected through the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program, are provided as well.

The number of offenses "cleared by arrest" is presented. An offense is cleared by arrest when at least one person is arrested, charged, and turned over to the court for prosecution. These tables include type of offense, geographic area, number of police agencies reporting, population served, and offenses cleared by arrest of juveniles. Additionally, information on juveniles taken into police custody and arrests for alcohol-related violations is presented.

This section also includes information pertaining to arrests for drug law violations shown for the four regions of the country and large U.S. cities. Drug use by adult and juvenile arrestees in a sample of U.S. cities is also provided. These tables include data on type of drug use, and age, sex, race, and ethnicity of arrestees. Additionally, information is presented on drug testing of arrestees by local police and sheriffs' departments as well as seizures of illegal drugs by State and local law enforcement agencies. Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service and the Drug Enforcement Administration are presented. Finally, data from law enforcement activities under the jurisdiction of other Federal agencies are provided. These agencies include the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 4.1

Estimated number of arrests^a

By offense charged, United States, 1990

Offense charged	
Total ^b	14,195,100
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	22,990
Forcible rape	39,160
Robbery	167,990
Aggravated assault	475,330
Burglary	432,600
Larceny-theft	1,554,800
Motor vehicle theft	211,300
Arson	19,100
Violent crime ^c	705,500
Property crime ^d	2,217,800
Total Crime Index ^e	2,923,300
Other assaults	1,014,100
Forgery and counterfeiting	94,800
Fraud	291,600
Embezzlement	15,300
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	165,200
Vandalism	326,000
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	221,200
Prostitution and commercialized vice	111,400
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	107,600
Drug abuse violations	1,089,500
Gambling	19,300
Offenses against family and children	85,800
Driving under the influence	1,810,800
Liquor laws	714,700
Drunkenness	910,100
Disorderly conduct	733,000
Vagrancy	38,500
All other offenses (except traffic)	3,267,800
Suspicion (not included in total)	22,200
Curfew and loitering law violations	80,800
Runaways	174,200

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. On a monthly basis, law enforcement agencies report the number of offenses that become known to them in the following crime categories: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, manslaughter by negligence, forcible rape, robbery, assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. All of these crime categories, except manslaughter by negligence, are used to establish a crime index in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. The "Total Crime Index" is a simple sum of the index offenses. Arson was designated as a Part I Index offense in October 1978. Unlike the tables from *Crime in the United States* presented in Section 3, arrest statistics for the crime of arson are complete and appear in the "Total Crime Index" and "Property crime" total.

Arrest statistics are compiled as part of this monthly data collection effort. Participating law enforcement agencies are instructed to count one arrest each time a person is taken into custody, notified, or cited for criminal infractions other than traffic violations. Annual arrest figures do not measure the number of individuals taken into custody because one person may be arrested several times during the year for the same type of offense or for different offenses. A juvenile is counted as a person arrested when he/she commits an act that would be a criminal offense if committed by an adult. Two offense categories, "curfew and loitering" and "runaway," are tabulated only for juveniles. Violations of local juvenile acts other than runaway and curfew and loitering law violations are included in the "all other" classification (U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984), p. 60).

Data in this table are estimates based on arrest statistics for all law enforcement agencies in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, including those submitting reports for less than 12 months in 1990 (Source, p. 325).

Due to reporting problems at the State level, arrest data for law enforcement agencies in Georgia were not available. Also, arrest data for New Hampshire agencies were not received in time. Arrest totals for these States were estimated for inclusion in the above table. For tables presenting arrests by age, sex, race, or population group, data from Georgia and New Hampshire have been omitted by the Source.

For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aArrest totals based on all reporting agencies and estimates for unreported areas.

^bBecause of rounding, items may not add to totals.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 174.

Table 4.2

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1990

(Population figures rounded to the nearest thousand. All rates were calculated on the population before rounding. Rate per 100,000 inhabitants.)

Offense charged	Total (10,206 agencies; population 193,507,000)	Cities						Counties			
		Total city arrests (7,126 cities; population 132,247,000)	Group I (53 cities, 250,000 and over; population 37,095,000)	Group II (112 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,189,000)	Group III (298 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,290,000)	Group IV (581 cities, 25,000 to 99,999; population 20,155,000)	Group V (1,313 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 20,837,000)	Group VI (4,769 cities under 10,000; population 17,680,000)	Suburban counties ^a (926 agencies; population 37,953,000)	Rural counties (2,154 agencies; population 23,306,000)	Suburban areas ^b (4,821 agencies; population 79,878,000)
Total	11,232,330	8,707,625	2,963,453	1,108,335	1,200,318	1,145,580	1,162,765	1,127,174	1,677,276	847,429	3,878,590
Rate per 100,000 ^c	5,804.6	6,584.4	7,988.8	6,846.3	5,915.7	5,683.6	5,580.4	6,375.3	4,419.4	3,636.0	4,855.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,298	14,149	8,601	1,855	1,375	1,036	689	593	2,692	1,457	4,143
Rate	9.5	10.7	23.2	11.5	6.8	5.1	3.3	3.4	7.1	6.3	5.2
Forcible rape	30,966	23,246	9,808	3,441	3,112	2,898	2,199	1,788	5,006	2,714	9,593
Rate	16.0	17.6	26.4	21.3	15.3	14.4	10.6	10.1	13.2	11.6	12.0
Robbery	136,300	120,898	72,892	15,741	13,212	9,763	6,073	3,217	13,365	2,037	28,485
Rate	70.4	91.4	196.5	97.2	65.1	48.4	29.1	18.2	35.2	8.7	35.7
Aggravated assault	376,917	292,522	117,394	45,580	42,241	33,595	27,619	26,094	58,501	25,894	116,455
Rate	194.8	221.2	316.5	281.6	208.2	166.7	132.5	147.6	154.1	111.1	145.8
Burglary	341,192	257,486	83,602	40,301	42,221	33,772	30,335	27,255	53,241	30,465	113,659
Rate	176.3	194.7	225.4	248.9	208.1	167.6	145.6	154.2	140.3	130.7	142.3
Larceny-theft	1,241,236	1,055,699	284,685	152,307	177,350	168,891	160,032	112,434	139,481	46,056	434,061
Rate	641.4	798.3	767.4	940.8	874.1	837.9	768.0	635.9	367.5	197.6	543.4
Motor vehicle theft	168,338	134,914	69,260	16,717	16,546	12,080	10,564	9,747	24,877	8,547	48,037
Rate	87.0	102.0	186.7	103.3	81.5	59.9	50.7	55.1	65.5	36.7	60.1
Arson	14,974	10,935	3,210	1,425	1,695	1,542	1,720	1,343	2,543	1,496	5,609
Rate	7.7	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.4	7.7	8.3	7.6	6.7	6.4	7.0
Violent crime ^c	562,481	450,815	208,695	66,617	59,940	47,292	36,579	31,692	79,564	32,102	158,676
Rate	290.7	340.9	562.6	411.5	295.4	234.6	175.6	179.2	209.6	137.7	198.6
Property crime ^d	1,765,740	1,459,034	440,757	210,750	237,812	216,285	202,651	150,779	220,142	86,564	601,366
Rate	912.5	1,103.3	1,188.2	1,301.8	1,172.0	1,073.1	972.6	852.8	580.0	371.4	752.9
Total Crime Index ^e	2,328,221	1,909,849	649,452	277,367	297,752	263,577	239,230	182,471	299,706	118,666	760,042
Rate	1,203.2	1,444.2	1,750.8	1,713.3	1,467.4	1,307.7	1,148.1	1,032.1	789.7	509.2	951.5
Other assaults	801,425	635,546	190,091	104,486	91,018	88,546	85,577	75,828	107,313	58,566	266,485
Rate	414.2	480.6	512.4	645.4	448.6	439.3	410.7	428.9	282.8	251.3	333.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	74,393	56,205	16,185	7,966	7,909	8,415	8,365	7,365	11,280	6,908	25,865
Rate	38.4	42.5	43.6	49.2	39.0	41.7	40.1	41.7	29.7	29.6	32.4
Fraud	279,776	170,990	38,362	22,953	22,529	29,983	30,797	26,366	60,952	47,834	110,344
Rate	144.6	129.3	103.4	141.8	111.0	148.8	147.8	149.1	160.6	205.2	138.1
Embezzlement	12,055	8,714	2,125	2,188	1,322	1,257	1,116	706	2,353	388	4,188
Rate	6.2	6.6	5.7	13.5	6.5	6.2	5.4	4.0	6.2	4.2	5.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	131,656	107,011	37,666	15,912	16,517	14,855	12,528	9,533	17,943	6,702	46,022
Rate	68.0	80.9	101.5	98.3	81.4	73.7	60.1	53.9	47.3	28.8	57.6
Vandalism	256,558	206,675	51,896	25,660	31,834	32,266	33,386	31,633	30,752	19,131	95,190
Rate	132.6	156.3	139.9	158.5	156.9	160.1	160.2	178.9	81.0	82.1	119.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	176,137	143,610	60,089	19,888	19,589	16,470	14,528	13,046	23,492	9,035	54,421
Rate	91.0	108.6	162.0	122.8	96.5	81.7	69.7	73.8	61.9	38.8	68.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	91,093	84,141	60,547	12,765	5,759	3,509	1,230	331	6,683	269	11,504
Rate	47.1	63.6	163.2	78.9	28.4	17.4	5.9	1.9	17.6	1.2	14.4
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	84,852	63,241	25,686	8,784	9,033	7,301	6,666	5,771	14,133	7,478	27,148
Rate	43.8	47.8	69.2	54.3	44.5	36.2	32.0	32.6	37.2	32.1	34.0
Drug abuse violations	869,155	692,341	339,337	107,832	83,896	67,317	52,069	41,890	127,690	49,124	247,419
Rate	449.2	523.5	914.8	666.1	413.5	334.0	249.9	236.9	336.4	210.8	309.7
Gambling	15,443	12,678	8,726	1,100	926	864	596	466	2,107	658	3,220
Rate	8.0	9.6	23.5	6.8	4.6	4.3	2.9	2.6	5.6	2.8	4.0
Offenses against family and children	65,992	37,158	9,013	3,536	5,656	6,460	7,151	5,342	20,485	8,349	32,145
Rate	34.1	28.1	24.3	21.8	27.9	32.1	34.3	30.2	54.0	35.8	40.2
Driving under the influence	1,390,906	875,407	197,067	92,265	119,668	134,277	156,511	175,619	335,284	180,215	638,951
Rate	718.8	661.9	531.2	569.9	589.8	666.2	751.1	993.3	883.4	773.2	799.9
Liquor laws	552,039	438,378	80,004	34,431	54,815	64,171	92,684	112,273	61,740	51,921	207,290
Rate	285.3	331.5	215.7	212.7	270.2	318.4	444.8	635.0	162.7	222.8	259.5
Drunkenness	716,504	591,291	149,121	70,164	96,646	87,423	88,453	99,484	73,238	51,975	227,454
Rate	370.3	447.1	402.0	433.4	476.3	433.7	424.5	562.7	193.0	223.0	284.8
Disorderly conduct	579,674	512,137	144,875	52,191	71,172	75,503	82,540	85,848	37,082	30,455	190,673
Rate	299.6	387.3	390.6	322.4	350.8	374.6	396.2	485.6	97.7	130.7	238.7
Vagrancy	31,237	29,306	20,182	3,013	2,290	1,528	1,002	1,291	1,567	364	4,510
Rate	16.1	22.2	54.4	18.6	11.3	7.6	4.8	7.3	4.1	1.6	5.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.2

Number and rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of arrests

By offense charged and size of place, 1990--Continued

Offense charged	Total (10,206 agencies; population 193,507,000)	Cities						Counties			Suburban areas ^b (4,821 agencies; population 79,878,000)
		Total city arrests (7,126 cities; population 132,247,000)	Group I (53 cities, 250,000 and over; population 37,095,000)	Group II (112 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 16,189,000)	Group III (298 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 20,291,000)	Group IV (581 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 20,156,000)	Group V (1,313 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 20,837,000)	Group VI (4,769 cities under 10,000; population 17,680,000)	Suburban counties ^a (926 agencies; population 37,953,000)	Rural counties (2,154 agencies; population 23,306,000)	
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,572,491	1,961,488	835,813	227,204	233,341	213,439	219,449	232,242	423,244	187,759	856,102
Rate	1,329.4	1,483.2	2,253.2	1,403.5	1,150.0	1,058.9	1,053.2	1,313.6	1,115.2	805.6	1,071.8
Suspicion (not included in totals)	17,753	16,264	11,676	169	956	1,072	1,137	1,254	670	819	3,181
Rate	9.2	12.3	31.5	1.0	4.7	5.3	5.5	7.1	1.8	3.5	4.0
Curfew and loitering law violations	64,568	61,506	17,391	5,367	8,087	9,461	12,629	8,571	1,778	1,284	22,050
Rate	33.4	46.5	46.9	33.2	39.9	46.9	60.6	48.5	4.7	5.5	27.6
Runaways	138,155	109,953	29,825	13,263	20,559	18,958	16,250	11,098	18,454	9,748	47,567
Rate	71.4	83.1	80.4	81.9	101.3	94.1	78.0	62.8	48.6	41.8	59.5

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1990. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 decennial census counts for individual agencies (Source, p. 325). For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 176, 177.

^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, 1990

Age group	U.S. resident population	Persons arrested
Age 12 and younger	19.0 %	1.7 %
13 to 15	4.0	6.5
16 to 18	4.2	12.2
19 to 21	4.8	13.9
22 to 24	4.6	11.5
25 to 29	8.6	17.9
30 to 34	8.8	14.2
35 to 39	8.0	9.4
40 to 44	7.1	5.5
45 to 49	5.5	3.1
50 to 54	4.6	1.8
55 to 59	4.2	1.1
60 to 64	4.3	0.7
Age 65 and older	12.5	0.7

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1990 (Source, U.S. Department of Justice, p. 326). Because of rounding, percents do not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 184, 185; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1990

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: 221 agencies; population 2,642,000:												
Under 18	11,848	4,409	447	3,962	18	38	155	236	666	3,017	263	16
Total all ages	149,889	22,300	5,058	17,242	299	347	938	3,474	2,696	13,581	888	77
Alaska: 26 agencies; population 297,000:												
Under 18	3,512	1,346	84	1,262	3	7	5	69	433	658	160	11
Total all ages	21,808	3,563	829	2,734	27	51	31	720	709	1,597	308	120
Arizona: 78 agencies; population 3,505,000:												
Under 18	51,127	19,782	1,878	17,904	19	67	433	1,359	3,545	12,582	1,494	283
Total all ages	239,721	59,585	9,448	50,137	200	364	1,641	7,243	7,857	39,289	2,577	414
Arkansas: 175 agencies; population 2,256,000:												
Under 18	14,086	5,540	554	4,986	32	37	155	330	1,289	3,350	310	37
Total all ages	147,105	21,671	4,608	17,063	258	392	735	3,223	3,378	12,939	621	125
California: 570 agencies; population 28,646,000:												
Under 18	232,783	105,029	19,780	85,249	657	618	7,632	10,873	22,925	42,855	18,359	1,110
Total all ages	1,843,613	437,930	142,921	295,009	3,825	4,705	31,403	102,988	77,527	167,331	47,988	2,163
Colorado: 217 agencies; population 3,167,000:												
Under 18	49,988	17,147	1,480	15,667	22	95	225	1,138	1,973	12,115	1,359	220
Total all ages	240,980	47,048	8,737	38,311	152	600	840	7,145	4,355	31,133	2,505	318
Connecticut: 90 agencies; population 2,490,000:												
Under 18	23,857	8,303	982	7,321	19	44	320	599	1,402	4,782	1,064	73
Total all ages	179,559	41,348	8,257	33,091	132	385	1,885	5,855	5,771	24,563	2,512	245
Delaware: 54 agencies; population 665,000:												
Under 18	6,083	2,181	343	1,838	6	45	91	201	403	1,285	139	11
Total all ages	41,663	7,986	1,987	5,999	31	231	396	1,329	1,125	4,543	302	29
District of Columbia: 1 agency; population 607,000:												
Under 18	5,344	2,151	737	1,414	67	20	192	458	102	247	1,063	2
Total all ages	55,688	11,494	4,315	7,179	295	129	1,416	2,475	1,064	3,236	2,844	35
Florida: 233 agencies; population 7,920,000:												
Under 18	52,598	29,634	5,434	24,200	147	231	1,926	3,130	6,000	14,804	3,251	145
Total all ages	493,396	130,395	35,604	94,791	924	1,605	9,089	23,986	21,407	63,770	9,153	461
Hawaii: 5 agencies; population 1,108,000:												
Under 18	16,511	4,897	281	4,616	6	32	103	140	724	3,191	681	20
Total all ages	63,879	12,593	1,503	11,090	47	216	401	839	1,578	8,048	1,419	45
Idaho: 88 agencies; population 979,000:												
Under 18	16,394	6,092	510	5,582	1	3	22	484	991	4,263	287	41
Total all ages	49,966	11,579	2,043	9,536	26	84	59	1,874	1,825	7,265	394	52
Illinois: 516 agencies; population 7,683,000:												
Under 18	66,998	22,562	2,110	20,452	47	189	492	1,382	3,068	16,334	840	210
Total all ages	290,912	66,159	10,520	55,639	273	938	1,662	7,647	7,119	46,346	1,750	424
Indiana: 116 agencies; population 3,169,000:												
Under 18	34,802	11,192	1,392	9,800	20	63	167	1,142	1,324	7,340	1,058	78
Total all ages	148,939	29,160	6,059	23,101	174	250	689	4,946	2,917	18,118	1,902	164

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1990--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: 200 agencies; population 2,498,000:												
Under 18	19,347	7,035	429	6,606	3	18	76	332	1,144	4,894	432	136
Total all ages	105,782	23,380	4,533	18,847	44	103	375	4,011	2,914	14,980	696	257
Kansas: 123 agencies; population 1,447,000:												
Under 18	15,291	5,891	442	5,449	14	23	86	319	1,259	3,672	410	108
Total all ages	80,501	15,717	2,379	13,338	66	165	329	1,819	2,616	9,767	792	163
Kentucky: 283 agencies; population 2,103,000:												
Under 18	8,612	3,380	493	2,887	11	38	112	332	757	1,764	301	65
Total all ages	137,548	17,523	6,482	11,041	206	352	730	5,194	2,728	7,266	877	170
Louisiana: 82 agencies; population 2,475,000:												
Under 18	20,333	8,201	1,213	6,988	37	71	191	914	1,715	4,777	442	54
Total all ages	130,408	34,173	9,158	25,015	326	485	1,167	7,180	5,566	18,141	1,121	187
Maine: 154 agencies; population 1,223,000:												
Under 18	8,548	3,773	123	3,650	1	10	27	85	893	2,452	224	81
Total all ages	53,061	10,377	1,189	9,188	28	92	139	930	1,952	6,596	516	124
Maryland: 144 agencies; population 4,647,000:												
Under 18	36,767	17,083	2,706	14,377	79	164	846	1,617	2,657	7,690	3,707	323
Total all ages	260,265	59,758	13,396	46,362	575	1,007	3,914	7,900	10,504	28,247	7,057	554
Massachusetts: 158 agencies; population 2,635,000:												
Under 18	10,216	4,119	971	3,148	2	37	189	743	962	1,490	648	48
Total all ages	88,132	22,103	6,977	15,126	48	428	1,070	5,431	3,928	9,390	1,667	141
Michigan: 468 agencies; population 8,529,000:												
Under 18	58,353	23,712	3,655	20,057	225	360	976	2,094	3,321	14,758	1,768	210
Total all ages	413,425	83,947	23,365	60,582	1,932	2,221	5,532	13,680	11,493	44,280	4,089	720
Minnesota: 288 agencies; population 4,003,000:												
Under 18	40,083	15,197	1,092	14,105	5	41	173	873	1,526	10,812	1,620	147
Total all ages	152,140	33,691	4,324	29,367	84	370	575	3,295	3,713	22,697	2,696	261
Mississippi: 69 agencies; population 1,044,000:												
Under 18	8,543	3,410	333	3,077	10	40	120	163	789	1,963	309	16
Total all ages	70,659	13,977	2,311	11,666	123	222	530	1,436	2,446	8,410	728	82
Missouri: 179 agencies; population 3,556,000:												
Under 18	35,645	13,152	2,115	11,037	90	141	643	1,241	1,982	7,343	1,597	115
Total all ages	256,172	53,758	13,988	39,770	478	748	2,886	9,876	6,803	29,231	3,389	347
Montana: 59 agencies; population 624,000:												
Under 18	6,286	1,996	50	1,946	1	7	50	22	208	1,573	142	23
Total all ages	24,572	5,384	395	4,989	33	54	45	263	582	4,087	268	52
Nebraska: 222 agencies; population 1,459,000:												
Under 18	13,944	5,122	197	4,925	5	31	65	96	601	4,051	212	61
Total all ages	75,644	13,548	1,288	12,260	37	216	259	776	1,347	10,307	475	131
Nevada: 22 agencies; population 1,016,000:												
Under 18	12,285	3,609	234	3,375	15	30	59	130	795	2,382	165	13
Total all ages	90,473	14,495	2,296	12,199	116	214	642	1,324	2,698	8,919	522	60

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1990--Continued

State	Total all offenses ^a	Total Crime Index ^b	Violent crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft	Arson
New Jersey: 543 agencies; population 7,451,000:												
Under 18	87,290	24,447	5,119	19,328	47	211	1,966	2,895	4,267	12,872	1,891	298
Total all ages	397,625	82,190	22,101	60,089	359	1,218	6,288	14,236	11,669	44,453	3,339	628
New Mexico: 54 agencies; population 1,035,000:												
Under 18	12,736	4,976	449	4,527	8	13	66	362	600	3,707	194	26
Total all ages	71,741	14,694	2,590	12,104	49	112	319	2,110	1,518	10,087	451	48
New York: 568 agencies; population 15,883,000:												
Under 18	130,958	44,405	14,715	29,690	296	291	9,416	4,712	4,893	19,083	5,353	361
Total all ages	1,030,108	195,847	70,084	125,763	1,781	2,230	32,481	33,592	21,648	85,144	17,981	990
North Carolina: 383 agencies; population 6,113,000:												
Under 18	36,268	14,566	2,344	12,222	68	103	435	1,738	3,553	7,748	783	138
Total all ages	408,139	78,721	24,126	54,595	717	802	2,815	19,792	15,316	36,338	2,411	530
North Dakota: 27 agencies; population 379,000:												
Under 18	5,562	1,799	38	1,761	0	7	7	24	146	1,469	129	17
Total all ages	20,102	3,704	222	3,482	4	39	19	160	395	2,842	222	23
Ohio: 284 agencies; population 6,983,000:												
Under 18	66,923	19,533	2,215	17,318	39	256	829	1,091	3,075	11,546	2,444	253
Total all ages	378,713	64,420	13,953	50,467	515	1,325	4,265	7,848	8,241	37,327	4,297	602
Oklahoma: 279 agencies; population 3,144,000:												
Under 18	26,193	11,680	1,201	10,479	25	111	302	763	2,261	6,015	2,008	195
Total all ages	153,879	29,546	5,550	23,996	267	548	945	3,790	5,154	15,448	3,023	371
Oregon: 191 agencies; population 2,792,000:												
Under 18	32,533	11,833	697	11,136	11	66	276	344	1,851	7,882	1,161	242
Total all ages	147,453	34,863	4,141	30,722	108	451	1,298	2,284	4,509	23,072	2,761	380
Pennsylvania: 602 agencies; population 5,762,000:												
Under 18	44,654	12,328	1,247	11,081	5	98	255	889	2,596	7,098	1,243	144
Total all ages	201,497	36,362	6,851	29,511	124	602	1,049	5,076	6,343	20,328	2,444	396
Rhode Island: 42 agencies; population 983,000:												
Under 18	9,586	2,882	417	2,465	2	14	104	297	538	1,544	321	62
Total all ages	49,376	9,693	2,389	7,304	40	111	387	1,851	1,587	4,843	775	99
South Carolina: 156 agencies; population 3,343,000:												
Under 18	19,527	8,178	931	7,247	29	90	177	635	1,934	4,599	677	37
Total all ages	183,870	32,776	7,775	25,001	384	701	1,157	5,533	5,716	17,756	1,324	205
South Dakota: 65 agencies; population 391,000:												
Under 18	6,059	1,616	53	1,563	1	7	4	41	247	1,237	51	28
Total all ages	21,749	3,453	330	3,123	8	41	16	265	490	2,486	110	37
Tennessee: 116 agencies; population 2,047,000:												
Under 18	21,212	5,799	670	5,129	39	94	198	339	1,127	3,667	309	26
Total all ages	138,676	24,519	4,843	19,676	281	447	1,227	2,888	3,528	15,276	705	167
Texas: 751 agencies; population 16,391,000:												
Under 18	154,844	58,009	6,138	51,871	261	298	2,069	3,510	11,251	33,759	6,532	329
Total all ages	969,812	200,975	35,449	165,526	1,729	2,542	8,798	22,380	31,118	117,873	15,458	1,077

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.4

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and State, 1990--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: 89 agencies; population 1,456,000:												
Under 18	31,332	13,111	748	12,363	4	46	84	614	1,422	9,972	852	117
Total all ages	91,014	24,614	2,309	22,305	43	169	349	1,748	2,396	18,521	1,234	154
Vermont: 15 agencies; population 321,000:												
Under 18	739	355	21	334	0	1	2	18	140	166	26	2
Total all ages	6,433	1,398	200	1,198	4	22	9	165	434	683	51	30
Virginia: 396 agencies; population 5,954,000:												
Under 18	38,980	13,550	1,163	12,387	64	100	381	618	2,327	8,045	1,860	155
Total all ages	402,142	60,130	9,755	50,375	505	901	2,273	6,076	7,958	38,082	3,879	456
Washington: 164 agencies; population 3,842,000:												
Under 18	37,900	17,855	1,187	16,668	18	159	241	769	2,765	12,382	1,400	121
Total all ages	219,679	49,049	6,233	42,816	145	874	1,026	4,188	5,955	34,393	2,225	243
West Virginia: 287 agencies; population 1,563,000:												
Under 18	6,445	2,402	137	2,265	7	19	24	87	544	1,465	229	27
Total all ages	60,736	9,928	1,469	8,459	95	178	246	950	1,659	6,153	545	102
Wisconsin: 288 agencies; population 4,887,000:												
Under 18	99,529	28,667	1,695	26,972	68	139	622	866	3,301	20,289	3,074	308
Total all ages	367,006	63,139	7,586	55,553	370	637	1,928	4,651	6,560	43,615	4,898	480
Wyoming: 68 agencies; population 434,000:												
Under 18	5,088	1,441	67	1,374	1	5	8	53	145	1,144	68	17
Total all ages	24,383	3,558	555	3,003	11	42	27	475	380	2,439	149	35

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1990 (Source, p. 326). Arrest data were not available for the States of Georgia and New Hampshire (Source, p. 173). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 decennial census counts. Direct comparisons of arrest totals listed in this table should not be made with prior years (Source, p. 234). For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 231-234.

^aDoes not include traffic arrests. For a list of included offenses, see table 4.1.

^bIncludes arson.

Table 4.5

Arrests

By offense charged and age group, United States, 1981 and 1990

(7,568 agencies; 1990 population 156,650,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages			Under 18 years of age			18 years of age and older		
	1981	1990	Percent change	1981	1990	Percent change	1981	1990	Percent change
Total	6,852,016	8,965,099	+30.8 %	1,341,050	1,410,737	+5.2 %	5,510,966	7,554,362	+37.1 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13,315	14,689	+10.3	1,251	2,003	+60.1	12,064	12,686	+5.2
Forcible rape	19,724	24,725	+25.4	2,849	3,651	+28.2	16,875	21,074	+24.9
Robbery	87,118	94,410	+8.4	22,564	21,497	-4.7	64,554	72,913	+12.9
Aggravated assault	183,075	306,322	+67.3	26,576	41,599	+56.5	156,499	264,723	+69.2
Burglary	345,444	285,709	-17.3	150,166	95,208	-36.6	195,278	190,501	-2.4
Larceny-theft	847,994	1,031,714	+21.7	303,353	310,854	+2.5	544,641	720,860	+32.4
Motor vehicle theft	82,550	133,583	+61.8	34,152	58,935	+72.6	48,398	74,648	+54.2
Arson	13,878	12,608	-9.2	6,263	5,705	-8.9	7,615	6,903	-9.3
Violent crime ^a	303,232	440,146	+45.2	53,240	68,750	+29.1	249,992	371,396	+48.6
Property crime ^b	1,289,866	1,463,614	+13.5	493,934	470,702	-4.7	795,932	992,912	+24.7
Total Crime Index ^c	1,593,098	1,903,760	+19.5	547,174	539,452	-1.4	1,045,924	1,364,308	+30.4
Other assaults	325,269	644,940	+98.3	55,761	96,098	+72.3	269,508	548,842	+103.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	58,231	61,420	+5.5	6,414	5,143	-19.8	51,817	56,277	+8.6
Fraud	179,124	236,285	+31.9	4,845	5,602	+15.6	174,279	230,683	+32.4
Embezzlement	5,858	11,070	+89.0	661	798	+20.7	5,197	10,272	+97.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	86,626	110,303	+27.3	24,958	29,591	+18.6	61,668	80,712	+30.9
Vandalism	162,309	209,214	+28.9	78,187	84,773	+8.4	84,122	124,441	+47.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	115,326	140,297	+21.7	18,329	25,884	+41.2	96,997	114,413	+18.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	61,647	70,116	+13.7	1,921	1,015	-47.2	59,726	69,101	+15.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	50,356	71,477	+41.9	8,425	11,129	+32.1	41,931	60,348	+43.9
Drug abuse violations	402,116	682,367	+69.7	69,383	50,435	-27.3	332,733	631,932	+89.9
Gambling	19,625	10,707	-45.4	578	554	-4.2	19,047	10,153	-46.7
Offenses against family and children	32,574	52,231	+60.3	1,837	2,002	+9.0	30,737	50,229	+63.4
Driving under the influence	1,013,178	1,165,284	+15.0	19,875	12,972	-34.7	993,303	1,152,312	+16.0
Liquor laws	315,882	448,520	+42.0	97,803	97,456	-0.4	218,079	351,064	+61.0
Drunkenness	792,371	610,100	-23.0	29,022	16,414	-43.4	763,349	593,686	-22.2
Disorderly conduct	391,319	440,882	+12.7	65,277	73,726	+12.9	326,042	367,156	+12.6
Vagrancy	24,035	23,077	-4.0	2,962	2,318	-21.7	21,073	20,759	-1.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,089,029	1,908,316	+75.2	173,595	190,642	+9.8	915,434	1,717,674	+87.6
Suspicion (not included in totals)	11,276	10,406	-7.7	2,197	1,399	-36.3	9,079	9,007	-0.8
Curfew and loitering law violations	41,669	52,738	+26.6	41,669	52,738	+26.6	X	X	X
Runaways	92,374	111,995	+21.2	92,374	111,995	+21.2	X	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1981 and 1990. Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 decennial census counts (Source, p. 325). 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 173.

Table 4.6

Arrests

By offense charged and age, United States, 1990

(10,206 agencies; 1990 population 193,507,000)

Offense charged	Total all ages	Ages under 15	Ages under 18	Ages 18 and older	Under 10	10 to 12	13 to 14	15	16	17	18	19
Total	11,250,083	593,869	1,754,542	9,495,541	42,782	147,985	403,102	322,836	390,418	447,419	532,947	565,273
Percent ^a	100.0 %	5.3	15.6	84.4	0.4	1.3	3.6	2.9	3.5	4.0	4.7	5.0
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,298	283	2,555	15,743	5	21	257	445	771	1,056	1,327	1,246
Forcible rape	30,966	1,605	4,828	26,338	89	346	1,170	862	1,015	1,146	1,433	1,379
Robbery	136,300	8,874	32,967	103,333	209	1,705	6,960	6,512	8,428	9,153	9,722	9,196
Aggravated assault	376,917	14,860	51,167	325,750	967	3,582	10,311	9,435	12,118	14,754	15,928	16,402
Burglary	341,192	44,466	112,437	228,755	3,674	11,906	28,886	20,549	22,941	24,481	24,520	20,637
Larceny-theft	1,241,236	167,741	372,133	869,103	13,278	51,751	102,712	64,623	69,869	69,900	67,405	58,564
Motor vehicle theft	168,338	20,146	72,930	95,408	227	2,430	17,489	17,629	18,598	16,557	12,700	10,487
Arson	14,974	4,296	6,560	8,414	1,025	1,426	1,845	848	742	674	587	524
Violent crime^b	562,481	25,622	91,317	471,164	1,270	5,654	18,698	17,254	22,332	26,109	28,410	28,223
Percent ^a	100.0 %	4.6	16.2	83.8	0.2	1.0	3.3	3.1	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.0
Property crime^c	1,765,740	236,649	564,060	1,201,680	18,204	67,513	150,932	103,649	112,150	111,612	105,212	90,212
Percent ^a	100.0 %	13.4	31.9	68.1	1.0	3.8	8.5	5.9	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.1
Total Crime Index^d	2,382,221	262,271	655,377	1,672,844	19,474	73,167	169,630	120,903	134,482	137,721	133,622	118,435
Percent ^a	100.0 %	11.3	28.1	71.9	0.8	3.1	7.3	5.2	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.1
Other assaults	801,425	46,746	119,058	682,367	3,358	12,983	30,405	21,376	23,934	27,002	28,899	31,624
Forgery and counterfeiting	74,393	1,217	6,760	67,633	57	296	864	1,005	1,785	2,753	3,837	4,446
Fraud	279,776	2,441	9,468	270,308	87	386	1,938	2,196	1,766	3,065	6,750	10,321
Embezzlement	12,055	85	864	11,191	7	15	63	71	228	480	685	805
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	131,656	9,260	34,087	97,569	279	1,717	7,264	6,920	8,349	9,558	10,589	9,178
Vandalism	256,558	50,529	103,754	152,804	7,128	16,022	27,379	16,897	18,031	18,297	15,759	13,781
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	176,137	8,328	31,991	144,146	280	1,543	6,505	6,069	7,812	9,782	11,590	10,966
Prostitution and commercialized vice	91,093	140	1,281	89,812	11	23	106	188	326	627	1,671	2,814
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	84,852	6,817	13,507	71,345	628	1,934	4,255	2,433	2,109	2,148	2,486	2,590
Drug abuse violations	869,155	8,758	64,740	804,415	193	865	7,700	10,788	18,093	27,101	39,103	44,319
Gambling	15,443	152	798	14,645	11	21	120	140	198	308	450	429
Offenses against family and children	65,992	821	2,611	63,381	161	161	499	571	595	624	1,717	1,809
Driving under the influence	1,390,906	368	15,772	1,375,134	100	44	224	684	3,899	10,821	28,155	39,674
Liquor laws	552,039	10,449	122,047	429,992	214	858	9,377	17,133	35,285	59,180	86,760	90,150
Drunkennes	716,504	2,315	19,344	697,160	138	232	1,945	2,867	4,791	9,371	19,692	22,763
Disorderly conduct	579,674	29,785	95,999	483,675	2,080	7,282	20,423	17,827	21,873	26,514	30,703	32,005
Vagrancy	31,237	779	2,531	28,706	33	144	602	526	610	616	1,205	1,107
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,572,491	72,325	248,735	2,323,756	5,997	16,290	50,038	42,918	58,378	75,114	108,514	127,232
Suspicion	17,753	1,093	3,095	14,658	116	284	693	578	701	723	760	825
Curfew and loitering law violations	64,568	18,641	64,568	X	315	2,872	15,454	15,015	17,795	13,117	X	X
Runaways	138,155	60,549	138,155	X	2,115	10,846	47,588	35,731	29,378	12,497	X	X

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1990 (Source, p. 326). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 decennial census counts. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
^dIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 184, 185.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

20	21	22	23	24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44	45 to 49	50 to 54	55 to 59	60 to 64	65 and older
526,051 4.7	475,213 4.2	439,599 3.9	422,658 3.8	423,683 3.8	2,008,308 17.9	1,600,910 14.2	1,053,593 9.4	622,896 5.5	343,618 3.1	197,357 1.8	120,657 1.1	78,527 0.7	84,251 0.7
1,072	949	836	752	710	2,964	2,115	1,454	940	554	298	192	146	188
1,298	1,316	1,251	1,204	1,183	5,771	4,728	2,887	1,680	920	547	310	204	227
7,666	6,882	6,056	5,806	5,608	23,608	15,461	7,766	3,274	1,265	541	256	116	110
16,050	15,564	14,836	14,682	14,734	71,927	57,946	37,391	22,032	11,935	6,930	4,027	2,625	2,741
16,509	13,659	12,042	11,166	10,650	48,112	35,305	19,856	9,042	3,959	1,660	828	376	434
48,647	41,577	37,022	35,352	34,357	165,172	139,961	97,302	56,579	30,698	18,654	12,965	9,845	15,003
7,856	6,495	5,490	4,942	4,496	18,504	11,971	6,520	3,239	1,469	629	284	152	174
403	372	388	354	324	1,585	1,325	1,011	655	384	196	138	84	84
26,086	24,711	22,979	22,444	22,235	104,270	80,250	49,498	27,926	14,674	8,316	4,785	3,091	3,266
4.6	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.0	18.5	14.3	8.8	5.0	2.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.6
73,415	62,103	54,942	51,814	49,827	233,373	188,562	124,689	69,515	36,510	21,139	14,215	10,457	15,695
4.2	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	13.2	10.7	7.1	3.9	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.9
99,501	86,814	77,921	74,258	72,062	337,643	268,812	174,187	97,441	51,184	29,455	19,000	13,548	18,961
4.3	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.1	14.5	11.5	7.5	4.2	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.8
31,637	32,688	31,544	32,055	33,141	160,607	125,217	78,178	44,463	23,270	12,575	7,302	4,370	4,797
4,085	3,681	3,381	3,158	3,151	15,137	11,771	7,454	3,956	1,888	857	416	209	206
11,897	12,097	12,504	12,642	12,983	60,410	49,801	35,573	21,736	11,006	6,001	2,987	1,804	1,796
694	593	556	573	523	2,339	1,700	1,182	715	404	203	104	65	50
7,379	5,989	5,216	4,684	4,521	18,700	13,471	8,699	4,558	2,289	1,058	567	352	319
11,059	9,452	8,292	7,612	7,321	31,682	21,823	12,362	6,594	3,159	1,703	930	565	710
9,371	8,485	7,600	7,022	6,729	28,213	20,484	13,385	8,485	4,864	2,779	1,750	1,221	1,202
3,635	4,327	4,216	4,571	5,028	25,875	18,981	9,703	4,328	2,022	1,125	623	398	495
2,552	2,505	2,470	2,519	2,605	13,962	12,377	9,232	6,374	3,957	2,661	1,909	1,397	1,749
43,383	41,663	40,032	38,855	39,999	194,382	152,195	91,608	45,210	18,543	8,145	3,705	1,910	1,362
359	356	316	312	371	1,810	1,909	1,692	1,578	1,429	1,217	941	712	764
2,081	2,577	2,397	2,504	2,816	14,000	13,170	9,579	5,419	2,696	1,256	635	358	367
45,776	59,313	57,766	57,688	59,494	305,300	253,878	174,604	115,374	71,379	43,516	27,815	18,329	17,073
70,828	20,599	14,922	11,513	10,209	39,755	29,037	20,214	13,552	8,486	5,766	3,676	2,356	2,169
23,250	28,200	26,194	25,721	26,343	135,624	125,043	94,558	62,520	40,292	26,354	17,579	11,730	11,297
30,232	30,736	26,900	24,477	24,162	102,620	75,216	45,850	26,635	14,409	8,085	4,763	3,257	3,625
953	934	958	888	984	5,325	5,382	4,271	2,615	1,620	1,081	671	406	306
126,683	123,441	115,781	110,960	110,583	511,512	397,862	259,477	150,433	80,332	43,309	25,184	15,496	16,957
696	763	633	646	658	3,412	2,781	1,784	910	369	211	100	44	46
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, 1990

(10,206 agencies; 1990 population 193,507,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	11,250,083	9,181,930	81.6 %	2,068,153	18.4 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,298	16,387	89.6	1,911	10.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	30,966	30,630	98.9	336	1.1	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	136,300	125,015	91.7	11,285	8.3	1.2	1.4	0.5
Aggravated assault	376,917	326,780	86.7	50,137	13.3	3.4	3.6	2.4
Burglary	341,192	311,220	91.2	29,972	8.8	3.0	3.4	1.4
Larceny-theft	1,241,236	843,851	68.0	397,385	32.0	11.0	9.2	19.2
Motor vehicle theft	168,338	151,449	90.0	16,889	10.0	1.5	1.6	0.8
Arson	14,974	13,024	87.0	1,950	13.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime ^c	562,481	498,812	88.7	63,669	11.3	5.0	5.4	3.1
Property crime ^d	1,765,740	1,319,544	74.7	446,196	25.3	15.7	14.4	21.6
Total Crime Index ^a	2,328,221	1,818,356	78.1	509,865	21.9	20.7	19.8	24.7
Other assaults	801,425	672,455	83.9	128,970	16.1	7.1	7.3	6.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	74,393	48,667	65.4	25,726	34.6	0.7	0.5	1.2
Fraud	279,776	156,120	55.8	123,656	44.2	2.5	1.7	6.0
Embezzlement	12,055	7,083	58.8	4,972	41.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	131,656	115,864	88.0	15,792	12.0	1.2	1.3	0.8
Vandalism	256,558	228,872	89.2	27,686	10.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	176,137	163,055	92.6	13,082	7.4	1.6	1.8	0.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	91,093	32,770	36.0	58,323	64.0	0.8	0.4	2.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	84,852	78,291	92.3	6,561	7.7	0.8	0.9	0.3
Drug abuse violations	869,155	723,329	83.2	145,826	16.8	7.7	7.9	7.1
Gambling	15,443	13,314	86.2	2,129	13.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	65,992	54,216	82.2	1,176	17.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Driving under the influence	1,390,906	1,213,216	87.2	177,690	12.8	12.4	13.2	8.6
Liquor laws	552,039	448,898	81.3	103,141	18.7	4.9	4.9	5.0
Drunkenness	716,504	644,594	90.0	71,910	10.0	6.4	7.0	3.5
Disorderly conduct	579,674	469,055	80.9	110,619	19.1	5.2	5.1	5.3
Vagrancy	31,237	27,307	87.4	3,930	12.6	0.3	0.3	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,572,451	2,144,717	83.4	427,774	16.6	22.9	23.4	20.7
Suspicion	17,753	15,091	85.0	2,662	15.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	64,562	46,471	72.0	18,097	28.0	0.6	0.5	0.9
Runaways	138,155	60,189	43.6	77,966	56.4	1.2	0.7	3.8

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.6. Data from the 1990 Census provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on Apr. 1, 1990, males comprised 48.8 percent and females 51.2 percent of the total U.S. resident population. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

^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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 191. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.8

Arrests

By offense charged, sex, and age group, United States, 1989 and 1990

(8,698 agencies; 1990 population 171,812,000)

Offense charged	Male						Female					
	Total		Percent change	Under 18		Percent change	Total		Percent change	Under 18		Percent change
	1989	1990		1989	1990		1989	1990		1989	1990	
Total	7,878,408	8,201,007	+4.1 %	1,176,040	1,224,552	+4.1 %	1,753,705	1,851,226	+5.6 %	338,411	360,309	+6.5 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	13,079	14,830	+13.4	1,737	2,213	+27.4	1,776	1,721	-3.1	117	118	+0.9
Forcible rape	25,210	27,264	+8.1	3,858	4,084	+5.9	316	290	-8.2	91	76	-16.5
Robbery	101,220	112,498	+11.1	23,678	27,588	+16.5	9,607	10,334	+7.6	2,126	2,647	+24.5
Aggravated assault	257,333	289,208	+12.4	33,689	38,799	+15.2	38,844	43,583	+12.2	5,706	6,735	+18.0
Burglary	277,747	272,457	-1.9	91,669	91,447	-0.2	27,877	27,086	-2.8	8,141	8,219	+1.0
Larceny-theft	739,323	746,318	+0.9	233,431	238,510	+2.2	331,021	351,763	+6.3	85,904	93,294	+8.6
Motor vehicle theft	138,560	136,889	-1.2	57,357	59,148	+3.1	15,687	15,238	-2.9	6,602	7,240	+9.7
Arson	11,003	11,817	+7.4	5,207	5,459	+4.8	1,681	1,778	+5.8	557	583	+4.7
Violent crime ^a	396,842	443,800	+11.8	62,962	72,684	+15.4	50,543	55,928	+10.7	8,040	9,576	+19.1
Property crime ^b	1,166,633	1,167,481	+0.1	387,664	394,564	+1.8	376,266	395,865	+5.2	101,204	109,336	+8.0
Total Crime Index ^c	1,563,475	1,611,281	+3.1	450,626	467,248	+3.7	426,809	451,793	+5.9	109,244	118,912	+8.8
Other assaults	548,791	610,312	+11.2	73,159	83,118	+13.6	103,199	117,563	+13.9	21,785	25,290	+16.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	44,044	42,857	-2.7	3,713	4,060	+9.3	22,868	22,974	+0.4	1,723	2,007	+16.5
Fraud	127,574	138,428	+8.5	6,144	6,166	+0.4	105,208	110,531	+5.1	2,531	2,600	+2.7
Embezzlement	5,742	5,570	-3.0	494	406	-17.8	4,204	4,141	-1.5	449	270	-39.9
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	106,283	104,925	-1.3	28,021	28,336	+1.1	14,232	14,177	-0.4	2,812	2,973	+5.7
Vandalism	190,988	209,941	+9.9	79,370	87,814	+10.6	23,406	25,222	+7.8	7,834	7,957	+1.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	139,247	148,125	+6.4	25,330	27,906	+10.2	11,522	11,832	+2.7	1,695	1,790	+5.6
Prostitution and commercialized vice	23,218	27,503	+18.5	416	525	+26.2	54,138	53,385	-1.4	687	632	-8.0
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	66,354	69,994	+5.5	11,121	11,559	+3.9	5,611	5,831	+3.9	902	832	-7.8
Drug abuse violations	760,862	653,340	-14.1	66,469	52,468	-21.1	152,133	132,196	-13.1	9,080	6,588	-27.4
Gambling	11,109	11,515	+3.7	561	696	+24.1	2,034	1,842	-9.4	29	32	+10.3
Offenses against family and children	38,900	45,746	+17.6	1,180	1,348	+14.2	8,305	10,244	+23.3	669	718	+7.3
Driving under the influence	1,031,404	1,104,132	+7.1	12,027	12,383	+3.0	143,665	160,771	+11.9	1,930	2,011	+4.2
Liquor laws	360,298	388,132	+7.7	74,146	79,090	+6.7	85,966	91,645	+6.6	29,387	31,035	+5.6
Drunkenness	541,706	610,214	+12.6	13,461	15,658	+16.3	58,650	67,766	+15.5	2,660	2,750	+3.4
Disorderly conduct	402,981	432,878	+7.4	65,294	70,917	+8.6	94,367	102,794	+8.9	16,842	18,272	+8.5
Vagrancy	24,043	25,242	+5.0	1,797	2,049	+14.0	3,584	3,640	+1.6	315	399	+26.7
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,800,772	1,862,212	+3.4	172,094	174,145	+1.2	352,079	374,316	+6.3	46,132	46,678	+1.2
Suspicion (not included in totals)	11,356	14,510	+27.8	1,770	2,376	+34.2	2,104	2,567	+22.0	410	556	+35.6
Curfew and loitering law violations	37,455	43,214	+15.4	37,455	43,214	+15.4	13,869	16,646	+20.0	13,869	16,646	+20.0
Runaways	53,162	55,446	+4.3	53,162	55,446	+4.3	67,836	71,917	+6.0	67,836	71,917	+6.0

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1989 and 1990 (Source p. 321). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 decennial census counts. 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 183.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1990

(10,110 agencies; 1990 population 192,939,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	11,151,368	7,712,339	3,224,060	122,586	92,383	100.0 %	69.2 %	28.9 %	1.1 %	0.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	18,190	7,942	9,952	132	164	100.0	43.7	54.7	0.7	0.9
Forcible rape	30,802	16,973	13,309	249	271	100.0	55.1	43.2	0.8	0.9
Robbery	135,904	51,229	83,165	482	1,028	100.0	37.7	61.2	0.4	0.8
Aggravated assault	373,872	223,952	143,540	3,549	2,831	100.0	59.9	38.4	0.9	0.8
Burglary	338,096	230,310	101,855	3,001	2,930	100.0	68.1	30.1	0.9	0.9
Larceny-theft	1,231,255	827,860	374,968	13,359	15,068	100.0	67.2	30.5	1.1	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	167,908	99,821	64,526	1,264	2,297	100.0	59.4	38.4	0.8	1.4
Arson	14,833	11,154	3,410	162	107	100.0	75.2	23.0	1.1	0.7
Violent crime ^b	558,768	300,096	249,966	4,412	4,294	100.0	53.7	44.7	0.8	0.8
Property crime ^c	1,752,092	1,169,145	544,759	17,786	20,402	100.0	66.7	31.1	1.0	1.2
Total Crime Index ^d	2,310,860	1,469,241	794,725	22,198	24,696	100.0	63.6	34.4	1.0	1.1
Other assaults	795,907	510,552	269,560	9,594	6,201	100.0	64.1	33.9	1.2	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	73,127	47,330	24,839	434	524	100.0	64.7	34.0	0.6	0.7
Fraud	273,499	180,671	90,708	1,091	1,029	100.0	66.1	33.2	0.4	0.4
Embezzlement	11,906	7,900	3,816	53	137	100.0	66.4	32.1	0.4	1.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	129,698	74,517	53,482	697	1,002	100.0	57.5	41.2	0.5	0.8
Vandalism	253,273	191,269	57,253	2,520	2,231	100.0	75.5	22.6	1.0	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	174,331	102,228	69,331	878	1,894	100.0	58.6	39.8	0.5	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	90,898	54,345	35,398	450	705	100.0	59.8	38.0	0.5	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	83,611	65,798	16,271	796	746	100.0	78.7	19.5	1.0	0.9
Drug abuse violations	860,016	503,315	349,965	2,935	3,801	100.0	58.5	40.7	0.3	0.4
Gambling	15,349	7,251	7,294	21	783	100.0	47.2	47.5	0.1	5.1
Offenses against family and children	64,606	42,469	19,602	801	1,734	100.0	65.7	30.3	1.2	2.7
Driving under the influence	1,371,236	1,227,221	118,729	15,406	9,880	100.0	89.5	8.7	1.1	0.7
Liquor laws	548,292	478,873	52,831	13,478	3,110	100.0	87.3	9.6	2.5	0.6
Drunkennes	713,599	566,075	130,226	15,518	1,780	100.0	79.3	18.2	2.2	0.2
Disorderly conduct	576,626	379,324	186,671	7,904	2,727	100.0	65.8	32.4	1.4	0.5
Vagrancy	30,994	17,617	12,644	620	113	100.0	56.8	40.8	2.0	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,555,503	1,619,001	886,880	24,602	25,020	100.0	63.4	34.7	1.0	1.0
Suspicion	17,746	7,462	10,125	87	72	100.0	42.0	57.1	0.5	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	64,260	50,721	11,379	724	1,436	100.0	78.9	17.7	1.1	2.2
Runaways	136,031	109,159	22,331	1,779	2,762	100.0	80.2	16.4	1.3	2.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1990--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	1,738,680	1,239,241	455,164	18,416	25,859	100.0 %	71.3 %	26.2 %	1.1 %	1.5 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,550	998	1,514	10	28	100.0	39.1	59.4	0.4	1.1
Forcible rape	4,621	2,427	2,118	35	41	100.0	52.5	45.8	0.8	0.9
Robbery	32,893	11,781	20,627	108	377	100.0	35.8	62.7	0.3	1.1
Aggravated assault	50,629	28,164	24,498	398	569	100.0	55.6	42.5	0.8	1.1
Burglary	111,149	83,600	24,760	1,208	1,581	100.0	75.2	22.3	1.1	1.4
Larceny-theft	368,871	269,102	88,754	4,540	6,475	100.0	73.0	24.1	1.2	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	72,760	43,010	27,726	689	1,335	100.0	59.1	38.1	0.9	1.8
Arson	6,497	5,293	1,082	63	59	100.0	81.5	16.7	1.0	0.9
Violent crime ^b	90,693	43,370	45,757	551	1,015	100.0	47.8	50.5	0.6	1.1
Property crime ^c	559,277	401,005	142,322	6,500	9,450	100.0	71.7	25.4	1.2	1.7
Total Crime Index ^d	649,970	444,375	188,079	7,051	10,465	100.0	68.4	28.9	1.1	1.6
Other assaults	118,198	72,820	42,351	1,096	1,931	100.0	61.6	35.8	0.9	1.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,678	5,046	1,508	55	69	100.0	75.6	22.6	0.8	1.0
Fraud	9,355	5,584	3,604	36	131	100.0	59.7	38.5	0.4	1.4
Embezzlement	854	575	269	1	9	100.0	67.3	31.5	0.1	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	33,596	19,269	13,713	198	416	100.0	57.4	40.8	0.6	1.2
Vandalism	102,598	82,593	17,936	910	1,159	100.0	80.5	17.5	0.9	1.1
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	31,796	19,648	11,536	140	472	100.0	61.8	36.3	0.4	1.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,279	840	417	16	6	100.0	65.7	32.6	1.3	0.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	13,230	9,530	3,473	84	143	100.0	72.0	26.3	0.6	1.1
Drug abuse violations	64,230	32,267	31,281	270	412	100.0	50.2	48.7	0.4	0.6
Gambling	798	161	616	4	17	100.0	20.2	77.2	0.5	2.1
Offenses against family and children	2,481	1,876	531	9	65	100.0	75.6	21.4	0.4	2.6
Driving under the influence	15,650	14,764	555	246	85	100.0	94.3	3.5	1.6	0.5
Liquor laws	121,075	112,500	5,159	2,638	778	100.0	92.9	4.3	2.2	0.6
Drunkenness	19,295	17,055	1,861	316	63	100.0	88.4	9.6	1.6	0.3
Disorderly conduct	95,416	63,571	30,487	705	653	100.0	66.6	32.0	0.7	0.7
Vagrancy	2,530	1,821	647	26	36	100.0	72.0	25.6	1.0	1.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	246,268	172,977	66,527	2,053	4,711	100.0	70.2	27.0	0.8	1.9
Suspicion	3,092	2,089	904	59	40	100.0	67.6	29.2	1.9	1.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	64,260	50,721	11,379	724	1,436	100.0	78.9	17.7	1.1	2.2
Runaways	136,031	109,159	22,331	1,779	2,762	100.0	80.2	16.4	1.3	2.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.9

Arrests

By offense charged, age group, and race, United States, 1990--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	9,412,688	6,473,098	2,768,896	104,170	66,524	100.0 %	68.8 %	29.4 %	1.1 %	0.7 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	15,640	6,944	8,438	122	136	100.0	44.4	54.0	0.8	0.9
Forcible rape	26,181	14,546	11,191	214	230	100.0	55.6	42.7	0.8	0.9
Robbery	103,011	39,448	62,538	374	651	100.0	38.3	60.7	0.4	0.6
Aggravated assault	323,243	195,788	122,042	3,151	2,262	100.0	60.6	37.8	1.0	0.7
Burglary	226,947	146,710	77,095	1,793	1,349	100.0	64.6	34.0	0.8	0.6
Larceny-theft	862,384	558,758	286,214	8,819	8,593	100.0	64.8	33.2	1.0	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	95,148	56,811	36,800	575	962	100.0	59.7	38.7	0.6	1.0
Arson	8,336	5,861	2,328	99	48	100.0	70.3	27.9	1.2	0.6
Violent crime ^b	468,075	256,726	204,209	3,861	3,279	100.0	54.8	43.6	0.8	0.7
Property crime ^c	1,192,815	768,140	402,437	11,286	10,952	100.0	64.4	33.7	0.9	0.9
Total Crime Index ^d	1,660,890	1,024,866	606,646	15,147	14,231	100.0	61.7	36.5	0.9	0.9
Other assaults	677,709	437,732	227,209	8,498	4,270	100.0	64.6	33.5	1.3	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	66,449	42,284	23,331	379	455	100.0	63.6	35.1	0.6	0.7
Fraud	264,144	175,087	87,104	1,055	898	100.0	66.3	33.0	0.4	0.3
Embezzlement	11,052	7,325	3,547	52	128	100.0	66.3	32.1	0.5	1.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	96,102	55,248	39,769	499	586	100.0	57.5	41.4	0.5	0.6
Vandalism	150,675	108,676	39,317	1,610	1,072	100.0	72.1	26.1	1.1	0.7
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	142,535	82,580	57,795	738	1,422	100.0	57.9	40.5	0.5	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	89,619	53,505	34,981	434	699	100.0	59.7	39.0	0.5	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	70,381	56,268	12,798	712	603	100.0	79.9	18.2	1.0	0.9
Drug abuse violations	145,786	471,048	318,684	2,665	3,389	100.0	59.2	40.0	0.3	0.4
Gambling	14,551	7,090	6,678	17	766	100.0	48.7	45.9	0.1	5.3
Offenses against family and children	62,125	40,593	19,071	792	1,669	100.0	65.3	30.7	1.3	2.7
Driving under the influence	1,355,586	1,212,457	118,174	14,160	9,795	100.0	89.4	8.7	1.1	0.7
Liquor laws	427,217	366,373	47,672	10,840	2,332	100.0	85.8	11.2	2.5	0.5
Drunkenness	694,304	549,020	128,365	15,202	1,717	100.0	79.1	18.5	2.2	0.2
Disorderly conduct	481,210	315,753	156,184	7,199	2,074	100.0	65.6	32.5	1.5	0.4
Vagrancy	28,464	15,796	11,997	594	77	100.0	55.5	42.1	2.1	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	2,309,235	1,446,024	820,353	22,549	20,309	100.0	62.6	35.5	1.0	0.9
Suspicion	14,654	5,373	9,221	28	32	100.0	36.7	62.9	0.2	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.6. Data from the 1990 Census provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that on Apr. 1, 1990, whites comprised 83.9 percent, blacks 12.3 percent, and other racial categories 3.8 percent of the total U.S. resident population. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 192-194.

Table 4.10

Arrests in cities

By offense charged and sex, 1990

(7,126 agencies; 1990 population 132,247,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	8,723,889	7,087,906	81.2 %	1,635,983	18.8 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,149	12,749	90.1	1,400	9.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
Forcible rape	23,246	23,015	99.0	231	1.0	0.3	0.3	(b)
Robbery	120,898	110,799	91.6	10,099	8.4	1.4	1.6	0.6
Aggravated assault	292,522	252,462	86.3	40,060	13.7	3.4	3.6	2.4
Burglary	257,486	233,924	90.8	23,562	9.2	3.0	3.3	1.4
Larceny-theft	1,055,699	711,249	67.4	344,450	32.6	12.1	10.0	21.1
Motor vehicle theft	134,914	121,466	90.0	13,448	10.0	1.5	1.7	0.8
Arson	10,935	9,437	86.3	1,498	13.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Violent crime ^c	450,815	399,025	88.5	51,790	11.5	5.2	5.6	3.2
Property crime ^d	1,459,034	1,076,076	73.8	382,958	26.2	16.7	15.2	23.4
Total Crime Index ^e	1,909,849	1,475,101	77.2	434,748	22.8	21.9	20.8	26.6
Other assaults	35,546	532,819	83.8	102,727	16.2	7.3	7.5	6.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	56,205	36,601	65.1	19,604	34.9	0.6	0.5	1.2
Fraud	170,990	100,479	58.8	70,511	41.2	2.0	1.4	4.3
Embezzlement	8,714	4,994	57.3	3,720	42.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	107,011	94,089	87.9	12,922	12.1	1.2	1.3	0.8
Vandalism	206,675	184,247	89.1	22,428	10.9	2.4	2.6	1.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	143,610	132,790	92.5	10,820	7.5	1.6	1.9	0.7
Prostitution and commercialized vice	84,141	29,345	34.9	54,796	65.1	1.0	0.4	3.3
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	63,241	57,747	91.3	5,494	8.7	0.7	0.8	0.3
Drug abuse violations	692,341	576,788	83.3	115,553	16.7	7.9	8.1	7.1
Gambling	12,678	11,066	87.3	1,612	12.7	0.1	0.2	0.1
Offenses against family and children	37,158	28,186	75.9	8,972	24.1	0.4	0.4	0.5
Driving under the influence	875,407	758,138	86.6	117,269	13.4	10.0	10.7	7.2
Liquor laws	438,378	357,261	81.5	81,117	18.5	5.0	5.0	5.0
Drunkenness	591,291	531,950	90.0	59,341	10.0	6.8	7.5	3.6
Disorderly conduct	512,137	413,295	80.7	98,842	19.3	5.9	5.8	6.0
Vagrancy	29,306	25,664	87.6	3,642	12.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,961,488	1,632,338	83.2	329,150	16.8	22.5	23.0	20.1
Suspicion	16,264	13,842	85.1	2,422	14.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	61,506	44,326	72.1	17,180	27.9	0.7	0.6	1.1
Runaways	109,953	46,840	42.6	63,113	57.4	1.3	0.7	3.9

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all city law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1990 (Source, p. 326). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 decennial census counts. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

^aProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^bIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 200. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^cBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^dLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^eViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1990

(7,112 agencies; 1990 population 132,012,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	8,703,047	5,776,360	2,754,678	94,844	77,165	100.0 %	66.4 %	31.7 %	1.1 %	0.9 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14,113	5,191	8,703	86	133	100.0	36.8	61.7	0.6	0.9
Forcible rape	23,195	11,478	11,316	163	238	100.0	49.5	48.8	0.7	1.0
Robbery	120,671	44,072	75,248	414	937	100.0	36.5	62.4	0.3	0.8
Aggravated assault	292,022	164,793	122,427	2,385	2,417	100.0	56.4	41.9	0.8	0.8
Burglary	256,984	166,069	86,468	2,069	2,378	100.0	64.6	33.6	0.8	0.9
Larceny-theft	1,054,015	699,199	329,527	12,057	13,232	100.0	66.3	31.3	1.1	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	134,802	75,878	56,017	922	1,985	100.0	56.3	41.6	0.7	1.5
Arson	10,897	7,874	2,847	92	84	100.0	72.3	26.1	0.8	0.8
Violent crime ^b	450,001	225,534	217,694	3,048	3,725	100.0	50.1	48.4	0.7	0.8
Property crime ^c	1,456,698	949,020	474,859	15,140	17,679	100.0	65.1	32.6	1.0	1.2
Total Crime Index ^d	1,906,699	1,174,554	692,553	18,188	21,404	100.0	61.6	36.3	1.0	1.1
Other assaults	633,917	388,033	233,544	7,419	4,921	100.0	61.2	36.8	1.2	0.8
Forgery and counterfeiting	56,097	34,830	20,517	307	443	100.0	62.1	36.6	0.5	0.8
Fraud	170,525	107,899	61,202	539	835	100.0	63.3	35.9	0.3	0.5
Embezzlement	8,711	5,677	2,899	42	93	100.0	65.2	33.3	0.5	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	106,730	57,862	47,486	513	869	100.0	54.2	44.5	0.5	0.8
Vandalism	206,103	150,855	51,371	1,958	1,919	100.0	73.2	24.9	1.0	0.9
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	143,094	79,262	61,499	653	1,680	100.0	55.4	43.0	0.5	1.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice	83,961	49,118	33,760	417	666	100.0	58.5	40.2	0.5	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	63,125	47,759	14,117	592	657	100.0	75.7	22.4	0.9	1.0
Drug abuse violations	690,855	381,914	303,764	2,076	3,101	100.0	55.3	44.0	0.3	0.4
Gambling	12,663	5,353	6,607	19	684	100.0	42.3	52.2	0.2	5.4
Offenses against family and children	36,755	23,968	10,666	512	1,609	100.0	65.2	29.0	1.4	4.4
Driving under the influence	872,902	767,141	88,812	9,795	7,154	100.0	87.9	10.2	1.1	0.8
Liquor laws	437,425	377,897	45,207	11,737	2,584	100.0	86.4	10.3	2.7	0.6
Drunkenness	588,684	456,091	118,189	12,985	1,419	100.0	77.5	20.1	2.2	0.2
Disorderly conduct	511,292	327,190	175,749	5,977	2,376	100.0	64.0	34.4	1.2	0.5
Vagrancy	29,090	16,097	12,290	598	105	100.0	55.3	42.2	2.1	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,957,968	1,184,928	733,164	18,433	21,443	100.0	60.5	37.4	0.9	1.1
Suspicion	16,259	6,247	9,912	31	69	100.0	38.4	61.0	0.2	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	61,207	48,387	11,182	679	959	100.0	79.1	18.3	1.1	1.6
Runaways	108,985	85,298	20,188	1,324	2,175	100.0	78.3	18.5	1.2	2.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1990--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	1,467,060	1,020,622	409,510	15,125	21,803	100.0 %	69.6 %	27.9 %	1.0 %	1.5 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,191	790	1,371	5	25	100.0	36.1	62.6	0.2	1.1
Forcible rape	3,562	1,660	1,841	23	38	100.0	46.6	51.7	0.6	1.1
Robbery	30,154	10,673	19,035	95	351	100.0	35.4	63.1	0.3	1.2
Aggravated assault	42,133	22,688	18,688	275	482	100.0	53.8	44.4	0.7	1.1
Burglary	84,815	61,531	21,126	870	1,288	100.0	72.5	24.9	1.0	1.5
Larceny-theft	324,035	234,517	79,660	4,177	5,681	100.0	72.4	24.6	1.3	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	60,049	33,843	24,513	534	1,159	100.0	56.4	40.8	0.9	1.9
Arson	5,140	4,102	941	52	45	100.0	79.8	18.3	1.0	0.9
Violent crime ^b	78,040	35,811	40,935	398	896	100.0	45.9	52.5	0.5	1.1
Property crime ^c	474,039	333,993	126,240	5,633	8,173	100.0	70.5	26.6	1.2	1.7
Total Crime Index ^d	552,079	369,804	167,175	6,031	9,069	100.0	67.0	30.3	1.1	1.6
Other assaults	100,680	60,259	37,924	890	1,607	100.0	59.9	37.7	0.9	1.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	5,572	4,115	1,355	47	55	100.0	73.9	24.3	0.8	1.0
Fraud	8,131	4,605	3,378	31	117	100.0	56.6	41.5	0.4	1.4
Embezzlement	881	473	199	1	5	100.0	69.5	29.2	0.1	1.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	29,072	16,135	12,428	155	354	100.0	55.5	42.7	0.5	1.2
Vandalism	84,405	66,451	16,260	700	994	100.0	78.7	19.3	0.8	1.2
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	28,004	16,941	10,544	101	418	100.0	60.5	37.7	0.4	1.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1,156	742	395	13	6	100.0	64.2	34.2	1.1	0.5
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	10,124	6,908	3,042	47	127	100.0	68.2	30.0	0.5	1.3
Drug abuse violations	55,299	26,410	28,366	226	297	100.0	47.8	51.3	0.4	0.5
Gambling	731	126	585	3	17	100.0	17.2	80.0	0.4	2.3
Offenses against family and children	2,158	1,593	497	4	64	100.0	73.8	23.0	0.2	3.0
Driving under the influence	10,731	10,035	450	178	68	100.0	93.5	4.2	1.7	0.6
Liquor laws	94,847	87,480	4,616	2,153	598	100.0	92.2	4.9	2.3	0.6
Drunkenness	16,558	14,556	1,683	265	54	100.0	87.9	10.2	1.6	0.3
Disorderly conduct	86,542	56,607	28,763	567	605	100.0	65.4	33.2	0.7	0.7
Vagrancy	2,173	1,530	591	20	32	100.0	70.4	27.2	0.9	1.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	205,194	140,353	59,018	1,684	4,139	100.0	68.4	28.8	0.8	2.0
Suspicion	2,731	1,814	871	6	40	100.0	66.4	31.9	0.2	1.5
Curfew and loitering law violations	61,207	48,387	11,182	679	959	100.0	79.1	18.3	1.1	1.6
Runaways	108,985	85,298	20,188	1,324	2,175	100.0	78.3	18.5	1.2	2.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.11

Arrests in cities

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1990--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	7,235,987	4,755,738	2,345,168	79,719	55,362	100.0 %	65.7 %	32.4 %	1.1 %	0.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	11,922	4,401	7,332	81	108	100.0	36.9	61.5	0.7	0.9
Forcible rape	19,633	9,818	9,475	140	200	100.0	50.0	48.3	0.7	1.0
Robbery	90,517	33,399	56,213	319	586	100.0	36.9	62.1	0.4	0.6
Aggravated assault	249,889	142,105	103,739	2,110	1,935	100.0	56.9	41.5	0.8	0.8
Burglary	172,169	104,538	65,342	1,199	1,090	100.0	60.7	38.0	0.7	0.6
Larceny-theft	729,980	464,682	249,867	7,880	7,551	100.0	63.7	34.2	1.1	1.0
Motor vehicle theft	74,753	42,035	31,504	368	826	100.0	56.2	42.1	0.5	1.1
Arson	5,757	3,772	1,906	40	39	100.0	65.5	23.1	0.7	0.7
Violent crime ^b	371,961	189,723	176,759	2,650	2,829	100.0	51.0	47.5	0.7	0.8
Property crime ^c	929,659	615,027	348,619	9,507	9,506	100.0	62.6	35.5	1.0	1.0
Total Crime Index ^d	1,354,620	804,750	525,378	12,157	12,335	100.0	59.4	38.8	0.9	0.9
Other assaults	533,237	327,774	195,620	6,529	3,314	100.0	61.5	36.7	1.2	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	50,525	30,715	19,162	260	388	100.0	60.8	37.9	0.5	0.8
Fraud	162,394	103,294	57,824	558	718	100.0	63.6	35.6	0.3	0.4
Embezzlement	8,030	5,204	2,700	41	85	100.0	64.8	33.6	0.5	1.1
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	77,658	41,727	35,058	358	515	100.0	53.7	45.1	0.5	0.7
Vandalism	121,698	84,404	35,111	1,258	925	100.0	69.4	28.9	1.0	0.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	115,090	62,321	50,955	552	1,262	100.0	54.1	44.3	0.5	1.1
Prostitution and commercialized vice	82,805	48,736	33,365	404	660	100.0	58.4	40.3	0.5	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	53,001	40,851	11,075	545	530	100.0	77.1	20.9	1.0	1.0
Drug abuse violations	635,556	355,504	275,398	1,850	2,804	100.0	55.9	43.3	0.3	0.4
Gambling	11,932	5,227	6,022	16	667	100.0	43.8	50.5	0.1	5.6
Offenses against family and children	34,597	22,375	10,169	508	1,545	100.0	64.7	29.4	1.5	4.5
Driving under the influence	862,171	757,106	88,362	9,617	7,086	100.0	87.8	10.2	1.1	0.8
Liquor laws	342,578	290,417	40,591	9,584	1,986	100.0	84.8	11.8	2.8	0.6
Drunkenness	572,126	441,535	116,506	12,720	1,365	100.0	77.2	20.4	2.2	0.2
Disorderly conduct	424,750	270,583	146,986	5,410	1,771	100.0	63.7	34.6	1.3	0.4
Vagrancy	26,917	14,567	11,699	578	73	100.0	54.1	43.5	2.1	0.3
All other offenses (except traffic)	1,752,774	1,044,575	674,146	16,749	17,304	100.0	59.6	38.5	1.0	1.0
Suspicion	13,528	4,433	9,041	25	29	100.0	32.8	66.8	0.2	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.10. For definitions of offenses and city areas, see Appendix 3.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^dIncludes arson.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 201-203.

Table 4.12

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged and sex, 1990

(4,821 agencies; 1990 population 79,878,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^b		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	3,881,771	3,172,995	81.7 %	708,776	18.3 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,143	3,710	89.5	433	10.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Forcible rape	9,593	9,485	98.9	108	1.1	0.2	0.3	(c)
Robbery	28,485	26,182	91.9	2,303	8.1	0.7	0.8	0.3
Aggravated assault	116,455	101,928	87.5	14,527	12.5	3.0	3.2	2.0
Burglary	113,659	104,493	91.9	9,166	8.1	2.9	3.3	1.3
Larceny-theft	434,061	294,638	67.9	139,423	32.1	11.2	9.3	19.7
Motor vehicle theft	48,037	42,987	89.5	5,050	10.5	1.2	1.4	0.7
Arson	5,609	4,959	88.4	650	11.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^d	158,676	141,305	89.1	17,371	10.9	4.1	4.5	2.5
Property crime ^e	601,366	447,077	74.3	154,289	25.7	15.5	14.1	21.8
Total Crime Index ^f	760,042	588,382	77.4	171,660	22.6	19.6	18.5	24.2
Other assaults	266,485	222,582	83.5	43,903	16.5	6.9	7.0	6.2
Forgery and counterfeiting	25,865	16,783	64.9	9,082	35.1	0.7	0.5	1.3
Fraud	110,344	57,631	52.2	52,713	47.8	2.8	1.8	7.4
Embezzlement	4,188	2,559	61.1	1,629	38.9	0.1	0.1	0.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	46,022	40,300	87.6	5,722	12.4	1.2	1.3	0.8
Vandalism	95,190	85,736	90.1	9,454	9.9	2.5	2.7	1.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	54,421	50,591	93.0	3,830	7.0	1.4	1.6	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	11,504	5,719	49.7	5,785	50.3	0.3	0.2	0.8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	27,148	25,768	94.9	1,380	5.1	0.7	0.8	0.2
Drug abuse violations	247,419	205,850	83.2	41,569	16.8	6.4	6.5	5.9
Gambling	3,220	2,675	83.1	545	16.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	32,145	28,038	87.2	4,107	12.8	0.8	0.9	0.6
Driving under the influence	638,951	556,133	87.0	82,818	13.0	16.5	17.5	11.7
Liquor laws	207,290	167,622	80.9	39,668	19.1	5.3	5.3	5.6
Drunkenness	227,454	204,496	89.9	22,958	10.1	5.9	6.4	3.2
Disorderly conduct	190,673	156,949	82.3	33,724	17.7	4.9	4.9	4.8
Vagrancy	4,510	3,932	87.2	578	12.8	0.1	0.1	0.1
All other offenses (except traffic)	856,102	711,074	83.1	145,028	16.9	22.1	22.4	20.5
Suspicion	3,181	2,687	84.5	494	15.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	22,050	16,002	72.6	6,048	27.4	0.6	0.5	0.9
Runaways	47,567	21,486	45.2	26,081	54.8	1.2	0.7	3.7

Note: See Note, table 4.1. This table presents data from all suburban law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1990 (Source, p. 326). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 decennial census counts. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

^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.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 227. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1990

(4,766 agencies; 1990 population 79,577,000)

Offense charged	Total arrests					Percent ^d				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	3,828,703	2,997,023	799,567	15,816	16,297	100.0 %	78.3 %	20.9 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	4,098	2,512	1,522	31	33	100.0	61.3	37.1	0.8	0.8
Forcible rape	9,507	6,441	2,983	38	45	100.0	67.8	31.4	0.4	0.5
Robbery	28,348	12,849	15,262	97	140	100.0	45.3	53.8	0.3	0.5
Aggravated assault	114,937	80,790	33,014	564	569	100.0	70.3	28.7	0.5	0.5
Burglary	112,171	85,797	25,386	460	528	100.0	76.5	22.6	0.4	0.5
Larceny-theft	427,738	305,801	116,620	1,817	3,500	100.0	71.5	27.3	0.4	0.8
Motor vehicle theft	47,804	32,844	14,407	220	333	100.0	68.7	30.1	0.5	0.7
Arson	5,527	4,628	850	19	30	100.0	83.7	15.4	0.3	0.5
Violent crime ^c	156,890	102,592	52,781	730	787	100.0	65.4	33.6	0.5	0.5
Property crime ^d	593,240	429,070	157,263	2,516	4,391	100.0	72.3	26.5	0.4	0.7
Total Crime Index ^e	750,130	531,662	210,044	3,246	5,178	100.0	70.9	28.0	0.4	0.7
Other assaults	26,408	195,804	65,859	1,276	1,159	100.0	74.1	24.9	0.5	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	25,006	18,045	6,757	110	94	100.0	72.2	27.0	0.4	0.4
Fraud	106,451	75,834	30,150	237	230	100.0	71.2	28.3	0.2	0.2
Embezzlement	4,088	2,761	1,296	3	28	100.0	67.5	31.7	0.1	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	44,796	30,075	14,270	162	289	100.0	67.1	31.9	0.4	0.6
Vandalism	93,511	78,878	13,944	283	406	100.0	84.4	14.9	0.3	0.4
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	53,591	37,894	15,249	162	286	100.0	70.7	28.5	0.3	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	11,489	8,215	3,155	43	76	100.0	71.5	27.5	0.4	0.7
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	26,493	22,662	3,575	120	136	100.0	85.5	13.5	0.5	0.5
Drug abuse violations	241,979	170,028	70,930	523	498	100.0	70.3	29.3	0.2	0.2
Gambling	3,146	2,002	1,111	3	30	100.0	63.6	35.3	0.1	1.0
Offenses against family and children	31,577	21,955	9,440	102	80	100.0	69.5	29.9	0.3	0.3
Driving under the influence	627,705	581,707	40,823	2,294	2,881	100.0	92.7	6.5	0.4	0.5
Liquor laws	205,329	188,688	15,038	984	619	100.0	91.9	7.3	0.5	0.3
Drunkness	227,152	197,001	27,346	2,154	651	100.0	86.7	12.0	0.9	0.3
Disorderly conduct	189,150	147,635	40,197	734	584	100.0	78.1	21.3	0.4	0.3
Vagrancy	4,485	3,164	1,284	14	23	100.0	70.5	28.6	0.3	0.5
All other offenses (except traffic)	846,753	620,834	220,273	2,956	2,690	100.0	73.3	26.0	0.3	0.3
Suspicion	3,178	2,493	668	6	11	100.0	78.4	21.0	0.2	0.3
Curfew and loitering law violations	21,878	18,940	2,775	81	82	100.0	86.6	12.7	0.4	0.4
Runaways	46,718	40,746	5,383	323	266	100.0	87.2	11.5	0.7	0.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1990--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	615,410	490,671	117,982	2,681	4,076	100.0 %	79.7 %	19.2 %	0.4 %	0.7 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	478	244	228	1	5	100.0	51.0	47.7	0.2	1.0
Forcible rape	1,510	983	521	3	3	100.0	65.1	34.5	0.2	0.2
Robbery	6,062	2,550	3,440	24	48	100.0	42.1	56.7	0.4	0.8
Aggravated assault	15,579	10,054	5,345	65	115	100.0	64.5	34.3	0.4	0.7
Burglary	40,149	32,676	6,992	175	306	100.0	81.4	17.4	0.4	0.8
Larceny-theft	133,006	102,539	28,413	639	1,415	100.0	77.1	21.4	0.5	1.1
Motor vehicle theft	20,685	14,211	6,164	114	196	100.0	68.7	29.8	0.6	0.9
Arson	2,758	2,388	343	9	18	100.0	86.6	12.4	0.3	0.7
Violent crime ^c	23,629	13,831	9,534	93	171	100.0	58.5	40.3	0.4	0.7
Property crime ^d	196,598	151,814	41,912	937	1,935	100.0	77.2	21.3	0.5	1.0
Total Crime Index ^e	220,227	165,645	51,446	1,030	2,106	100.0	75.2	23.4	0.5	1.0
Other assaults	40,007	28,469	11,151	147	240	100.0	71.2	27.9	0.4	0.6
Forgery and counterfeiting	2,096	1,783	290	8	15	100.0	85.1	13.8	0.4	0.7
Fraud	2,080	1,547	517	3	13	100.0	74.4	24.9	0.1	0.6
Embezzlement	267	171	94	0	2	100.0	64.0	35.2	X	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	12,258	8,179	3,908	47	124	100.0	66.7	31.9	0.4	1.0
Vandalism	41,737	36,429	4,927	140	241	100.0	87.3	11.8	0.3	0.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,839	7,215	2,509	38	77	100.0	73.3	25.5	0.4	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	241	158	77	3	3	100.0	65.6	32.0	1.2	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	4,833	3,907	888	19	19	100.0	80.8	18.4	0.4	0.4
Drug abuse violations	17,499	11,506	5,906	42	45	100.0	65.8	33.8	0.2	0.3
Gambling	143	68	74	0	1	100.0	47.6	51.7	X	0.7
Offenses against family and children	1,051	872	172	5	2	100.0	83.0	16.4	0.5	0.2
Driving under the influence	6,789	6,539	204	32	14	100.0	96.3	3.0	0.5	0.2
Liquor laws	51,569	49,459	1,700	263	147	100.0	95.9	3.3	0.5	0.3
Drunkennness	7,057	6,524	427	81	25	100.0	92.4	6.1	1.1	0.4
Disorderly conduct	37,515	29,111	8,092	137	175	100.0	77.6	21.6	0.4	0.5
Vagrancy	856	689	155	2	10	100.0	80.5	18.1	0.2	1.2
All other offenses (except traffic)	89,762	71,933	17,089	278	462	100.0	80.1	19.0	0.3	0.5
Suspicion	988	781	198	2	7	100.0	79.0	20.0	0.2	0.7
Curfew and loitering law violations	21,878	18,940	2,775	81	82	100.0	86.6	12.7	0.4	0.4
Runaways	46,718	40,746	5,383	323	266	100.0	87.2	11.5	0.7	0.6

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.13

Arrests in suburban areas^a

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1990--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests 18 and older					Percent ^b				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	3,213,293	2,506,352	681,585	13,135	12,221	100.0 %	78.0 %	21.2 %	0.4 %	0.4 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3,260	2,268	1,294	30	28	100.0	62.7	35.7	0.8	0.8
Forcible rape	7,997	5,458	2,462	35	42	100.0	68.3	30.8	0.4	0.5
Robbery	22,286	10,299	11,822	73	92	100.0	46.2	53.0	0.3	0.4
Aggravated assault	99,358	70,736	27,669	499	554	100.0	71.2	27.8	0.5	0.5
Burglary	72,022	53,121	18,394	285	222	100.0	73.8	25.5	0.4	0.3
Larceny-theft	294,732	203,262	88,207	1,178	2,085	100.0	69.0	29.9	0.4	0.7
Motor vehicle theft	27,119	18,633	8,243	106	137	100.0	68.7	30.4	0.4	0.5
Arson	2,769	2,240	507	10	12	100.0	80.9	18.3	0.4	0.4
Violent crime ^c	133,261	88,761	43,247	637	616	100.0	66.6	32.5	0.5	0.5
Property crime ^d	396,642	277,256	115,351	1,579	2,456	100.0	69.9	29.1	0.4	0.6
Total Crime Index ^e	529,903	366,017	158,598	2,216	3,072	100.0	69.1	29.9	0.4	0.6
Other assaults	224,091	167,335	54,708	1,129	919	100.0	74.7	24.4	0.5	0.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	22,910	16,262	6,467	102	79	100.0	71.0	28.2	0.4	0.3
Fraud	104,371	74,287	29,633	234	217	100.0	71.2	28.4	0.2	0.2
Embezzlement	3,821	2,590	1,202	3	26	100.0	67.8	31.5	0.1	0.7
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	32,538	21,896	10,362	115	165	100.0	67.3	31.8	0.4	0.5
Vandalism	51,774	42,449	9,017	143	165	100.0	82.0	17.4	0.3	0.3
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	43,752	30,679	12,740	124	209	100.0	70.1	29.1	0.3	0.5
Prostitution and commercialized vice	11,248	8,057	3,078	40	73	100.0	71.6	27.4	0.4	0.6
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	21,660	18,755	2,687	101	117	100.0	86.6	12.4	0.5	0.5
Drug abuse violations	224,480	158,522	65,024	481	453	100.0	70.6	29.0	0.2	0.2
Gambling	3,003	1,934	1,037	3	29	100.0	64.4	34.5	0.1	1.0
Offenses against family and children	30,526	21,083	9,268	97	78	100.0	69.1	30.4	0.3	0.3
Driving under the influence	620,916	575,168	40,619	2,262	2,867	100.0	92.6	6.5	0.4	0.5
Liquor laws	153,760	139,229	13,338	721	472	100.0	90.5	8.7	0.5	0.3
Drunkenness	220,095	190,477	26,919	2,073	626	100.0	86.5	12.2	0.9	0.3
Disorderly conduct	151,635	118,524	32,105	597	409	100.0	78.2	21.2	0.4	0.3
Vagrancy	3,629	2,475	1,129	12	13	100.0	68.2	31.1	0.3	0.4
All other offenses (except traffic)	756,991	548,901	203,184	2,678	2,228	100.0	72.5	26.8	0.4	0.3
Suspicion	2,190	1,712	470	4	4	100.0	78.2	21.5	0.2	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaways	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.12. For definitions of offenses and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

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

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime In the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 228-230.

Table 4.14

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged and sex, 1990

(2,154 agencies; 1990 population 23,306,000)

Offense charged	Persons arrested					Percent distribution of offenses charged ^a		
	Total number	Male		Female		Total	Male	Female
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
Total	848,248	706,390	83.3 %	141,858	16.7 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,457	1,233	84.6	224	15.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forcible rape	2,714	2,666	98.2	48	1.8	0.3	0.4	(b)
Robbery	2,037	1,865	91.6	172	8.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Aggravated assault	25,894	22,959	88.7	2,935	11.3	3.1	3.3	2.1
Burglary	30,465	28,138	92.4	2,327	7.6	3.6	4.0	1.6
Larceny-theft	46,056	36,146	78.5	9,910	21.5	5.4	5.1	7.0
Motor vehicle theft	8,547	7,640	89.4	907	10.6	1.0	1.1	0.6
Arson	1,496	1,316	88.0	180	12.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Violent crime ^c	32,102	28,723	89.5	3,379	10.5	3.8	4.1	2.4
Property crime ^d	86,564	73,240	84.6	13,324	15.4	10.2	10.4	9.4
Total Crime Index ^e	118,666	101,963	85.9	16,703	14.1	14.0	14.4	11.8
Other assaults	58,566	49,643	84.8	8,923	15.2	6.9	7.0	6.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,908	4,604	66.6	2,304	33.4	0.8	0.7	1.6
Fraud	47,834	24,826	51.9	23,008	48.1	5.6	3.5	16.2
Embezzlement	988	597	60.4	391	39.6	0.1	0.1	0.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,702	5,920	88.3	782	11.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
Vandalism	19,131	17,050	89.1	2,081	10.9	2.3	2.4	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	9,035	8,515	94.2	520	5.8	1.1	1.2	0.4
Prostitution and commercialized vice	269	162	60.2	107	39.8	(b)	(b)	0.1
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	7,478	7,209	96.4	269	3.6	0.9	1.0	0.2
Drug abuse violations	49,124	41,078	83.6	8,046	16.4	5.8	5.8	5.7
Gambling	658	535	81.3	123	18.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
Offenses against family and children	8,349	7,329	87.8	1,020	12.2	1.0	1.0	0.7
Driving under the influence	180,215	159,286	88.4	20,929	11.6	21.2	22.5	14.8
Liquor laws	51,921	41,501	79.9	10,420	20.1	6.1	5.9	7.3
Drunkenness	51,975	46,927	90.3	5,048	9.7	6.1	6.6	3.6
Disorderly conduct	30,455	25,462	83.6	4,993	16.4	3.6	3.6	3.5
Vagrancy	364	305	83.8	59	16.2	(b)	(b)	(b)
All other offenses (except traffic)	187,759	157,397	83.8	30,362	16.2	22.1	22.3	21.4
Suspicion	819	687	83.9	132	16.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,284	839	65.3	445	34.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
Runaways	9,748	5,555	46.7	5,193	53.3	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 1990 (Source, p. 326). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 decennial census counts. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^bLess than one-tenth of 1 percent.

^cViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^dProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

^eIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 218. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1990

(2,120 agencies; 1990 population 23,223,000)

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	819,561	680,234	109,864	20,987	8,475	100.0 %	83.0 %	13.4 %	2.6 %	1.0 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,430	1,025	366	32	7	100.0	71.7	25.6	2.2	0.5
Forcible rape	2,679	2,021	583	64	11	100.0	75.4	21.8	2.4	0.4
Robbery	1,998	1,188	758	21	31	100.0	59.5	37.9	1.1	1.6
Aggravated assault	24,824	18,352	5,443	842	187	100.0	73.9	21.9	3.4	0.8
Burglary	29,299	24,175	4,071	742	311	100.0	82.5	13.9	2.5	1.1
Larceny-theft	43,685	35,226	6,904	747	808	100.0	80.6	15.8	1.7	1.8
Motor vehicle theft	8,448	7,049	985	236	178	100.0	83.4	11.7	2.8	2.1
Arson	1,454	1,231	155	58	10	100.0	84.7	10.7	4.0	0.7
Violent crime ^b	30,931	22,586	7,150	959	236	100.0	73.0	23.1	3.1	0.8
Property crime ^c	82,886	67,681	12,115	1,783	1,307	100.0	81.7	14.6	2.2	1.6
Total Crime Index ^d	113,817	90,267	19,265	2,742	1,543	100.0	79.3	16.9	2.4	1.4
Other assaults	56,958	43,543	10,942	1,644	829	100.0	76.4	19.2	2.9	1.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,583	4,968	1,498	78	39	100.0	75.5	22.8	1.2	0.6
Fraud	45,738	33,717	11,578	363	80	100.0	73.7	25.3	0.8	0.2
Embezzlement	942	772	140	9	21	100.0	82.0	14.9	1.0	2.2
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	6,187	4,961	1,066	110	50	100.0	80.2	17.2	1.8	0.8
Vandalism	18,008	15,521	1,838	462	187	100.0	86.2	10.2	2.6	1.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	8,511	6,940	1,331	152	88	100.0	81.5	15.6	1.8	1.0
Prostitution and commercialized vice	266	232	35	1	0	100.0	86.6	13.1	0.4	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,987	6,287	523	137	40	100.0	90.0	7.5	2.0	0.6
Drug abuse violations	46,772	36,920	8,853	567	432	100.0	78.9	18.9	1.2	0.9
Gambling	653	416	149	1	87	100.0	63.7	22.8	0.2	13.3
Offenses against family and children	7,657	5,865	1,675	228	89	100.0	74.6	21.3	2.9	1.1
Driving under the influence	173,600	159,408	8,771	4,499	922	100.0	91.8	5.1	2.6	0.5
Liquor laws	50,727	47,172	1,866	1,337	352	100.0	93.0	3.7	2.6	0.7
Drunkenness	51,915	45,833	4,017	1,962	103	100.0	88.3	7.7	3.8	0.2
Disorderly conduct	29,529	23,756	3,872	1,661	240	100.0	80.4	13.1	5.6	0.8
Vagrancy	359	304	39	16	0	100.0	84.7	10.9	4.5	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	182,725	143,845	31,894	4,578	2,408	100.0	78.7	17.5	2.5	1.3
Suspicion	818	633	128	55	2	100.0	77.4	15.6	6.7	0.2
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,280	752	30	40	458	100.0	58.8	2.3	3.1	35.8
Runaways	9,327	8,122	354	345	506	100.0	87.1	3.8	3.7	5.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1990--Continued

Offense charged	Arrests under 18					Percent ^a				
	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Total	81,820	70,176	5,522	2,443	2,679	100.0 %	85.8 %	8.0 %	3.0 %	3.3 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	87	66	17	4	0	100.0	75.9	19.5	4.6	X
Forcible rape	328	250	67	10	1	100.0	76.2	20.4	3.0	0.3
Robbery	190	102	73	1	14	100.0	53.7	38.4	0.5	7.4
Aggravated assault	1,721	1,180	428	85	28	100.0	68.6	24.9	4.9	1.6
Burglary	9,233	8,062	740	273	158	100.0	87.3	8.0	3.0	1.7
Larceny-theft	9,990	8,555	880	200	355	100.0	85.6	8.8	2.0	3.6
Motor vehicle theft	3,186	2,687	288	107	104	100.0	84.3	9.0	3.4	3.3
Arson	328	302	16	6	4	100.0	92.1	4.9	1.8	1.2
Violent crime ^b	2,326	1,598	585	100	43	100.0	68.7	25.2	4.3	1.8
Property crime ^c	22,737	19,606	1,924	586	621	100.0	86.2	8.5	2.6	2.7
Total Crime Index ^d	25,063	21,204	2,509	686	664	100.0	84.6	10.0	2.7	2.6
Other assaults	4,371	3,216	765	159	231	100.0	73.6	17.5	3.6	5.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	454	404	36	6	8	100.0	89.0	7.9	1.3	1.8
Fraud	518	443	62	4	9	100.0	85.5	12.0	0.8	1.7
Embezzlement	27	20	7	0	0	100.0	74.1	25.9	X	X
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	910	744	118	24	24	100.0	81.8	13.0	2.6	2.6
Vandalism	6,231	5,628	336	171	96	100.0	90.3	5.4	2.7	1.5
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	682	520	116	20	26	100.0	76.2	17.0	2.9	3.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	10	7	2	1	0	100.0	70.0	20.0	10.0	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	947	844	69	25	9	100.0	89.1	7.3	2.6	1.0
Drug abuse violations	2,014	1,566	318	26	104	100.0	77.3	15.8	1.3	5.2
Gambling	7	5	1	1	0	100.0	71.4	14.3	14.3	X
Offenses against family and children	105	98	3	3	1	100.0	93.3	2.9	2.9	1.0
Driving under the influence	2,149	2,052	25	61	11	100.0	95.5	1.2	2.8	0.5
Liquor laws	12,435	11,729	169	396	141	100.0	94.3	1.4	3.2	1.1
Drunkenness	1,033	951	43	37	2	100.0	92.1	4.2	3.6	0.2
Disorderly conduct	2,662	2,260	282	96	24	100.0	84.9	10.6	3.6	0.9
Vagrancy	55	40	11	4	0	100.0	72.7	20.0	7.3	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	11,273	9,375	1,248	265	365	100.0	83.2	11.1	2.5	3.2
Suspicion	267	196	18	53	0	100.0	73.4	6.7	19.9	X
Curfew and loitering law violations	1,280	752	30	40	458	100.0	58.8	2.3	3.1	35.8
Runaways	9,327	8,122	354	345	506	100.0	87.1	3.8	3.7	5.4

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.15

Arrests in rural counties

By offense charged, age group, and race, 1990--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	737,741	610,058	103,342	18,544	5,797	100.0 %	82.7 %	14.0 %	2.5 %	0.8 %
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,343	959	349	28	7	100.0	71.4	26.0	2.1	0.5
Forcible rape	2,351	1,771	516	54	10	100.0	75.3	21.9	2.3	0.4
Robbery	1,808	1,086	685	20	17	100.0	60.1	37.9	1.1	0.9
Aggravated assault	23,103	17,172	5,015	757	159	100.0	74.3	21.7	3.3	0.7
Burglary	20,066	16,113	3,331	469	153	100.0	80.3	16.6	2.3	0.8
Larceny-theft	33,695	26,671	6,024	547	453	100.0	79.2	17.9	1.6	1.3
Motor vehicle theft	5,262	4,362	697	129	74	100.0	82.9	13.2	2.5	1.4
Arson	1,126	929	139	52	6	100.0	82.5	12.3	4.6	0.5
Violent crime ^b	28,605	20,988	6,565	859	193	100.0	73.4	23.0	3.0	0.7
Property crime ^c	60,149	48,075	10,191	1,197	686	100.0	79.9	16.9	2.0	1.1
Total Crime Index ^d	88,754	69,063	16,756	2,056	879	100.0	77.8	18.9	2.3	1.0
Other assaults	52,587	40,327	10,177	1,485	598	100.0	76.7	19.4	2.8	1.1
Forgery and counterfeiting	6,129	4,564	1,462	72	31	100.0	74.5	23.9	1.2	0.5
Fraud	45,220	33,274	11,516	359	71	100.0	73.6	25.5	0.8	0.2
Embezzlement	915	752	133	9	21	100.0	82.2	14.5	1.0	2.3
Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing	5,277	4,217	948	86	26	100.0	79.9	18.0	1.6	0.5
Vandalism	11,777	9,893	1,502	291	91	100.0	84.0	12.8	2.5	0.8
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	7,829	6,420	1,215	132	62	100.0	82.0	15.5	1.7	0.8
Prostitution and commercialized vice	258	225	33	0	0	100.0	87.2	12.8	X	X
Sex offenses (except forcible rape and prostitution)	6,040	5,443	454	112	31	100.0	90.1	7.5	1.9	0.5
Drug abuse violations	44,758	35,354	8,535	541	328	100.0	79.0	19.1	1.2	0.7
Gambling	646	411	148	0	87	100.0	63.6	22.9	X	13.5
Offenses against family and children	7,752	5,767	1,672	225	88	100.0	74.4	21.6	2.9	1.1
Driving under the influence	171,451	157,356	8,746	4,438	911	100.0	91.8	5.1	2.6	0.5
Liquor laws	38,292	35,443	1,697	941	211	100.0	92.6	4.4	2.5	0.6
Drunkness	50,882	44,882	3,974	1,925	101	100.0	88.2	7.8	3.8	0.2
Disorderly conduct	26,867	21,496	3,590	1,565	216	100.0	80.0	13.4	5.8	0.8
Vagrancy	304	264	28	12	0	100.0	86.8	9.2	3.9	X
All other offenses (except traffic)	171,452	134,470	30,646	4,293	2,043	100.0	78.4	17.9	2.5	1.2
Suspicion	551	437	110	2	2	100.0	79.3	20.0	0.4	0.4
Curfew and loitering law violations	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Runaway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.14. For definitions of offenses and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 219-221.

Table 4.16

Persons arrested for felonies in 14 States

By type of arrest offense, sex, race, and age, 1988^a

Most serious arrest offense	Percent of persons arrested for a felony										
	Total	Sex		Race			Age				40 years and older
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Under 20 years	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	
All offenses	100 %	86 %	14 %	61 %	38 %	1 %	14 %	25 %	22 %	25 %	13 %
Violent offenses	100	90	10	51	48	1	14	25	22	25	15
Homicide	100	91	9	53	47	1	16	26	20	22	15
Kidnaping	100	92	8	55	44	1	9	26	26	27	13
Sexual assault	100	99	1	65	35	1	10	20	20	28	21
Rape	100	99	1	53	46	1	11	25	22	27	15
Other	100	98	2	77	22	1	11	17	17	28	26
Type unspecified	100	98	2	69	30	1	9	18	19	29	24
Robbery	100	92	8	35	65	(b)	23	30	22	20	5
Assault	100	87	13	54	46	1	11	23	21	26	18
Other violent	100	88	12	73	26	1	6	19	23	32	20
Property offenses	100	82	18	63	36	1	18	26	21	23	11
Burglary	100	90	10	65	34	1	21	29	21	22	7
Larceny/theft	100	76	24	58	42	1	16	23	21	25	14
Motor vehicle theft	100	90	10	59	40	1	24	31	20	19	6
Arson	100	84	16	65	34	1	15	22	19	26	18
Fraud	100	64	36	67	32	1	9	23	21	27	19
Stolen property	100	88	12	68	31	1	20	28	20	22	10
Other property	100	92	8	68	31	1	23	26	22	21	9
Drug offenses	100	84	16	59	41	(b)	12	27	25	27	9
Public-order offenses	100	89	11	76	23	1	8	22	22	27	21
Weapons	100	94	6	56	44	1	18	27	21	22	12
Other public-order	100	87	13	82	17	1	5	20	22	28	24

Note: These data were collected through the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The OBTS program provides detailed data on the criminal justice processing of persons arrested for felonies in participating States. These data were drawn from 14 States that voluntarily participated in 1988. These States are Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia. Public-order offenses include weapons, driving while intoxicated, disturbing the peace, obstructing police, vice, bribery, sex offenses not involving assault, family-related felonies, flight or escape, and parole violations. The sex, race, and age of

persons arrested for felonies were reported in 99 percent, 97 percent, and 98 percent of the cases, respectively. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-129861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1991), p. 5.

Table 4.17

Persons arrested for forgery or fraud-related felonies in six States

By selected characteristics and adjudication outcome, 1983-88 (aggregate)

Characteristics of arrestees	Number arrested	Percent of persons arrested that were:			
		Prosecuted	Convicted	Sentenced to	
				Incarceration	Probation
Sex	136,419	91.9 %	71.1 %	43.9 %	18.3 %
Male	126,950	90.9	68.8	44.4	14.5
Female	69,469	93.6	75.2	42.9	25.2
Race	189,497	92.6	72.0	44.3	18.3
White	125,107	92.5	72.3	44.3	18.7
Black	63,071	92.8	71.4	45.9	17.5
Other	1,319	93.8	76.5	48.8	24.1
Age	185,602	93.8	73.9	46.2	18.9
19 years and younger	15,605	94.6	75.1	41.6	21.6
20 to 29 years	89,958	94.0	75.6	48.4	19.0
30 to 39 years	55,281	93.7	73.2	47.0	18.0
40 years and older	24,758	92.9	68.7	38.8	18.8

Note: These data were collected through the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The OBTS program provides detailed data on the criminal justice processing of persons arrested for felonies in participating States. These data were drawn from six States that voluntarily participated from 1983 to 1988. These States are California, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, and Virginia. These six States reported 174,767 forgery and fraud-related arrests comprising 6 percent of the 3 million arrests reported by these States from 1983 to 1988. Data on sex, race, and age were reported for 97.2, 93.7, and 91.8 percent, respectively, of 202,145 total cases. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Forgery and Fraud-Related Offenses in 6 States, 1983-88*, Special Report NCJ-132445 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1992), p. 5, Table 6.

Table 4.18

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for violent crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-90

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

Offense charged and region	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter																				
Northeast	7.1	6.8	7.9	6.5	6.9	6.3	5.9	7.4	5.6	6.3	6.3	7.1	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.8
Midwest	8.8	7.8	7.0	10.2	6.9	6.4	7.8	7.3	9.1	7.5	7.5	10.0	8.0	5.8	5.7	6.5	9.1	9.7	10.2	8.9
South	12.7	13.3	12.8	14.3	13.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.9	11.1	11.3	11.1	10.4	9.5	9.3	9.4	8.5	9.1	9.5	11.1
West	8.6	10.1	9.1	11.1	9.2	4.5	9.5	9.2	10.3	10.4	12.6	10.8	10.2	8.0	9.0	9.2	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.8
Forcible rape																				
Northeast	8.5	10.0	12.1	12.3	11.9	12.0	13.2	15.1	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.5	14.3	16.1	15.3	15.4	15.0	13.9	14.4	13.8
Midwest	9.6	10.1	9.4	11.1	9.2	9.8	11.6	10.9	11.9	12.1	12.4	15.2	14.6	15.1	15.6	14.9	16.4	15.3	16.2	15.7
South	12.2	13.7	13.5	15.2	14.0	13.7	14.5	14.2	15.2	14.8	14.6	15.6	15.4	16.3	16.3	16.3	15.2	15.5	15.2	17.3
West	13.1	16.4	15.5	15.8	14.4	13.8	14.8	14.8	17.8	17.1	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.2	15.3	15.2	16.2
Robbery																				
Northeast	83.4	82.2	84.8	87.2	91.2	84.6	83.7	110.7	79.4	91.9	98.6	102.0	101.7	103.4	96.2	105.0	103.1	99.7	116.4	117.8
Midwest	55.3	54.0	41.3	69.0	53.2	44.6	52.3	46.7	46.6	48.1	48.7	63.1	49.5	37.9	34.8	34.5	42.2	40.3	45.9	41.2
South	54.4	58.6	59.3	75.5	69.3	56.9	53.2	52.5	56.6	54.4	55.7	55.3	54.7	48.9	47.8	51.7	47.5	44.1	47.7	57.8
West	73.0	84.7	85.9	96.9	81.8	67.7	76.8	75.3	82.8	85.1	84.2	83.9	70.4	56.8	68.1	69.2	63.6	64.1	68.9	77.9
Aggravated assault																				
Northeast	81.2	83.7	96.5	108.6	109.1	106.3	117.3	149.2	114.3	118.1	115.2	129.6	127.7	139.4	136.1	154.1	161.1	171.5	182.2	182.7
Midwest	59.0	63.1	58.8	74.7	64.1	62.5	59.5	57.9	67.7	64.5	69.7	82.5	77.8	84.9	85.5	93.2	94.6	115.1	131.0	131.1
South	119.5	125.0	121.2	134.1	139.2	135.6	137.1	144.7	151.9	147.0	148.5	158.7	155.1	141.4	143.7	151.3	140.8	138.9	152.3	186.9
West	111.3	134.4	134.7	164.7	145.2	136.9	154.7	152.1	174.4	170.5	163.5	161.3	148.5	143.5	145.8	191.3	207.2	226.7	252.6	272.6

Note: See Note, table 4.1. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. Due to reporting problems, complete arrest data were not available for Kentucky in 1988, Florida in 1988 and 1989, and Georgia and New Hampshire in 1990; therefore, these States were omitted by the Source. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1971, p. 35; 1972, p. 35; 1973, p. 34; 1974, p. 45; 1975, p. 41; 1976, p. 172; 1977, p. 171; 1978, p. 185; 1979, p. 187; 1980, p. 190; 1981, p. 161; 1982, p. 166; 1983, p. 169; 1984, p. 162; 1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 165; 1987, p. 165; 1988, p. 169; 1989, p. 173; 1990, p. 175* (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.19

Arrest rates (per 100,000 inhabitants) for property crimes

By offense charged and region, 1971-90

(Rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

Offense charged and region	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Burglary																				
Northeast	173.7	164.0	189.6	207.9	222.0	232.9	243.6	259.6	221.0	226.1	213.4	199.5	177.9	159.6	156.7	151.1	151.7	145.2	153.6	145.1
Midwest	170.7	157.9	154.3	213.5	186.5	170.2	178.8	166.7	163.2	167.2	172.5	188.8	166.2	139.3	133.0	129.6	136.5	131.3	135.5	121.4
South	204.8	200.3	193.9	269.5	271.0	241.5	233.8	231.5	237.9	239.0	235.0	234.5	209.7	194.3	197.6	206.7	204.9	182.7	181.9	192.9
West	295.2	306.7	314.2	361.5	344.3	307.2	320.8	304.5	315.8	303.5	305.9	304.9	275.9	247.9	258.7	253.9	235.8	234.9	239.8	229.0
Larceny-theft																				
Northeast	302.1	281.8	280.8	398.0	393.7	423.8	452.0	475.7	447.4	463.5	474.2	492.4	475.8	466.2	477.9	478.5	514.9	511.6	527.1	533.3
Midwest	455.8	447.2	424.6	586.0	528.8	491.9	507.9	485.9	499.5	535.1	558.2	661.6	593.9	545.8	549.5	563.4	622.7	625.8	650.2	626.9
South	445.2	431.0	425.7	542.5	571.7	550.4	521.3	515.9	537.9	516.3	541.7	590.4	566.4	549.9	572.2	590.7	602.1	579.3	599.4	647.0
West	572.1	593.5	572.6	680.9	658.1	692.3	658.1	646.2	697.5	674.8	685.9	735.4	703.1	692.6	723.5	738.4	739.2	730.6	729.0	729.0
Motor vehicle theft																				
Northeast	72.1	66.6	77.1	67.3	63.1	65.9	66.4	77.9	60.6	60.1	55.2	57.8	49.5	50.0	47.7	54.8	67.3	77.1	90.7	79.7
Midwest	69.5	61.2	58.9	62.3	49.9	46.4	57.7	55.4	52.2	46.0	42.8	49.4	41.7	38.3	38.4	43.4	50.3	60.6	73.1	56.3
South	67.5	62.3	60.6	66.7	56.8	51.1	53.6	57.5	58.1	50.2	47.8	47.6	46.0	49.5	53.0	60.0	66.3	64.7	73.1	81.0
West	151.2	137.4	126.0	139.9	112.2	115.0	125.4	124.0	129.2	107.4	93.9	83.7	78.1	71.2	90.9	101.7	109.2	124.4	134.2	128.5
Arson																				
Northeast	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	9.9	9.8	9.2	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.8	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.2
Midwest	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	8.1	8.3	8.6	11.5	9.1	8.0	7.9	7.7	7.7	8.2	7.6	8.0
South	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	7.9	8.1	8.5	7.5	7.8	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.4	6.9	6.7	7.4
West	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11.2	9.8	10.5	9.9	9.3	10.2	9.9	8.8	8.6	8.2	7.9	8.4

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.18. Arson was designated an index property crime in October 1978. Data collection began in 1979. The number of agencies reporting and the populations represented vary from year to year. For a list of States in regions and definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1971, p. 35; 1972, p. 35; 1973, p. 34; 1974, p. 45; 1975, p. 41; 1976, p. 172; 1977, p. 171; 1978, p. 185; 1979, p. 187; 1980, p. 190; 1981, p. 161; 1982, p. 166; 1983, p. 169; 1984, p. 162; 1985, p. 165; 1986, p. 165; 1987, p. 165; 1988, p. 169; 1989, p. 173; 1990, p. 175* (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.20

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest^a

By offense and size of place, 1990

(1990 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										
13,054 agencies; population 227,496,000:										
Offenses known	13,468,228	1,700,303	11,767,925	21,950	90,311	610,716	977,326	2,833,650	7,388,768	1,545,507
Percent cleared by arrest	21.6	45.6	18.1	67.2	52.8	24.9	57.3	13.8	20.5	14.6
TOTAL CITIES										
9,103 cities; population 154,145,000:										
Offenses known	10,964,590	1,430,487	9,534,103	17,624	68,749	554,661	789,453	2,161,960	6,053,427	1,318,716
Percent cleared by arrest	21.7	43.9	18.3	66.3	52.7	24.5	56.3	13.5	21.1	13.8
Group I										
59 cities, 250,000 and over; population 43,676,000:										
Offenses known	4,436,511	791,826	3,644,685	11,279	30,109	373,257	377,181	861,275	2,039,971	743,439
Percent cleared by arrest	19.3	39.3	15.0	62.5	54.2	22.6	53.9	12.3	17.5	11.3
8 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 19,953,000:										
Offenses known	2,021,758	445,839	1,575,919	6,313	10,649	227,167	201,710	364,481	806,227	405,211
Percent cleared by arrest	18.1	36.1	13.0	58.7	50.3	20.7	52.0	11.0	15.7	9.4
16 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,840,000:										
Offenses known	1,054,041	143,049	910,992	2,375	8,215	65,111	67,348	212,192	545,694	153,106
Percent cleared by arrest	19.3	40.4	16.0	67.0	58.5	23.9	53.2	13.0	17.6	14.3
35 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,883,000:										
Offenses known	1,360,712	202,938	1,157,774	2,591	11,245	80,979	108,123	284,602	688,050	185,122
Percent cleared by arrest	21.2	45.4	17.0	67.5	54.7	26.6	58.0	13.4	19.6	13.1
Group II										
125 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 18,089,000:										
Offenses known	1,514,880	180,974	1,333,906	1,963	10,666	64,367	103,978	320,972	850,609	162,325
Percent cleared by arrest	21.8	46.2	18.5	72.1	50.8	27.8	56.7	13.6	21.1	14.5
Group III										
336 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 22,899,000:										
Offenses known	1,513,345	164,770	1,348,575	1,478	9,597	50,325	103,370	309,303	878,159	161,113
Percent cleared by arrest	22.5	46.7	19.5	73.9	49.0	26.6	55.8	13.0	22.9	13.3
Group IV										
658 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,819,000:										
Offenses known	1,314,832	121,684	1,193,148	1,198	7,519	35,103	77,864	260,383	820,005	112,760
Percent cleared by arrest	23.6	48.8	21.0	69.5	52.1	28.9	57.2	14.3	23.7	16.6
Group V										
1,549 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,496,000:										
Offenses known	1,192,293	95,582	1,096,711	928	6,125	20,862	67,667	226,713	786,415	83,583
Percent cleared by arrest	25.1	53.4	22.6	74.9	52.2	31.1	60.1	15.3	24.8	21.5
Group VI										
6,376 cities under 10,000; population 22,165,000:										
Offenses known	992,729	75,651	917,078	778	4,733	10,747	59,393	183,314	678,268	55,496
Percent cleared by arrest	24.3	61.2	21.2	77.6	57.1	35.8	66.2	16.6	21.9	28.3

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.20

Offenses known to police and percent cleared by arrest^a

By offense and size of place, 1990--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										
1,199 agencies; population 45,906,000:										
Offenses known	1,918,173	211,621	1,706,552	2,767	15,184	51,625	142,045	477,695	1,036,912	191,945
Percent cleared by arrest	20.7	52.3	16.7	68.2	52.5	28.7	60.6	14.4	17.7	17.2
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,752 agencies; population 27,445,000:										
Offenses known	585,465	58,195	527,270	1,559	6,378	4,430	45,828	193,995	298,429	34,846
Percent cleared by arrest	22.3	61.3	18.1	75.8	54.4	37.0	64.1	15.9	17.7	33.3
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
6,014 agencies; population 93,179,000:										
Offenses known	4,197,731	398,097	3,799,634	4,484	26,181	100,738	266,694	905,579	2,506,964	387,091
Percent cleared by arrest	21.8	51.7	18.7	67.9	52.4	28.6	60.1	14.5	20.5	17.3

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 1990 (Source, p. 325). Population figures represent U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 decennial census counts. 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 165, 166. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.21

Offenses known to police and percent that were cleared by arrest

By type of offense, United States, 1980-90

Year	Total Crime Index		Violent crime ^a		Property crime ^b	
	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest	Offenses known to police	Percent cleared by arrest
1980	12,483,083	19.2 %	1,242,511	43.6 %	11,240,527	16.5 %
1981	12,715,894	19.5	1,275,135	42.9	11,440,759	16.9
1982	11,932,744	20.1	1,195,533	45.4	10,737,211	17.3
1983	11,403,141	20.6	1,166,888	46.5	10,236,253	17.7
1984	11,121,418	21.0	1,172,616	47.4	9,948,802	17.9
1985	11,762,540	20.9	1,240,134	47.6	10,522,406	17.8
1986	12,734,405	20.7	1,445,965	46.3	11,288,440	17.5
1987	12,502,268	20.9	1,354,012	47.4	11,148,256	17.7
1988	12,059,648	20.7	1,355,693	45.7	10,703,955	17.5
1989	12,124,462	21.1	1,364,705	45.8	10,759,757	18.0
1990	13,468,228	21.6	1,700,303	45.6	11,767,925	18.1

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.18, and 4.20. 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 1981-90. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1980*, p. 182; *1981*, p. 153; *1982*, p. 158; *1983*, p. 161; *1984*, p. 154; *1985*, p. 156; *1986*, p. 156; *1987*, p. 155; *1988*, p. 159; *1989*, p. 163; *1990*, p. 165 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.22

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest

By extent of urbanization and type of offense, 1972-90

Year	Cities			Suburban ^a			Rural		
	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c
1972	20.6 %	48.8 %	16.1 %	17.2 %	50.3 %	14.0 %	25.2 %	70.2 %	20.1 %
1973	21.2	45.2	18.3	19.2	51.2	17.0	23.5	69.5	19.3
1974	21.3	45.2	18.5	19.5	50.0	17.3	24.0	69.7	19.7
1975	21.0	44.7	18.5	19.7	50.0	17.6	23.6	70.1	19.4
1976	20.5	45.5	18.0	19.1	51.3	16.9	22.7	69.5	18.7
1977	21.0	45.8	18.3	19.3	50.9	16.9	23.1	69.2	18.8
1978	20.8	45.5	18.1	19.4	49.9	17.0	22.7	67.9	18.4
1979	19.8	43.7	17.1	19.0	49.3	16.6	22.8	67.0	18.8
1980	19.2	41.7	16.6	18.6	48.4	16.2	20.5	64.9	16.7
1981	19.5	40.9	17.0	19.4	48.7	17.0	20.7	63.8	17.0
1982	20.0	43.5	17.3	20.4	50.9	17.8	22.1	66.4	18.1
1983	20.5	44.5	17.7	21.1	52.3	18.4	22.1	66.9	18.0
1984	21.0	45.5	18.0	21.7	53.8	18.8	22.3	65.7	18.1
1985	20.9	45.7	17.9	21.1	53.2	18.2	22.9	67.0	18.4
1986	20.7	44.6	17.5	21.1	51.7	18.3	22.0	63.9	17.7
1987	21.0	46.0	17.9	21.2	51.3	18.4	21.6	61.8	17.6
1988	20.7	44.2	17.7	21.2	51.7	18.4	21.9	63.5	17.8
1989	21.3	44.4	18.2	21.4	51.3	18.7	22.2	61.7	18.2
1990	21.7	43.9	18.3	21.8	51.7	18.7	22.3	61.3	18.1

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1, 4.18, and 4.20. For definitions of offenses, rural counties, and city and suburban areas, see Appendix 3.

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

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, pp. 107, 108; *1973*, pp. 109, 110; *1974*, pp. 166, 167; *1975*, pp. 166, 167; *1976*, pp. 162, 163; *1977*, pp. 162, 163; *1978*, pp. 177, 178; *1979*, pp. 179, 180; *1980*, pp. 182, 183; *1981*, pp. 153, 154; *1982*, pp. 158, 159; *1983*, pp. 161, 162; *1984*, pp. 154, 155; *1985*, pp. 156, 157; *1986*, pp. 156, 157; *1987*, pp. 155, 156; *1988*, pp. 159, 160; *1989*, pp. 163, 164; *1990*, pp. 165, 166 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.23

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, 1990

(1990 population)

Population group	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^b	Property crime ^c	Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary	Larceny-theft	Motor vehicle theft
TOTAL ALL AGENCIES										
12,901 agencies; population 217,061,000:										
Total clearances	2,755,423	705,487	2,049,936	13,037	44,963	28,088	519,399	372,978	1,464,595	212,363
Percent under 18	19.2	11.2	22.0	7.7	12.4	14.3	10.4	19.3	22.4	23.5
TOTAL CITIES										
9,077 cities; population 145,155,000:										
Total clearances	2,240,513	561,662	1,678,851	10,048	33,766	111,854	405,994	275,614	1,234,188	169,049
Percent under 18	19.3	11.2	22.1	8.2	11.3	14.1	10.5	18.8	22.5	23.9
Group I										
57 cities, 250,000 and over; population 35,743,000:										
Total clearances	741,227	249,493	491,734	5,488	14,132	61,155	168,718	92,921	325,699	73,114
Percent under 18	14.9	10.2	17.3	8.9	9.2	12.5	9.5	13.6	16.5	25.6
7 cities, 1,000,000 and over; population 12,631,000:										
Total clearances	263,178	104,193	158,985	2,317	3,833	25,066	72,977	29,786	100,803	28,396
Percent under 18	12.1	9.1	14.0	10.3	7.7	12.5	8.0	11.7	12.9	20.5
15 cities, 500,000 to 999,999; population 10,230,000:										
Total clearances	188,961	53,196	135,765	1,421	4,148	14,550	33,077	25,018	90,218	20,529
Percent under 18	15.9	11.0	17.8	6.5	10.3	12.4	10.7	12.8	16.8	28.2
35 cities, 250,000 to 499,999; population 12,883,000:										
Total clearances	289,088	92,104	196,984	1,750	6,151	21,539	62,664	38,117	134,678	24,189
Percent under 18	16.9	11.0	19.6	9.0	9.5	12.8	10.5	15.6	19.0	29.3
Group II										
122 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 17,597,000:										
Total clearances	318,444	80,537	237,907	1,355	5,170	17,213	56,799	41,565	173,506	22,836
Percent under 18	18.6	11.2	21.2	8.3	10.9	13.8	10.5	17.1	21.8	24.1
Group III										
332 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 22,639,000:										
Total clearances	336,474	75,876	260,598	1,090	4,679	13,264	56,843	39,621	199,782	21,195
Percent under 18	21.8	12.5	24.4	7.8	12.6	16.7	10.6	20.4	25.4	23.1
Group IV										
656 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 22,758,000:										
Total clearances	308,745	59,332	249,413	830	3,910	10,150	44,442	37,104	193,618	18,691
Percent under 18	22.7	13.4	24.9	7.1	14.5	18.7	12.2	22.6	25.6	22.2
Group V										
1,536 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 24,267,000:										
Total clearances	295,074	50,235	244,839	681	3,173	6,439	39,942	34,064	193,257	17,518
Percent under 18	22.4	11.7	24.6	6.2	14.4	15.7	11.0	22.7	25.3	21.4
Group VI										
6,374 cities under 10,000; population 22,151,000:										
Total clearances	240,549	46,189	194,360	604	2,702	3,633	39,250	30,339	148,326	15,695
Percent under 18	22.4	11.3	25.0	6.1	12.8	15.6	10.9	25.8	25.2	22.0

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.23

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, 1990--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										
1,153 agencies; population 44,938,000:										
Total clearances	388,030	109,140	278,890	1,847	7,784	14,640	84,869	67,403	179,389	32,098
Percent under 18	19.6	12.3	22.4	6.8	16.8	16.9	11.2	21.2	22.9	22.3
RURAL COUNTIES										
2,671 agencies; population 26,969,000:										
Total clearances	126,880	34,685	92,195	1,142	3,413	1,594	28,536	29,961	51,018	11,216
Percent under 18	15.9	7.8	18.9	4.6	13.0	10.0	7.2	20.2	17.9	20.6
SUBURBAN AREAS^d										
6,050 agencies; population 92,066,000:										
Total clearances	906,877	203,996	702,881	2,997	13,529	28,590	158,880	129,031	508,158	65,692
Percent under 18	21.3	12.8	23.8	6.6	16.2	17.9	11.7	22.5	24.4	22.3

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.20. Forcible rape figures furnished by the State-level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines and were excluded by the Source from the forcible rape, violent crime, and Total Crime Index categories. For definitions of offenses, suburban areas, and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

^aIncludes offenses cleared by exceptional means.

^bViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

^dIncludes suburban city and county 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 171, 172. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.24

Percent of offenses known to police that were cleared by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of offense, United States, 1972-90

	Total Crime Index	Violent crime ^a	Property crime ^b
1972	27.3 %	13.2 %	33.8 %
1973	30.6	12.2	35.9
1974	31.3	12.5	36.3
1975	30.0	12.8	34.4
1976	28.6	12.2	32.7
1977	28.4	11.8	32.8
1978	28.1	11.7	32.6
1979	26.6	11.6	30.9
1980	24.4	11.2	28.2
1981	21.4	9.8	24.7
1982	20.6	9.5	23.8
1983	20.1	9.5	23.2
1984	20.1	9.8	23.3
1985	20.1	9.6	23.4
1986	19.1	9.0	22.6
1987	18.1	8.5	21.3
1988	18.1	8.9	20.9
1989	17.8	9.5	20.3
1990	19.2	11.2	22.0

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.20. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

^aViolent crimes are offenses of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bProperty crimes are offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft. Data are not included for the property crime of arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, pp. 110, 111; *1973*, pp. 112, 113; *1974*, pp. 170, 171; *1975*, pp. 170, 171; *1976*, pp. 168, 169; *1977*, pp. 167, 168; *1978*, pp. 182, 183; *1979*, pp. 184, 185; *1980*, pp. 187, 188; *1981*, pp. 158, 159; *1982*, pp. 163, 164; *1983*, pp. 166, 167; *1984*, pp. 159, 160; *1985*, pp. 161, 162; *1986*, pp. 161, 162; *1987*, pp. 161, 162; *1988*, pp. 165, 166; *1989*, p. 169; *1990*, pp. 171, 172 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.25

Arsons cleared by arrest and clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age

By type of target, United States, 1990

(12,505 agencies; 1990 population 199,592,000)

Target	Number of offenses	Percent of offenses cleared by arrest	Percent of clearances by arrest of persons under 18 years of age
Total	84,912	17.7 %	38.2 %
Total structure	46,216	21.7	36.7
Single occupancy residential	20,626	21.8	29.8
Other residential	8,168	22.7	30.9
Storage	4,443	16.5	47.5
Industrial/manufacturing	735	14.7	30.6
Other commercial	5,106	16.0	28.7
Community/public	4,199	35.8	60.3
Other structure	2,939	17.7	47.7
Total mobile	22,939	9.3	21.9
Motor vehicles	21,329	8.8	20.1
Other mobile	1,610	17.0	33.9
Other	15,757	18.0	55.6

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.20. In 1990, 12,505 agencies furnished detailed reports to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The above data are from these 12,505 agencies. Users should be aware that these data do not represent the Nation's total arson experience and differ from those reported in other arrest tables displaying arson. For definition of arson, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 44. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.26

Juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition and size of place, 1990

(1990 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						
7,461 agencies; total population 138,848,000:						
Number	1,114,310	315,316	718,188	17,955	12,401	50,450
Percent ^b	100.0	28.3	64.5	1.6	1.1	4.5
TOTAL CITIES						
5,176 cities; total population 94,337,000:						
Number	948,413	278,577	604,558	14,291	10,141	40,846
Percent	100.0	29.4	63.7	1.5	1.1	4.3
Group I						
34 cities, 250,000 and over; population 20,057,000:						
Number	196,055	49,548	142,232	1,307	1,788	1,180
Percent	100.0	25.3	72.5	0.7	0.9	0.6
Group II						
89 cities, 100,000 to 249,999; population 12,654,000:						
Number	119,400	37,043	76,922	2,191	780	2,464
Percent	100.0	31.0	64.4	1.8	0.7	2.1
Group III						
246 cities, 50,000 to 99,999; population 16,735,000:						
Number	173,374	57,914	100,130	3,584	2,456	9,290
Percent	100.0	33.4	57.8	2.1	1.4	5.4
Group IV						
456 cities, 25,000 to 49,999; population 15,893,000:						
Number	160,579	49,939	100,470	2,178	1,951	6,041
Percent	100.0	31.1	62.6	1.4	1.2	3.8
Group V						
1,022 cities, 10,000 to 24,999; population 16,270,000:						
Number	167,955	48,999	104,230	2,929	1,942	9,855
Percent	100.0	29.2	62.1	1.7	1.2	5.9
Group VI						
3,329 cities under 10,000; population 12,728,000:						
Number	131,050	35,134	80,574	2,102	1,224	12,016
Percent	100.0	26.8	61.5	1.6	0.9	9.2
SUBURBAN COUNTIES						
706 agencies; population 26,983,000:						
Number	111,503	25,236	77,391	1,692	1,336	5,848
Percent	100.0	22.6	69.4	1.5	1.2	5.2
RURAL COUNTIES						
1,579 agencies; population 17,528,000:						
Number	54,394	11,503	36,239	1,972	924	3,756
Percent	100.0	21.1	66.6	3.6	1.7	6.9
SUBURBAN AREAS^c						
3,672 agencies; population 69,631,000:						
Number	507,498	164,941	299,697	7,509	6,039	29,312
Percent	100.0	32.5	59.1	1.5	1.2	5.8

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.6. For definitions of suburban areas and rural counties, see Appendix 3.

cludes within metropolitan areas. Excludes central cities. Suburban cities and counties are included in other groups.

^aIncludes all offenses except traffic and neglect cases.

^bBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.

^cIncludes suburban city and county law enforcement agen-

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 235.

Table 4.27

Percent distribution of juveniles taken into police custody

By method of disposition, United States, 1972-90

	Referred to juvenile court jurisdiction	Handled within department and released	Referred to criminal or adult court	Referred to other police agency	Referred to welfare agency
1972	50.8 %	45.0 %	1.3 %	1.6 %	1.3 %
1973	49.5	45.2	1.5	2.3	1.4
1974	47.0	44.4	3.7	2.4	2.5
1975	52.7	41.6	2.3	1.9	1.4
1976	53.4	39.0	4.4	1.7	1.6
1977	53.2	38.1	3.9	1.8	3.0
1978	55.9	36.6	3.8	1.8	1.9
1979	57.3	34.6	4.8	1.7	1.6
1980	58.1	33.8	4.8	1.7	1.6
1981	58.0	33.8	5.1	1.6	1.5
1982	58.9	32.5	5.4	1.5	1.6
1983	57.5	32.8	4.8	1.7	3.1
1984	60.0	31.5	5.2	1.3	2.0
1985	61.8	30.7	4.4	1.2	1.9
1986	61.7	29.9	5.5	1.1	1.8
1987	62.0	30.3	5.2	1.0	1.4
1988	63.1	29.1	4.7	1.1	1.9
1989	63.9	28.7	4.5	1.2	1.7
1990	64.5	28.3	4.5	1.1	1.6

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.18.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, p. 116; *1973*, p. 119; *1974*, p. 177; *1975*, p. 177; *1976*, p. 220; *1977*, p. 219; *1978*, p. 228; *1979*, p. 230; *1980*, p. 258; *1981*, p. 233; *1982*, p. 242; *1983*, p. 245; *1984*, p. 238; *1985*, p. 240; *1986*, p. 240; *1987*, p. 225; *1988*, p. 229; *1989*, p. 233; *1990*, p. 235 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.28

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses and driving under the influence

United States, 1972-90

(In thousands)

	Alcohol-related offenses	Driving under the influence
1972	2,835	604
1973	2,539	654
1974	2,297	617
1975	3,044	909
1976	2,790	838
1977	3,303	1,104
1978	3,406	1,205
1979	3,455	1,232
1980	3,535	1,304
1981	3,745	1,422
1982	3,640	1,405
1983	3,729	1,613
1984	3,153	1,347
1985	3,418	1,503
1986	3,325	1,459
1987	3,248	1,410
1988	2,995	1,294
1989	3,180	1,333
1990	3,270	1,391

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.18. Alcohol-related offenses include driving under the influence, liquor law violations, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, and vagrancy. For definitions of offenses, see Appendix 3.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1972*, p. 126; *1973*, p. 120; *1974*, p. 186; *1975*, p. 188; *1976*, p. 181; *1977*, p. 180; *1978*, p. 194; *1979*, p. 196; *1980*, p. 200; *1981*, p. 171; *1982*, pp. 176, 177; *1983*, pp. 179, 180; *1984*, pp. 172, 173; *1985*, pp. 174, 175; *1986*, pp. 174, 175; *1987*, pp. 174, 175; *1988*, pp. 178, 179; *1989*, pp. 182, 183; *1990*, pp. 184, 185 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.29

Arrests for alcohol-related offenses

By offense and State, 1990

State	Total alcohol-related arrests	Driving under influence	Liquor law violations	Drunk-ness	Dis-orderly conduct	Vagrancy
Total	3,679,525	1,576,226	618,779	781,868	669,227	33,425
Alabama	59,388	20,366	10,411	20,534	7,837	240
Alaska	8,427	4,555	2,741	14	1,116	1
Arizona	76,956	26,414	30,503	NA	18,869	1,170
Arkansas	53,040	19,919	5,154	20,884	6,569	514
California	604,469	358,139	29,855	188,599	16,618	11,258
Colorado	75,021	38,873	14,598	5	19,810	1,735
Connecticut	55,712	15,641	3,789	26	36,134	122
Delaware	7,306	191	4,228	709	2,178	NA
District of Columbia	13,749	2,833	NA	NA	10,916	NA
Florida	89,554	55,371	34,183	NA	NA	NA
Georgia	32,287	8,054	5,848	2,592	15,744	49
Hawaii	12,584	8,449	2,423	NA	1,712	NA
Idaho	16,473	9,546	4,998	343	1,560	26
Illinois	96,760	37,397	36,323	1,634	21,294	112
Indiana	66,691	22,631	11,946	23,595	8,496	23
Iowa	51,973	18,124	14,020	15,832	3,954	43
Kansas	31,241	18,663	7,948	30	4,516	84
Kentucky	99,134	37,659	4,732	43,066	13,677	NA
Louisiana	32,487	13,164	982	7,417	10,585	339
Maine	16,593	10,519	3,314	25	2,728	6
Maryland	44,775	32,023	5,881	4	6,631	236
Massachusetts	36,733	20,316	5,439	162	10,636	180
Michigan	125,147	61,255	34,224	249	28,986	433
Minnesota	59,035	29,227	20,565	1	9,236	6
Mississippi	32,191	11,239	2,881	11,434	6,573	64
Missouri	47,859	25,109	9,140	1,366	11,883	361
Montana	11,672	4,845	4,167	NA	2,660	NA
Nebraska	29,540	14,324	9,927	9	5,270	10
Nevada	22,245	8,695	4,425	493	2,946	5,684
New Hampshire	18,817	8,267	5,202	3,129	2,110	109
New Jersey	88,338	31,319	14,331	116	42,281	291
New Mexico	30,456	16,314	8,317	753	5,036	36
New York	160,137	69,565	14,035	4	69,955	6,578
North Carolina	112,512	74,680	18,929	NA	18,661	242
North Dakota	7,653	2,840	3,906	NA	905	2
Ohio	121,657	41,930	21,063	26,972	30,764	928
Oklahoma	69,611	23,928	6,703	35,953	3,027	NA
Oregon	51,217	28,790	17,807	NA	4,620	NA
Pennsylvania	171,296	39,646	39,303	28,242	63,642	483
Rhode Island	8,413	2,458	1,833	39	3,935	148
South Carolina	76,819	20,060	12,844	23,959	19,913	43
South Dakota	10,112	3,337	5,061	420	1,275	19
Tennessee	71,092	21,858	5,642	36,497	6,995	100
Texas	372,040	112,363	25,088	201,354	31,816	1,419
Utah	34,380	10,000	13,584	6,978	3,796	22
Vermont	3,523	2,436	521	3	558	5
Virginia	139,791	48,747	14,362	65,187	11,488	7
Washington	57,188	35,655	17,657	102	3,662	112
West Virginia	22,921	8,380	1,423	10,962	2,117	39
Wisconsin	130,579	35,624	42,447	304	52,045	159
Wyoming	11,931	4,486	4,076	1,871	1,489	7

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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991). This is because this table includes data processed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation after the cut off date for that publication. "In many States where drunkenness and/or vagrancy are not treated as criminal actions, these categories are not permissible causes of arrest. In one respect, these data may be considered conservative estimates of alcohol-related arrests. Arrests are classified by a single offense, using a hierarchical rule. Consequently, crimes committed while intoxicated are categorized under the primary offense. On the other hand, 'driving under the influence' includes impairment due to any type of drug; it is not limited to impairment due to alcohol" (Source).

Source: Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff from table provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.

Table 4.30

Percent distribution of arrests for drug law violations^a

By type of drug and region, United States, 1981-90

	Total			Northeast			Midwest			South			West		
	Total	Sale/manu- fracture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- fracture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- fracture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- fracture	Posses- sion	Total	Sale/manu- fracture	Posses- sion
Total															
1981	100 %	22 %	78 %	100 %	22 %	78 %	100 %	33 %	67 %	100 %	20 %	80 %	100 %	16 %	84 %
1982	100	20	80	100	24	76	100	22	78	100	21	79	100	13	87
1983	100	22	78	100	27	73	100	24	76	100	24	76	100	16	84
1984	100	22	78	100	30	70	100	24	76	100	21	79	100	15	85
1985	100	24	76	100	30	70	100	26	74	100	24	76	100	18	82
1986	100	25	75	100	33	67	100	26	74	100	25	75	100	19	81
1987	100	26	74	100	34	66	100	28	72	100	24	76	100	20	80
1988	100	27	73	100	35	65	100	31	69	100	27	73	100	21	79
1989	100	32	68	100	37	63	100	46	54	100	29	71	100	26	74
1990	100	32	68	100	41	59	100	32	68	100	28	72	100	28	72
Heroin/cocaine															
1981	12	4	8	18	7	11	8	4	4	7	2	5	17	4	13
1982	13	4	9	22	9	13	8	3	5	8	2	6	16	4	12
1983	23	6	17	27	11	17	8	2	5	13	5	9	37	5	32
1984	26	7	19	30	12	18	8	3	4	17	6	11	40	5	35
1985	30	8	22	34	14	20	11	4	7	20	7	13	42	6	36
1986	41	13	28	49	21	28	16	6	10	30	1	20	52	11	41
1987	46	14	32	56	24	32	18	6	12	36	11	25	54	11	43
1988	52	17	35	65	28	37	24	8	16	39	14	25	61	14	47
1989	54	19	35	67	30	37	26	9	17	47	17	30	60	17	44
1990	54	21	33	69	34	34	31	12	20	50	19	31	57	17	40
Marihuana															
1981	69	11	58	71	11	59	74	18	56	73	10	63	60	7	52
1982	72	10	62	68	12	57	75	10	65	74	11	63	68	7	61
1983	61	10	50	60	12	48	69	10	59	70	12	57	49	7	41
1984	59	10	48	58	12	44	72	12	60	69	11	58	44	7	37
1985	55	10	45	55	12	43	68	10	58	66	11	55	41	9	32
1986	44	8	36	42	9	33	62	9	53	56	9	47	29	6	23
1987	40	7	33	36	7	29	58	8	49	51	8	43	29	6	23
1988	34	6	28	29	5	24	49	7	42	47	7	40	22	4	18
1989	29	6	23	27	5	22	39	11	28	39	6	33	20	6	14
1990	30	6	24	26	5	21	44	7	36	38	6	32	21	6	15
Synthetic drugs															
1981	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	6	2	4	1	(b)	1
1982	4	1	2	4	1	3	4	1	3	5	1	3	1	(b)	1
1983	3	1	2	4	2	3	4	2	3	5	2	3	1	(b)	(b)
1984	3	1	2	4	2	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	(b)	1
1985	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	(b)	(b)
1986	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	4	1	3	1	(b)	1
1987	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	5	2	3	1	(b)	1
1988	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	6	2	4	1	(b)	1
1989	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	1	(b)	(b)
1990	2	1	2	2	(b)	1	2	1	2	4	1	3	1	(b)	1
Other															
1981	15	6	9	6	2	4	15	11	4	14	7	8	22	4	18
1982	12	5	7	6	2	4	14	9	5	13	6	7	14	2	12
1983	13	4	8	9	3	5	19	10	9	12	5	8	14	3	11
1984	12	4	9	10	4	6	18	8	9	10	3	7	15	3	12
1985	12	4	8	7	3	4	19	11	8	11	5	6	16	3	13
1986	13	4	9	6	2	4	20	11	9	8	4	4	19	2	17
1987	12	4	8	5	2	3	22	13	9	3	4	4	16	2	14
1988	11	4	7	4	1	3	24	15	9	9	5	4	15	2	13
1989	15	6	8	4	1	3	33	25	8	9	4	4	19	4	16
1990	14	4	10	4	1	2	23	12	11	8	2	6	22	4	17

Note: See Notes, tables 4.1 and 4.18.

^aBecause of rounding, percents may not add to total.^bLess than or equal to 0.5 percent.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1981*, p. 160; *1982*, p. 165; *1983*, p. 168; *1984*, p. 161; *1985*, p. 163; *1986*, p. 163; *1987*, p. 163; *1988*, p. 167; *1989*, p. 171; *1990*, p. 173 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.31

Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of drug-related arrests in cities over 100,000 population

By offense type, 1980, 1985, and 1989^a

Cities over 100,000 population	Total drug arrest rate				Drug sale arrest rate				Drug possession arrest rate			
	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989
Abilene, TX	NA	445	228	X	NA	27	4	X	NA	418	224	X
Akron, OH	NA	65	531	X	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	X
Albany, NY	276	133	NA	X	20	26	NA	X	256	107	NA	X
Albuquerque, NM	220	387	457	107 %	NA	83	145	X	219	304	312	43 %
Alexandria, VA	100	244	834	729	59	119	328	460 %	42	125	506	1,106
Allentown, PA	155	200	1,078	595	40	125	465	1,050	115	75	613	435
Amarillo, TX	274	343	312	14	23	43	32	35	251	301	281	12
Amherst, NY	47	14	NA	X	5	2	NA	X	42	12	NA	X
Amherst Town, NY	NA	NA	33	X	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	34	X
Anaheim, CA	405	526	1,144	183	57	85	237	315	344	442	907	164
Anchorage, AK	108	NA	110	2	16	NA	27	76	93	NA	83	-10
Ann Arbor, MI	245	261	231	-6	2	224	206	206	243	17	25	-90
Arlington, TX	256	412	319	25	15	37	34	125	241	375	286	19
Arlington, VA	363	714	758	109	41	52	158	286	323	662	600	86
Atlanta, GA	1,060	733	2,330	120	74	160	460	519	986	574	1,870	90
Aurora, CO	NA	379	288	X	NA	44	59	X	NA	335	229	X
Austin, TX	318	570	589	85	100	65	56	-44	218	504	533	145
Bakersfield, CA	547	1,067	2,032	272	159	399	962	503	387	668	1,071	176
Baltimore, MD	722	1,254	2,063	186	130	433	720	455	593	820	1,344	127
Baton Rouge, LA	NA	354	571	X	NA	24	34	X	NA	330	537	X
Beaumont, TX	402	422	693	73	51	67	63	23	351	355	631	80
Berkeley, CA	193	266	1,569	713	78	111	436	462	113	153	1,133	899
Birmingham, AL	569	116	1,060	86	29	2	23	-21	539	114	1,037	92
Boise, ID	382	324	512	34	45	25	23	-49	334	299	489	46
Boston, MA	171	NA	1,253	635	47	NA	635	1,264	124	NA	618	398
Bridgeport, CT	NA	917	1,181	X	NA	243	576	X	NA	673	605	X
Brownsville, TX	NA	NA	328	X	NA	NA	11	X	NA	NA	317	X
Buffalo, NY	75	364	580	673	3	27	71	2,436	72	337	508	605
Cedar Rapids, IA	NA	207	110	X	NA	16	9	X	NA	191	101	X
Charlotte, NC	281	391	776	177	89	94	189	112	191	298	587	207
Chattanooga, TN	306	434	NA	X	146	225	NA	X	159	210	NA	X
Chesapeake, VA	231	209	293	27	29	38	43	50	202	171	250	23
Chicago, IL	508	750	1,157	128	508	NA	1,157	128	NA	NA	NA	X
Chula Vista, CA	NA	NA	808	X	NA	NA	147	X	NA	NA	661	X
Cincinnati, OH	NA	1,131	1,167	X	NA	82	211	X	NA	1,049	955	X
Cleveland, OH	NA	349	1,333	X	NA	75	237	X	NA	274	1,096	X
Colorado Springs, CO	120	171	196	64	44	24	62	39	75	147	134	79
Columbus, GA	351	NA	583	65	71	NA	369	422	283	NA	215	-24
Columbus, OH	153	95	283	85	42	38	60	42	95	57	223	134
Concord, CA	460	366	530	15	NA	70	115	X	460	296	416	-10
Corpus Christi, TX	633	385	342	-46	13	8	22	72	620	377	319	-49
Dallas, TX	NA	739	675	X	NA	9	98	X	NA	730	577	X
Dayton, OH	174	303	1,010	481	49	57	228	369	125	245	782	524
Denver, CO	368	642	724	97	33	21	29	-13	334	621	695	108
Des Moines, IA	70	16	118	68	40	15	53	34	30	1	65	113
Detroit, MI	320	393	1,052	228	320	393	1,052	228	NA	NA	NA	X
Durham, NC	NA	259	520	X	NA	25	11	X	NA	234	509	X
El Paso, TX	241	435	349	45	12	68	34	198	229	367	314	37
Elizabeth, NJ	589	808	929	58	142	40	54	-62	448	769	874	95
Erie, PA	103	138	NA	X	16	66	NA	X	87	72	NA	X
Eugene, OR	529	356	551	4	2	4	5	185	527	352	546	3
Evansville, IN	275	186	463	69	28	13	62	123	247	173	401	62
Flint, MI	269	262	1,008	274	70	191	682	871	199	71	326	64
Fort Lauderdale, FL	1,579	944	NA	X	85	111	NA	X	494	832	NA	X
Fort Wayne, IN	NA	69	128	X	NA	NA	4	X	NA	69	124	X
Fort Worth, TX	281	477	1,063	278	24	21	150	524	257	457	913	255
Fremont, CA	1,291	1,307	1,780	38	29	24	237	720	262	1,284	1,543	22
Fresno, CA	397	571	1,414	259	77	48	395	412	317	523	1,019	222
Fullerton, CA	425	264	790	86	80	34	211	162	345	230	579	68
Garden Grove, CA	233	589	608	161	49	95	128	163	176	493	480	172
Garland, TX	350	540	340	-3	29	127	116	302	321	413	225	-30
Gary, IN	265	172	261	-2	NA	171	31	X	265	1	162	-39
Glendale, AZ	NA	410	288	X	NA	75	61	X	NA	336	227	X
Glendale, CA	424	269	452	7	55	27	109	97	369	242	343	-7
Grand Rapids, MI	132	301	586	345	39	97	267	583	70	204	319	355
Greensboro, NC	503	573	984	96	NA	NA	NA	X	503	573	984	96
Hampton, VA	136	174	207	53	63	102	90	43	73	72	118	622
Hartford, CT	NA	1,902	525	X	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	X
Hayward, CA	NA	330	1,547	X	NA	15	225	X	NA	316	1,322	X
Hialeah, FL	253	129	NA	X	100	35	NA	X	153	94	NA	X
Hollywood, FL	521	710	NA	X	135	100	NA	X	386	610	NA	X

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.31

Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of drug-related arrests in cities over 100,000 population

By offense type, 1980, 1985, and 1989^a--Continued

Cities over 100,000 population	Total drug arrest rate				Drug sale arrest rate				Drug possession arrest rate			
	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989
Honolulu, HI	149	478	365	146 %	10	30	37	271 %	138	448	328	137 %
Houston, TX	NA	451	555	X	NA	NA	1	X	NA	451	554	X
Huntington Beach, CA	579	350	543	-6	31	22	112	261	531	328	431	-19
Huntsville, AL	183	215	172	-6	183	215	132	-28	NA	NA	40	X
Independence, MO	NA	174	179	X	NA	12	3	X	NA	162	176	X
Indianapolis, IN	85	265	232	175	1	12	19	1,199	83	230	214	157
Inglewood, CA	NA	1,205	1,071	X	NA	291	282	X	NA	915	788	X
Irvine, CA	NA	NA	780	X	NA	NA	124	X	NA	NA	657	X
Irving, TX	236	256	383	62	17	25	28	63	219	231	355	62
Jackson, MS	230	712	693	202	1	NA	NA	X	28	NA	NA	X
Jacksonville, FL	483	286	NA	X	21	34	NA	X	462	252	NA	X
Jersey City, NJ	424	902	2,754	550	242	414	1,340	453	181	487	1,414	679
Kansas City, KS	NA	165	430	X	NA	11	58	X	NA	155	372	X
Kansas City, MO	NA	337	921	X	NA	8	32	X	NA	329	890	X
Knoxville, TN	154	195	328	113	42	24	146	249	112	171	182	62
Lakewood, CO	210	239	216	3	28	65	54	93	181	174	162	-11
Lansing, MI	14	73	780	5,669	NA	29	154	X	10	41	626	5,956
Laredo, TX	NA	173	230	X	NA	4	NA	X	NA	170	230	X
Las Vegas Metro Police, NV	NA	776	1,023	X	NA	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	NA	X
Lexington, KY	192	200	600	213	85	54	235	176	106	146	365	243
Lincoln, NE	253	193	294	16	27	30	32	18	226	163	261	16
Little Rock, AR	193	200	NA	X	36	68	NA	X	157	131	NA	X
Livonia, MI	469	250	665	42	60	45	53	-12	409	205	612	50
Long Beach, CA	473	572	1,316	178	36	36	265	644	438	536	1,051	140
Los Angeles, CA	591	1,291	1,391	135	141	375	590	320	450	917	801	78
Louisville, KY	747	560	NA	X	717	223	NA	X	30	337	NA	X
Lubbock, TX	168	173	228	35	3	13	1	-69	165	160	227	37
Macon, GA	109	345	NA	X	94	185	NA	X	15	160	NA	X
Madison, WI	57	82	57	0	12	54	29	131	44	28	28	-37
Manchester, NH	NA	NA	237	X	NA	NA	39	X	NA	NA	198	X
Memphis, TN	176	196	657	273	28	NA	NA	X	148	NA	NA	X
Mesa, AZ	211	243	223	6	44	33	55	25	167	210	168	1
Miami, FL	393	836	NA	X	13	141	NA	X	380	694	NA	X
Milwaukee, WI	775	326	359	-54	57	61	145	153	485	264	215	-56
Minneapolis, MN	NA	220	162	X	NA	24	49	X	NA	196	113	X
Mobile, AL	343	412	1,256	266	68	46	1,218	1,699	275	365	39	-86
Modesto, CA	546	561	1,351	148	67	11	196	191	479	549	1,157	141
Montgomery, AL	418	193	131	-69	105	19	9	-91	313	174	122	-61
New Haven, CT	242	491	2,230	820	29	66	1,124	3,722	213	425	1,106	415
New Orleans, LA	NA	NA	1,094	X	NA	NA	483	X	NA	NA	612	X
New York, NY	355	980	1,255	254	119	379	605	410	236	602	650	175
Newark, NJ	405	1,211	1,751	332	148	574	1,024	593	257	637	727	182
Newport News, VA	314	241	545	74	57	83	156	172	256	158	389	52
Norfolk, VA	1,193	582	624	-48	75	1	58	-23	119	581	567	-49
Oakland, CA	469	745	3,472	641	198	352	1,243	529	271	392	2,229	722
Oceanside, CA	NA	NA	1,641	X	NA	NA	335	X	NA	NA	1,306	X
Oklahoma City, OK	599	519	732	22	129	132	247	91	470	387	485	3
Omaha, NE	172	242	578	236	41	39	98	141	132	203	480	255
Ontario, CA	NA	914	1,796	X	NA	99	326	X	NA	816	1,470	X
Orange, CA	NA	683	1,381	X	NA	46	169	X	NA	637	1,412	X
Orlando, FL	282	644	NA	X	39	159	NA	X	243	485	NA	X
Overland Park, KS	NA	NA	255	X	NA	NA	37	X	NA	NA	217	X
Oxnard, CA	161	602	1,974	1,129	14	12	178	1,190	147	596	1,796	1,123
Pasadena, CA	460	757	1,398	204	59	236	503	758	395	521	895	127
Pasadena, TX	793	761	370	-53	91	110	89	-2	702	651	281	-60
Paterson, NJ	578	726	1,219	111	99	418	550	454	479	309	668	40
Peoria, IL	NA	181	413	X	NA	10	78	X	NA	171	335	X
Philadelphia, PA	295	474	727	146	132	167	363	175	163	307	141	-14
Phoenix, AZ	316	392	530	68	51	89	192	276	265	303	339	23
Pittsburgh, PA	304	421	723	138	113	163	NA	X	191	258	NA	X
Plano, TX	NA	NA	204	X	NA	NA	38	X	NA	NA	165	X
Pomona, CA	NA	931	1,864	X	NA	172	471	X	NA	756	1,393	X
Portland, OR	NA	329	1,001	X	NA	20	74	X	NA	309	928	X
Portsmouth, VA	178	263	515	190	24	57	173	622	154	207	341	122
Providence, RI	109	377	827	657	28	83	241	759	81	294	586	622
Pueblo, CO	NA	325	231	X	NA	9	11	X	NA	316	221	X
Rafelgh, NC	591	374	634	7	80	58	215	170	512	317	419	-18
Reno, NV	555	627	NA	X	47	55	NA	X	508	572	NA	X
Richmond, VA	434	676	746	72	88	152	228	161	346	524	518	49
Riverside, CA	436	499	1,703	291	40	49	396	904	387	448	1,307	238
Rochester, NY	176	186	987	460	52	35	139	168	125	151	848	581
Rockford, IL	122	87	111	-8	NA	1	33	X	122	86	79	-36
Sacramento, CA	201	258	1,555	672	48	71	534	1,003	153	187	1,020	567

See notes at end of table.

Table 4.31

Rate (per 100,000 inhabitants) of drug-related arrests in cities over 100,000 population

By offense type, 1980, 1985, and 1989^a--Continued

Cities over 100,000 population	Total drug arrest rate				Drug sale arrest rate				Drug possession arrest rate			
	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989	1980	1985	1989	Percent change 1980 to 1989
St. Louis, MO	NA	437	1,221	X	NA	30	208	X	NA	407	1,013	X
St. Paul, MN	241	143	260	8 %	37	116	47	30 %	205	27	213	4 %
St. Petersburg, FL	424	378	NA	X	33	152	NA	X	391	226	NA	X
Salinas, CA	NA	NA	1,095	X	NA	NA	254	X	NA	NA	840	X
Salt Lake City, UT	284	536	445	57	65	133	104	60	219	403	341	56
San Antonio, TX	220	383	475	116	24	316	88	269	196	67	387	97
San Bernardino, CA	214	1,437	NA	X	25	188	NA	X	188	1,249	NA	X
San Diego, CA	1,062	662	1,836	73	120	51	314	163	942	611	1,522	62
San Francisco, CA	567	592	1,797	217	220	100	771	251	348	492	1,026	195
San Jose, CA	370	705	1,289	248	59	63	191	222	311	642	1,088	253
Santa Ana, CA	341	1,013	1,921	463	72	166	505	597	269	842	1,416	426
Santa Rosa, CA	NA	NA	758	X	NA	NA	96	X	NA	NA	662	X
Savannah, GA	181	323	707	290	60	62	178	197	121	261	529	336
Scottsdale, AZ	NA	107	212	X	NA	13	53	X	NA	94	159	X
Shreveport, LA	118	171	304	157	6	45	147	2,281	103	127	157	52
South Bend, IN	45	38	NA	X	11	21	NA	X	34	17	NA	X
Spokane, WA	146	405	NA	X	25	113	NA	X	122	291	NA	X
Springfield, MA	319	849	2,718	751	83	180	530	535	236	668	2,188	828
Springfield, MO	65	244	446	589	8	17	30	263	56	227	416	637
Stamford, CT	NA	391	698	X	NA	5	304	X	NA	19	394	X
Sterling Heights, MI	128	32	105	-18	56	NA	NA	X	72	26	105	45
Stockton, CA	417	999	1,486	256	47	136	600	1,164	370	846	886	140
Sunnyvale, CA	219	228	485	121	24	13	93	296	197	213	392	98
Syracuse, NY	187	278	767	311	17	88	27	59	170	189	740	336
Tacoma, WA	NA	251	673	X	NA	54	93	X	NA	197	581	X
Tampa, FL	515	870	NA	X	102	246	NA	X	413	624	NA	X
Tempe, AZ	225	NA	295	31	33	NA	102	210	192	NA	193	1
Thousand Oaks, CA	NA	NA	332	X	NA	NA	52	X	NA	NA	280	X
Toledo, OH	NA	170	533	X	NA	90	322	X	NA	81	211	X
Topeka, KS	198	171	229	15	30	33	88	191	168	138	141	-16
Torrance, CA	1,092	413	355	-68	81	37	75	-8	11	377	280	-72
Tucson, AZ	237	266	NA	X	35	59	NA	X	202	213	NA	X
Tulsa, OK	374	480	391	5	104	75	141	36	270	405	251	-7
Vallejo, CA	NA	NA	1,371	X	NA	NA	441	X	NA	NA	930	X
Virginia Beach, VA	391	332	336	-14	53	74	71	35	339	258	265	-22
Waco, TX	200	341	400	99	12	19	12	5	189	323	387	105
Warren, MI	107	74	334	213	45	5	66	45	61	60	268	336
Washington, DC	510	1,452	1,738	241	15	536	791	5,080	494	916	947	91
Waterbury, CT	NA	342	1,326	X	NA	128	604	X	NA	214	722	X
Wichita, KS	187	294	217	16	20	18	27	35	167	277	190	14
Winston-Salem, NC	536	862	1,343	150	7	204	135	1,883	529	658	1,208	128
Worcester, MA	119	276	NA	X	5	141	NA	X	114	135	NA	X
Yonkers, NY	90	NA	917	914	14	NA	60	332	77	NA	857	1,019
Youngstown, OH	NA	NA	230	X	NA	NA	54	X	NA	NA	167	X
Average arrest rate	345	453	794	130	66	96	231	250	284	350	578	104

Note: These data were compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation through the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This table includes data from all law enforcement agencies submitting complete reports for 12 months in 1980, 1985, and 1989. Data were excluded if a city reported less than 12 months of data or if the population fell below 100,000 in either 1980, 1985, or 1989. For a description of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program, see Appendix 3.

^aSubcategories may not sum to total because of rounding.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Thomas C. Castellano and James L. Lebeau, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale; data were made available through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Table 4.32

Drug use by arrestees in 21 U.S. cities

By type of arrest charge and sex, 1989

Arrest charge	Males		Females	
	Arrestees tested	Percent testing positive for any drug ^a	Arrestees tested	Percent testing positive for any drug ^a
Total	16,179	67 %	5,798	66 %
Assault	1,711	55	422	53
Burglary	1,701	75	232	72
Damage/destroy property	226	55	44	57
Drug sale/possession	2,652	83	964	83
Family offense	425	50	94	51
Flight/escape/warrant	488	68	199	72
Fraud/forgery	415	58	302	55
Homicide	263	57	37	46
Larceny/theft	2,321	71	1,200	61
Probation/parole violation	481	64	142	64
Prostitution	145	59	700	82
Public peace/disturbance	981	58	344	56
Robbery	990	73	107	75
Sex offenses	418	44	(b)	X
Stolen vehicle	1,080	64	89	73
Stolen property	356	70	80	59
Traffic offense	106	37	316	45
Weapons	675	63	73	62
Other	745	56	437	59

Note: These data are from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program sponsored by the National Institute of Justice. DUF data are collected in central booking facilities in participating cities throughout the United States. For approximately 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from a new sample of arrestees (Source, p. 2). For methodology, survey sampling information, and a list of participating cities, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine (Vallium), methaqualone (Quaalude), propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines.

^bLess than 20 cases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1989 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-123941 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1990), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.33

Drug use by arrestees in 23 U.S. cities

By type of drug and sex, 1990

(Percent testing positive)

City	Any drug ^a	Marijuana	Cocaine	Heroin
Male				
Atlanta, GA	62 %	4 %	59 %	4 %
Birmingham, AL	64	14	50	5
Chicago, IL	73	27	54	27
Cleveland, OH	55	14	45	3
Dallas, TX	56	20	43	5
Denver, CO	48	27	24	2
Detroit, MI	51	15	38	8
Fort Lauderdale, FL	60	22	46	1
Houston, TX	64	21	53	6
Indianapolis, IN	46	31	18	4
Kansas City, MO	45	16	30	2
Los Angeles, CA	65	20	45	11
Manhattan, NY	76	19	65	17
New Orleans, LA	61	18	51	5
Omaha, NE	30	20	10	2
Philadelphia, PA	76	18	65	8
Phoenix, AZ ^b	54	28	29	6
Portland, OR ^c	62	42	22	11
St. Louis, MO	54	16	42	6
San Antonio, TX	51	26	26	17
San Diego, CA	78	35	45	19
San Jose, CA	55	24	26	7
Washington, DC	56	7	48	13
Female				
Atlanta, GA	71	1	68	6
Birmingham, AL	67	8	43	11
Cleveland, OH	73	8	65	5
Dallas, TX	60	18	46	10
Denver, CO	55	15	40	6
Detroit, MI	74	9	64	16
Fort Lauderdale, FL	66	16	55	2
Houston, TX	59	11	49	8
Indianapolis, IN	39	21	13	7
Kansas City, MO	64	13	54	3
Los Angeles, CA	71	10	55	18
Manhattan, NY	71	8	64	24
New Orleans, LA	60	12	50	10
Philadelphia, PA	76	12	63	11
Phoenix, AZ ^b	58	18	34	15
Portland, OR ^c	61	27	34	21
St. Louis, MO	56	10	44	8
San Antonio, TX	41	9	23	20
San Diego, CA	75	19	37	22
San Jose, CA	57	12	27	12
Washington, DC	73	7	65	19

Note: See Note, table 4.32. Chicago and Omaha did not test or interview female arrestees. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marijuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine (Vallium), methaqualone (Quaalude), propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines.

^bPhoenix does not test males for methaqualone, barbiturates, and propoxyphene; and does not test females for methaqualone and barbiturates.

^cPortland does not test for methadone, methaqualone, and propoxyphene.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1990 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-130063 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), pp. 5, 7-9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.34

Drug use by arrestees in 23 U.S. cities

By type of drug, age, and sex, 1990

(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															
Atlanta, GA	32 %	50 %	72 %	79 %	67 %	4 %	8 %	1 %	4 %	3 %	27 %	50 %	71 %	74 %	62 %
Birmingham, AL	43	68	70	74	62	16	22	10	14	5	28	50	59	61	48
Chicago, IL	55	80	82	80	74	30	35	24	18	19	34	58	62	68	60
Cleveland, OH	38	52	70	62	57	15	17	16	12	10	28	40	61	54	47
Dallas, TX	40	60	61	69	51	26	28	19	16	10	22	43	51	58	42
Denver, CO	47	50	51	47	42	34	35	28	23	18	20	23	27	27	21
Detroit, MI	35	41	57	67	64	26	18	10	11	7	16	30	48	56	48
Fort Lauderdale, FL	44	58	67	68	56	31	33	24	17	10	14	40	54	61	49
Houston, TX	45	65	73	75	66	26	27	18	18	12	32	54	65	62	55
Indianapolis, IN	39	51	51	50	40	32	42	34	25	18	10	17	20	26	17
Kansas City, MO	36	38	54	60	41	23	18	18	12	9	14	21	39	47	30
Los Angeles, CA	50	59	66	76	70	26	26	23	15	10	28	34	48	60	54
Manhattan, NY	52	76	85	83	81	31	23	20	14	9	32	62	78	78	73
New Orleans, LA	48	67	71	67	56	18	22	26	13	7	37	60	55	58	49
Omaha, NE	24	34	29	32	32	21	26	16	19	17	3	13	14	11	9
Philadelphia, PA	65	74	86	84	69	26	24	17	12	6	50	64	79	77	58
Phoenix, AZ ^c	45	58	56	60	47	34	37	25	26	17	15	28	35	35	27
Portland, OR ^d	61	63	67	68	55	52	43	52	44	26	11	21	19	30	23
St. Louis, MO	35	58	69	68	42	17	19	17	16	8	26	46	56	54	32
San Antonio, TX	45	53	57	58	46	34	34	34	29	10	19	31	28	34	23
San Diego, CA	62	76	86	86	79	40	41	34	33	24	28	44	54	51	44
San Jose, CA	54	52	58	66	50	34	31	24	14	12	20	25	27	35	26
Washington, DC	28	56	68	70	61	9	9	7	8	4	21	48	63	58	50
Female															
Atlanta, GA	(e)	69	78	87	66	(e)	3	0	0	0	(e)	67	74	83	66
Birmingham, AL	41	52	80	79	58	12	13	9	4	4	31	36	57	44	34
Cleveland, OH	36	69	78	89	76	9	14	6	9	0	32	64	69	84	58
Dallas, TX	51	54	62	72	65	25	11	20	18	16	24	43	52	55	55
Denver, CO	39	61	62	56	47	14	20	14	11	12	30	46	46	44	22
Detroit, MI	51	80	78	73	76	8	12	5	9	13	38	71	68	68	59
Fort Lauderdale, FL	56	69	71	67	61	18	23	22	12	4	37	56	61	59	47
Houston, TX	40	55	67	66	58	14	13	11	10	8	34	46	62	50	46
Indianapolis, IN	31	34	43	48	42	18	22	28	16	16	11	10	14	16	18
Kansas City, MO	46	69	84	66	39	22	19	10	11	2	26	59	73	58	31
Los Angeles, CA	36	68	81	79	76	18	10	12	9	4	18	51	65	68	57
Manhattan, NY	41	69	77	78	79	10	8	12	4	4	28	62	69	76	73
New Orleans, LA	35	56	68	70	60	14	12	15	6	12	29	52	58	58	44
Philadelphia, PA	51	76	81	87	76	4	18	13	11	7	41	62	66	80	61
Phoenix, AZ ^c	63	58	56	61	55	25	20	21	15	11	38	36	32	39	28
Portland, OR ^d	45	60	70	63	59	21	33	30	28	16	17	33	44	30	36
St. Louis, MO	35	60	72	57	43	9	11	11	9	7	32	47	57	45	31
San Antonio, TX	25	38	49	48	43	4	8	12	18	3	17	23	28	28	16
San Diego, CA	59	74	74	82	80	23	19	20	13	21	26	34	33	47	44
San Jose, CA	36	50	65	67	54	9	14	12	16	10	18	23	37	32	18
Washington, DC	56	67	76	87	73	3	14	6	3	3	53	57	71	82	56

Note: See Notes, tables 4.32 and 4.33. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

does not test females for methaqualone and barbiturates.

^dPortland does not test for methadone, methaqualone, and propoxyphene.

^eLess than 20 cases.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marihuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine (Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines.

^bLess than 1.0 percent.

^cPhoenix does not test males for methaqualone, barbiturates, and propoxyphene; and

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1990 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-130063 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), pp. 5, 7-9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Heroin				
15 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	26 to 30 years	31 to 35 years	36 and older
0 %	0 %	5 %	2 %	11 %
2	3	3	5	12
16	33	30	26	32
0	1	3	3	7
2	2	6	8	11
(b)	1	3	3	4
(b)	2	4	10	26
0	0	1	1	4
2	3	7	9	9
2	2	3	4	8
1	2	(b)	3	3
2	5	9	16	21
5	16	17	21	29
4	4	4	5	9
2	(b)	2	1	4
5	5	6	12	18
2	(b)	7	9	9
5	4	10	15	19
1	3	6	8	11
7	12	16	22	27
5	14	20	27	29
0	2	8	11	16
(b)	5	10	22	28
(e)	3	4	3	16
0	5	12	19	11
0	0	6	9	9
7	5	6	22	16
0	3	8	11	10
5	5	17	20	35
0	0	3	0	5
6	6	4	16	9
2	2	8	12	16
2	1	3	6	3
3	13	20	21	29
10	14	23	31	40
4	8	11	12	15
10	4	18	9	16
8	10	17	21	19
17	12	34	13	28
4	6	7	15	5
4	21	21	25	25
13	14	20	25	41
6	4	12	14	24
3	6	20	36	31

Table 4.35

Drug use by arrestees in 23 U.S. cities

By type of drug, race, ethnicity, and sex, 1990

(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																
Atlanta, GA	64 %	44 %	(b)	(b)	4 %	4 %	(b)	(b)	61 %	35 %	(b)	(b)	5 %	0 %	(b)	(b)
Birmingham, AL	65	58	(b)	(b)	11	24	(b)	(b)	55	27	(b)	(b)	4	6	(b)	(b)
Chicago, IL	73	63	78 %	(b)	27	18	32 %	(b)	54	44	58 %	(b)	29	11	13 %	(b)
Cleveland, OH	58	42	35	(b)	12	24	10	(b)	52	18	15	(b)	3	2	0	(b)
Dallas, TX	60	52	43	(b)	17	27	23	(b)	50	31	29	(b)	4	8	7	(b)
Denver, CO	54	45	46	24 %	24	30	29	15 %	34	15	22	6 %	2	4	3	0 %
Detroit, MI	51	55	(b)	(b)	15	16	(b)	(b)	38	38	(b)	(b)	9	6	(b)	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	69	52	30	(b)	21	23	15	(b)	61	33	15	(b)	1	2	0	(b)
Houston, TX	71	51	54	(b)	20	24	21	(b)	63	33	39	(b)	4	9	10	(b)
Indianapolis, IN	51	41	(b)	(b)	31	31	(b)	(b)	28	6	(b)	(b)	4	4	(b)	(b)
Kansas City, MO	50	32	(b)	(b)	15	21	(b)	(b)	35	12	(b)	(b)	2	2	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	76	69	53	(b)	17	26	20	(b)	63	29	38	(b)	12	14	10	(b)
Manhattan, NY	79	75	72	(b)	19	14	20	(b)	70	63	60	(b)	13	27	22	(b)
New Orleans, LA	62	48	(b)	(b)	17	26	(b)	(b)	54	23	(b)	(b)	5	6	(b)	(b)
Omaha, NE	35	28	8	(b)	20	21	8	(b)	16	6	4	(b)	3	(c)	0	(b)
Philadelphia, PA	78	66	77	(b)	16	22	28	(b)	71	40	68	(b)	7	10	17	(b)
Phoenix, AZ ^d	67	51	50	31	24	29	28	21	55	17	34	7	4	5	8	7
Portland, OR ^e	63	65	52	36	30	50	24	18	38	14	33	14	9	11	18	9
St. Louis, MO	55	44	(b)	(b)	13	32	(b)	(b)	48	10	(b)	(b)	5	8	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	61	53	47	(b)	24	34	25	(b)	51	18	21	(b)	15	16	18	(b)
San Diego, CA	82	78	78	(b)	28	41	35	(b)	68	17	54	(b)	14	12	28	(b)
San Jose, CA	62	55	56	33	26	31	19	18	39	19	29	18	4	7	10	0
Washington, DC	57	51	(b)	(b)	7	16	(b)	(b)	50	22	(b)	(b)	13	24	(b)	(b)
Female																
Atlanta, GA	68	85	(b)	(b)	(b)	4	(b)	(b)	67	70	(b)	(b)	4	18	(b)	(b)
Birmingham, AL	67	66	(b)	(b)	7	9	(b)	(b)	48	35	(b)	(b)	8	15	(b)	(b)
Cleveland, OH	80	67	(b)	(b)	9	8	(b)	(b)	73	53	(b)	(b)	4	10	(b)	(b)
Dallas, TX	59	64	(b)	(b)	16	21	(b)	(b)	51	40	(b)	(b)	5	16	(b)	(b)
Denver, CO	67	48	44	(b)	11	13	20	(b)	61	27	26	(b)	5	7	9	(b)
Detroit, MI	74	74	(b)	(b)	11	4	(b)	(b)	62	69	(b)	(b)	15	19	(b)	(b)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	71	63	(b)	(b)	14	17	(b)	(b)	65	47	(b)	(b)	0	3	(b)	(b)
Houston, TX	62	69	29	(b)	7	22	5	(b)	55	51	24	(b)	5	14	10	(b)
Indianapolis, IN	47	35	(b)	(b)	26	17	(b)	(b)	22	8	(b)	(b)	7	7	(b)	(b)
Kansas City, MO	67	58	(b)	(b)	13	14	(b)	(b)	58	42	(b)	(b)	4	2	(b)	(b)
Los Angeles, CA	76	78	56	(b)	12	11	5	(b)	68	48	43	(b)	8	24	29	(b)
Manhattan, NY	76	72	58	(b)	6	12	6	(b)	71	63	50	(b)	17	30	31	(b)
New Orleans, LA	61	54	(b)	(b)	11	14	(b)	(b)	52	40	(b)	(b)	9	14	(b)	(b)
Philadelphia, PA	78	72	66	(b)	12	15	0	(b)	69	48	59	(b)	8	21	7	(b)
Phoenix, AZ ^d	71	59	45	39	11	24	12	11	65	26	30	14	5	17	20	11
Portland, OR ^e	62	60	(b)	(b)	24	28	(b)	(b)	48	27	(b)	(b)	16	21	(b)	(b)
St. Louis, MO	57	53	(b)	(b)	8	14	(b)	(b)	49	29	(b)	(b)	6	14	(b)	(b)
San Antonio, TX	51	45	37	(b)	6	12	8	(b)	45	14	21	(b)	22	19	20	(b)
San Diego, CA	84	72	67	(b)	20	19	18	(b)	69	18	37	(b)	18	18	40	(b)
San Jose, CA	67	54	61	(b)	13	16	8	(b)	54	24	22	(b)	7	14	14	(b)
Washington, DC	75	61	(b)	(b)	6	11	(b)	(b)	67	48	(b)	(b)	18	26	(b)	(b)

Note: See Notes, tables 4.32 and 4.33. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes cocaine, opiates, marihuana, phencyclidine (PCP), methadone, benzodiazepine (Valium), methaqualone (Quaalude), propoxyphene (Darvon), barbiturates, and amphetamines.

^bLess than 20 cases.

^cLess than 1.0 percent.

^dPhoenix does not test males for methaqualone, barbiturates, and propoxyphene; and does not test females for methaqualone and barbiturates.

^ePortland does not test for methadone, methaqualone, and propoxyphene.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1990 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-130063 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), pp. 5, 7-9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.36

Self-reported drug use by male juvenile arrestees in 11 U.S. cities

By type of drug, 1990

(Percent ever used)

City	Alcohol	Marihuana	Cocaine	Crack	Heroin ^a	Inhalants	LSD
Birmingham, AL	78 %	50 %	8 %	8 %	2 %	8 %	6 %
Cleveland, OH	82	46	10	11	(b)	6	6
Indianapolis, IN	69	44	6	2	2	5	9
Kansas City, MO	86	66	9	8	1	9	7
Los Angeles, CA	92	77	28	16	3	14	18
Portland, OR	85	66	14	8	3	13	20
St. Louis, MO	80	38	5	2	2	4	2
San Antonio, TX	80	55	20	7	7	25	15
San Diego, CA	91	75	23	9	3	14	15
San Jose, CA ^c	90	60	22	9	1	13	17
Washington, DC	71	16	5	3	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 4.32. The data presented are based on voluntary reports from January through December, 1990. For methodology and survey sampling information, see Appendix 12.

^aIncludes black-tar heroin.

^bLess than 1 percent.

^cData from San Jose, 1st and 2nd quarter 1990 are not included in self-reported inhalant use.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, *1990 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report*, NCJ-130063 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), pp. 16, 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.37

Drug testing of persons arrested by local police and sheriffs' departments

By type of agency and size of population served, United States, 1990^a

Type of agency and population served	Percent of agencies in which at least some arrestees are tested		
	Total with testing	Agency-operated program	Other operated
All local agencies	38 %	6 %	32 %
Local police departments			
All sizes	38	5	32
1,000,000 or more	57	21	36
500,000 to 999,999	56	10	45
250,000 to 499,999	39	5	34
100,000 to 249,999	39	8	31
50,000 to 99,999	44	8	36
25,000 to 49,999	44	6	38
10,000 to 24,999	33	4	29
2,500 to 9,999	39	5	33
Under 2,500	36	5	31
Sheriffs' departments			
All sizes	40	10	30
1,000,000 or more	60	17	42
500,000 to 999,999	34	12	23
250,000 to 499,999	32	6	26
100,000 to 249,999	22	4	19
50,000 to 99,999	41	8	34
25,000 to 49,999	39	7	32
10,000 to 24,999	42	11	31
Under 10,000	43	14	30

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

A local police department was defined as a general purpose police department operated by a municipal or county government. A State police department was defined as the general purpose State police agency operated in each State.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement by Police and Sheriffs' Departments, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134505 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1992), p. 6, Table 8.

Table 4.38

Seizures of illegal drugs by local police, sheriffs', and State police departments

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

Type of agency and population served	Percent of agencies with primary responsibility for drug enforcement that seized:												
	Marihuana ^a	Cocaine			Ampheta- mines	Bar- biturates	Metha- ampheta- mines	LSD	Heroin	Synthetic/ designer	PCP	Metha- qualone	Morphine/ opium
		Total	Powder	Crack									
All local agencies	88 %	72 %	66 %	42 %	40 %	29 %	28 %	26 %	17 %	12 %	11 %	5 %	4 %
Local police departments													
All sizes	86	70	63	42	38	27	24	25	17	10	10	5	4
1,000,000 or more	100	100	100	100	100	86	86	93	100	64	71	57	57
500,000 to 999,999	95	100	100	96	92	77	81	88	100	51	58	29	63
250,000 to 499,999	100	100	100	100	80	67	90	95	91	58	56	22	48
100,000 to 249,999	99	100	97	92	80	62	75	76	84	44	43	27	23
50,000 to 99,999	97	97	96	77	73	64	49	64	55	30	32	16	17
25,000 to 49,999	95	95	94	76	62	44	49	49	50	19	24	6	7
10,000 to 24,999	94	91	84	58	51	36	33	36	28	12	15	5	6
2,500 to 9,999	94	79	72	42	41	29	24	22	10	7	7	4	1
Under 2,500	70	39	30	20	17	10	8	8	4	4	2	1	1
Sheriffs' departments													
All sizes	94	78	71	44	49	35	42	33	16	15	13	6	5
1,000,000 or more	95	95	95	95	90	71	81	81	90	63	68	44	34
500,000 to 999,999	100	100	97	87	75	66	72	94	88	37	53	37	35
250,000 to 499,999	100	98	92	87	83	61	68	67	67	27	31	15	25
100,000 to 249,999	95	97	97	79	68	54	54	66	41	28	32	20	11
50,000 to 99,999	98	100	94	58	72	58	59	59	26	30	25	11	11
25,000 to 49,999	94	86	81	50	54	47	43	38	15	16	17	3	2
10,000 to 24,999	95	77	68	37	43	26	38	22	6	12	5	3	3
Under 10,000	88	50	45	23	27	12	27	9	5	1	4	1	1
State police departments	100	100	100	91	94	85	88	88	91	53	74	47	56

Note: See Note, table 4.37. The data include any seizure or eradication of illegal drugs or facilities for manufacturing them during the 12-month period ending June 30, 1990.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drug Enforcement by Police and Sheriffs' Departments, 1990*, Special Report NCJ-134505 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1992), p. 3, Table 2; p. 5, Table 6.

^aIncludes hashish.

Table 4.39

Drug seizures by the U.S. Customs Service

By type, amount, and value of drugs seized, fiscal years 1975-91

(Dollar values in thousands)

Type of drug seized	1975 ^a	1976 ^a	Transition quarter ^a	1977 ^b	1978 ^b	1979 ^b	1980 ^b	1981 ^b	1982 ^b
Heroin^c									
Number of seizures	436	437	104	245	179	173	149	170	168
Quantity (in pounds)	114.8	367.7	45.3	277.7	188.6	122.5	268.7	234.7	209.9
Value	\$39,367	\$126,089	\$15,534	\$124,705	\$86,823	\$75,080	\$166,150	\$147,306	\$174,170
Cocaine									
Number of seizures	1,011	1,167	330	1,025	846	1,259	1,307	1,372	1,364
Quantity (in pounds)	728.9	1,029.6	236.1	952.1	1,418.7	1,438.1	4,742.9	3,741.1	11,149.5
Value	\$155,392	\$219,561	\$50,333	\$246,167	\$380,013	\$424,383	\$1,528,826	\$1,126,645	\$3,462,205
Hashish									
Number of seizures	4,003	5,162	1,343	6,323	4,919	4,379	3,979	2,689	2,610
Quantity (in pounds)	3,400.9	13,436.7	469.6	15,923.0	22,658.5	50,848.9	14,675.4	17,991.8	58,276.6
Value	\$17,185	\$67,896	\$2,373	\$75,332	\$95,664	\$198,056	\$26,717	\$29,003	\$126,111
Marihuana									
Number of seizures	13,792	13,555	4,620	14,902	12,826	12,323	12,620	14,036	11,947
Quantity (in pounds)	466,510.3	759,359.9	115,334.4	1,652,772.7	4,616,883.7	3,583,555.5	2,361,141.5	5,109,792.5	3,958,870.9
Value	\$143,685	\$233,883	\$35,523	\$509,054	\$1,426,617	\$2,164,468	\$1,661,535	\$3,796,576	\$3,115,631
Opium									
Number of seizures	46	72	18	50	51	41	33	52	265
Quantity (in pounds)	18.6	37.6	4.4	20.2	20.3	26.1	49.9	9.5	197.0
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morphine									
Number of seizures	7	15	1	15	6	21	15	75	165
Quantity (in pounds)	1.2	3.9	--	1.4	1.8	8.8	50.7	6.2	17.8
Value	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other drugs, barbiturates, and LSD									
Number of seizures	2,606	2,581	836	2,105	2,911	3,130	3,495	3,877	3,017
Quantity (in dosage units)	11,625,507	21,418,652	2,114,245	7,813,721	7,093,298	15,912,218	43,000,416	38,947,804	2,339,360
Value	\$9,649	\$17,777	\$1,755	\$4,376	\$7,837	\$44,236	\$148,351	\$137,096	\$11,814
Total									
Number of seizures	21,901	22,989	7,252	24,665	21,738	21,326	21,598	22,271	19,536
Value	\$365,278	\$655,207	\$105,518	\$959,634	\$1,996,954	\$2,906,224	\$3,531,580	\$5,236,626	\$6,889,931

Note: The data presented for 1975 and 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The Federal fiscal year is now Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

The drug value is computed using the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) retail value lists. The illegal market retail drug prices for heroin and cocaine are based on evidence exhibits purchased by DEA; other dangerous drug prices are derived from monthly availability reports submitted by DEA field offices.

^aValue data were computed using retail values as of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 1976.

^bValue data were computed using retail values as of the third quarter of the fiscal year.

^cValue data were computed using the most recent retail values available at the time of publication. Values for heroin, cocaine, marihuana, and total have been recalculated to reflect updated retail price data from the National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee and the DEA.

^dValues for heroin, cocaine, and marihuana were estimated from the DEA national retail price data for the period July to September 1988. The value of hashish was estimated from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police retail price data for the month of August 1988. Values for opium, morphine, and other drugs cannot be estimated because of a lack of U.S. price data. Estimated values of "other drugs" for the years prior to fiscal year 1988 were based on an estimated mix of drugs that is no longer considered valid.

1983 ^c	1984 ^c	1985 ^c	1986 ^c	1987 ^c	1988 ^d	1989	1990	1991
285	396	426	406	527	322	454	569	754
593.6	664.3	784.6	692.4	639.0	1,350.5	1,056.7	1,504.5	2,959.7
\$347,334	\$428,477	\$491,124	\$399,492	\$391,289	\$905,230	NA	NA	NA
1,731	1,625	2,164	2,557	2,158	2,333	2,059	2,169	2,138
19,601.5	27,525.8	50,506.4	52,520.9	87,898.3	137,408.4	129,493.2	164,727.0	169,586.1
\$2,431,590	\$3,338,728	\$3,544,053	\$3,381,668	\$5,659,517	\$9,713,055	NA	NA	NA
1,829	1,530	1,948	2,158	1,930	1,675	1,656	1,961	2,000
2,209.8	42,389.5	22,970.0	17,555.4	1,073.2	94,475.1	51,476.0	17,052.7	177,037.7
\$4,033	\$77,361	\$41,920	\$22,822	\$1,717	\$263,575	NA	NA	NA
12,101	12,304	12,002	10,377	14,569	11,226	10,183	7,522	8,688
2,732,974.5	3,274,927.2	2,389,704.1	2,211,068.1	1,701,149.6	969,966.7	645,858.2	222,313.8	287,519.5
\$2,186,380	\$3,143,930	\$2,867,645	\$2,918,610	\$2,653,793	\$1,764,391	NA	NA	NA
103	429	1118	807	538	952	3,384	6,942	3,594
78.9	258.0	505.0	321.2	1,014.6	1,482.7	901.3	2,047.2	1,131.6
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
199	156	10	8	8	12	26	12	6
60.0	12.6	3.3	0.6	4.2	20.1	10.3	8.4	0.3
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,862	2,627	2,179	2,680	3,345	2,726	2,549	2,733	2,059
5,592,669	6,819,717	22,540,573	1,424,682	3,881,793	282,317	2,622,721	2,813,241	2,913,236
\$23,657	\$28,847	\$95,347	\$6,026	\$16,420	NA	NA	NA	NA
19,110	19,067	15,280	19,013	18,078	19,246	20,311	21,908	19,239
\$4,992,993	\$7,017,343	\$7,040,080	\$6,728,618	\$8,722,737	\$12,646,252	NA	NA	NA

^cFor 1975 through 1982 heroin value was computed for 60 percent purity. In fiscal year 1983, DEA revised the method of calculating and reporting price values and no longer bases prices on the 60 percent purity factor.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Prologue '76* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1976), p. 36; U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A., 1980*, p. 33; *1985*, p. 41; *1988*, p. 40; *1989*, p. 40 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); and U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *U.S. Customs-Update 1990*, p. 40; *1991*, p. 30 (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 1978-91

	Opium (lbs.)	Heroin (lbs.)	Cocaine (lbs.)	Marihuana (lbs.)	Hashish (lbs.)	Hallucino- gens (d.u.)	Depres- sants (d.u.)	Stimu- lants (d.u.)	Metha- done (d.u.)
1978	27	442	1,009	1,117,422	3,004	4,349,917	311,044	2,901,948	39
1979	4	160	1,139	887,302	43,261	6,439,136	5,671,379	7,711,628	14,998
1980	NA	201	2,590	994,468	5,993	7,522,905	8,337,806	6,434,742	NA
1981	NA	332	4,352	1,935,202	30,162	36,064,329	21,701,603	47,477,580	NA
1982	NA	608	12,493	2,814,787	3,086	1,978,617	5,739,423	4,482,404	NA
1983	263	662	19,625	1,795,875	31,339	58,542,610	2,535,040	11,345,783	NA
1984	18	850	25,344	2,909,393	2,059	596,999	688,491	16,500,791	3,218
1985	45	985	39,969	1,641,626	21,858	4,593,867	664,589	20,709,871	57,903
1986	6	801	59,699	1,819,764	577	16,748,616	1,627,315	27,846,419	70
1987	65	804	81,823	1,429,339	2,368	6,057,338	643,178	26,929,899	920
1988	73	1,841	127,967	1,241,630	83,542	17,530,667	182,215	95,972,547	375,009
1989	13	1,387	181,511	745,254	1,270	13,100,423	564,437	94,343,892	22,164
1990	30	1,405	161,715	310,607	16,878	2,942,294	335,491	143,884,195	22,996
1991	3	2,464	149,371	235,862	1,288	1,821,366	378,336	29,112,729	6,200

Note: The notation "d.u." refers to dosage unit. Data for 1987-90 have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, *Drug Enforcement Statistical Report, 1978*, p. 3; *1979*, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, STRIDE Information system. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.41

Number of marihuana plants eradicated and seized, arrests, and weapons and assets seized

Under the Drug Enforcement Administration's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program, by State, 1991

States	Outdoor operations		Indoor operations		Total plants eradicated ^a	Number of arrests	Number of weapons seized	Value of assets seized ^b
	Plots eradicated	Cultivated plants eradicated	Grows seized	Plants eradicated				
United States, total	42,660	5,257,486	2,848	282,908	139,326,453	9,364	4,200	\$52,830,475
Alabama	2,284	163,294	20	1,600	164,894	122	13	234,699
Alaska	0	21	98	6,583	6,604	71	21	2,721,902
Arizona	50	4,839	11	1,544	6,391	67	40	117,522
Arkansas	1,733	106,405	44	4,138	110,543	192	128	1,134,484
California	1,059	151,529	303	45,562	197,141	966	687	6,833,463
Colorado	58	13,211	53	9,888	40,121	105	16	1,883,080
Connecticut	60	2,404	4	787	3,191	9	13	88,430
Delaware	100	13,365	27	26	13,391	3	0	500
Florida	2,023	92,190	156	12,147	104,337	661	99	2,912,734
Georgia	1,411	300,583	12	1,736	302,346	153	60	965,287
Hawaii	3,351	528,755	9	3,235	531,990	501	34	1,675,707
Idaho	26	1,675	30	3,039	4,714	39	16	195,042
Illinois	1,141	337,730	49	2,900	9,421,567	239	35	1,118,830
Indiana	2,313	206,494	86	19,025	70,156,031	474	96	1,339,668
Iowa	55	62,917	7	799	690,796	35	12	42,080
Kansas	509	21,751	21	3,795	10,800,506	109	54	1,361,269
Kentucky	8,380	809,366	58	6,722	824,088	439	141	1,496,039
Louisiana	466	79,009	38	11,877	90,886	195	25	377,267
Maine	382	20,794	65	3,648	24,442	163	82	404,404
Maryland	608	11,210	13	803	12,013	108	74	997,950
Massachusetts	313	9,185	122	3,336	12,817	305	143	1,807,870
Michigan	2,131	50,871	62	3,053	56,249	125	99	565,795
Minnesota	74	191,790	58	7,664	2,420,904	159	92	1,170,900
Mississippi	683	72,947	8	846	73,793	77	23	340,350
Missouri	1,163	104,693	34	2,003	13,119,019	436	126	1,271,074
Montana	6	710	23	1,469	2,279	188	26	1,431,782
Nebraska	11	2,960	47	2,130	9,304,388	142	12	23,102
Nevada	10	365	20	2,159	2,524	44	28	1,029,060
New Hampshire	94	2,418	24	623	4,142	67	29	370,434
New Jersey	54	1,411	11	605	2,016	45	56	256,000
New Mexico	50	4,208	30	1,132	5,340	93	78	102,406
New York	201	11,693	41	3,314	15,007	114	85	3,018,966
North Carolina	4,048	198,470	26	18,188	216,658	244	64	139,000
North Dakota	4	23,020	6	324	3,503,344	10	1	100
Ohio	961	56,684	156	7,355	64,039	271	296	1,902,183
Oklahoma	1,464	790,623	41	2,175	5,638,277	143	63	368,374
Oregon	609	16,311	415	36,227	52,538	648	577	2,807,280
Pennsylvania	427	12,703	35	895	13,633	38	13	132,550
Rhode Island	26	1,113	7	448	1,561	13	9	2,250
South Carolina	961	22,801	32	1,600	24,401	162	23	1,523,204
South Dakota	99	56,508	9	270	3,733,209	22	1	226,706
Tennessee	1,357	508,816	70	2,539	511,355	325	103	1,198,775
Texas	96	22,997	17	2,738	634,294	25	26	334,268
Utah	17	1,434	6	280	1,733	27	8	41,420
Vermont	119	6,422	11	3,187	16,350	74	55	86,880
Virginia	687	27,610	51	1,856	29,466	127	69	63,315
Washington	120	5,751	262	30,104	35,855	416	290	5,043,716
West Virginia	398	47,229	12	2,078	276,659	96	29	417,248
Wisconsin	464	78,076	100	3,446	6,045,853	266	112	1,011,089
Wyoming	4	125	8	983	2,808	11	18	244,021

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.

^aTotal for some States includes the eradication of ditchweed, a type of marihuana that grows wild.

^bA provision of Federal law allows the government to seize profits of the illicit drug trade and allows participating law enforcement agencies to share a percentage of the assets forfeited to the government.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration, 1991 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.42

Seizures of illegal drug laboratories

By type of drug manufactured, United States, fiscal years 1975-91

	Total illegal drug laboratories seized	PCP	Metham- phetamine	Amphet- amine	Metha- qualone	Hashish oil	LSD	Cocaine	Other hallu- cinogens	Other controlled sub- stances ^a
Total	5,963	518	4,200	604	104	30	20	147	110	230
1975	32	15	11	2	1	0	0	3	0	X
1976	97	30	36	11	5	4	4	7	0	X
1977	148	66	46	10	10	6	1	2	7	X
1978	180	79	69	12	7	5	0	4	4	X
1979	235	53	137	10	9	4	2	5	15	X
1980	234	49	126	20	17	1	4	2	15	X
1981	182	35	87	14	13	2	4	5	10	12
1982	224	47	132	18	7	0	0	6	7	7
1983	226	39	119	25	10	4	0	11	11	7
1984	197	13	121	19	3	3	0	16	3	19
1985	419	23	257	67	5	0	1	29	2	35
1986	509	8	372	66	4	0	2	23	6	28
1987	682	13	561	68	1	1	1	17	2	18
1988	810	20	667	82	4	0	0	9	7	21
1989	852	13	683	101	5	0	0	1	0	49
1990	549	10	449	54	3	0	0	4	10	19
1991	3E	5	327	25	0	0	1	3	11	15

^aThis category includes other controlled substances such as phenyl 2 propanone, a precursor used in making methamphetamine and amphetamine, and methadone, an opiate-type heroin substitute.

Source: Comptroller General of the United States, *Report to the Congress: Stronger Crackdown Needed on Clandestine Laboratories Manufacturing Dangerous Drugs* (Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1981), p. 37; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Table 4.43

Seizures and arrests for violations of laws enforced by the U.S. Customs Service

By type and value of property seized, fiscal years 1979-91

(Domestic value in thousands)

	Type of property seized														Arrests
	Prohibited non-narcotic articles		Vehicles		Aircraft		Vessels		Monetary instruments		General merchandise		Total		
	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	Number of seizures	Domestic value	
1979	20,959	--	2,829	\$9,060	135	\$19,979	272	\$74,529	1,328	\$22,472	24,318	\$41,639	49,841	\$167,680	N/A
1980	18,464	--	3,039	12,269	195	11,584	1,319	91,269	1,257	31,382	19,789	39,606	44,063	186,109	NA
1981	19,198	--	4,011	14,882	272	32,487	556	46,535	1,554	39,846	23,250	63,491	48,841	197,242	NA
1982	23,463	--	5,951	35,936	206	34,742	500	44,462	1,802	32,757	27,132	92,015	59,054	239,912	NA
1983	25,870	--	9,481	63,912	203	19,104	405	33,209	2,066	50,174	36,972	142,824	74,997	309,223	NA
1984	20,225	--	9,347	62,954	157	50,327	558	49,256	2,088	67,734	33,334	348,796	65,709	579,068	NA
1985	15,849	--	9,323	80,666	145	150,448	524	41,227	1,114	95,838	32,679	277,339	59,634	645,519	NA
1986	12,785	--	8,911	74,597	123	17,414	292	14,424	1,370	121,536	30,489	237,850	53,970	465,820	23,536
1987	32,254	--	11,400	84,807	176	112,479	535	23,783	2,138	102,383	40,257	417,750	86,760	741,203	20,466
1988	12,828	--	12,073	97,570	129	204,643	374	122,585	3,064	165,296	23,966	477,938	52,434	1,068,032	17,896
1989	10,670	--	12,444	100,729	182	204,000	333	58,139	4,102	225,028	22,416	509,601	51,700	1,101,671	18,536
1990	16,095	--	8,412	84,277	151	102,623	285	17,984	8,960	440,487	34,602	449,019	71,126	1,097,171	17,517
1991	16,038	--	7,945	62,652	103	43,801	257	30,261	8,555	271,315	26,908	377,105	62,703	789,174	21,806

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. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *Customs U.S.A., 1980*, p. 32; *1982*, p. 40; *1989*, p. 40 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury); U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service, *U.S. Customs-Update 1990*, p. 40; *1991*, p. 31 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Treasury). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.44

Seizures and arrests by the U.S. Coast Guard

By type and amount of property seized, 1976-91

	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	3,021,035	2,682,586	2,494,774	2,643,043	3,525,775	2,448,940	2,505,357	2,142,133
Marihuana seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	164,406	179,538	326,829	353,950	279,607	183,990	194,074	91,988	249,666	247,577
Cocaine seized (lbs.)	62	0	0	0	0	40	9.36	46.20	1,966.92	6,546.82
Cocaine seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	4.40	0.00	0.01	0.00	10.01	96.10	828.01	1,150.01	75.00	847.25
Hashish seized (lbs.)	0	0	0	43,550	564	34,580	0	29,962	1	2,099
Hashish seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	1,700	1,100	1	168	0	18	0	0	0
Hashish oil seized (gal.)	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	10	18	1
Thal sticks seized (lbs.)	10,185	17,130	0	0	12,623	0	0	0	1	0
Thal sticks seized by other agencies with Coast Guard participation (lbs.)	0	0	5,500	251	0	0	0	0	16,000	0
Dangerous drugs seized (doses)	0	200	500,000	4,186,060	514,584	5,961,009	61,628	100	0	1
Arrests	184	306	904	572	728	803	1,081	895	1,054	794
Estimated street value of contraband seized (in millions)	\$146.28	\$435.13	\$1,345.04	\$1,916.23	\$1,992.75	\$1,802.25	\$4,042.62	\$2,124.42	\$2,767.70	\$3,196.29

Note: A "thal stick" is a Southeast Asian marihuana bud that is bound onto a short section of bamboo. It may be laced with opium, hashish, or another narcotic in order to increase its potency. This definition was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the Source. Data have been revised by the Source and may differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard, *Digest of Law Enforcement Statistics, Thru March 31, 1992* (Washington, DC: U.S. Coast Guard, 1992), p. 4; and data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 4.45

Value and number of counterfeit notes and coins passed and seized before circulation

Fiscal years 1972-91

(Value in thousands)

Fiscal year	Total value of notes and coins	Counterfeit notes				Total value	Value of counterfeit coins		
		Passed on the public		Seized before circulation			Passed on the public	Seized before circulation	Total value
		Number	Value	Number	Value				
1972	\$27,752	287	\$4,816	1,097	\$22,911	\$27,726	\$15.3	\$10.7	\$26.0
1973	25,306	179	3,340	1,143	21,942	25,282	12.4	10.9	23.3
1974	21,402	121	2,431	660	18,951	21,382	7.9	11.7	19.7
1975	48,625	156	3,616	1,286	44,986	48,602	7.7	14.8	22.5
1976	35,089	135	3,375	673	31,706	35,080	5.4	3.3	8.8
Transition quarter	5,475	49	1,108	145	4,365	5,473	0.8	0.7	1.5
1977	44,039	255	4,872	1,178	39,158	44,030	7.1	1.3	8.5
1978	22,341	197	4,000	561	18,338	22,338	2.2	0.9	3.1
1979	50,770	188	4,515	1,240	46,249	50,764	1.8	3.6	5.4
1980	60,846	189	5,541	1,324	55,292	60,833	1.8	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
1990	80,359	370	14,021	1,643	66,338	80,359	(a)	0.1	0.2
1991	86,765	413	17,143	1,870	69,622	86,765	0.1	0.1	0.2

Note: The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30.

^aRounds to less than 0.1.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1982. (Mimeographed.); and data provided by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
159	139	150	151	74	44
17	29	70	60	28	30
1,523,070	1,212,963	448,894	224,606	62,279	22,145
171,549	108,121	90,692	8,853	12,200	6,531
10,333.66	14,723.42	12,825.56	32,896.00	15,152.68	29,033.02
1,391.46	11,207.21	25,760.84	19,492.13	54,382.13	56,937.68
2	0	0	0	12,700	141,547
1	0	86,000	40,000	0	0
47	37	80	4	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
694	614	485	363	299	222
\$2,774.84	\$3,381.52	\$2,669.33	\$2,447.45	\$3,532.23	\$4,691.47

Table 4.46

Counterfeit plant operations suppressed by the U.S. Secret Service

By type of operation, fiscal years 1980-91

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
1990	73	33	0	29	2	18	2	157
1991	66	52	1	12	0	16	1	148

^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 1908-91

(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)	Marriage fraud	Other
1908 to 1991	1,052,397	1,566	61,591	16,689	40,243	27,329	44,376	141,270	159,023	503,831	22,568	16,762	15	1,517,134
1908 to 1910	6,888	0	236	784	0	3,228	0	0	0	1,106	474	0	0	1,060
1911 to 1920	27,912	353	1,209	4,324	0	6,364	178	0	0	4,128	9,086	704	0	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	0	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	0	2,737
1941 to 1950	110,849	17	8,945	759	822	1,550	17,642	13,906	14,288	50,209	143	1,746	0	812
1951 to 1960	129,867	230	6,742	1,175	947	642	4,002	25,260	35,090	54,457	225	5	0	1,112
1961 to 1970	96,374	15	3,694	397	1,462	236	3,601	31,334	11,831	43,561	8	0	0	235
1961	7,438	4	498	73	106	54	357	3,020	400	2,916	2	0	0	8
1962	7,637	2	493	58	131	53	353	2,967	378	3,185	0	0	0	17
1963	7,454	4	452	61	158	29	368	2,302	417	3,642	1	0	0	20
1964	8,746	0	417	40	146	22	373	2,473	688	4,580	0	0	0	7
1965	10,143	0	385	53	143	23	355	3,241	1,036	4,881	2	0	0	24
1966	9,168	1	323	30	130	13	336	3,668	984	3,615	0	0	0	68
1967	9,260	0	320	29	154	14	360	3,126	1,272	3,947	2	0	0	36
1968	9,130	0	266	21	137	8	345	3,200	1,356	3,777	1	0	0	19
1969	10,505	3	272	14	155	12	361	2,901	1,789	4,983	0	0	0	15
1970	16,893	1	268	18	202	8	393	4,436	3,511	8,035	0	0	0	21
1971 to 1980	231,762	18	2,524	67	3,626	38	4,028	33,740	16,503	171,004	31	1	0	182
1971	17,639	2	286	9	232	7	476	4,140	2,979	9,483	4	0	0	21
1972	16,266	2	266	7	307	3	487	3,966	2,710	8,486	6	0	0	26
1973	16,842	7	226	7	395	7	594	3,989	2,247	9,342	4	0	0	24
1974	18,824	3	191	7	396	7	440	3,839	2,086	11,839	2	0	0	14
1975	23,438	0	225	4	583	6	526	3,649	1,896	16,529	1	0	0	19
1976	27,998	1	272	8	464	2	481	3,782	1,185	21,777	1	1	0	24
Transition quarter	8,927	0	83	2	110	0	141	1,007	271	7,304	3	0	0	6
1977	30,228	3	285	6	372	3	315	3,150	1,066	25,012	1	0	0	15
1978	28,371	0	220	4	314	1	236	2,543	871	24,165	5	0	0	12
1979	25,888	0	264	9	265	2	202	1,901	707	22,525	3	0	0	10
1980	17,341	0	206	4	188	0	130	1,774	485	14,542	1	0	0	11
1981 to 1990	211,422	36	10,489	94	21,745	22	2,682	15,817	3,894	155,931	12	0	0	700
1981	16,720	1	200	4	161	1	122	1,959	474	13,781	2	0	0	15
1982	14,518	4	285	4	188	5	95	1,796	418	11,701	0	0	0	22
1983	18,227	1	617	7	336	2	128	1,957	495	14,471	1	0	0	212
1984	17,587	4	558	7	492	2	126	1,699	381	14,268	1	0	0	49
1985	21,308	4	868	5	823	3	154	1,913	460	17,061	2	0	0	15
1986	22,146	5	957	8	892	2	215	1,852	329	17,805	3	0	0	78
1987	22,129	8	1,619	5	2,714	0	340	1,259	348	15,814	1	0	0	21
1988	22,872	3	1,640	35	4,072	3	407	978	362	15,316	1	0	0	55
1989	30,087	4	1,807	12	5,501	4	55	1,213	319	20,577	1	0	0	95
1990	25,828	2	1,938	7	6,566	0	541	1,191	308	15,137	0	0	0	138
1991 ^a	28,060	2	2,772	13	10,159	2	672	988	233	13,011	0	0	15	193

Note: The data presented for years prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year, the period July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30. "Aliens deported" refers to those aliens required to leave the country under formal orders of deportation. "Public charge" refers to persons deported for vagrancy and similar reasons. "Other" includes persons who, at the time of their entry, were excludable as: polygamists, draft evaders, illiterates over 16 years of age, children under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent(s), smugglers, and those deported for unknown reasons. Data for 1980-90 have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aData are preliminary

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Section 5

Judicial processing of defendants

This section provides information on the judicial processing of adult and juvenile defendants in the United States. The data present information on State, Federal, and military courts.

The initial tables involve requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors and court orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communication. In addition, information concerning the activities of the U.S. Attorneys' offices is presented.

The next segment presents data from the Federal Justice Statistics database. Tables provide information on pretrial release and detention of defendants in U.S. District Courts, criminal matters concluded in U.S. District Courts, suspects declined for prosecution and referred to U.S. magistrates, and defendants prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced in U.S. District Courts. Additional tables present data on cases filed, terminated, and pending, and the length of trials in U.S. District Courts. Finally, a number of tables display information on defendants detained, disposed, and sentenced in U.S. District Courts.

The third portion of the section begins with an assessment of the application of the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines to defendants in U.S. District Courts. This information includes the number of defendants, the types of sentences imposed, and the reasons for upward and downward departure from the Commission's guidelines.

Information on case processing in State courts comprises the next section. The data are from the National Prosecutor Survey Program, the National Judicial Reporting Program, the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics program, and the National Pretrial Reporting Program. Information is provided on felony convictions and sentences in State courts as well as case processing in a number of States. In addition, release status, bail, disposition, adjudication outcome, and sentencing information for defendants in the 75 largest counties is presented.

The next portion of the section includes information on petitions filed in U.S. District Courts, appeals to the U.S. Courts of Appeal, and activities of the U.S. Supreme Court. Data on requests for executive clemency, commutations of sentences, and pardons are also presented.

Information on criminal tax fraud cases, and arrests and convictions by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service is provided. Furthermore, a series of tables present data on violations

of immigration and nationality laws. These include suspects investigated and prosecuted by U.S. Attorneys, and disposition, conviction, and sentencing information on immigration law violators in U.S. District Courts. Information on the activities of the U.S. Secret Service and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency is also provided.

The final segment of the section presents data on delinquency and status offense cases processed by juvenile courts in a number of States. Tables involving offenses, detention, probation, and placement are presented for those adjudicated delinquent and for status offenders. In addition, information on abuses of public office and judicial misconduct inquiries is provided. Finally, military court-martial activities of the Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard are displayed.

Table 5.1

Requests for immunity by Federal prosecutors to the U.S. Attorney General and witnesses involved in these requests

By origin of request, fiscal years 1973-91

Fiscal year	Requests			Witnesses		
	Total number	Criminal Division		Total number	Criminal Division	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1973	1,160	769	66 %	2,715	1,598	59 %
1974	1,410	1,121	80	3,655	2,055	56
1975	1,632	1,259	77	3,733	2,183	58
1976	1,789	1,361	76	3,923	2,366	60
1977	1,798	1,250	70	4,413	1,969	45
1978	1,445	959	66	2,997	1,403	47
1979	1,596	1,163	73	3,204	1,816	57
1980	1,653	1,207	73	3,530	1,892	54
1981	1,686	1,252	74	3,271	2,032	62
1982	1,836	1,394	76	3,810	2,233	59
1983	1,986	1,425	72	4,226	2,243	53
1984	2,378	1,838	77	4,784	2,858	60
1985	2,451	1,898	77	5,146	3,329	65
1986	2,550	1,948	76	5,013	3,267	65
1987	3,161	1,869	59	5,918	3,249	55
1988	3,125	1,821	58	5,961	3,205	54
1989	3,072	1,807	59	5,760	3,249	56
1990	2,845	1,694	60	5,062	2,905	57
1991	2,587	1,560	60	4,364	2,448	56

Note: These data reflect requests received from Federal prosecutors under 18 U.S.C. 6001-6005, the statute that now governs the granting of use immunity. 18 U.S.C. 6003 requires all Federal prosecuting attorneys to receive authorization from the U.S. Attorney General (or representative) before seeking a court order for witness immunity. It should be noted that in some cases in which the authorization is obtained, the prosecutor may decide not to seek the immunity order from the courts. Therefore, the number of witnesses actually granted immunity is probably lower than the data in the table indicate. It should also be noted that data for 1973 and 1974 include a total of 11 requests and 27 witnesses, and 7 requests and 11 witnesses, respectively, falling under an older statute, 18 U.S.C. 2514, which has since been repealed. "Criminal Division" refers to the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Attorneys. Other requests, not pertaining to the Criminal Division, come from the remaining divisions of the U.S. Department of Justice (e.g., Antitrust, Tax, Civil Division, Civil Rights, and Lands and Natural Resources), as well as to the other Federal agencies (e.g., Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, and Department of the Army) and to the Congress, all of which may request immunity for witnesses. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division.

Table 5.2

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1968-90

	State	Federal
	1968 ^a	174
1969	268	33
1970	414	182
1971	531	285
1972	649	206
1973	734	130
1974	607	121
1975	593	108
1976	549	137
1977	549	77
1978	489	81
1979	466	87
1980	483	81
1981	483	106
1982	448	130
1983	440	208
1984	512	289
1985	541	243
1986	504	250
1987	437	236
1988	445	293
1989	453	310
1990	548	324

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 1990, p. 1). A total of 40 jurisdictions had statutes authorizing the interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications during 1990. Fifteen of these jurisdictions did not have any court-authorized orders for interception during 1990.

^aFor 1968, the reporting period was from June to December.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1977 to December 31, 1977* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1978), p. xvi; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1988 to December 31, 1988* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 19; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1990* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1991), p. 29. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.3

Court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

By major offense under investigation, 1990

(This table shows the most serious offense for each court authorized interception.)

Offense	Total	Federal	State
All offenses	872	324	548
Bribery	11	7	4
Gambling	116	8	108
Homicide and assault	21	6	15
Kidnaping	2	0	2
Larceny and theft	51	4	47
Loansharking, usury, and extortion	17	10	7
Narcotics	520	220	300
Racketeering	90	43	47
Other	44	26	18

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, 1990 to December 31, 1990* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1991), pp. 13-17.

Table 5.4

Arrests and convictions resulting from court-authorized orders for interception of wire, oral, or electronic communications

United States, 1973-90

Year arrests and convictions reported	Year installed																		
	1973 (N=812)	1974 (N=694)	1975 (N=676)	1976 (N=635)	1977 (N=601)	1978 (N=560)	1979 (N=533)	1980 (N=524)	1981 (N=562)	1982 (N=518)	1983 (N=602)	1984 (N=773)	1985 (N=722)	1986 (N=676)	1987 (N=634)	1988 (N=678)	1989 (N=720) ^a	1990 (N=812)	
1973																			
Arrests	2,306	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	409	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1974																			
Arrests	293	2,182	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	607	179	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1975^b																			
Arrests	403	707	2,234	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	597	676	336	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1976^b																			
Arrests	21	91	538	2,189	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	146	413	615	358	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1977^b																			
Arrests	7	19	203	647	2,191	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	46	161	412	772	372	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1978^b																			
Arrests	0	13	53	145	492	1,825	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	21	30	155	246	502	337	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1979^b																			
Arrests	0	0	16	26	50	274	1,717	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	1	9	22	75	198	303	368	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1980^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	3	10	106	585	1,871	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	4	2	2	19	48	146	424	259	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1981^b																			
Arrests	0	5	9	45	119	18	111	637	1,735	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	2	6	9	36	97	49	250	474	248	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1982^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	1	3	16	44	93	558	1,725	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	1	1	26	22	108	310	745	453	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1983^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	42	61	290	330	705	1,716	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	8	159	122	325	473	776	521	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1984^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	17	116	238	664	2,393	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	95	143	389	833	649	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1985^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	104	43	266	638	2,469	X	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	1	0	2	2	18	22	93	98	320	958	660	X	X	X	X	X	X
1986^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	37	64	174	334	1,026	2,410	X	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	1	2	0	62	15	47	88	226	409	1,114	761	X	X	X	X	X
1987^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	77	42	225	419	759	2,226	X	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	54	45	80	265	552	830	506	X	X	X	X
1988^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	2	67	169	305	716	2,486	X	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	31	7	55	195	523	936	543	X	X	X
1989^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	59	9	138	186	969	2,804	X	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	11	72	39	163	341	1,192	706	X	X
1990^b																			
Arrests	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	67	125	54	251	986	2,057	X
Convictions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	17	53	85	141	400	823	420	X

Note: See Note, table 5.2. Arrests, trials, and convictions resulting from the interceptions of wire, oral, and electronic communication do not always occur within the same year as the implementation of the court order. This table presents arrest and conviction data for the year court-authorized interception began and subsequent years.

^aRevised by the Source.

^bIncludes arrests and convictions that occurred prior to the year in which they were reported.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire or Oral Communications for the Period January 1, 1981 to December 31, 1981* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1982), p. 20; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1990* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1991), p. 36. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.5

Referrals to and indictments by U.S. Attorneys

By referring agency and type of offense, United States, fiscal year 1989

	Referrals	Indictments
Agency, total	95,975	60,999
Federal Bureau of Investigation	27,111	15,439
Drug Enforcement Administration	14,107	13,369
Postal Service	5,743	3,771
Internal Revenue Service	3,114	1,825
Secret Service	4,336	2,791
Fish and Wildlife	1,597	472
Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force ^a	2,776	2,569
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	4,998	3,354
Customs Service	5,400	3,609
Immigration and Naturalization Service	9,614	4,058
Other ^b	17,179	9,742
Offense type, total	95,976	60,999
Corruption	1,570	733
Drugs	28,608	24,212
Immigration	8,933	3,844
Organized crime	410	277
Violent	2,443	2,198
White collar	21,820	12,077
Other	32,192	17,658

Note: These data were collected for fiscal year 1989 from databases maintained by the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, as well as data provided by the agencies listed in this table.

^aThe OCDETF constitutes a nationwide coalition of regional task forces that use the combined resources and expertise of member Federal agencies and State and local agencies to investigate major narcotic-trafficking and money-laundering organizations.

^bIncludes 138 Federal organizations with criminal law enforcement authority.

Source: U.S. General Accounting Office, General Government Division, *Federal Criminal Justice System: A Model to Estimate System Workload* (Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1991), pp. 53, 54, 56. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.6

Civil and criminal trials argued by U.S. Attorneys' offices

Fiscal years 1970-91

Fiscal year	Total	Criminal trials	Civil trials
1970	5,849	4,752	1,097
1971	6,355	5,202	1,153
1972	7,133	5,943	1,190
1973	7,304	6,203	1,101
1974	6,448	5,128	1,320
1975	6,247	5,180	1,067
1976	6,412	5,337	1,075
1977	5,490	4,446	1,044
1978	4,837	3,845	992
1979	4,752	3,663	1,089
1980	4,430	3,361	1,069
1981	4,791	3,627	1,164
1982	4,816	3,657	1,159
1983	6,242	4,994	1,248
1984	5,423	3,020	2,403
1985	5,944	3,026	2,918
1986	4,852	3,485	1,367
1987	4,721	3,635	1,086
1988	4,568	3,473	1,095
1989	6,124	3,694	2,430
1990	5,560	3,936	1,624
1991	5,882	4,207	1,675

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; *Fiscal Year 1989*, Table 11; *Fiscal Year 1990*, Table 11; *Fiscal Year 1991*, Table 11 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.7

Criminal cases pending in U.S. Attorneys' offices

By offense, on Sept. 30, 1991

	Offenses for which there are criminal cases pending	
	Number	Percent
Total	34,645	100.00 %
Controlled substances	12,809	36.97
Fraud/government	1,418	4.09
Weapons control	3,072	8.87
Conspiracy	1,233	3.56
Stolen property	1,235	3.56
Bail	1,560	4.50
Bank robbery	1,107	3.20
Income tax	781	2.25
Immigration	1,056	3.05
Postal crimes	673	1.94
Banks and banking	752	2.17
Mail and wire fraud	1,856	5.36
Counterfeiting and forgery	725	2.09
All others	6,368	18.38

Note: See Note, table 5.6. 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 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Chart 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.8

Federal defendants released or detained prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, 1988

Most serious offense charged	Number of defendants who at any time after appearance were:			Percent of defendants who at any time after initial appearance were: ^a				
	Total	Released	Detained ^b	Released on			Detained ^b	
				Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions ^c	Without bail ^d	Financial conditions ^c
All offenses	37,999	23,955	19,168	13.3 %	32.4 %	17.3 %	30.1 %	20.3 %
Violent offenses	2,227	947	1,588	15.9	18.5	8.0	56.2	15.1
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	170	64	138	10.0	15.3	12.4	67.1	14.1
Manslaughter	31	30	4	77.4	12.9	6.5	9.7	3.2
Assault	529	356	253	26.7	32.3	8.3	38.4	9.5
Robbery	1,054	226	944	5.8	9.0	6.6	70.6	19.0
Rape	146	101	77	44.5	17.8	6.8	41.8	11.0
Other sex offenses ^e	163	126	63	20.9	42.9	13.5	25.8	12.9
Kidnaping	90	35	70	12.2	17.8	8.9	60.0	17.8
Threats against the President	44	9	39	4.5	11.4	4.5	70.5	18.2
Property offenses	11,112	8,995	3,024	21.4	49.1	10.5	15.9	11.3
Fraudulent offenses	8,315	6,837	2,127	22.1	49.5	10.6	14.7	10.8
Embezzlement	1,511	1,406	102	33.0	56.5	3.6	3.4	3.4
Fraud ^f	5,261	4,158	1,540	20.7	46.2	12.1	17.2	12.1
Forgery	1,100	907	341	16.5	54.9	11.1	18.1	12.9
Counterfeiting	443	366	144	16.0	50.1	16.5	15.8	16.7
Other offenses	2,797	2,158	897	19.1	47.9	10.1	19.5	12.5
Burglary	148	68	99	14.2	21.6	10.1	51.4	15.5
Larceny ^g	1,956	1,557	567	20.6	50.0	9.0	16.2	12.8
Motor vehicle theft	340	267	104	14.1	52.6	11.8	22.1	8.5
Arson	21	16	9	33.3	14.3	28.6	23.8	19.0
Transportation of stolen property	236	181	88	14.8	45.3	16.5	20.3	16.9
Other property offenses ^h	96	69	30	22.9	42.7	6.3	26.0	5.2
Drug offenses	15,933	9,014	10,781	7.1	23.8	25.8	39.0	28.6
Trafficking	15,351	8,580	10,650	5.9	23.7	26.2	40.1	29.3
Possession and other	582	434	131	36.8	24.6	13.2	11.5	11.0
Public-order offenses	8,726	4,998	3,775	13.7	30.6	13.0	25.2	18.1
Regulatory offenses	1,352	1,096	334	19.1	45.9	16.1	13.1	11.6
Agriculture	166	153	13	22.9	54.2	15.1	2.4	5.4
Antitrust	39	39	0	41.0	59.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labor law	11	10	0	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
Food and drug	39	38	4	30.8	53.8	12.8	2.6	7.7
Motor carrier	32	31	2	21.9	62.5	12.5	3.1	3.1
Other regulatory offenses	1,065	825	315	16.9	43.3	17.3	16.1	13.5
Other offenses	7,374	3,902	3,441	12.7	27.7	12.5	27.4	19.3
Weapons	1,720	1,091	912	12.3	35.3	15.9	33.7	19.3
Immigration offenses	3,014	837	1,742	5.0	11.2	11.5	29.4	23.4
Tax law violations including tax fraud	651	599	56	34.3	51.0	6.8	4.3	4.3
Bribery	174	158	37	13.2	58.6	19.0	2.9	18.4
Perjury	108	97	16	23.1	55.6	11.1	11.1	3.7
National defense	110	70	58	13.6	25.5	24.5	25.5	27.3
Escape	463	112	370	8.2	11.2	4.8	69.1	10.8
Racketeering and extortion ^j	489	365	181	9.4	46.8	18.4	26.2	10.8
Gambling offenses	195	186	9	13.8	74.9	6.7	2.6	2.1
Liquor offenses	19	18	2	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)	(i)
Mail or transport of obscene material	31	30	1	32.3	51.6	12.9	0.0	3.2
Traffic offenses	316	271	34	43.7	30.1	12.0	4.7	6.0
Migratory birds	20	19	3	10.0	50.0	35.0	0.0	15.0
Other	64	49	20	32.8	29.7	14.1	20.3	10.9

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics database maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the Pretrial Services Agency.

The sum of the defendants released and detained exceeds 100 percent because some defendants who were initially detained eventually raised bail or had the conditions of their bail changed by rehearing or appeal. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aData describe number of defendants scheduled to be interviewed.

^bInitially held two or more days.

^cIncludes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^dIncludes temporary detention and detention ordered after a pretrial detention hearing.

^eMay include some non-violent offenses.

^fExcludes tax fraud.

^gExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^hExcludes fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.

ⁱToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^jPredominately prosecution under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1988*, NCJ-130474 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 22.

Table 5.9

Federal pretrial detention hearings and defendants ordered detained in U.S. District Courts

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Defendant characteristics	All defendants	Pretrial detention hearings held		Defendants ordered detained		Average days detained
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
All defendants ^a	37,999	11,809	31.1 %	8,729	23.0 %	94.2
Sex						
Male	31,685	10,610	33.5	7,960	25.1	95.7
Female	6,307	1,198	19.0	768	12.2	78.2
Race						
White	26,893	7,989	29.7	5,792	21.5	94.2
Black	9,381	3,144	33.5	2,429	25.9	94.0
Other	1,574	626	39.8	466	29.6	95.9
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	10,976	4,438	40.4	3,308	30.1	94.5
Non-Hispanic	26,872	7,321	27.2	5,379	20.0	94.0
Age						
16 to 18 years	575	177	30.8	130	22.6	68.7
19 to 20 years	1,574	517	32.8	390	24.8	85.2
21 to 30 years	13,773	4,629	33.6	3,472	25.2	88.9
31 to 40 years	12,221	4,003	32.8	2,947	24.1	95.9
Over 40 years	9,514	2,406	25.3	1,719	18.1	106.1
Education						
Less than high school graduate	12,984	4,716	36.3	3,573	27.5	94.5
High school graduate	11,588	3,336	28.8	2,391	20.6	92.6
Some college	7,180	1,946	27.1	1,296	18.1	100.0
College graduate	3,019	641	21.2	425	14.1	99.7
Marital status						
Never married	10,675	3,687	34.5	2,814	26.4	90.7
Divorced/separated	7,560	2,416	32.0	1,742	23.0	95.4
Married	14,260	3,756	26.3	2,608	18.3	97.6
Common law	2,532	1,024	40.4	736	29.1	100.2
Other	447	108	24.2	84	18.8	102.2
Employment status at arrest						
Unemployed	13,990	5,210	37.2	4,045	28.9	90.4
Employed	20,950	5,535	26.4	3,750	17.9	99.5
Criminal record						
No convictions	17,332	4,362	25.2	3,061	17.7	97.9
Prior conviction						
Misdemeanor only	5,430	1,542	28.4	1,078	19.9	87.2
Felony	8,981	3,876	43.2	3,118	34.7	92.4
Drug abuse						
No known abuse	26,765	7,682	28.7	5,467	20.4	97.5
Drug history	6,918	2,599	37.6	1,962	28.4	86.5

Note: See Note, table 5.8. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes defendants for whom these characteristics are unknown.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1988*, NCJ-130474 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 24.

Table 5.10

Pretrial release and detention status of Federal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Defendant characteristics	Percent of defendants released at any time after initial bail hearing				Defendants detained two or more days		
	Total released	Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions	Percent of all defendants	Average days detained	Number of defendants
All defendants ^a	64.3 %	13.3 %	32.4 %	17.3 %	50.4 %	65.3	37,999
Sex							
Male	61.1	12.1	29.8	18.1	53.8	67.6	31,685
Female	80.6	19.3	45.6	13.7	33.5	46.6	6,307
Race							
White	64.4	13.1	31.3	18.7	49.3	64.8	26,893
Black	63.9	11.7	37.5	13.7	52.9	66.9	9,381
Other	67.3	25.0	22.1	17.2	54.1	62.5	1,574
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	42.6	6.0	15.9	19.4	71.0	66.0	10,976
Non-Hispanic	73.3	16.3	39.2	16.5	42.0	64.8	26,872
Age							
16 to 18 years	55.0	17.9	20.2	12.9	56.5	52.2	575
19 to 20 years	57.1	13.2	27.8	14.4	56.2	56.7	1,574
21 to 30 years	59.2	11.7	29.4	16.8	56.3	61.8	13,773
31 to 40 years	64.5	12.4	32.1	18.8	51.8	67.8	12,221
Over 40 years	74.4	16.4	39.2	17.6	39.1	71.7	9,514
Education							
Less than high school graduate	56.8	10.5	27.3	17.5	62.7	65.4	12,984
High school graduate	72.1	15.3	37.7	17.9	45.0	63.0	11,588
Some college	75.4	16.2	38.4	19.7	41.7	64.5	7,180
College graduate	80.0	17.4	42.3	19.3	32.4	63.6	3,019
Marital status							
Never married	61.9	13.0	31.3	16.1	56.3	64.3	10,675
Divorced/separated	67.9	13.5	35.7	17.4	50.4	64.7	7,560
Married	72.9	14.9	36.4	20.5	43.3	64.6	14,260
Common law	57.0	11.5	26.6	17.5	65.6	66.3	2,532
Widowed	73.6	18.8	41.8	11.9	38.5	72.2	447
Employment status at arrest							
Unemployed	58.0	11.9	30.2	14.4	59.8	65.3	13,990
Employed	73.8	15.1	36.9	20.7	43.6	63.2	20,950
Criminal record							
No convictions ^b	68.1	14.7	34.7	17.3	44.3	63.2	23,551
Prior conviction							
Misdemeanor only	71.6	14.9	36.0	19.4	48.3	56.5	5,430
Prior felony	50.2	8.6	24.2	16.2	67.9	72.5	8,981
Drug abuse							
No known abuse	69.8	14.3	35.8	18.5	46.9	64.9	26,765
Drug history	60.7	12.7	29.6	17.0	60.1	62.1	6,918

Note: See Note, table 5.8. Data describe defendants interviewed during 1988 by the Pretrial Services Agencies (PSA). The sum of the defendants released and detained exceeds 100 percent because some defendants who were initially detained eventually raised bail or had the conditions of their bail changed by rehearing or appeal. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^bIncludes only those defendants whose PSA records explicitly showed no prior convictions.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1988*, NCJ-130474 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 26.

^aIncludes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

Table 5.11

Behavior of Federal defendants released prior to trial in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, 1988

Most serious offense charged and type of release	Number of released defendants ^a	Percent of released defendants who had:						
		Violations while on release					Technical violations	
		No violation	Total	Failed to appear	New offense charged		of bail conditions	Released or revoked
					Felony	Mis-demeanor		
All defendants	18,185	89.6 %	10.4 %	3.5 %	1.7 %	0.9 %	5.1 %	3.5 %
Offense charged								
Violent offenses	776	86.7	13.3	2.8	2.1	1.3	7.9	7.0
Property offenses	7,034	92.7	7.3	1.9	1.4	0.9	3.9	2.7
Fraudulent offenses ^b	5,340	93.9	6.1	1.7	0.9	0.7	3.5	2.2
Other offenses	1,694	89.1	10.9	2.4	3.0	1.5	5.1	4.3
Drug offenses	6,488	84.8	15.2	5.5	2.4	1.0	7.4	4.4
Public-order offenses	3,886	92.4	7.6	3.4	1.1	0.6	2.8	2.7
Regulatory offenses	972	94.8	5.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	2.4	1.5
Other offenses ^c	2,914	91.7	8.3	4.1	1.1	0.6	3.0	3.1
Type of release								
Personal recognizance	3,815	91.7	8.3	2.1	1.4	0.9	4.7	3.3
Unsecured bond	9,378	91.2	8.8	2.6	1.6	0.8	4.5	3.1
Financial release	4,992	85.0	15.0	6.3	2.2	1.0	6.5	4.3

Note: See Note, table 5.8. Data were derived from the Pretrial Services Agency data files. Data describe defendants whose cases and pretrial services were disposed in 1988. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aExcludes defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

^cIncludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1988*, NCJ-130474 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 25, Tables 2.4 and 2.5.

Table 5.12

Suspects in criminal matters concluded by U.S. Attorneys

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-89

Most serious offense investigated	Number of suspects in criminal matters concluded					
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
All offenses ^a	69,344	78,407	86,995	91,310	94,548	104,248
Violent offenses	3,861	3,828	4,040	4,460	4,480	5,074
Murder	180	187	211	258	336	462
Assault	864	781	982	1,071	1,008	1,090
Robbery	2,426	2,150	2,120	2,257	2,257	2,636
Rape	30	75	83	161	247	222
Other sex offenses	63	246	338	456	355	374
Kidnaping	183	234	185	137	169	172
Threats against the President	115	155	121	120	108	118
Property offenses	21,429	23,508	26,081	28,900	27,468	31,844
Fraudulent offenses	16,594	19,554	22,076	24,765	23,675	28,384
Embezzlement	3,976	4,517	5,020	5,472	5,339	5,575
Fraud ^b	9,796	11,723	13,643	15,859	15,633	19,930
Forgery	2,797	3,257	3,372	3,392	2,631	2,742
Counterfeiting	25	57	41	42	72	137
Other offenses	4,835	3,954	4,005	4,135	3,793	3,460
Burglary	93	89	98	115	99	89
Larceny	2,680	2,187	2,349	2,575	2,442	2,240
Motor vehicle theft	817	714	783	938	810	684
Arson	19	23	14	25	16	18
Transportation of stolen property	114	188	98	118	71	147
Other	1,112	753	663	364	355	282
Drug offenses	9,546	15,669	18,633	22,729	25,801	31,954
Public-order offenses	32,622	33,845	36,099	33,606	35,783	34,068
Regulatory offenses	6,218	6,505	7,039	7,488	7,824	8,073
Agriculture	302	418	411	497	615	588
Antitrust	182	71	73	144	122	97
Fair labor standards	41	57	41	41	40	34
Food and drug	472	372	554	630	624	531
Motor carrier	114	142	133	144	190	137
Other regulatory offenses	5,107	5,445	5,827	6,032	6,233	6,686
Other offenses	26,404	27,340	29,060	26,118	27,959	25,995
Weapons offenses	1,796	2,702	3,086	3,190	3,627	4,455
Immigration offenses	8,186	6,933	8,416	6,888	7,058	7,779
Tax law violations ^c	1,312	1,858	2,052	2,256	2,098	1,882
Bribery	433	431	508	543	567	674
Perjury	219	283	295	266	255	303
National defense	465	746	640	576	620	700
Escape	3,156	2,693	2,814	2,873	3,466	3,858
Racketeering and extortion	1,705	1,805	1,745	1,971	1,896	2,041
Gambling offenses	254	108	338	299	330	282
Liquor offenses	68	24	13	5	34	15
Mail or transport of obscene materials	113	86	69	83	134	159
Migratory birds	1,134	1,083	670	775	950	909
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	7,435	8,293	7,971	5,875	6,108	2,143
Other	128	295	443	518	816	795

Note: See Note, table 5.8. Suspects are persons under investigation or interrogation as likely perpetrators of a criminal offense. Matters are potential cases under review by U.S. Attorneys on which more than 1 hour is expended. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aTotal may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

^cIncludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-89, With Preliminary Data for 1990*, NCJ-130526 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 1.

Table 5.13

Suspects declined for prosecution by U.S. Attorneys

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-89

Most serious offense investigated	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^a	22,525	32.5 %	21,356	27.2 %	24,422	28.1 %	26,171	28.7 %	28,825	30.5 %	32,855	31.5 %
Violent offenses	1,126	29.2	1,036	27.1	1,018	25.2	1,088	24.4	1,206	26.9	1,436	28.3
Murder	37	20.6	43	23.0	65	30.8	51	19.8	118	35.1	204	44.2
Assault	254	29.4	251	32.1	313	31.9	290	27.1	291	28.9	352	32.3
Robbery	636	26.2	437	20.3	391	18.4	455	20.2	433	19.2	484	18.4
Rape	14	46.7	30	40.0	26	31.3	38	23.6	94	38.1	64	28.8
Other sex offenses	36	57.1	123	50.0	127	37.6	142	31.1	151	42.5	191	51.1
Kidnaping	86	47.0	87	37.2	52	28.1	58	42.3	72	42.6	83	48.3
Threats against the President	63	54.8	65	41.9	44	36.4	54	45.0	47	43.5	58	49.2
Property offenses	10,428	48.7	9,007	38.3	10,333	39.6	10,963	37.9	11,277	41.1	13,875	43.6
Fraudulent offenses	8,855	53.4	7,880	40.3	9,194	41.6	9,760	39.4	10,090	42.6	12,674	44.7
Embezzlement	1,817	45.7	1,557	34.5	1,831	36.5	1,842	33.7	1,805	33.8	2,333	41.8
Fraud ^b	5,937	60.6	5,338	45.5	6,290	46.1	6,784	42.8	7,379	47.2	9,328	46.8
Forgery	1,091	39.0	964	29.6	1,054	31.3	1,117	32.9	896	34.1	971	35.4
Counterfeiting	10	40.0	21	36.8	19	46.3	17	40.5	10	13.9	42	30.7
Other offenses	1,573	32.5	1,127	28.5	1,139	28.4	1,203	29.1	1,187	31.3	1,201	34.7
Burglary	15	16.1	10	11.2	24	24.5	25	21.7	25	25.3	23	25.8
Larceny	1,007	37.6	632	28.9	684	29.1	685	25.6	724	29.6	747	33.3
Motor vehicle theft	378	46.3	289	40.5	256	32.7	360	38.4	309	38.1	285	41.7
Arson	7	B	10	43.5	9	B	13	52.0	8	B	10	B
Transportation of stolen property	31	27.2	83	44.1	38	38.8	50	42.4	45	63.4	67	45.6
Other	135	12.1	103	13.7	128	19.3	70	19.2	76	21.4	69	24.5
Drug offenses	1,827	19.1	2,557	16.3	3,050	16.4	3,752	16.5	4,705	18.2	5,974	18.7
Public-order offenses	8,539	26.2	8,304	24.5	9,351	25.9	9,768	29.1	11,146	31.1	10,870	31.9
Regulatory offenses	2,879	46.3	3,391	52.1	3,935	55.9	4,207	56.2	4,301	55.0	4,419	54.7
Agriculture	101	33.4	70	16.7	92	22.4	144	29.0	167	27.2	200	34.0
Antitrust	28	15.4	14	19.7	8	11.0	29	20.1	22	18.0	14	14.4
Fair labor standards	20	48.8	28	49.1	14	34.1	22	53.7	21	52.5	22	64.7
Food and drug	181	38.3	88	23.7	103	18.6	115	18.3	59	9.5	110	20.7
Motor carrier	43	37.7	55	38.7	57	42.9	67	46.5	102	53.7	85	62.0
Other regulatory offenses	2,506	49.1	3,136	57.6	3,661	62.8	3,830	63.5	3,930	63.1	3,988	59.6
Other offenses	5,660	21.4	4,913	18.0	5,416	18.6	5,561	21.3	6,845	24.5	6,451	24.8
Weapons offenses	601	33.5	612	22.6	805	26.1	894	28.0	1,069	29.5	1,427	32.0
Immigration offenses	202	2.5	189	2.7	179	2.1	211	3.1	240	3.4	286	3.7
Tax law violations ^c	484	36.9	312	16.8	447	21.8	581	25.8	649	30.9	543	28.9
Bribery	257	59.4	253	58.7	312	61.4	269	49.5	325	57.3	387	57.4
Perjury	100	45.7	92	32.5	116	39.3	90	33.8	110	43.1	140	46.2
National defense	122	26.2	371	49.7	332	51.9	198	34.4	307	49.5	214	30.6
Escape	1,039	32.9	852	31.6	796	28.3	898	31.3	1,160	33.5	1,254	32.5
Racketeering and extortion	1,117	65.5	818	45.3	742	42.5	817	41.5	941	49.6	1,123	55.0
Gambling offenses	153	60.2	51	47.2	75	22.2	92	30.8	82	24.8	79	28.0
Liquor offenses	22	32.4	4	16.7	0	X	1	B	13	38.2	2	B
Mail or transport of obscene materials	41	36.3	30	34.9	33	47.8	29	34.9	54	40.3	80	50.3
Migratory birds	68	6.0	69	6.4	49	7.3	60	7.7	67	7.1	85	9.4
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	1,380	18.6	1,123	13.5	1,349	16.9	1,225	20.9	1,587	26.0	587	27.4
Other	74	57.8	137	46.4	181	40.9	196	37.8	241	29.5	244	30.7

Note: See Notes, tables 5.8 and 5.12. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^cIncludes tax fraud.

^aTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-89, With Preliminary Data for 1990*, NCJ-130526 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.14

Suspects referred to U.S. magistrates

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-89

Most serious offense investigated	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^a	15,601	22.5 %	11,094	14.1 %	12,652	14.5 %	10,747	11.8 %	10,959	11.6 %	13,233	12.7 %
Violent offenses	353	9.1	180	4.7	201	5.0	265	5.9	210	4.7	280	5.5
Murder	3	1.7	5	2.7	8	3.8	11	4.3	5	1.5	8	1.7
Assault	178	20.6	93	11.9	88	9.0	147	13.7	117	11.6	143	13.1
Robbery	138	5.7	74	1.8	68	3.2	70	3.1	59	2.6	91	3.5
Rape	0	X	0	X	3	3.6	5	3.1	1	0.4	7	3.2
Other sex offenses	3	4.8	0	X	4	1.2	6	1.3	7	2.0	9	2.4
Kidnaping	13	7.1	21	9.0	13	7.0	12	8.8	6	3.6	13	7.6
Threats against the President	18	15.7	23	14.8	17	14.0	14	11.7	15	13.9	9	7.6
Property offenses	2,680	12.5	1,546	6.6	1,613	6.2	1,948	6.7	1,579	5.7	1,755	5.5
Fraudulent offenses	1,489	9.0	925	4.7	1,083	4.9	1,590	6.4	1,312	5.5	1,459	5.1
Embezzlement	447	11.2	267	5.9	270	5.4	273	5.0	343	6.4	429	7.7
Fraud ^b	653	6.7	425	3.6	595	4.4	1,099	6.9	773	4.9	857	4.3
Forgery	382	13.7	229	7.0	213	6.3	218	6.4	187	7.1	163	5.9
Counterfeiting	7	28.0	4	7.0	5	12.2	0	X	9	12.5	10	7.3
Other offenses	1,191	24.6	621	15.7	530	13.2	358	8.7	267	7.0	296	8.6
Burglary	4	4.3	0	X	3	3.1	0	X	3	3.0	4	4.5
Larceny	341	12.7	135	6.2	140	6.0	187	7.3	173	7.1	177	7.9
Motor vehicle theft	35	4.3	11	1.5	17	2.2	27	2.9	8	1.0	23	3.4
Arson	3	B	1	4.3	0	B	1	4.0	0	B	1	B
Transportation of stolen property	11	9.6	9	4.8	7	7.1	5	4.2	1	1.4	3	2.0
Other	797	71.7	465	61.8	363	54.8	138	37.9	82	23.1	88	31.2
Drug offenses	716	7.5	536	3.4	631	3.4	1,248	5.5	1,371	5.3	1,702	5.3
Public-order offenses	11,387	34.9	8,704	25.7	9,984	27.7	7,165	21.3	7,716	21.6	9,365	27.5
Regulatory offenses	1,403	22.6	566	8.7	584	8.3	414	5.5	459	5.9	689	8.5
Agriculture	126	41.7	107	25.6	136	33.1	13	2.6	30	4.9	110	18.7
Antitrust	0	X	2	2.8	0	X	1	0.7	0	X	0	X
Fair labor standards	5	12.2	2	3.5	1	2.4	0	X	0	X	0	X
Food and drug	58	12.3	47	12.6	49	8.8	40	6.3	71	11.4	26	4.9
Motor carrier	10	8.8	2	1.4	0	X	2	1.4	2	1.1	7	5.1
Other regulatory offenses	1,204	23.6	406	7.5	398	6.8	358	5.9	356	5.7	546	8.2
Other offenses	11,387	37.8	8,704	29.8	9,984	32.3	7,165	25.8	7,257	26.0	8,676	33.4
Weapons offenses	117	6.5	74	2.7	63	2.0	85	2.7	79	2.2	136	3.1
Immigration offenses	5,134	62.7	4,389	63.3	6,058	72.0	4,373	63.5	4,529	64.2	5,064	65.1
Tax law violations ^c	90	6.9	25	1.3	40	1.9	27	1.2	13	0.6	35	1.9
Bribery	14	3.2	12	2.8	11	2.2	9	1.7	33	5.8	22	3.3
Perjury	5	2.3	0	X	5	1.7	6	2.3	1	0.4	4	1.3
National defense	156	33.5	118	15.8	100	15.6	97	16.8	115	18.5	186	26.6
Escape	1,361	43.1	1,056	39.2	1,120	39.8	1,046	36.4	1,304	37.6	1,596	41.4
Racketeering and extortion	52	3.0	54	3.0	34	1.9	25	1.3	29	1.5	26	1.3
Gambling offenses	0	X	1	0.9	1	0.3	2	0.7	2	0.6	0	X
Liquor offenses	4	5.9	2	8.3	1	B	2	B	0	X	1	B
Mail or transport of obscene materials	1	0.9	2	2.3	1	1.4	1	1.2	2	1.5	0	X
Migratory birds	685	60.4	784	72.4	421	62.8	152	19.6	216	22.7	714	78.5
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	2,319	31.2	1,557	18.8	1,474	18.5	853	14.5	775	12.7	779	36.4
Other	46	35.9	64	21.7	71	16.0	73	14.1	159	19.5	113	14.2

Note: See Notes, tables 5.8 and 5.12. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^cIncludes tax fraud.

^aTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-89, With Preliminary Data for 1990*, NCJ-130526 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 6, 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.15

Defendants prosecuted in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-89

Most serious offense investigated	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^a	31,218	45.0 %	45,957	58.6 %	49,921	57.4 %	54,392	59.6 %	54,764	57.9 %	58,160	55.8 %
Violent offenses	2,382	61.7	2,612	68.2	2,821	69.8	3,107	69.7	3,064	68.4	3,358	66.2
Murder	140	77.8	139	74.3	138	65.4	196	76.0	213	63.4	250	54.1
Assault	432	50.0	437	56.0	581	59.2	634	59.2	600	59.5	595	54.6
Robbery	1,652	68.1	1,675	77.9	1,661	78.3	1,732	76.7	1,765	78.2	2,061	78.2
Rape	16	53.3	45	60.0	54	65.1	118	73.3	152	61.5	151	68.0
Other sex offenses	24	38.1	123	50.0	207	61.2	308	67.5	197	55.5	174	46.5
Kidnaping	84	45.9	126	53.8	120	64.9	67	48.9	91	53.8	76	44.2
Threats against the President	34	29.6	67	43.2	60	49.6	52	43.3	46	42.6	51	43.2
Property offenses	8,321	38.8	12,955	55.1	14,135	54.2	15,989	55.3	14,612	53.2	16,214	50.9
Fraudulent offenses	6,250	37.7	10,749	55.0	11,799	53.4	13,415	54.2	12,273	51.8	14,251	50.2
Embezzlement	1,712	43.1	2,693	59.6	2,919	58.1	3,357	61.3	3,191	59.8	2,813	50.5
Fraud ^b	3,206	32.7	5,960	50.8	6,758	49.5	7,976	50.3	7,481	47.9	9,745	48.9
Forgery	1,324	47.3	2,064	63.4	2,105	62.4	2,057	60.6	1,548	58.8	1,608	58.6
Counterfeiting	8	32.0	32	56.1	17	41.5	25	59.5	53	73.6	85	62.0
Other offenses	2,071	42.8	2,206	55.8	2,336	58.3	2,574	62.2	2,339	61.7	1,963	56.7
Burglary	74	79.6	71	88.8	71	72.4	90	78.3	71	71.7	62	69.7
Larceny	1,332	49.7	1,420	64.9	1,525	64.9	1,703	66.1	1,545	63.3	1,316	58.8
Motor vehicle theft	404	49.4	414	58.0	510	65.1	551	58.7	493	60.9	376	55.0
Arson	9	B	12	52.2	5	B	11	44.0	8	B	7	B
Transportation of stolen property	72	63.2	96	51.1	53	54.1	63	53.4	25	35.2	77	52.4
Other	180	16.2	185	24.6	172	25.9	156	42.9	197	55.5	125	44.3
Drug offenses	7,003	73.4	12,576	80.3	14,952	80.2	17,729	78.0	19,725	76.5	24,278	76.0
Public-order offenses	12,696	38.9	16,837	49.7	16,764	46.4	16,673	49.6	16,921	47.3	13,833	40.6
Regulatory offenses	1,936	31.1	2,548	39.2	2,520	35.8	2,867	38.3	3,064	39.2	2,965	36.7
Agriculture	75	24.8	241	57.7	183	44.5	340	68.4	418	68.0	278	47.3
Antitrust	154	84.6	55	77.5	65	89.0	114	79.2	100	82.0	83	85.6
Fair labor standards	16	39.0	27	47.4	26	63.4	19	46.3	19	47.5	12	35.3
Food and drug	233	49.4	237	63.7	402	72.6	475	75.4	494	79.2	395	74.4
Motor carrier	61	53.5	85	59.9	76	57.1	75	52.1	86	45.3	45	32.8
Other regulatory offenses	1,397	27.4	1,903	34.9	1,768	30.3	1,844	30.6	1,947	31.2	2,152	32.2
Other offenses	10,760	40.8	14,289	52.3	14,244	49.0	13,806	52.9	13,857	49.6	10,868	41.8
Weapons offenses	1,078	60.0	2,016	74.6	2,218	71.9	2,211	69.3	2,479	68.3	2,892	64.9
Immigration offenses	2,850	34.8	2,355	34.0	2,179	25.9	2,304	33.4	2,289	32.4	2,429	31.2
Tax law violations ^c	738	56.3	1,521	81.9	1,565	76.3	1,648	73.0	1,436	68.4	1,304	69.3
Bribery	162	37.4	166	38.5	185	36.4	265	48.8	209	36.9	265	39.3
Perjury	114	52.1	191	67.5	174	59.0	170	63.9	144	56.5	159	52.5
National defense	187	40.2	257	34.5	208	32.5	281	48.8	198	31.9	300	42.9
Escape	756	24.0	785	29.1	898	31.9	929	32.3	1,002	28.9	1,008	26.1
Racketeering and extortion	536	31.4	933	51.7	969	55.5	1,129	57.3	926	48.8	892	43.7
Gambling offenses	101	39.8	56	51.9	262	77.5	205	68.6	246	74.5	203	72.0
Liquor offenses	42	61.8	18	75.0	12	B	2	B	21	61.8	12	B
Mail or transport of obscene materials	71	62.8	54	62.8	35	50.7	53	63.9	78	58.2	79	49.7
Migratory birds	381	33.6	230	21.2	200	29.9	563	72.6	667	70.2	110	12.1
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses	3,736	50.2	5,613	67.7	5,148	64.6	3,797	64.6	3,746	61.3	777	36.3
Other	8	6.3	94	31.9	191	43.1	249	48.1	416	51.0	438	55.1

Note: See Note, table 5.8. Percent figures are percent of the total criminal matters concluded for the year indicated. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^cIncludes tax fraud.

^aTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-89, With Preliminary Data for 1990*, NCJ-130526 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 2, 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.16

Defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-89, preliminary 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts						
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Preliminary 1990 ^a
All offenses ^b	29,943	40,924	43,920	44,518	43,550	46,805	48,730
Violent offenses	2,134	2,226	2,192	2,241	2,139	2,180	2,281
Murder	111	101	93	109	93	102	127
Negligent manslaughter	11	33	29	21	27	48	24
Assault	450	458	489	499	448	398	423
Robbery	1,371	1,308	1,258	1,233	1,127	1,266	1,336
Rape	49	75	80	95	116	130	139
Other sex offenses	43	140	167	213	252	145	159
Kidnaping	73	71	48	46	48	59	51
Threats against the President	26	40	28	25	28	33	22
Property offenses	10,780	13,274	14,546	14,349	13,436	13,552	13,396
Fraudulent offenses	6,733	8,958	10,520	10,443	9,583	9,918	9,979
Embezzlement	1,605	1,711	1,986	1,918	1,775	1,796	1,834
Fraud ^c	3,307	4,989	6,139	6,588	6,193	6,533	6,749
Forgery	1,180	1,774	1,906	1,348	1,007	1,019	895
Counterfeiting	641	484	489	589	608	570	501
Other offenses	4,047	4,316	4,026	3,906	3,853	3,634	3,417
Burglary	129	136	93	103	100	113	99
Larceny	3,026	3,260	3,023	3,057	2,964	2,810	2,676
Motor vehicle theft	458	361	425	323	409	335	266
Arson	10	12	10	21	7	14	2
Transportation of stolen property	260	347	324	246	213	232	230
Other	164	200	151	156	160	130	144
Drug offenses ^d	5,135	10,289	11,984	13,423	13,376	15,799	16,077
Trafficking	4,633	8,517	10,336	11,224	11,561	14,023	14,631
Possession and other	502	1,772	1,648	2,199	1,815	1,776	1,446
Public-order offenses	11,893	15,132	15,193	14,500	14,593	15,246	14,891
Regulatory offenses	1,828	2,167	2,010	1,847	1,965	2,024	1,977
Agriculture	308	369	174	167	261	244	255
Antitrust	125	118	74	110	178	112	88
Fair labor standards	30	38	42	60	34	29	31
Food and drug	105	86	85	72	50	120	99
Motor carrier	73	104	82	52	66	59	51
Other regulatory offenses	1,187	1,452	1,553	1,396	1,376	1,460	1,455
Other offenses	10,065	12,965	13,183	12,653	12,628	13,222	12,914
Weapons offenses	980	1,552	1,802	1,730	1,803	2,151	2,332
Immigration offenses	2,200	2,417	2,464	2,138	1,851	2,446	2,622
Tax law violations ^e	1,407	1,253	1,459	1,374	1,429	1,160	1,147
Bribery	170	203	200	182	184	238	207
Perjury	70	145	132	116	104	108	85
National defense	193	340	339	243	203	204	130
Escape	609	609	622	670	651	648	612
Racketeering and extortion	418	560	591	495	561	588	437
Gambling offenses	129	80	204	150	164	171	208
Liquor offenses	50	18	14	8	10	13	18
Mail or transport of obscene materials	11	42	32	35	56	54	69
Traffic offenses	3,590	5,551	5,091	5,328	5,479	5,234	4,884
Migratory birds	101	34	40	36	33	70	60
Other	127	161	193	148	100	137	103

Note: See Note, table 5.8. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^a Reflects only those transactions recorded prior to Apr. 1, 1991.^b Totals may include cases for which offense or sentence category could not be determined.^c Excludes tax fraud.^d Data have been revised by the Source.^e Includes tax fraud.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-89, With Preliminary Data for 1990*, NCJ-130526 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.17

Defendants convicted in U.S. District Courts

By offense and demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Defendant characteristics	Total number of defendants	Percent of offenders convicted of:						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Sex								
Male	27,370	82.9 %	94.1 %	71.6 %	74.0 %	87.1 %	85.6 %	90.2 %
Female	5,626	17.1	5.9	28.4	26.0	12.9	14.4	9.8
Race								
White	23,091	71.6	60.6	67.6	57.2	74.8	81.9	79.0
Black	8,183	25.4	27.5	29.7	39.0	23.4	14.8	18.6
Other	971	3.0	11.9	2.7	3.7	1.9	3.4	2.4
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	5,331	16.5	6.1	7.9	5.3	26.7	10.0	20.3
Non-Hispanic	26,910	83.5	93.9	92.1	94.7	73.3	90.0	79.7
Age								
16 to 18 years	433	1.3	1.9	0.5	3.0	1.5	0.5	1.2
19 to 20 years	1,203	3.6	4.8	2.0	6.5	3.8	3.6	3.7
21 to 30 years	11,122	33.6	42.6	29.3	36.6	38.9	26.0	28.9
31 to 40 years	10,661	32.2	32.2	33.3	29.8	36.2	26.5	27.4
Over 40 years	9,664	29.2	18.4	34.8	24.1	19.7	43.3	38.8
Education								
Less than high school graduate	12,130	49.5	31.5	36.1	51.6	56.8	42.3	53.2
High school graduate	3,368	13.7	21.8	12.0	15.8	13.1	11.9	13.9
Some college	6,305	25.7	21.0	34.7	24.9	23.2	28.1	20.4
College graduate	2,724	11.1	5.7	17.2	7.6	6.8	17.7	12.4
Marital status								
Never married	9,005	28.1	43.3	23.5	34.1	29.6	20.1	26.0
Divorced/separated	7,165	22.4	25.1	23.8	23.6	22.0	17.6	20.8
Married	13,412	41.8	25.0	46.8	35.5	38.4	57.2	45.5
Common law	2,103	6.6	5.4	4.2	5.2	9.1	3.9	6.8
Other	364	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.8
Employment status at arrest								
Unemployed	4,731	40.3	62.6	35.3	45.4	41.2	31.3	39.2
Employed	7,021	59.7	37.4	64.7	54.6	58.8	68.8	60.8
Criminal record								
No convictions	7,545	59.8	43.3	69.5	54.2	57.5	70.3	54.0
Prior conviction								
Misdemeanor only	1,573	31.0	29.8	28.3	30.5	30.7	29.7	35.6
Felony	3,489	68.9	70.2	71.5	69.0	69.3	70.3	64.4
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	8,844	78.0	65.0	88.2	77.2	66.6	87.9	83.4
Drug history	2,497	22.0	35.0	11.8	22.8	33.4	12.1	16.6

Note: See Note, table 5.8. This table was created by matching the Administrative Office master data files with the Pretrial Services Agency data files and probation and parole data files. Records were included in the table if the relevant information was available from any source. Some items are available only from one of the files. The number of records for these items is lower than those for items which might have come from two or three files. Moreover,

many records omit data on certain items, such as ethnicity. Table indicates the number of records on which relevant data were available. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1988*, NCJ-130474 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 33.

Table 5.18

Sentences imposed in cases terminated in U.S. District Courts

By offense, United States, 1988

Most serious offense of conviction	Total offenders sentenced	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to:				Average sentence length (in months)	
		Incarceration ^a	Probation ^b	Split or mixed sentence ^c	Fine	Incarceration ^d	Probation ^b
All offenses	43,552	53.8 %	49.9 %	14.7 %	10.2 %	55.1	37.3
Violent offenses	2,140	81.0	31.4	14.0	1.4	110.7	43.0
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	93	94.6	12.9	7.5	0.0	162.7	(e)
Negligent manslaughter	27	92.6	22.2	14.8	0.0	29.2	(e)
Assault	448	63.8	41.5	12.1	6.0	39.7	30.2
Robbery	1,127	94.0	21.5	15.4	0.0	131.4	51.8
Rape	116	83.6	25.0	9.5	0.0	95.8	45.8
Other sex offenses ^f	252	44.4	71.0	16.3	0.8	75.1	43.9
Kidnaping	48	91.7	18.8	10.4	0.0	190.5	(e)
Threats against the President	29	75.9	31.0	10.3	0.0	44.1	(e)
Property offenses	13,437	42.6	71.1	18.0	3.4	31.5	40.4
Fraudulent offenses	9,583	43.6	73.5	19.9	1.8	31.0	42.7
Embezzlement	1,775	27.6	88.7	17.5	1.0	19.6	41.5
Fraud ^g	6,193	47.1	71.0	21.8	2.3	32.9	43.6
Forgery	1,007	45.6	69.9	16.1	0.5	32.1	40.1
Counterfeiting	608	52.3	61.3	15.0	1.0	29.1	41.2
Other offenses	3,854	40.0	65.2	13.2	7.4	32.7	33.8
Burglary	100	84.0	39.0	25.0	0.0	55.6	41.5
Larceny ^h	2,965	33.0	69.7	11.8	8.7	27.5	32.1
Motor vehicle theft	409	71.6	39.9	12.7	0.5	38.0	46.8
Arson	7	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Transportation of stolen property	213	62.0	70.0	32.4	0.5	51.1	47.1
Other property offenses ⁱ	160	32.5	56.3	8.1	16.3	17.7	24.0
Drug offenses	13,376	79.2	35.2	15.3	0.6	71.3	40.6
Trafficking	11,561	88.2	28.2	16.8	0.1	73.6	49.5
Possession and other	1,815	22.1	79.5	6.2	3.9	13.6	20.5
Public-order offenses	14,593	37.0	46.5	11.1	26.6	30.7	30.3
Regulatory offenses	1,965	32.6	65.2	12.8	14.1	30.4	33.7
Agriculture	261	19.9	69.0	11.5	20.7	7.4	28.9
Antitrust	178	24.2	43.3	19.1	50.6	8.3	37.1
Labor law	34	17.6	97.1	14.7	0.0	(e)	34.4
Food and drug	50	16.0	68.0	8.0	24.0	(e)	28.4
Motor carrier	66	40.9	72.7	24.2	10.6	23.6	43.8
Other regulatory offenses	1,376	36.6	66.1	11.8	8.3	35.6	34.0
Other offenses	12,628	37.7	43.6	10.9	28.5	30.7	29.5
Weapons	1,803	70.0	44.6	16.4	1.6	52.3	42.1
Immigration offenses	1,851	69.5	37.4	12.3	1.5	11.7	35.4
Tax law violations including tax fraud	1,429	44.0	78.6	25.9	3.1	22.8	41.6
Bribery	184	44.0	75.0	21.7	2.7	27.0	35.8
Perjury	104	70.2	55.8	27.9	1.9	18.9	38.1
National defense	203	24.1	55.2	8.9	22.2	14.3	25.4
Escape	651	86.9	19.2	7.5	0.0	23.9	38.5
Racketeering and extortion ^j	561	74.5	46.9	22.1	0.5	72.3	45.4
Gambling offenses	164	40.9	79.3	22.6	2.4	12.6	35.0
Liquor offenses	10	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)	(e)
Mail or transport of obscene material	56	25.0	73.2	8.9	10.7	(e)	36.6
Traffic offenses	5,479	5.1	35.4	2.9	61.8	3.9	11.7
Migratory birds	33	24.2	66.7	21.2	30.3	(e)	30.3
Other	100	19.0	54.0	9.0	34.0	(e)	14.7

Note: See Note, table 5.8. Total includes defendants whose sentence could not be determined. The sum of the defendants exceeds 100 percent because split and mixed sentences are counted in both incarceration and probation. Data are derived from records of cases terminated in 1988. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aAll sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.

^bIncludes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

^cSentences to probation combined with incarceration.

^dExcludes life and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. These excluded cases represent 0.5 percent of all incarcerations.

^eToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^fMay include some non-violent offenses.

^gExcludes tax fraud.

^hExcludes transportation of stolen property.

ⁱExcludes fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.

^jPredominately prosecution under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1988* NCJ-130474 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 39, 40. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.19

Offenders sentenced to incarceration in U.S. District Courts

By offense and demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Offender characteristics	Total number of offenders	Of all offenders convicted in cases terminated in 1988, the percent who were incarcerated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All offenders ^a	43,550	53.8 %	81.0 %	43.6 %	40.0 %	79.2 %	32.6 %	37.7 %
Sex								
Male	27,370	66.6	83.7	51.4	50.9	87.6	42.7	55.8
Female	5,626	39.6	67.9	28.5	23.4	71.7	18.0	34.7
Race								
White	23,091	64.0	78.7	47.5	45.7	84.3	39.8	58.9
Black	8,183	61.6	89.4	40.6	41.6	89.8	37.6	58.1
Other	971	59.4	88.2	37.8	41.0	80.6	37.5	43.2
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	5,331	78.4	85.8	53.3	49.7	89.1	50.3	73.8
Non-Hispanic	26,910	60.2	82.6	44.5	43.6	84.2	38.2	54.5
Age								
16 to 18 years	433	55.0	83.3	31.1	18.9	77.4	12.5	57.8
19 to 20 years	1,203	56.7	83.1	33.1	32.4	81.7	27.8	49.3
21 to 30 years	11,122	64.8	88.5	40.5	47.1	84.2	41.2	59.7
31 to 40 years	10,661	66.1	83.8	45.9	49.6	86.5	37.7	62.8
Over 40 years	9,664	53.8	67.7	47.2	36.8	87.9	35.1	42.5
Education								
Less than high school graduate	12,130	71.6	88.9	47.2	54.1	89.0	40.6	69.0
High school graduate	3,368	67.7	90.2	49.9	54.9	82.7	38.2	64.8
Some college	6,305	57.6	76.7	43.9	38.7	82.3	35.6	50.9
College graduate	2,724	55.5	42.2	53.9	36.4	76.5	49.2	48.3
Marital status								
Never married	9,005	64.5	84.3	43.5	45.8	84.5	37.2	58.1
Divorced/separated	7,165	65.9	86.0	49.6	49.0	85.5	41.6	62.3
Married	13,412	59.4	75.4	43.2	37.8	85.9	39.4	54.5
Common law	2,103	77.0	90.0	56.3	58.6	88.8	44.6	75.2
Other	364	47.5	81.8	26.6	21.3	84.0	29.4	48.2
Employment status at arrest								
Unemployed	4,731	68.5	88.6	47.9	56.1	84.5	48.5	69.4
Employed	7,021	57.4	67.2	40.9	38.8	82.3	36.9	54.3
Criminal record								
No convictions	7,545	54.3	62.5	38.1	34.4	79.9	35.5	50.9
Prior conviction								
Misdemeanor only	1,573	80.0	97.4	66.7	70.7	91.8	63.3	75.1
Felony	3,489	72.7	89.1	55.9	59.5	87.6	51.7	69.9
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	8,844	57.6	73.9	41.6	41.7	83.5	38.7	57.1
Drug history	2,497	74.0	90.2	54.2	59.0	82.3	49.2	72.1

Note: See Notes, tables 5.8 and 5.17. Data exclude corporations. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1988*, NCJ-130474 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 42.

^aIncludes offenders for whom these characteristics were unknown.

Table 5.20

Offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts^a

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-89, preliminary 1990

Most serious conviction offense	1980		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		Preliminary 1990 ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All offenses ^c	13,766	46.0 %	20,605	50.3 %	23,058	52.5 %	23,579	53.0 %	23,450	53.8 %	27,377	58.5 %	29,430	60.4 %
Violent offenses	1,770	82.9	1,807	81.2	1,813	82.7	1,837	82.0	1,733	81.0	1,892	86.8	1,999	87.6
Murder	100	90.1	92	91.1	87	93.5	105	96.3	88	94.6	92	90.2	118	92.9
Negligent manslaughter	8	B	18	54.5	25	86.2	16	76.2	25	92.6	43	89.6	22	91.7
Assault	265	58.9	254	55.5	296	60.5	292	58.5	286	63.8	257	64.6	262	61.9
Robbery	1,252	91.3	1,210	92.5	1,186	94.3	1,164	94.4	1,059	94.0	1,237	97.7	1,317	98.6
Rape	29	59.2	60	80.0	65	81.3	83	87.4	97	83.6	101	77.7	108	77.7
Other sex offenses	31	72.1	85	60.7	88	52.7	113	53.1	112	44.4	75	51.7	107	67.3
Kidnaping	70	95.9	61	85.9	45	93.8	45	97.8	44	91.7	56	96.6	46	90.2
Threats against the President	15	57.7	27	67.5	21	75.0	19	76.0	22	78.6	31	93.9	19	86.4
Property offenses	4,630	42.9	5,612	42.3	6,291	43.2	6,234	43.4	5,723	42.6	5,974	44.1	5,775	43.1
Fraudulent offenses	2,825	42.0	3,696	41.3	4,416	42.0	4,610	44.1	4,182	43.6	4,400	44.4	4,391	44.0
Embezzlement	460	28.7	484	28.3	533	26.8	551	28.7	490	27.6	510	28.4	515	28.1
Fraud ^d	1,384	41.9	2,120	42.5	2,732	44.5	3,097	47.0	2,915	47.1	3,028	46.3	3,180	47.1
Forgery	610	51.7	803	45.3	872	45.8	606	45.0	459	45.6	518	50.8	387	43.2
Counterfeiting	371	57.9	289	59.7	279	57.1	356	60.4	318	52.3	344	60.4	309	61.7
Other offenses	1,805	44.6	1,916	44.4	1,875	46.6	1,624	41.6	1,541	40.0	1,574	43.3	1,384	40.5
Burglary	77	59.7	94	69.1	69	74.2	78	75.7	84	84.0	93	82.3	83	83.8
Larceny	1,180	39.0	1,252	38.4	1,196	39.6	1,125	36.8	978	33.0	1,036	36.9	914	34.2
Motor vehicle theft	321	70.1	263	72.9	325	76.5	220	68.1	293	71.6	239	71.3	193	72.6
Arson	6	B	5	B	8	B	19	90.5	2	B	11	B	2	B
Transportation of stolen property	178	68.5	250	72.0	229	70.7	148	60.2	132	62.0	161	69.4	170	73.9
Other	43	26.2	52	26.0	48	31.8	34	21.8	52	32.5	34	26.2	22	15.3
Drug offenses ^e	3,675	71.6	7,774	75.6	9,272	77.3	10,196	75.9	10,599	79.2	13,306	84.2	13,754	85.6
Trafficking	3,560	76.8	7,012	82.3	8,588	83.1	9,584	85.4	10,197	88.2	12,832	91.5	13,297	90.9
Possession and other	115	22.9	762	43.0	684	41.5	612	27.8	402	22.1	474	26.7	457	31.6
Public-order offenses	3,690	31.0	5,410	35.8	5,682	37.4	5,312	36.6	5,395	37.0	6,194	40.6	6,427	43.2
Regulatory offenses	484	26.5	661	30.5	688	34.2	601	32.5	640	32.6	746	36.9	757	38.3
Agriculture	54	17.5	51	13.8	24	13.8	16	9.6	52	19.9	37	15.2	45	17.6
Antitrust	32	25.6	6	5.1	7	9.5	11	10.0	43	24.2	22	19.6	21	24.4
Fair labor standards	11	36.7	4	10.5	2	4.8	3	5.0	6	17.6	2	6.9	2	6.5
Food and drug	5	4.8	10	11.6	13	15.3	19	26.4	8	16.0	24	20.0	16	16.2
Motor carrier	2	2.7	34	32.7	18	22.0	15	28.8	27	40.9	21	35.6	20	39.2
Other regulatory offenses	380	32.0	556	38.3	624	40.2	537	38.7	504	36.6	640	43.8	653	44.9
Other offenses	3,206	31.9	4,749	36.6	4,994	37.9	4,711	37.2	4,755	37.7	5,448	41.2	5,670	43.9
Weapons offenses	578	59.0	1,003	64.6	1,174	65.1	1,188	68.7	1,262	70.0	1,647	76.6	1,802	77.3
Immigration offenses	1,017	46.2	1,412	58.4	1,443	58.6	1,355	63.4	1,287	69.5	1,658	67.8	1,903	72.6
Tax law violations ^f	487	34.6	603	48.1	637	43.7	640	46.6	629	44.0	543	46.8	498	43.4
Bribery	62	36.5	90	44.3	107	53.5	83	45.6	81	44.0	103	43.3	101	48.8
Perjury	48	68.6	99	68.3	74	56.1	80	69.0	73	70.2	65	60.2	59	69.4
National defense	49	25.4	60	17.6	61	18.0	55	22.6	49	24.1	88	43.1	52	40.0
Escape	533	87.5	499	81.9	532	85.5	582	86.9	566	86.9	580	89.5	547	89.4
Racketeering and extortion	315	75.4	441	78.8	462	78.2	372	75.2	418	74.5	459	78.1	332	76.0
Gambling offenses	39	30.2	38	47.5	86	42.2	39	26.0	67	40.9	69	40.4	110	52.9
Liquor offenses	33	55.0	3	B	5	B	3	B	3	B	3	B	9	B
Mail or transport of obscene materials	3	B	17	40.5	6	18.8	12	34.3	14	25.0	9	16.7	17	24.6
Traffic offenses	32	0.9	464	8.4	385	7.6	282	5.3	279	5.1	207	4.0	225	4.6
Migratory birds	1	1.0	2	5.9	1	2.5	1	2.8	8	24.2	9	12.9	2	3.3
Other	9	7.1	18	11.2	21	10.9	19	12.8	19	19.0	8	5.8	13	12.6

Note: See Note, table 5.8. These data include all sentences to incarceration longer than 4 days regardless of whether the term was concurrent or consecutive with a period of probation, a fine, or other condition. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^dExcludes tax fraud.

^eData have been revised by the Source.

^fIncludes tax fraud.

^aIncludes sentences to prison with or without probation.

^bReflects only those transactions recorded prior to Apr. 1, 1991.

^cTotals may include cases for which offense or sentence category could not be determined. Percentages exclude cases for which sentence category could not be determined.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-89, With Preliminary Data for 1990*, NCJ-130526 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 15, 16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.21

Average length of prison sentences imposed for offenders convicted in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1980, 1985-89, preliminary 1990

Most serious conviction offense	Average sentence length imposed for convicted offenders sentenced to prison (in months)						Preliminary 1990 ^a
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	
All offenses ^b	44.3	50.7	52.7	55.2	55.1	54.5	57.4
Violent offenses	125.4	135.4	132.0	126.2	110.7	90.6	89.8
Murder	123.4	212.0	196.3	154.6	162.7	180.1	134.8
Negligent manslaughter	36.6	33.5	40.2	25.9	29.2	23.3	19.2
Assault	40.7	45.6	44.6	48.4	39.7	34.4	33.3
Robbery	141.5	151.1	153.2	148.1	131.4	100.4	101.3
Rape	85.7	123.3	143.8	114.4	95.8	90.1	85.8
Other sex offenses	39.7	81.0	68.2	59.5	75.1	44.7	33.0
Kidnaping	262.6	254.5	242.9	293.9	190.5	147.9	170.3
Threats against the President	39.4	48.2	26.2	45.0	44.1	35.9	25.0
Property offenses	29.4	33.0	34.3	32.5	31.5	26.0	22.3
Fraudulent offenses	27.1	31.1	32.8	31.1	31.0	26.1	22.3
Embezzlement	20.1	22.9	21.9	22.1	19.6	16.5	17.7
Fraud ^c	24.9	30.0	33.8	32.1	32.9	29.8	23.9
Forgery	32.5	36.5	32.8	30.6	32.1	18.3	17.1
Counterfeiting	35.0	38.2	43.3	37.2	29.1	20.1	19.5
Other offenses	32.9	36.6	37.9	36.5	32.7	25.7	22.5
Burglary	46.0	67.0	41.9	59.0	55.6	41.7	35.5
Larceny	29.2	31.7	33.6	33.8	27.5	22.7	18.7
Motor vehicle theft	38.1	42.8	42.4	44.3	38.0	28.6	28.2
Arson	34.3	34.8	24.8	51.7	19.0	45.3	25.5
Transportation of stolen property	47.7	48.0	56.0	37.3	51.1	33.3	31.2
Other	9.3	15.5	24.1	11.7	17.7	12.2	12.1
Drug offenses ^d	47.1	58.2	62.2	67.8	71.3	74.9	81.2
Trafficking	48.1	60.8	63.9	69.1	73.6	77.3	83.5
Possession and other	14.7	34.5	41.0	48.0	13.6	8.1	13.1
Public-order offenses	24.5	32.7	36.9	35.5	30.7	27.6	27.7
Regulatory offenses	25.3	37.7	47.2	42.1	30.4	24.0	26.3
Agriculture	12.4	16.3	6.2	11.7	7.4	7.9	9.2
Antitrust	3.2	5.3	10.7	3.6	8.3	13.5	13.5
Fair labor standards	53.0	10.2	36.0	2.0	8.7	5.0	12.0
Food and drug	4.4	9.5	24.9	17.1	12.6	11.3	20.7
Motor carrier	66.5	10.2	6.9	10.2	23.6	13.0	9.8
Other regulatory offenses	28.3	42.4	50.9	45.8	35.6	26.2	28.6
Other offenses	23.8	29.4	30.8	32.2	30.7	28.1	27.8
Weapons offenses	37.6	41.5	45.4	53.3	52.3	47.1	47.5
Immigration offenses	13.0	14.4	15.1	15.2	11.7	9.3	10.5
Tax law violations ^e	13.1	22.4	20.6	21.1	22.8	25.2	25.1
Bribery	14.3	25.8	41.9	29.9	27.0	21.0	25.3
Perjury	24.9	44.8	20.2	31.8	18.9	17.2	22.0
National defense	19.6	63.0	42.9	26.3	14.3	13.8	16.9
Escape	20.8	26.2	23.3	22.7	23.9	23.6	22.0
Racketeering and extortion	62.6	84.8	89.6	84.4	72.3	57.4	60.8
Gambling offenses	12.7	17.5	18.5	20.3	12.6	12.0	12.0
Liquor offenses	16.2	20.0	16.0	12.0	4.7	3.7	4.4
Mail or transport of obscene materials	42.0	42.2	36.0	31.2	44.3	22.2	14.7
Traffic offenses	2.6	3.3	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.2	4.3
Migratory birds	6.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	5.1	11.3	4.5
Other	6.3	10.4	2.8	15.6	9.0	3.4	7.9

Note: See Note, table 5.8. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aReflects only those transactions recorded prior to Apr. 1, 1991.^bTotals may include cases for which offense category could not be determined.^cExcludes tax fraud.^dData have been revised by the Source.^eIncludes tax fraud.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-89, With Preliminary Data for 1990*, NCJ-130526 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.22

Average sentence length imposed on offenders sentenced to incarceration in U.S. District Courts

By offense and demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

(In months)

Offender characteristics	Average sentence length for offenders convicted of:						
	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public-order offenses	
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All offenders ^a	55.1	110.7	31.0	32.7	71.3	30.4	30.7
Sex							
Male	58.6	112.3	33.0	35.0	74.8	32.8	34.1
Female	36.6	82.6	22.7	20.9	50.5	17.9	19.8
Race							
White	54.2	115.1	33.4	34.8	68.8	34.3	31.3
Black	63.2	123.7	26.0	31.6	82.8	20.8	42.3
Other	46.8	59.4	18.5	18.3	68.2	(b)	24.1
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	56.8	114.5	24.8	35.3	74.6	23.7	21.2
Non-Hispanic	56.1	110.5	31.7	32.9	71.3	33.0	37.3
Age							
16 to 18 years	38.0	65.7	(b)	(b)	49.9	(b)	9.9
19 to 20 years	44.2	70.4	12.4	27.2	59.3	(b)	17.9
21 to 30 years	52.6	107.8	23.2	29.6	64.1	25.8	27.1
31 to 40 years	60.6	124.9	30.2	37.6	74.8	39.5	39.5
Over 40 years	57.6	109.0	38.8	33.5	86.6	32.4	35.5
Education							
Less than high school graduate	57.7	108.5	28.8	31.3	73.9	32.1	31.6
High school graduate	65.9	132.1	41.0	36.7	72.8	30.6	48.0
Some college	55.2	111.1	33.0	33.9	70.8	37.0	35.6
College graduate	43.5	79.7	33.7	42.8	68.0	25.9	28.6
Marital status							
Never married	55.2	100.6	28.4	31.0	67.3	19.2	30.9
Divorced/separated	59.8	128.1	35.4	31.7	72.7	38.3	40.1
Married	54.8	109.8	31.0	38.0	75.1	33.2	32.5
Common law	56.4	99.6	26.5	26.2	75.1	22.6	26.0
Other	69.8	(b)	27.2	(b)	79.8	(b)	46.9
Employment status at arrest							
Unemployed	59.3	105.3	36.9	30.7	71.3	42.6	41.7
Employed	50.0	122.1	32.2	52.8	89.5	(b)	45.7
Criminal record							
No convictions	47.8	71.9	28.6	25.5	64.9	32.3	28.6
Prior conviction							
Misdemeanor only	73.7	147.7	50.3	38.5	90.1	44.7	50.7
Felony	58.7	100.4	37.9	31.5	73.2	31.9	40.2
Drug abuse							
No known abuse	50.8	87.6	32.3	29.6	70.6	33.2	32.5
Drug history	58.8	105.5	36.1	28.4	62.7	25.3	48.4

Note: See Notes, tables 5.8 and 5.17. Data exclude corporations. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aIncludes offenders for whom these characteristics were unknown.

^bToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1988*, NCJ-130474 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 43.

Table 5.23

Average time served until first release for offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, 1985-90

Most serious offense of conviction ^a	Average time served until first release (in months)					
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
All offenses	14.9	14.9	16.3	18.7	18.7	19.2
Violent offenses	49.9	49.6	48.8	54.2	52.6	54.2
Murder/manslaughter	71.7	51.4	49.0	65.5	53.3	64.9
Assault	40.4	43.8	43.9	43.8	41.9	45.0
Robbery	51.1	52.8	51.2	59.5	58.6	58.4
Rape	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sex offenses	29.8	27.2	26.0	32.4	36.2	34.0
Kidnaping	82.7	82.0	79.8	103.5	97.2	106.3
Threats against the President	-	-	-	30.3	-	25.8
Property offenses	14.3	15.6	15.1	16.7	16.4	16.3
Fraudulent offenses	12.3	13.5	13.3	14.8	15.5	15.1
Embezzlement	9.6	10.0	10.5	10.8	10.3	11.6
Fraud ^b	11.4	13.3	12.9	14.5	15.6	15.2
Forgery	15.6	15.2	15.2	16.9	16.5	14.6
Counterfeiting	15.9	17.4	18.0	19.8	19.8	19.0
Other offenses	17.3	19.3	18.8	21.0	18.4	19.6
Burglary	21.9	18.4	20.4	24.9	26.0	27.2
Larceny	15.1	17.7	15.9	17.6	16.3	16.8
Motor vehicle theft	23.1	23.3	23.8	28.2	21.3	22.6
Arson	23.3	27.5	30.2	28.2	35.3	38.8
Transportation of stolen property	22.8	23.3	26.8	28.6	24.8	28.3
Other	6.4	9.9	9.1	9.6	6.5	8.5
Drug offenses	21.2	22.1	23.0	25.2	27.7	29.7
Trafficking	21.9	22.7	23.6	26.0	28.9	30.7
Possession and other	9.3	8.5	9.1	10.4	9.8	10.3
Public-order offenses	6.7	6.5	7.5	9.1	8.5	8.6
Regulatory offenses	14.9	15.9	16.3	18.3	17.7	18.2
Other offenses	6.4	6.0	7.1	8.5	8.0	8.1
Weapons offenses	19.3	19.1	19.7	20.6	20.8	20.9
Immigration offenses	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.9	4.4	4.1
Tax law violations ^c	8.0	9.6	10.3	11.0	11.0	12.0
Bribery	10.7	11.6	14.4	12.6	13.9	11.5
Perjury	11.0	10.9	13.1	11.5	16.6	13.2
National defense	B	B	B	16.6	B	20.7
Escape	16.5	19.2	15.3	16.0	17.0	18.4
Racketeering and extortion	23.1	23.3	23.6	28.3	30.3	31.2
Gambling offenses	B	B	B	B	B	B
Liquor offenses	NA	B	NA	B	B	B
Mail or transport of obscene materials	B	B	10.0	13.2	19.6	24.8
Traffic offenses	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.0
Migratory birds	2.8	5.4	B	4.7	6.0	7.3
Other	14.1	15.7	17.8	17.2	12.5	13.9

Note: See Note, table 5.8. These data include only prisoners serving U.S. District Court sentences first released in the indicated calendar year, regardless of sentence length. The data exclude subsequent releases (e.g. parole violators), prisoners received from other sources (e.g. courts martial and probation violators), and offenders whose offense category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aPrisoners are classified according to the offense associated with the longest sentence actually imposed. Offense categories are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the categories in other tables, but may not be directly comparable.

^bExcludes tax fraud.

^cIncludes tax fraud.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-89, With Preliminary Data for 1990*, NCJ-130526 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 18.

Table 5.24

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By case commencement method, 1981-90

Method of commencement	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Percent change 1990 over 1989
Total	30,681	31,918	35,855	37,649	39,930	41,420	43,280	43,668	46,795	47,335	1.2 %
Indictment	17,755	19,471	20,024	21,756	21,940	24,579	24,321	22,932	24,524	26,249	7.0
Information, indictment waived	590	2,267	3,147	2,587	2,972	2,920	4,072	4,848	5,700	5,803	1.8
Information, other	9,183	6,676	7,930	8,234	9,137	9,086	9,452	9,768	10,551	9,750	-7.6
Remanded from appellate court	89	66	32	41	30	39	30	47	67	91	35.8
Removed from State court	14	26	13	24	22	7	35	22	15	3	-80.0
Reopened/reinstated	117	108	72	117	117	132	167	142	107	119	11.2
Appeal from U.S. magistrate	192	164	155	156	118	70	69	116	152	131	-13.8
Juvenile delinquency proceedings	81	111	57	182	96	104	82	128	138	177	28.3
Consent before magistrate	2,590	2,830	4,232	4,278	5,314	4,348	4,872	5,470	5,278	4,514	-14.5
Retrial on mistrial	25	75	69	95	80	61	52	77	88	88	0.0
Retrial, remand from appeals court	42	124	124	179	104	74	128	118	175	116	-33.7
Violation notice	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	294	X

Note: These data exclude cases involving defendants received by transfer, i.e., where jurisdiction in a case is extended to a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending or in which an arrest warrant is issued. An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury and an information is the charging document filed by the U.S. Attorney. Data have been revised from previous presentations by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics During the Twelve Month Period Ended December 31, 1985* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1986), p. A-46; and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Judicial Workload Statistics December 31, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 46. Table adapted by SOURCE-BOOK staff.

Table 5.25

Criminal cases commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1982-90

	Judgeships authorized	Commenced ^a			Termi- nated	Pending	
		Number	Cases per judgeships	Drug cases			
1982	515	32,682 ^b	63	4,359	31,889	16,659	
1983	515	35,872 ^b	70	5,254	33,985	18,546 ^b	
1984	515	36,845	72	5,769	35,494	19,938	
1985	575	39,500	69	6,849	37,139	22,299	
1986	575	41,490	72	8,059	39,328	24,453	
1987	575	43,292	75	9,088	42,287	25,263	
1988	575	44,565	78	10,501	42,115	27,722 ^b	
1989	575	45,995	80	12,076	42,810	30,910 ^b	
1990	575	48,904	85	12,810	44,295	35,519	
Percent change 1990 over 1989		0.0 %	6.3 %	6.3 %	6.1 %	3.5 %	14.9 %

^aIncludes transfers.

^bData have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 10.

Table 5.26

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

Years ending June 30, 1955-90

	Pending July 1	Total filed			Pending June 30
		Original proceedings	Received by transfer	Total terminated	
1955	10,100	35,310	1,813	38,580	8,643
1956	8,643	28,739	1,914	32,053	7,243
1957	7,243	28,120	1,958	29,826	7,495
1958	7,495	28,897	1,840	30,781	7,451
1959	7,451	28,729	1,924	30,377	7,727
1960	7,727	28,137	1,691	29,864	7,691
1961	7,691	28,460	1,808	29,881	8,078
1962	8,078	29,274	1,743	30,013	9,082
1963	9,082	29,858	1,888	31,546	9,282
1964	9,282	29,944	1,789	31,437	9,578
1965	9,578	31,569	1,765	32,078	10,834
1966	10,834	29,729	1,765	30,644	11,684
1967	11,684	30,534	1,673	30,350	13,541
1968	13,541	30,714	1,857	31,349	14,763
1969	14,763	33,585	1,828	32,406	17,770
1970	17,770	38,102	1,857	36,819	20,910
1971	20,910	41,290	1,867	39,582	24,485
1972	24,485	47,043	2,011	48,101	25,438
1973	25,438	40,367	2,067	43,456	24,416
1974	24,416	37,667	2,087	41,526	22,644
1975	22,644	41,108	2,174	43,515	22,411
1976	22,411	39,147	1,911	43,675	19,794
1977	19,794	40,000	1,589	44,233	17,150
1978	17,150	34,624	1,359	37,286	15,847
1979	15,847	31,536	1,152	33,411	15,124
1980	15,124	27,910	1,022	29,297	14,759
1981	14,759	30,353	975	30,221	15,866
1982	15,866	31,765	917	31,889	16,659
1983	16,659	34,928	985	33,985	18,587
1984	18,587	35,911	934	35,494	19,938
1985	19,938	38,546	954	37,139	22,299
1986	22,299	40,427	1,063	39,333	24,456
1987	24,456	41,794 ^a	1,136	42,287	25,458
1988	25,263	43,116	1,082	42,115	27,733
1989	27,722	44,467	1,104	42,810	30,907
1990	30,910	47,565	942	44,295	35,519
Percent change 1990 over 1989	11.5 %	7.0 %	-14.7 %	3.5 %	14.9 %

Note: There are two reporting changes during fiscal year 1976 that have affected the data base. Beginning Oct. 1, 1975, all minor offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 1 year imprisonment or a fine of more than \$1,000), with the exception of most petty offenses (offenses involving penalties that do not exceed 6 months incarceration and/or a fine of not more than \$500), are included. Minor offenses are generally disposed of by the magistrates and, in past years, most of these minor offenses would not have been counted in the workload of the district courts. Second, when the Federal Government's motion to dismiss an original indictment or information is granted, the superseding indictment or information does not become a new case as in the years prior to 1976, but remains the same case. (An indictment is the charging document of the grand jury, and an information is the charging document of the U.S. Attorney.)

^a"Received by transfer" includes defendants transferred by Rule 20, *Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure*, which provides that defendants who (1) are arrested or held in a district other than that in which an indictment or information is pending against them or in which the warrant for their arrest was issued and (2) state in writing that they wish to plead guilty or nolo contendere, may consent to disposition of the case in the district in which they are arrested or are held, subject to the approval of the U.S. Attorney for both districts.

^bDoes not include 362 cases that were reopened during the reporting period.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1981, p. 94; 1985, p. 170; 1986, pp. 232, 233 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1987, pp. 238, 239; 1988, pp. 241, 242; 1989, pp. 239, 240; 1990, pp. 176, 177 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.27

Criminal cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By offense, years ending June 30, 1989 and 1990

Nature of offense	1989 offenses	1990 offenses	Percent change ^a
Total	44,891	47,962	6.8 %
Miscellaneous general offenses	12,416	13,265	6.8
Drunk driving and traffic	8,197	8,538	4.2
Weapons and firearms	2,187	2,713	24.1
Other miscellaneous general offenses	1,053	1,074	2.0
Escape ^b	910	875	-3.9
Kidnaping	69	65	-5.8
Fraud	6,899	7,552	9.5
Drug laws ^c	11,858	12,592	6.2
Narcotics	7,033	7,522	7.0
Marihuana	3,655	4,002	9.5
Controlled substances	1,039	945	-9.1
Other drug statutes	131	123	-6.1
Larceny and theft	3,474	3,391	-2.4
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,505	1,514	0.6
Embezzlement	2,059	2,027	-1.6
Immigration laws	1,938	2,390	23.3
Federal statutes	2,023	2,325	14.9
Agricultural acts	279	276	-1.1
Migratory bird laws	65	31	-52.3
Civil rights ^d	75	64	-14.7
Motor Carrier Act	45	40	-11.1
Antitrust violations	80	70	-12.5
Food and Drug Act	54	87	61.1
Contempt	84	178	111.9
National defense laws	115	106	-7.8
Customs laws	121	148	22.3
Postal laws	211	215	1.9
Other	894	1,110	24.2
Robbery	1,309	1,379	5.3
Bank	1,238	1,323	6.9
Postal	19	21	10.5
Other	52	35	-32.7
Assault	567	562	-0.9
Auto theft	233	243	4.3
Burglary	107	104	-2.8
Homicide	174	176	1.1
Sex offenses	324	433	33.6
Liquor, Internal Revenue	5	9	B

Note: See Note, table 5.26. Some figures for 1989 have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aPercent change computed on a difference of 10 or more.

^bIncludes escape from custody, aiding and abetting an escape, failure to appear in court, and bail jumping.

^cThe Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513) became effective May 1, 1971.

^dThese include cases removed from State courts under provisions of the Civil Rights Act, Title 28 U.S.C. Section 1443.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director*, 1990 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 184, 185. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.28

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1990

Circuit and district	Pending July 1, 1989				Total commenced	Filed					Reopens ^b	Transfers
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		Original proceedings						
						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a			
Total	30,910	26,646	4,024	240	48,904	47,565	32,014	14,938	613	397	942	
District of Columbia	354	350	3	1	603	593	527	62	4	9	1	
First Circuit	639	605	27	7	1,162	1,127	1,043	73	11	19	16	
Maine	96	94	2	0	151	147	121	25	1	3	1	
Massachusetts	296	281	9	6	365	348	315	27	6	7	10	
New Hampshire	25	23	2	0	102	97	83	14	0	1	4	
Rhode Island	68	57	11	0	109	109	103	6	0	0	0	
Puerto Rico	154	150	3	1	435	426	421	1	4	8	1	
Second Circuit	3,314	3,005	279	30	3,025	2,956	2,414	494	48	21	48	
Connecticut	182	178	4	0	251	242	219	17	6	4	5	
New York:												
Northern	198	160	35	3	435	426	204	221	1	0	9	
Eastern	1,131	1,043	84	4	1,010	986	927	58	1	14	10	
Southern	1,490	1,339	131	20	967	946	776	130	40	3	18	
Western	202	178	21	3	272	266	200	66	0	0	6	
Vermont	111	107	4	0	90	90	88	2	0	0	0	
Third Circuit	1,485	1,344	136	5	2,295	2,229	1,992	224	13	21	45	
Delaware	47	45	2	0	135	130	108	20	2	3	2	
New Jersey	471	359	108	4	679	660	500	158	2	5	14	
Pennsylvania:												
Eastern	418	409	9	0	515	502	488	12	2	5	8	
Middle	122	112	9	1	291	273	248	20	5	3	15	
Western	137	136	1	0	248	238	227	9	2	4	6	
Virgin Islands	290	283	7	0	427	426	421	5	0	1	0	
Fourth Circuit	2,580	1,853	706	21	7,019	6,902	3,166	3,593	143	33	84	
Maryland	500	320	168	12	710	694	366	302	26	4	12	
North Carolina:												
Eastern	178	164	14	0	1,114	1,105	266	838	1	2	7	
Middle	183	181	2	0	328	308	295	13	0	5	15	
Western	170	167	3	0	482	470	387	55	28	1	11	
South Carolina	305	284	20	1	592	576	504	70	2	5	11	
Virginia:												
Eastern	815	324	485	6	2,974	2,945	626	2,291	28	7	22	
Western	117	111	4	2	259	255	187	10	58	2	2	
West Virginia:												
Northern	162	155	7	0	239	234	231	3	0	4	1	
Southern	150	147	3	0	321	315	304	11	0	3	3	
Fifth Circuit	4,714	4,186	509	19	6,724	6,564	5,376	1,139	49	61	99	
Louisiana:												
Eastern	287	278	5	4	447	436	415	10	11	0	11	
Middle	19	17	2	0	57	55	51	3	1	0	2	
Western	104	76	24	4	223	204	154	41	9	10	9	
Mississippi:												
Northern	74	70	4	0	122	114	100	12	2	2	6	
Southern	151	148	1	2	236	220	206	14	0	2	14	
Texas:												
Northern	574	552	22	0	746	711	669	42	0	14	21	
Eastern	186	175	11	0	262	247	218	23	6	9	6	
Southern	2,299	1,975	319	5	2,990	2,957	2,324	626	7	14	19	
Western	1,020	895	121	4	1,641	1,620	1,239	368	13	10	11	
Sixth Circuit	2,090	1,829	243	18	3,444	3,319	2,776	521	22	38	87	
Kentucky:												
Eastern	111	107	4	0	220	209	205	4	0	4	7	
Western	258	124	127	7	414	410	152	253	5	2	2	
Michigan:												
Eastern	469	439	26	4	626	613	567	38	8	5	8	
Western	117	112	5	0	198	186	169	16	1	3	9	
Ohio:												
Northern	286	282	3	1	448	429	414	14	1	3	16	
Southern	259	240	18	1	526	502	444	57	1	10	14	
Tennessee:												
Eastern	113	103	7	3	360	341	325	15	1	2	17	
Middle	175	127	46	2	333	324	200	119	5	5	4	
Western	302	295	7	0	319	305	300	5	0	4	10	

See footnotes at end of table.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending June 30, 1990			
	Original proceedings						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Reopens ^b	Transfers				
44,295	42,996	27,579	14,537	880	368	931	35,519	30,290	4,966	263
459	448	370	72	6	6	5	498	492	5	1
1,012	976	896	71	9	16	20	789	746	33	10
149	145	123	22	0	2	2	98	90	7	1
296	277	247	26	4	7	12	365	346	11	8
59	55	43	12	0	1	3	68	63	5	0
95	92	85	7	0	0	3	82	72	10	0
413	407	398	4	5	6	0	176	175	0	1
2,658	2,611	2,031	523	57	14	33	3,681	3,363	287	31
209	200	175	21	4	2	7	224	215	7	2
389	383	105	216	2	0	6	244	205	36	3
792	781	717	62	2	8	3	1,349	1,262	83	4
921	908	716	145	47	3	10	1,536	1,378	138	20
257	252	179	71	2	0	5	217	194	21	2
90	87	79	8	0	1	2	111	109	2	0
2,063	1,983	1,724	243	16	25	55	1,717	1,582	127	8
129	123	100	21	2	3	3	53	52	1	0
574	555	384	166	5	6	13	576	469	103	4
510	486	468	16	2	7	17	423	414	7	2
251	238	209	24	5	3	10	162	154	7	1
228	214	205	8	1	6	8	157	152	4	1
371	367	358	8	1	0	4	346	341	5	0
6,500	6,359	2,708	3,470	181	35	106	3,099	2,192	887	20
718	706	351	323	32	3	9	492	329	155	8
1,078	1,058	217	837	4	1	19	214	198	15	1
316	303	287	14	2	5	8	195	192	3	0
416	400	320	48	32	5	11	236	220	15	1
498	481	385	91	5	4	13	399	362	36	1
2,774	2,741	566	2,131	44	5	28	1,015	360	648	7
214	208	140	9	59	1	5	162	153	7	2
215	202	194	8	0	5	8	186	184	2	0
271	260	248	9	3	6	5	200	194	6	0
6,033	5,873	4,596	1,126	151	47	113	5,405	4,746	639	20
423	404	351	36	17	1	18	311	307	2	2
43	42	39	3	0	0	1	33	30	2	1
201	186	134	40	12	8	7	126	96	28	2
119	113	100	12	1	1	5	77	72	3	2
192	181	170	10	1	1	10	195	189	5	1
725	685	614	69	2	14	26	595	575	20	0
301	288	257	25	6	6	7	147	135	12	0
2,401	2,367	1,774	555	38	11	23	2,888	2,428	452	8
1,628	1,607	1,157	376	74	5	16	1,033	914	115	4
2,962	2,822	2,228	555	39	39	101	2,572	2,302	257	13
190	180	170	10	0	5	5	141	139	2	0
410	389	131	247	11	4	17	262	134	126	2
380	365	333	27	5	2	13	715	664	43	8
195	179	136	36	7	3	13	120	115	4	1
407	392	378	12	2	5	10	327	320	7	0
440	419	375	42	2	8	13	345	310	35	0
286	278	248	25	5	3	5	187	183	3	1
333	314	159	148	7	4	15	175	143	31	1
321	306	298	8	0	5	10	300	294	6	0

Table 5.28

Criminal cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts

By type of offense, circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1990--Continued

Circuit and district	Pending July 1, 1989				Total commenced	Filed				Reopens ^b	Transfers
	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		Original proceedings					
						Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a		
Seventh Circuit	1,469	1,389	74	6	2,401	2,328	1,839	483	6	17	56
Illinois:											
Northern	767	727	40	0	829	800	710	90	0	7	22
Central	189	174	13	2	248	242	191	50	1	1	5
Southern	83	82	1	0	211	208	161	47	0	0	3
Indiana:											
Northern	151	144	7	0	226	219	199	18	2	2	5
Southern	92	83	8	1	485	471	216	254	1	0	14
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	126	120	3	3	264	253	234	17	2	6	5
Western	61	59	2	0	138	135	128	7	0	1	2
Eighth Circuit	1,161	1,059	98	4	2,890	2,810	1,896	886	28	25	55
Arkansas:											
Eastern	82	80	2	0	268	259	244	14	1	2	7
Western	34	29	5	0	117	113	84	27	2	2	2
Iowa:											
Northern	92	89	3	0	122	117	105	10	2	2	3
Southern	54	54	0	0	115	112	103	8	1	1	2
Minnesota:											
Northern	179	170	8	1	332	321	295	23	3	1	10
Missouri:											
Eastern	198	194	3	1	267	255	234	19	2	8	4
Western	236	167	69	0	1,032	1,015	286	724	5	4	13
Nebraska:											
Northern	116	110	5	1	198	195	176	15	4	0	3
North Dakota	77	76	1	0	180	168	147	21	0	3	9
South Dakota	93	90	2	1	259	255	222	25	8	2	2
Ninth Circuit	8,024	6,329	1,604	91	10,354	10,050	5,669	4,147	234	81	223
Alaska:											
Northern	79	44	34	1	225	225	79	143	3	0	0
Arizona:											
Northern	821	706	112	3	1,064	1,032	801	224	7	8	24
California:											
Northern	661	441	219	1	759	719	453	266	0	10	30
Eastern	446	334	105	7	637	623	406	198	19	2	12
Central	1,777	1,699	72	6	1,119	1,049	988	58	3	6	64
Southern	1,909	1,691	158	60	1,712	1,692	900	611	181	7	13
Hawaii:											
Northern	748	110	636	2	1,762	1,757	137	1,620	0	1	4
Idaho:											
Northern	46	40	3	3	104	96	86	6	4	1	7
Montana:											
Northern	113	109	4	0	227	218	210	7	1	5	4
Nevada:											
Northern	327	304	20	3	362	343	312	25	6	9	10
Oregon:											
Northern	290	282	8	0	411	387	372	13	2	5	19
Washington:											
Eastern	268	262	5	1	510	477	463	14	0	25	8
Western	503	273	227	3	1,278	1,249	298	945	6	1	28
Guam:											
Northern	25	24	1	0	181	180	162	16	2	1	0
Northern Marianas:											
Northern	11	10	0	1	3	3	2	1	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	1,326	1,142	171	13	2,421	2,327	1,823	477	27	23	71
Colorado:											
Northern	227	190	37	0	421	405	301	102	2	0	16
Kansas:											
Northern	215	195	16	4	312	292	225	61	6	13	7
New Mexico:											
Northern	363	349	11	3	546	537	511	21	5	3	6
Oklahoma:											
Northern	112	112	0	0	147	141	132	9	0	0	6
Eastern	27	27	0	0	90	79	74	5	0	7	4
Western	165	97	68	0	420	403	228	170	5	0	17
Utah:											
Northern	166	126	36	4	341	327	225	96	6	0	14
Wyoming:											
Northern	51	46	3	2	144	143	127	13	3	0	1
Eleventh Circuit	3,754	3,555	174	25	6,566	6,360	3,493	2,839	28	49	157
Alabama:											
Northern	88	87	1	0	326	313	235	72	6	2	11
Middle	128	84	44	0	350	343	165	178	0	2	5
Southern	130	129	1	0	177	160	149	11	0	10	7
Florida:											
Northern	216	198	16	2	248	238	200	32	6	2	8
Middle	499	480	14	5	863	829	780	38	11	2	32
Southern	2,084	2,019	49	16	1,346	1,239	1,225	11	3	23	84
Georgia:											
Northern	384	372	12	0	502	494	373	120	1	4	4
Middle	123	111	12	0	2,380	2,373	230	2,143	0	3	4
Southern	102	75	25	2	374	371	136	234	1	1	2

^aPrimarily petty offenses tried by a judge.^bIncludes appeals from magistrates, reopens, and remands.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 176-179.

Total terminated	Terminated						Pending June 30, 1990			
	Original proceedings				Reopens ^b	Transfers	Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a
Total	Felony	Misdemeanor	Other ^a	Total						
2,091	2,026	1,583	430	13	14	51	1,779	1,622	153	4
604	581	524	56	1	6	17	992	916	76	0
277	268	228	40	0	1	8	160	134	23	3
183	179	134	42	3	0	4	111	105	6	0
220	222	198	22	2	3	4	148	139	9	0
442	438	195	241	2	0	4	135	108	27	0
217	207	182	20	5	3	7	173	165	7	1
139	131	122	9	0	1	7	60	55	5	0
2,632	2,542	1,699	806	37	23	67	1,419	1,203	205	11
178	174	158	15	1	0	4	172	167	4	1
100	91	67	23	1	0	9	51	43	7	1
121	115	101	11	3	3	3	93	88	5	0
92	88	83	5	0	1	3	77	73	3	1
358	348	325	21	2	2	8	153	141	10	2
299	288	265	17	6	9	2	166	158	8	0
916	900	248	648	4	3	13	352	200	149	3
152	146	124	17	5	1	5	162	152	8	2
179	169	140	24	5	2	8	78	71	7	0
237	223	188	25	10	2	12	115	110	4	1
9,373	9,114	4,887	3,932	295	82	177	9,005	6,931	1,959	115
188	168	68	95	5	0	20	116	40	74	2
901	877	577	277	23	13	11	984	893	86	5
594	563	349	207	7	9	22	826	545	280	1
617	600	389	192	19	2	15	466	335	118	13
1,022	999	942	55	2	7	16	1,874	1,774	92	8
1,536	1,506	694	602	210	5	25	2,085	1,806	207	72
1,488	1,480	120	1,354	6	3	5	1,022	122	899	1
96	89	75	11	3	1	6	54	50	0	4
199	190	182	6	2	4	5	141	135	6	0
353	335	278	50	7	3	15	336	318	15	3
356	342	318	22	2	3	11	345	335	10	0
535	504	475	26	3	29	2	243	235	7	1
1,309	1,286	265	1,016	5	1	22	472	303	165	4
170	167	149	17	1	1	2	36	35	0	1
9	8	6	2	0	1	0	5	5	0	0
2,366	2,276	1,717	518	41	18	72	1,381	1,208	163	10
444	422	286	131	5	0	22	204	183	21	0
319	297	218	69	10	13	9	208	195	11	2
486	479	442	29	8	1	6	423	405	15	3
158	153	146	7	0	0	5	101	99	2	0
88	82	71	11	0	3	3	29	28	1	0
430	419	237	176	6	1	10	155	92	63	0
306	295	205	81	9	0	11	201	149	49	3
135	129	112	14	3	0	6	60	57	1	2
6,146	5,966	3,140	2,791	35	49	131	4,174	3,903	251	20
318	305	228	71	6	2	11	96	90	6	0
314	300	154	146	0	1	13	164	91	73	0
182	167	154	13	0	7	8	125	122	3	0
243	233	187	38	8	2	8	221	211	9	1
757	716	650	52	14	1	40	605	591	12	2
1,182	1,125	1,101	20	4	32	25	2,248	2,181	51	16
467	452	344	108	0	1	14	419	390	28	1
2,354	2,345	203	2,142	0	2	7	149	134	15	0
329	323	119	201	3	1	5	147	93	54	0

Table 5.29

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1990

Circuit and district	Total number of trials	Civil trials							Criminal trials						
		Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Total	20,433	11,502	4,996	2,251	1,430	2,393	347	85	8,931	3,922	1,714	1,203	1,693	289	110
District of Columbia	616	305	188	43	28	39	6	1	311	128	75	53	45	3	7
First Circuit	777	520	192	105	64	124	29	6	257	87	39	35	74	16	6
Maine	56	21	2	10	2	6	1	0	35	12	6	10	6	1	0
Massachusetts	353	269	86	53	30	77	18	5	84	21	9	10	28	11	5
New Hampshire	85	35	18	6	4	6	1	0	50	30	9	2	8	1	0
Rhode Island	130	100	36	22	15	22	5	0	30	6	5	7	11	1	0
Puerto Rico	153	95	50	14	13	13	4	1	58	18	10	6	21	2	1
Second Circuit	1,743	1,047	406	198	126	267	40	10	696	238	104	87	204	43	20
Connecticut	239	176	81	33	14	42	4	2	63	40	4	6	6	6	1
New York:															
Northern	109	58	16	17	9	13	3	0	51	12	14	5	12	5	3
Eastern	512	268	122	52	33	53	7	1	244	84	35	40	72	11	2
Southern	698	471	160	84	62	139	19	7	227	52	27	26	95	15	12
Western	123	47	13	10	5	14	5	0	76	35	14	7	13	5	2
Vermont	62	27	14	2	3	6	2	0	35	15	10	3	6	1	0
Third Circuit	1,715	1,231	450	279	159	302	35	6	484	184	84	64	114	24	14
Delaware	75	34	9	8	3	10	3	1	41	22	10	4	3	2	0
New Jersey	397	287	87	63	44	80	11	2	110	42	13	9	35	9	2
Pennsylvania:															
Eastern	691	586	192	147	75	154	15	3	105	14	19	19	39	4	10
Middle	217	158	79	24	18	35	2	0	59	32	6	9	9	2	1
Western	224	143	68	35	15	21	4	0	81	31	6	13	23	7	1
Virgin Islands	111	23	15	2	4	2	0	0	88	43	30	10	5	0	0
Fourth Circuit	1,839	1,067	588	195	115	153	15	1	772	416	143	93	100	18	2
Maryland	265	174	72	25	20	54	3	0	91	36	8	11	31	5	0
North Carolina:															
Eastern	108	47	29	5	4	6	3	0	61	26	9	12	13	1	0
Middle	140	33	15	10	2	4	1	1	107	49	25	21	12	0	0
Western	156	90	56	15	9	9	1	0	66	37	18	5	3	2	1
South Carolina	313	241	113	50	32	43	3	0	72	29	17	10	13	3	0
Virginia:															
Eastern	527	301	200	51	30	18	2	0	226	148	38	19	16	4	1
Western	127	72	45	15	4	7	1	0	55	41	9	1	3	1	0
West Virginia:															
Northern	76	38	23	10	3	2	0	0	38	28	4	4	2	0	0
Southern	127	71	35	14	11	10	1	0	56	22	15	10	7	2	0
Fifth Circuit	3,020	1,763	874	385	221	249	20	14	1,257	718	244	123	137	30	5
Louisiana:															
Eastern	405	313	134	95	40	40	1	3	92	46	23	8	15	0	0
Middle	51	46	22	10	11	3	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0
Western	173	144	55	31	27	28	2	1	29	8	2	4	9	5	1
Mississippi:															
Northern	113	86	36	20	15	15	0	0	27	13	7	4	3	0	0
Southern	180	140	67	34	18	19	2	0	40	21	4	5	6	3	1
Texas:															
Northern	373	206	118	34	17	28	5	4	167	88	22	21	23	11	2
Eastern	238	178	68	49	31	28	1	1	60	23	14	14	8	1	0
Southern	871	410	257	58	28	53	9	5	461	285	86	35	44	10	1
Western	616	240	117	54	34	35	0	0	376	229	86	32	29	0	0
Sixth Circuit	1,627	949	416	168	112	215	32	6	678	246	137	125	139	22	9
Kentucky:															
Eastern	136	69	34	15	8	11	0	1	67	25	17	12	9	3	1
Western	136	71	42	14	6	8	0	1	65	37	10	9	7	2	0
Michigan:															
Eastern	359	222	59	41	32	67	21	2	137	26	28	27	44	7	5
Western	89	64	27	4	8	25	0	0	25	7	3	5	8	2	0
Ohio:															
Northern	205	134	56	17	23	35	2	1	71	17	12	20	17	3	2
Southern	225	131	65	15	13	33	4	1	94	38	17	14	19	5	1
Tennessee:															
Eastern	148	112	54	28	12	17	1	0	36	15	9	5	7	0	0
Middle	106	64	31	16	4	11	2	0	42	16	7	11	8	0	0
Western	223	82	48	18	6	8	2	0	141	65	34	22	20	0	0

See note at end of table.

Table 5.29

Length of civil and criminal trials completed in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1990--Continued

Circuit and district	Total number of trials	Civil trials							Criminal trials						
		Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over	Total	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 days and over
Seventh Circuit	1,324	765	308	132	100	193	27	5	559	243	96	82	105	26	7
Illinois:															
Northern	569	345	119	49	42	110	20	5	224	82	34	34	49	19	6
Central	118	58	28	11	8	10	1	0	60	24	15	12	7	1	1
Southern	118	56	19	10	9	16	2	0	62	40	5	7	10	0	0
Indiana:															
Northern	173	76	32	16	16	11	1	0	97	62	14	8	10	3	0
Southern	148	107	63	21	8	13	2	0	41	21	7	8	5	0	0
Wisconsin:															
Eastern	136	80	35	11	11	23	0	0	56	10	11	10	22	3	0
Western	62	43	12	14	6	10	1	0	19	4	10	3	2	0	0
Eighth Circuit	1,498	980	432	203	140	164	36	5	518	208	98	90	109	11	2
Arkansas:															
Eastern	214	157	70	32	32	17	5	1	57	36	13	4	3	1	0
Western	126	92	43	31	11	7	0	0	34	23	8	1	2	0	0
Iowa:															
Northern	64	25	10	3	1	8	2	1	39	21	3	5	8	1	1
Southern	129	75	47	9	7	10	2	0	54	27	4	10	12	1	0
Minnesota:															
Northern	182	108	39	17	13	27	12	0	74	17	14	12	24	6	1
Missouri:															
Eastern	271	191	94	46	22	24	4	1	80	16	20	26	17	1	0
Western	206	135	53	31	19	30	1	1	71	21	16	16	18	0	0
Nebraska:															
Northern	154	120	51	22	20	25	1	1	34	12	7	4	10	1	0
South Dakota	57	25	4	6	5	5	5	0	32	15	7	5	5	0	0
South Dakota	95	52	21	6	10	11	4	0	43	20	6	7	10	0	0
Ninth Circuit	2,644	1,016	354	187	103	274	74	24	1,628	745	325	198	293	46	21
Alaska:															
Northern	36	15	4	1	2	6	2	0	21	5	8	3	5	0	0
Arizona:															
Northern	368	92	44	14	7	20	6	1	276	154	47	28	39	6	2
California:															
Northern	202	96	20	12	10	39	9	6	106	28	14	11	39	12	2
Eastern	98	39	11	9	5	11	1	2	59	16	11	9	19	2	2
Central	632	311	106	68	36	68	23	10	321	100	65	54	83	10	9
Southern	446	57	16	8	6	16	7	4	389	225	84	33	35	9	3
Hawaii:															
Northern	92	42	10	7	5	14	5	1	50	19	9	4	16	0	2
Idaho:															
Northern	35	15	1	2	4	7	1	0	20	5	7	4	3	1	0
Montana:															
Northern	70	32	12	4	1	13	2	0	38	11	13	8	5	1	0
Nevada:															
Northern	135	74	29	13	6	23	3	0	61	16	11	15	18	1	0
Oregon:															
Northern	249	101	47	25	9	17	3	0	148	98	35	8	7	0	0
Washington:															
Eastern	124	50	24	9	1	14	2	0	74	41	11	10	10	2	0
Western	137	82	25	13	10	26	8	0	55	23	8	11	10	2	1
Guam:															
Northern	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	1	0	3	0	0
Northern Marianas:															
Northern	10	8	4	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0
Tenth Circuit	1,244	675	236	111	108	197	19	4	569	292	109	62	90	11	5
Colorado:															
Northern	216	142	60	22	20	36	4	0	74	41	11	7	12	3	0
Kansas	181	106	32	18	18	33	3	2	75	35	16	4	17	1	2
New Mexico	279	101	37	18	18	24	3	1	178	113	34	17	12	1	1
Oklahoma:															
Northern	141	65	29	11	7	13	4	1	76	32	19	9	13	1	2
Eastern	49	33	7	2	8	16	0	0	16	5	3	5	3	0	0
Western	169	118	36	22	23	35	2	0	51	20	6	8	12	5	0
Utah:															
Northern	118	63	25	9	8	19	2	0	55	20	15	8	12	0	0
Wyoming:															
Northern	91	47	10	9	6	21	1	0	44	26	5	4	9	0	0
Eleventh Circuit	2,387	1,185	552	245	154	216	15	3	1,202	417	260	191	283	39	12
Alabama:															
Northern	273	196	100	46	27	23	0	0	77	38	16	7	15	1	0
Middle	157	74	30	19	13	12	0	0	83	33	28	16	6	0	0
Southern	140	80	49	9	11	11	0	0	60	30	12	5	9	1	3
Florida:															
Northern	148	29	14	9	2	4	0	0	119	53	24	14	22	4	2
Middle	367	157	68	38	22	25	3	1	210	56	48	28	61	11	6
Southern	695	297	144	57	27	62	5	2	398	89	84	84	127	13	1
Georgia:															
Northern	348	211	67	42	34	62	6	0	137	47	22	25	36	7	0
Middle	144	65	33	12	8	11	1	0	79	55	14	9	1	0	0
Southern	115	76	47	13	10	6	0	0	39	16	12	3	6	2	0

Note: This table includes trials conducted by district and appellate judges only. Trials conducted by magistrates are excluded. Includes hearings on temporary restraining orders and preliminary injunctions, hearings on contested motions, and other contested proceedings in which evidence is introduced.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 163, 164.

Table 5.30

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, and method of disposition, year ending June 30, 1990

Circuit and district	Total		Dismissed		Plea of guilty		Court trial		Jury trial	
	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)	Number of defendants	Median amount of time ^a (in months)
Total	56,519	4.5	8,193	3.3	40,452	4.3	1,693	0.1	6,181	7.1
District of Columbia	590	4.1	102	3.2	360	3.9	4	B	124	5.2
First Circuit	1,372	5.2	179	5.1	1,001	4.9	11	5.5	181	7.8
Maine	182	6.9	26	6.5	135	6.7	2	B	19	9.0
Massachusetts	415	6.9	31	5.4	323	6.2	4	B	57	10.1
New Hampshire	113	4.8	24	2.3	72	5.0	1	B	16	6.2
Rhode Island	129	5.5	7	B	88	4.6	1	B	33	7.0
Puerto Rico	533	3.2	91	5.2	383	1.6	3	B	56	6.3
Second Circuit	3,910	6.3	392	7.1	3,042	5.6	38	8.4	438	9.9
Connecticut	306	5.1	34	6.9	253	4.8	0	X	19	6.9
New York:										
Northern	468	2.5	96	0.1	319	2.5	1	B	52	6.8
Eastern	1,274	6.6	107	21.7	1,041	6.0	29	8.4	97	9.9
Southern	1,387	7.2	98	10.5	1,054	6.3	5	B	230	10.1
Western	356	6.0	45	7.5	285	5.0	1	B	25	12.3
Vermont	119	8.7	12	6.6	90	6.9	2	B	15	10.2
Third Circuit	2,714	5.1	350	3.7	1,912	4.9	22	6.3	430	7.5
Delaware	166	4.4	31	2.5	106	4.2	2	B	27	6.9
New Jersey	794	5.9	120	7.6	584	5.4	5	B	85	10.2
Pennsylvania:										
Eastern	791	5.9	44	6.1	589	5.4	7	B	151	8.6
Middle	294	4.1	50	2.0	205	4.1	3	B	36	6.8
Western	277	4.8	22	2.6	188	4.5	0	X	67	6.8
Virgin Islands	392	4.0	83	1.5	240	4.2	5	B	64	5.1
Fourth Circuit	7,247	3.3	1,390	1.0	4,760	3.8	526	0.1	571	5.9
Maryland	855	5.0	130	3.3	626	5.0	16	4.3	83	7.7
North Carolina:										
Eastern	1,133	0.1	408	0.1	670	0.1	4	B	51	6.7
Middle	431	5.1	46	3.7	297	5.1	5	B	83	5.9
Western	510	4.1	54	4.1	410	3.9	0	X	46	6.0
South Carolina	611	6.0	114	3.5	438	6.4	0	X	59	6.8
Virginia:										
Eastern	2,733	1.6	543	0.7	1,549	2.1	488	0.1	153	4.4
Western	313	7.0	32	5.4	235	6.8	12	1.4	34	8.6
West Virginia:										
Northern	267	6.0	32	4.3	218	6.3	1	B	16	7.0
Southern	394	5.2	31	5.5	317	4.9	0	X	46	6.8
Fifth Circuit	8,106	4.2	1,116	4.2	6,208	4.0	109	4.6	673	6.5
Louisiana:										
Eastern	614	4.6	44	2.4	468	4.5	16	2.4	86	6.6
Middle	44	2.7	5	B	39	3.2	0	X	0	X
Western	331	6.2	57	7.1	209	4.4	8	B	57	11.8
Mississippi:										
Northern	157	5.6	22	6.6	119	5.0	0	X	16	6.8
Southern	247	5.7	44	5.3	189	5.7	0	X	14	5.6
Texas:										
Northern	1,033	5.0	161	5.4	769	4.6	8	B	95	7.3
Eastern	371	5.4	43	7.1	270	5.1	8	B	50	7.3
Southern	3,246	3.7	491	2.4	2,570	3.7	11	4.5	174	5.2
Western	2,063	4.5	249	13.8	1,575	4.1	58	4.8	181	6.4
Sixth Circuit	3,946	5.4	412	5.2	3,008	5.1	41	3.9	485	7.3
Kentucky:										
Eastern	285	5.5	30	5.0	192	5.3	0	X	63	7.1
Western	468	4.1	105	4.9	306	3.9	21	3.7	36	7.7
Michigan:										
Eastern	573	5.7	35	5.8	450	5.2	6	B	82	8.6
Western	222	4.9	16	5.5	178	4.5	0	X	28	7.1
Ohio:										
Northern	570	5.9	32	8.2	483	5.7	3	B	52	7.0
Southern	572	5.7	39	3.3	462	5.6	2	B	69	7.4
Tennessee:										
Eastern	351	4.7	33	5.6	286	4.5	0	X	32	5.0
Middle	422	4.9	69	3.9	313	4.9	8	B	32	6.9
Western	483	5.8	53	5.7	338	5.4	1	B	91	7.8

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.30

Median amount of time from filing to disposition of criminal defendants in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, and method of disposition, year ending June 30, 1990--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	2,721	5.0	218	2.5	2,071	4.7	36	5.2	396	8.4
Illinois:										
Northern	885	6.2	26	5.0	699	5.4	12	9.8	148	8.8
Central	358	6.2	35	4.0	255	5.7	5	B	63	9.8
Southern	261	4.2	17	2.3	208	3.9	5	B	34	7.6
Indiana:										
Northern	284	5.8	24	4.5	213	5.3	6	B	41	10.0
Southern	450	2.5	91	0.1	327	2.9	5	B	27	7.3
Wisconsin:										
Eastern	324	5.1	8	B	246	5.0	6	B	64	6.9
Western	159	4.2	17	2.0	123	3.9	0	X	19	5.6
Eighth Circuit	3,157	4.7	635	2.2	2,073	4.8	35	4.1	414	6.5
Arkansas:										
Eastern	221	5.0	35	2.9	155	5.0	2	B	29	5.9
Western	119	4.0	9	B	83	3.9	8	B	19	4.5
Iowa:										
Northern	132	7.5	4	B	107	7.3	2	B	19	10.5
Southern	140	4.3	12	3.7	91	4.1	0	X	37	6.0
Minnesota	508	5.5	57	61.6	356	5.1	5	B	90	6.3
Missouri:										
Eastern	390	5.6	56	6.7	245	5.3	3	B	86	8.3
Western	935	2.7	387	1.8	478	4.3	9	B	61	6.4
Nebraska	232	6.5	32	6.3	170	6.3	4	B	26	11.5
North Dakota	217	4.4	14	3.3	181	4.3	1	B	21	5.2
South Dakota	263	4.3	29	4.0	207	4.3	1	B	26	5.1
Ninth Circuit	11,668	4.3	2,233	3.4	8,322	4.1	158	4.7	955	7.3
Alaska	195	4.5	47	3.0	119	4.4	3	B	26	5.2
Arizona	1,203	4.7	171	3.3	868	4.5	22	2.7	142	8.2
California:										
Northern	800	5.1	124	5.4	597	4.8	12	4.7	67	10.7
Eastern	836	4.9	108	3.8	655	4.8	4	B	69	10.4
Central	1,504	5.0	93	2.9	1,091	4.7	36	5.6	284	6.9
Southern	2,034	4.2	205	3.9	1,735	4.0	14	6.2	80	7.4
Hawaii	1,497	2.2	700	5.1	744	0.9	24	3.9	29	6.7
Idaho	104	5.2	20	3.0	62	4.9	0	X	22	8.0
Montana	248	5.0	50	3.1	168	5.3	2	B	28	5.0
Nevada	516	6.2	79	9.1	362	5.3	3	B	72	11.2
Oregon	452	5.6	57	6.3	352	5.2	4	B	39	11.9
Washington:										
Eastern	494	3.6	152	3.6	315	3.2	7	B	20	6.0
Western	1,574	1.3	355	0.1	1,118	1.6	26	1.1	75	5.3
Guam	198	3.4	66	5.3	130	2.7	1	B	1	B
Northern Marianas	13	8.1	6	B	6	B	0	X	1	B
Tenth Circuit	2,939	4.4	471	4.3	2,106	4.2	19	5.8	343	6.3
Colorado	521	3.5	48	3.0	431	3.4	6	B	36	6.4
Kansas	399	5.1	99	2.9	240	5.1	2	B	58	6.3
New Mexico	680	5.1	130	5.1	466	5.0	1	B	83	6.4
Oklahoma:										
Northern	232	5.2	16	2.7	164	4.6	0	X	52	7.5
Eastern	108	3.0	20	1.4	81	3.0	0	X	7	B
Western	488	3.3	61	5.0	375	3.0	4	B	48	4.9
Utah	346	4.9	83	4.9	218	4.4	6	B	39	6.9
Wyoming	165	4.7	14	3.4	131	4.5	0	X	20	8.1
Eleventh Circuit	8,149	4.1	695	5.4	5,589	3.9	694	0.1	1,171	7.0
Alabama:										
Northern	379	1.7	34	2.2	291	1.6	1	B	53	2.8
Middle	352	4.7	39	2.4	227	4.8	15	4.1	71	6.0
Southern	296	5.3	53	5.1	167	4.7	0	X	76	6.8
Florida:										
Northern	382	5.1	40	4.7	216	4.1	8	B	118	6.6
Middle	1,318	5.7	128	4.8	961	5.5	4	B	225	7.1
Southern	1,997	6.4	225	12.6	1,345	5.7	17	5.4	410	8.3
Georgia:										
Northern	682	6.1	60	8.8	491	5.2	11	0.1	120	8.8
Middle	2,329	0.1	56	3.6	1,599	0.1	624	0.1	50	5.0
Southern	414	2.4	60	1.3	292	2.3	14	1.0	48	4.9

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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 202-203.^aComputed on 10 or more defendants only.

Table 5.31

Defendants detained in U.S. District Courts^a

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1990

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	38,797	\$90,994,844	14,538	145,081	\$3,246,812	20,266	1,601,252	\$57,642,710	8,890	834,004	\$30,105,322
First Circuit	1,114	2,428,940	228	677	39,762	689	62,393	1,933,945	153	15,811	455,233
Maine	136	295,659	53	141	4,930	69	4,290	150,219	28	4,046	140,510
Massachusetts	354	1,214,531	72	334	14,316	145	23,982	1,101,865	13	1,916	58,350
New Hampshire	98	202,501	18	41	1,641	40	3,477	133,947	27	1,901	66,913
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	526	716,249	85	161	18,875	435	30,644	547,914	85	7,948	149,460
Second Circuit	2,131	5,712,019	967	5,782	92,929	1,037	68,094	3,168,390	561	52,074	2,450,700
Connecticut	208	504,200	59	96	6,339	76	4,418	293,495	47	3,075	204,366
New York:											
Northern	308	706,417	132	4,600	30,799	153	10,538	406,258	76	5,772	269,330
Eastern	334	1,191,149	193	232	14,477	198	13,551	602,656	124	13,145	574,016
Southern	914	2,367,343	426	585	26,325	436	29,536	1,304,771	231	22,921	1,036,247
Western	256	552,370	78	124	8,943	105	5,634	373,927	36	2,464	169,500
Vermont	111	390,540	79	145	6,046	69	4,417	187,283	47	4,697	197,211
Third Circuit	2,173	5,058,466	459	2,277	70,811	903	71,168	3,110,770	438	44,073	1,876,885
Delaware	134	458,460	13	257	12,500	76	6,196	302,670	38	3,026	143,290
New Jersey	459	1,190,335	77	128	5,510	157	16,476	730,418	96	10,451	454,407
Pennsylvania:											
Eastern	751	2,018,229	69	795	9,161	314	26,040	1,270,743	133	16,022	738,325
Middle	190	228,279	24	81	2,818	44	2,474	84,288	39	3,977	141,173
Western	254	474,742	14	100	3,872	84	6,611	277,481	63	5,522	193,389
Virgin Islands	385	688,421	262	916	36,950	228	13,371	445,170	69	5,075	206,301
Fourth Circuit	2,808	4,583,123	578	11,996	199,514	1,182	76,999	2,694,114	508	54,116	1,689,495
Maryland	635	1,132,629	79	182	41,385	206	14,063	680,712	99	9,129	410,532
North Carolina:											
Eastern	395	585,311	47	80	2,364	145	9,596	282,899	99	10,016	300,048
Middle	307	540,939	22	74	1,434	163	12,570	370,940	78	7,550	168,565
Western	464	494,078	68	162	4,397	192	16,804	456,602	26	1,264	33,079
South Carolina	132	206,834	51	169	4,010	88	3,614	94,651	32	4,164	108,173
Virginia:											
Eastern	264	963,356	82	10,396	117,337	153	5,847	396,486	77	14,610	449,533
Western	232	343,753	85	575	20,519	108	5,847	194,175	41	3,766	129,059
West Virginia:											
Northern	13	2,329	1	1	25	4	64	2,304	0	0	0
Southern	366	313,894	143	357	8,043	123	8,594	215,345	56	3,617	90,506
Fifth Circuit	8,470	16,279,802	4,579	15,327	429,732	5,568	292,684	10,484,007	2,233	157,517	5,366,063
Louisiana:											
Eastern	572	1,571,690	184	535	23,979	288	17,110	752,866	195	17,197	794,845
Middle	53	3,888	3	10	126	7	363	3,006	2	42	756
Western	204	143,632	33	369	5,324	53	4,648	99,283	26	1,674	39,025
Mississippi:											
Northern	94	71,407	15	808	11,293	33	2,216	44,286	20	1,166	15,828
Southern	286	143,539	44	80	1,991	79	7,051	111,737	27	1,639	29,811
Texas:											
Northern	852	2,179,727	342	1,046	39,726	481	35,632	1,615,974	168	11,503	524,027
Eastern	277	652,612	61	165	5,960	125	11,870	316,399	88	17,204	330,253
Southern	3,525	5,671,603	2,213	8,400	139,423	2,517	118,444	3,746,584	913	57,641	1,785,596
Western	2,607	5,841,704	1,684	3,914	201,910	1,985	95,350	3,793,872	794	49,451	1,845,922
Sixth Circuit	3,268	5,456,143	692	10,603	98,937	1,055	82,392	3,549,370	475	48,574	1,807,836
Kentucky:											
Eastern	259	479,784	91	193	6,245	127	9,667	282,388	67	5,794	191,151
Western	225	432,498	46	159	16,596	80	9,469	355,282	25	1,892	60,620
Michigan:											
Eastern	1,113	1,853,223	78	363	17,406	273	22,694	1,358,936	104	9,310	476,881
Western	223	132,778	50	68	1,823	34	2,057	62,432	33	2,270	68,523
Ohio:											
Northern	582	1,224,588	113	259	15,313	181	15,285	726,041	113	10,389	483,234
Southern	293	316,491	51	8,530	9,131	69	3,336	176,947	44	6,234	130,413
Tennessee:											
Eastern	222	245,755	38	94	3,405	82	5,797	184,090	25	1,851	58,260
Middle	139	252,316	72	402	12,868	66	7,167	196,344	6	982	43,104
Western	212	518,710	153	535	16,150	143	6,920	206,910	58	9,852	295,650

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.31

Defendants detained in U.S. District Courts^a

By circuit and district, year ending June 30, 1990--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	2,063	\$6,440,241	564	9,530	\$65,582	899	109,130	\$3,786,167	559	62,690	\$2,588,492
Illinois:											
Northern	731	3,328,968	312	588	19,459	369	42,270	1,824,163	273	33,923	1,485,346
Central	77	341,707	37	82	3,897	43	5,075	245,365	14	1,798	92,445
Southern	202	417,793	42	326	11,933	82	6,576	248,560	55	4,262	157,300
Indiana:											
Northern	276	891,834	69	191	8,277	106	14,115	613,509	60	6,015	270,048
Southern	292	203,533	30	7,889	2,018	68	13,135	201,390	1	5	125
Wisconsin:											
Eastern	316	910,329	23	187	9,394	145	13,300	466,504	101	13,094	434,031
Western	169	346,077	51	267	10,604	66	14,659	186,276	55	3,593	149,197
Eighth Circuit	2,284	4,383,333	361	11,031	142,291	837	64,062	2,363,152	522	51,494	1,877,890
Arkansas:											
Eastern	182	119,138	18	69	1,761	55	3,772	97,227	16	806	20,150
Western	70	55,083	16	147	3,811	20	1,437	34,123	9	602	17,149
Iowa:											
Northern	114	199,741	32	46	2,270	32	1,665	78,500	27	2,670	118,971
Southern	81	83,515	12	27	1,306	33	917	44,914	14	761	37,295
Minnesota:	474	1,391,211	70	263	17,147	204	13,700	768,533	125	11,211	605,531
Missouri:											
Eastern	384	992,023	4	8	379	168	14,850	591,806	106	8,670	399,838
Western	345	593,527	68	83	2,477	116	7,635	248,892	95	10,421	342,158
Nebraska:	154	416,569	10	10,020	100,738	20	12,002	187,363	16	10,625	128,468
North Dakota:	230	240,973	82	213	7,342	84	3,646	155,789	45	1,814	77,842
South Dakota:	250	291,553	49	155	5,060	105	4,438	156,005	69	3,914	130,488
Ninth Circuit	7,061	23,360,356	3,269	69,146	1,714,280	4,124	436,838	14,866,739	1,693	198,188	6,779,337
Alaska:	129	247,683	41	80	6,940	43	1,942	163,593	18	971	77,150
Arizona:	1,835	3,818,683	1,320	1,982	83,186	1,148	75,447	2,671,592	343	26,177	1,063,905
California:											
Northern	569	5,155,062	345	61,383	1,179,366	411	174,630	2,936,740	94	48,816	1,038,936
Eastern	722	1,641,995	343	1,675	88,007	356	24,804	991,029	155	12,828	562,959
Central	1,760	4,283,259	217	776	136,944	1,027	68,403	2,239,917	617	64,277	1,906,398
Southern	5	3,420	2	4	228	2	56	3,192	0	0	0
Hawaii:	138	757,129	80	147	9,267	103	6,924	356,518	77	7,537	391,344
Idaho:	106	164,570	29	112	2,758	35	2,260	84,663	18	4,275	77,149
Montana:	109	173,907	50	183	6,031	60	2,966	104,264	33	1,850	63,612
Nevada:	579	1,298,853	285	773	51,701	208	12,271	672,567	120	11,196	574,585
Oregon:	457	2,838,176	259	608	63,341	293	29,165	1,979,006	165	16,811	795,829
Washington:											
Eastern	130	195,023	63	393	18,372	76	3,332	156,121	8	492	20,530
Western	510	2,772,404	231	859	61,279	359	34,556	2,504,185	45	2,958	206,940
Guam:	12	10,192	4	171	6,840	3	82	3,352	0	0	0
Northern Marianas:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenth Circuit	2,250	4,136,273	848	2,921	100,049	1,171	67,856	2,626,800	459	43,043	1,409,424
Colorado:	436	862,970	100	187	8,605	194	14,146	731,312	71	2,578	123,053
Kansas:	323	567,477	81	227	8,833	121	7,846	297,478	73	6,545	261,366
New Mexico:	784	1,897,269	501	1,300	56,196	564	25,756	1,044,240	177	17,840	796,833
Oklahoma:											
Northern	248	287,240	29	108	2,616	98	7,043	183,400	55	10,230	101,224
Eastern	105	31,401	4	8	327	10	375	15,353	7	384	15,721
Western	179	134,981	44	64	1,058	96	5,073	76,083	56	3,859	57,840
Utah:	138	344,184	83	988	21,313	83	7,347	269,484	20	1,607	53,387
Wyoming:	37	10,751	6	39	1,301	5	270	9,450	0	0	0
Eleventh Circuit	5,175	13,156,148	1,993	5,791	292,925	2,801	269,636	9,059,256	1,289	106,424	3,803,967
Alabama:											
Northern	330	84,246	40	66	2,300	46	2,155	75,436	7	186	6,510
Middle	292	91,431	24	61	1,164	59	3,165	59,903	15	1,404	30,364
Southern	180	241,145	68	160	2,571	101	13,811	179,327	70	4,586	59,247
Florida:											
Northern	318	917,340	92	526	17,946	184	22,779	726,155	55	5,241	173,239
Middle	1,171	3,307,196	252	709	18,590	643	73,258	2,480,371	261	21,208	808,235
Southern	1,801	6,727,089	1,208	3,303	220,018	1,253	110,201	4,195,755	723	61,742	2,311,316
Georgia:											
Northern	592	1,198,461	228	545	17,886	311	29,929	954,097	68	5,479	226,478
Middle	218	260,036	34	257	8,304	99	7,657	196,230	27	1,683	55,502
Southern	273	329,204	47	164	4,146	105	6,681	191,982	63	4,895	133,076

^aExcludes the District of Columbia.Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 259, 260.

Table 5.32

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, 1945-91

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	5,817	4,440	290	1,087	4,119
1979	6,609	1,542	1,297	34	211	5,067	3,662	240	1,165	3,641
1980	6,343	1,594	1,337	32	225	4,749	3,450	236	1,063	3,479
1981	7,008	1,662	1,385	29	248	5,346	3,757 ^h	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	8,886 ^h	159	1,717	8,152
1987	15,130	2,431	2,047	49	335	12,699	10,655 ^h	203	1,841	9,907
1988	15,750	2,588	2,168	45	375	13,162	11,044 ^h	170	1,948	9,983
1989	16,834	2,695	2,299	49	347	14,139 ⁱ	11,686 ^h	161	2,292	11,626
1990	19,271	3,083	2,610	53	420	16,188	13,067 ^h	148	2,973	13,838
1991	19,227	2,881	2,444	39	398	16,346	13,554 ^h	93	2,699	14,382 ^j

Note: See Note, table 5.26. 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, and in 1990 and 1991, 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.

^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.

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	469	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	135	61.4	34.1	
4,150	447	890	1,011	1,802	755	437	107	1,893	148	63.8	33.7	
4,306	354	845	1,173	1,934	773	580	97	1,584	119	65.7	43.2	
5,316	498	1,103	1,463	2,252	899	608	91	2,182	105	64.8	36.1	
6,601	506	1,271	1,808	3,016	1,091	452	8	2,353	259	70.0	38.7	
8,188	613	1,491	2,049	4,035	1,201	515	3	2,680	112	73.0	39.9	
8,560	708	1,466	1,577	4,809	1,067	355	1	3,042	137	78.0	33.4	
10,838	1,270	2,343	1,844	5,381	503	285	X	2,358	155	73.8	32.8	
13,462	1,490	3,047	1,801	7,124	257	119	X	2,135	215	79.3	32.3	
14,286 ^k	1,687	2,828	3,063	6,708 ^m	X	X	X	1,904	129	95.7 ⁿ	53.4 ^o	

^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 in 1983, 17 in 1984, 35 in 1985, 33 in 1986, 54 in 1987, 39 in 1988, 34 in 1989, 31 in 1990, and 19 in 1991.

ⁱReflects convictions under the Comprehensive Crime Control Act and the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

^jIncludes no sentence, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, deportation, imprisonment of 4 days or less, 34 life sentences, and 1 death sentence.

^kIncludes sentences of at least 1 month which may be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences). Excludes no sentence, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, deportation, imprisonment of 4 days or less, life sentences, and death sentences.

^lIncludes sentences from 36 through 60 months.

^mIncludes sentences over 60 months.

ⁿExcludes no sentence, suspended sentences, sealed sentences, deportation, imprisonment of 4 days or less, life sentences, and death sentences.

^oExcludes no sentence, sealed sentences, suspended sentences, probation of 4 days or less, and supervisory release.

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 5.33

Length of prison term for defendants convicted of Federal drug offenses requiring a five-year mandatory minimum sentence^a

By presence of a weapon, United States, 1984-90

Year	Prison term in months	
	Weapon present	No weapon present
1984	87.3	53.3
1985	135.4	56.3
1986	99.1	63.3
1987	108.3	71.9
1988	168.9	78.7
1989	179.1	88.1
1990 ^b	190.3	93.9

Note: These data are derived from the Administrative Office of the United States Courts' Federal Probation Sentencing and Supervision Information System (FPSSIS) data file.

^aMandatory minimums refer to statutory provisions requiring the imposition of at least a specified minimum sentence when criteria specified in the relevant statute have been met.

^bData for 1990 are through August.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Mandatory Minimum Penalties in the Federal Criminal Justice System* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 45, 46. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.34

Antitrust cases filed in U.S. District Courts

By type of case, years ending June 30, 1975-90

Year	Total	U.S. Government cases		Private cases	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1975	1,467	92	6.3 %	1,375	93.7 %
1976	1,574	70	4.4	1,504	95.6
1977	1,689	78	4.6	1,611	95.4
1978	1,507	72	4.8	1,435	95.2
1979	1,312	78	5.9	1,234	94.1
1980	1,535	78	5.1	1,457	94.9
1981	1,434	142	9.9	1,292	90.1
1982	1,148	111	9.7	1,037	90.3
1983	1,287	95	7.4	1,192	92.6
1984	1,201	101	8.4	1,100	91.6
1985	1,142	90	7.9	1,052	92.1
1986	922	84	9.1	838	90.9
1987	858	100	11.6	758	88.4
1988	887	233	26.3	654	73.7
1989	808	169	20.9	639	79.1
1990	616	164	26.6	452	73.4

Note: U.S. Government cases include both civil and criminal filings, and include cases where the Government was a plaintiff or defendant.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1984*, p. 151; *1985*, p. 156; *1986*, pp. 176, 238 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, pp. 178, 257; *1988*, pp. 181, 264; *1989*, pp. 177, 262; *1990*, pp. 137, 187 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.35

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1990

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending June 30, 1990			Indicted or first appearance during year ending June 30, 1990			Convicted and sentenced during year ending June 30, 1990		
	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	18,629	17,777	95.4 %	54,991	52,203	94.9 %	46,912	13,058	27.8 %
District of Columbia	388	342	88.1	599	555	92.7	454	41	9.0
First Circuit	639	620	97.0	1,413	1,218	86.2	1,171	365	31.2
Maine	69	65	94.2	187	184	98.4	161	16	9.9
Massachusetts	115	104	90.4	436	244	56.0	379	82	21.6
New Hampshire	19	19	100.0	113	113	100.0	87	5	5.7
Rhode Island	30	29	96.7	133	133	100.0	119	18	15.1
Puerto Rico	406	403	99.3	544	544	100.0	425	244	57.4
Second Circuit	2,022	1,824	90.2	3,842	3,674	95.6	3,447	447	13.0
Connecticut	40	40	100.0	283	279	98.6	267	12	4.5
New York:									
Northern	223	151	67.7	457	456	99.8	369	146	39.6
Eastern	780	684	87.7	1,267	1,116	88.1	1,149	168	14.6
Southern	842	815	96.8	1,358	1,355	99.8	1,247	56	4.5
Western	52	49	94.2	361	354	98.1	311	41	13.2
Vermont	85	85	100.0	116	114	98.3	104	24	23.1
Third Circuit	871	859	98.6	2,656	2,571	96.8	2,316	418	18.0
Delaware	78	78	100.0	160	158	98.8	131	16	12.2
New Jersey	366	361	98.6	762	761	99.9	665	69	10.4
Pennsylvania:									
Eastern	9	9	100.0	785	782	99.6	129	129	17.7
Middle	16	15	93.8	259	256	98.8	244	27	11.1
Western	31	31	100.0	271	266	98.2	246	50	20.3
Virgin Islands	371	365	98.4	419	348	83.1	301	127	42.2
Fourth Circuit	1,795	1,762	98.2	7,136	7,063	99.0	5,737	2,265	39.5
Maryland	110	109	99.1	846	810	95.7	744	125	16.8
North Carolina:									
Eastern	769	769	100.0	1,152	1,152	100.0	715	455	63.6
Middle	115	113	98.3	471	471	100.0	417	17	4.1
Western	93	85	91.4	515	505	98.1	453	241	53.2
South Carolina	120	115	95.8	545	543	99.6	483	78	16.1
Virginia:									
Eastern	352	342	97.2	2,695	2,679	99.4	2,105	1,285	61.0
Western	77	74	96.1	248	241	97.2	226	30	13.3
West Virginia:									
Northern	68	68	100.0	275	274	99.6	233	19	8.2
Southern	91	87	95.6	389	388	99.7	361	15	4.2
Fifth Circuit	3,665	3,501	95.5	7,970	7,178	90.1	6,798	1,673	24.6
Louisiana:									
Eastern	221	210	95.0	563	560	99.5	528	62	11.7
Middle	5	5	100.0	42	42	100.0	41	10	24.4
Western	18	17	94.4	305	268	87.9	233	39	16.7
Mississippi:									
Northern	4	4	100.0	162	160	98.8	135	15	11.1
Southern	17	17	100.0	248	239	96.4	209	37	17.7
Texas:									
Northern	305	302	99.0	1,008	969	96.1	872	105	12.0
Eastern	58	58	100.0	386	380	98.4	326	92	28.2
Southern	1,935	1,896	98.0	3,216	2,735	85.0	2,710	757	27.9
Western	1,102	992	90.0	2,040	1,825	89.5	1,744	556	31.9
Sixth Circuit	1,055	1,004	95.2	3,969	3,845	96.9	3,473	537	15.5
Kentucky:									
Eastern	80	72	90.0	292	287	98.3	245	24	9.8
Western	205	201	98.0	457	449	98.2	343	96	28.0
Michigan:									
Eastern	122	105	86.1	565	537	95.0	521	35	6.7
Western	14	14	100.0	225	220	97.8	195	28	14.4
Ohio:									
Northern	180	164	91.1	584	544	93.2	536	88	16.4
Southern	102	101	99.0	567	562	99.1	522	15	2.9
Tennessee:									
Eastern	74	74	100.0	378	374	98.9	333	47	14.1
Middle	87	87	100.0	394	392	99.5	351	173	49.3
Western	191	186	97.4	507	480	94.7	427	31	7.3

See note at end of table.

Table 5.35

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1990--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending June 30, 1990			Indicted or first appearance during year ending June 30, 1990			Convicted and sentenced during year ending June 30, 1990		
	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	516	484	93.8 %	2,739	2,582	94.3 %	2,476	617	24.9 %
Illinois:									
Northern	289	259	89.6	897	768	85.6	851	103	12.1
Central	42	41	97.6	365	358	98.1	309	78	25.2
Southern	33	33	100.0	273	259	94.9	247	74	30.0
Indiana:									
Northern	61	60	98.4	287	284	99.0	259	48	18.5
Southern	43	43	100.0	435	433	99.5	368	274	74.5
Wisconsin:									
Eastern	41	41	100.0	323	323	100.0	302	33	10.9
Western	7	7	100.0	159	157	98.7	140	7	5.0
Eighth Circuit	575	547	95.1	2,969	2,863	96.4	2,481	498	20.1
Arkansas:									
Eastern	27	26	96.3	212	204	96.2	177	16	9.0
Western	25	25	100.0	118	118	100.0	105	19	18.1
Iowa:									
Northern	22	22	100.0	130	116	89.2	125	55	44.0
Southern	33	32	97.0	143	143	100.0	121	27	22.3
Minnesota	169	163	96.4	472	468	99.2	439	35	8.0
Missouri:									
Eastern	128	126	98.4	387	385	99.5	326	40	12.3
Western	107	96	89.7	802	764	95.3	571	202	35.4
Nebraska	10	8	80.0	230	205	89.1	193	26	13.5
North Dakota	33	31	93.9	211	209	99.1	192	39	20.3
South Dakota	21	18	85.7	264	251	95.1	232	39	16.8
Ninth Circuit	4,333	4,161	96.0	10,694	9,882	92.4	9,133	3,051	33.4
Alaska	18	18	100.0	178	176	98.9	141	46	32.6
Arizona	792	738	93.2	1,194	1,182	99.0	979	232	23.7
California:									
Northern	306	254	83.0	808	503	62.3	653	183	28.0
Eastern	130	124	95.4	792	778	98.2	709	208	29.3
Central	856	838	97.9	1,517	1,291	85.1	1,389	132	9.5
Southern	1,294	1,272	98.3	1,822	1,746	95.8	1,648	576	35.0
Hawaii	108	108	100.0	1,054	1,042	98.9	802	651	81.2
Idaho	56	56	100.0	104	104	100.0	83	10	12.0
Montana	32	32	100.0	245	243	99.2	192	24	12.5
Nevada	165	164	99.4	493	490	99.4	427	22	5.2
Oregon	155	147	94.8	458	328	71.6	400	44	11.0
Washington:									
Eastern	178	178	100.0	491	476	96.9	350	170	48.6
Western	237	226	95.4	1,347	1,336	99.2	1,223	692	56.6
Guam	4	4	100.0	181	180	99.4	130	60	46.2
Northern Marianas	2	2	100.0	10	7	70.0	7	1	14.3
Tenth Circuit	938	879	93.7	2,830	2,783	98.3	2,407	432	17.9
Colorado	241	197	81.7	507	489	96.4	458	162	35.4
Kansas	96	96	100.0	358	356	99.4	295	30	10.2
New Mexico	409	403	98.5	666	645	96.8	540	48	8.9
Oklahoma:									
Northern	35	35	100.0	238	237	99.6	213	13	6.1
Eastern	4	4	100.0	111	111	100.0	86	16	18.6
Western	149	140	94.0	496	493	99.4	423	97	22.9
Utah	4	4	100.0	292	290	99.3	248	35	14.1
Wyoming	0	X	X	162	162	100.0	144	31	21.5

See note at end of table.

Table 5.35

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By statutory and recommended time limits, circuit, and district, year ending June 30, 1990--Continued

Circuit and district	Arrested during year ending June 30, 1990			Indicted or first appearance during year ending June 30, 1990			Convicted and sentenced during year ending June 30, 1990		
	Total defendants	Arrest to indictment 30 days or less		Total defendants	Indictment or appear- ance to trial 70 days or less		Total defendants	Defendants sentenced 45 days or less after conviction	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Eleventh Circuit	1,832	1,794	97.9 %	8,174	7,989	97.7 %	7,019	2,714	38.7 %
Alabama:									
Northern	56	55	98.2	363	363	100.0	335	320	95.5
Middle	39	39	100.0	339	336	99.1	287	39	13.6
Southern	32	31	96.9	292	262	89.7	227	53	23.3
Florida:									
Northern	57	57	100.0	359	357	99.4	332	56	16.9
Middle	189	179	94.7	1,326	1,273	96.0	1,161	92	7.9
Southern	998	986	98.8	1,971	1,938	98.3	1,736	125	7.2
Georgia:									
Northern	228	218	95.6	704	679	96.4	616	113	18.3
Middle	149	145	97.3	2,433	2,394	98.4	1,988	1,736	87.3
Southern	84	84	100.0	387	387	100.0	337	180	53.4

Note: These data are computed only for the respective time intervals actually begun and terminated during the year ending June 30, 1990. 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 5.24 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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 214-217.

Table 5.36

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By type of disposition, and type and length of sentence, years ending June 30, 1945-90

Year ending June 30	Not convicted						Convicted and sentenced			
	Total defendants	Total	Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act ^d	Dismissed	Acquitted by		Total	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted by	
					Court	Jury			Court	Jury
1945	43,755	7,641	X	6,462	331	848	36,114	30,817	3,082	2,215
1946	38,872	6,693	X	5,599	259	835	32,179	27,385	3,250	1,544
1947	38,180	5,592	X	4,512	279	801	32,588	29,138	2,336	1,114
1948	35,431	4,911	X	3,990	225	696	30,520	27,833	1,672	1,015
1949	37,318	4,245	X	3,332	297	616	33,073	30,447	1,628	998
1950	38,835	4,210	X	3,268	276	666	34,625	31,739	1,731	1,155
1951	42,286	4,096	X	3,204	309	583	38,190	35,271	1,795	1,124
1952	39,947	3,904	X	2,947	296	661	36,043	32,734	2,002	1,307
1953	39,234	4,349	X	3,220	409	720	34,885	31,336	2,207	1,342
1954	44,447	4,903	X	3,617	501	785	39,544	35,560	2,308	1,678
1955	40,235	5,184	X	3,832	450	902	35,501	31,148	2,077	1,826
1956	33,216	4,320	X	3,125	425	770	28,896	25,029	2,227	1,640
1957	31,284	3,544	X	2,426	348	770	27,740	23,867	2,343	1,530
1958	32,055	3,717	X	2,606	378	733	28,338	24,256	2,475	1,607
1959	32,125	3,736	X	2,667	321	748	28,389	24,793	2,089	1,507
1960	31,984	3,828	X	2,629	340	859	28,156	24,245	2,179	1,732
1961	32,671	4,046	X	2,887	291	868	28,625	24,830	2,124	1,671
1962	33,110	4,599	X	3,374	390	835	28,511	24,639	1,997	1,875
1963	34,845	5,042	X	3,735	544	763	29,803	25,924	2,005	1,874
1964	33,381	4,211	X	2,936	559	716	29,170	26,273	942	1,955
1965	33,718	4,961	X	3,789	463	709	28,757	25,923	3*1	1,873
1966	31,975	4,661	X	3,570	397	694	27,314	24,127	1,066	2,121
1967	31,535	5,191	X	4,196	409	586	26,344	23,121	1,040	2,173
1968	31,843	6,169	14	4,967	484	704	25,674	22,055	1,184	2,435
1969	32,796	5,993	15	4,852	483	643	26,803	23,138	1,152	2,513
1970	36,356	8,178	19	6,589	703	867	28,178	24,111	1,290	2,777
1971	44,615	12,512	30	10,625	687	1,170	32,103	27,544	1,416	3,143
1972	49,516	12,296	18	10,201	690	1,387	37,220	31,714	1,847	3,659
1973	46,724	11,741	45	9,712	661	1,323	34,983	29,009	1,873	4,101
1974	48,014	11,784	21	9,998	508	1,257	36,230	30,660	1,785	3,785
1975	49,212	11,779	5	10,269	397	1,108	37,433	31,816	1,580	4,037
1976	51,612	11,500	6	9,746	508	1,240	40,112	34,041	1,587	4,484
1977	53,188	11,732	NA	9,952	598	1,382	41,456	35,323	1,629	4,504
1978	45,922	9,417	NA	7,792	311	1,314	36,505	31,112	1,431	3,962
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	8,373	453	1,057	42,902	37,514	1,267	4,121
1989	54,643	10,119	NA	8,420	638	1,061	44,524	38,681	1,225	4,618
1990	56,519	9,794	NA	8,193	630	971	46,725	40,452	1,063	5,210

Note: See Note, table 5.26. The District of Columbia is excluded from these data through 1973. The territorial courts of the Virgin Islands, Canal Zone, and Guam are excluded through 1976. Data provided for the year ending June 30, 1977 have been revised by the Source. Beginning in 1977, the periods reported for lengths of sentences of imprisonment are 1 through 12 months, 13 through 35 months, 36 through 59 months, and 60 months and over.

^aIncludes sentences of more than 6 months that are to be followed by a term of probation (mixed sentences).

^bIncludes defendants who were committed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 2902(b) of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.

^cA split sentence is a sentence on a one-count indictment of 6 months or less in a jail-type institution followed by a term of probation, 18 U.S.C. 3651 approved Aug. 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834). Included are mixed sentences involving confinement for 6 months or less on one count to be followed by a term of probation on one or more counts. For years 1959 through 1962, split sentences are included in prison terms less than 1 year and 1 day.

^d18 U.S.C. 4205B(1) and (2).

^e18 U.S.C. 5010(b) and (c).

^fIncluded with sentences of probation.

^gNot computed where the number of defendants is less than 25. Split sentences, indeterminate sentences, Youth Corrections Act and youthful offender sentences are not included in computing the average sentence.

^hIncludes Federal Juvenile Delinquency Act sentences.

ⁱIncludes deportation, suspended sentences, imprisonment for 4 days or less or for time already served, remitted and suspended fines, and life sentences.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Federal Offenders in the United States District Courts July 1973-June 1974* (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1977), p. H-1; Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, p. 108; *1981*, p. 101, Table 46; *1982*, p. 141; *1983*, p. 171; *1985*, p. 180; *1986*, pp. 271-278 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, pp. 294-304; *1988*, pp. 297-304; *1989*, pp. 295-302; *1990*, pp. 204-207 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Type of sentence													
Imprisonment ^a													
Total	Total regular					Split sentence ^c	Indeter- minated ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	Pro- bation	Fine	Other	Average sentence to Imprison- ment (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	9,033	3,679	1,746	688	X	X	X	13,318	4,124	(f)	17.3	NA
13,505	X	8,033	3,329	1,517	626	X	X	X	14,014	3,001	(f)	17.6	NA
14,730	X	9,389	3,378	1,392	571	X	X	X	15,161	3,182	(f)	15.8	NA
14,998	X	8,910	3,799	1,588	701	X	X	X	16,603	3,024	(f)	17.5	NA
15,568	X	9,215	3,758	1,805	790	X	X	X	19,855	2,767	(f)	18.1	NA
15,963	X	9,094	3,817	2,072	980	X	X	X	17,687	2,393	(f)	19.1	NA
16,355	X	8,969	4,213	2,164	1,009	X	X	X	15,811	2,719	(f)	19.4	NA
19,221	X	10,977	4,546	2,487	1,211	X	X	X	17,517	2,806	(f)	18.9	NA
17,542	X	8,942	4,584	2,724	1,292	X	X	X	14,584	2,945	(f)	21.9	NA
13,576	X	5,681	4,217	2,478	1,200	X	X	X	12,365	2,955	(f)	24.9	NA
13,798	X	5,473	4,018	2,635	1,672	X	X	X	11,434	2,508	(f)	28.0	NA
14,101	X	5,382	4,029	2,861	1,829	X	X	X	11,617	2,620	(f)	28.2	NA
14,350	X	5,024	3,680	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
13,273	X	2,992	4,085	3,094	1,987	1,115	X	X	11,634	2,689	1,574	31.9	NA
13,668	X	3,748	3,139	3,262	2,252	1,267	X	X	10,779	2,477	1,833	33.5	NA
13,282	X	3,549	2,926	3,332	2,092	1,383	X	X	10,256	2,356	1,420	32.9	NA
13,085	X	3,236	2,837	3,411	2,381	1,220	X	X	9,435	2,293	1,531	36.5	NA
12,610	X	2,473	2,413	3,568	2,915	1,241	X	X	9,820	1,816	1,428	42.2	NA
12,847	X	2,771	2,252	3,500	3,012	1,312	X	X	9,991	1,682	2,283	42.0	NA
12,415	X	2,753	2,253	3,290	2,775	1,344	X	X	11,387	1,935	2,441	41.1	NA
14,378	X	2,820	2,599	3,326	3,482	2,151	X	X	13,243	1,789	2,693	42.1	NA
16,832	X	4,450	2,645	3,695	3,569	2,473	X	X	15,395	2,232	2,761	38.1	NA
17,540	X	3,384	2,912	4,141	4,220	2,883	X	X	15,026	1,866	551	15.4	NA
17,180	X	3,333	2,880	4,107	3,960	2,900	X	X	16,623	2,078	349	42.2	NA
17,301	X	3,337	2,825	4,437	4,387	2,315	X	X	17,913	1,876	343	45.5	NA
18,477	X	3,530	3,096	4,731	4,862	2,258	X	X	18,208	3,199	228	47.2	NA
19,552	13,772	4,016	2,938	2,953	3,865	3,217	1,604	959	16,135	5,409	360	34.7 ^g	32.8
17,426	12,234	3,284	2,804	2,792	3,354	3,263	1,132	797	14,525	4,279	285	48.6 ^g	32.4
14,580	9,818 ^h	2,320	2,344	2,389	2,765	3,234	887	641	13,459	4,368	506	49.0 ^g	32.3
13,191	8,484 ^h	2,016	1,936	1,945	2,587	3,012	1,123	572	11,053	3,916	438	51.9 ^g	33.1
13,700	8,906 ^h	2,192	1,904	1,906	2,906	3,069	1,232	491	12,173	3,507	488	55.3 ^g	31.7
15,857	10,673 ^h	2,202	2,313	2,422	3,736	3,538	1,163	483	12,723	3,395	277	58.6 ^g	32.2
17,886	11,979 ^h	2,503	2,671	2,543	4,262	3,973	1,496	438	14,097	3,220	388	57.2 ^g	33.5
17,710	11,828 ^h	2,282	2,666	2,628	4,252	4,063	1,482	337	13,880	3,977	537	58.0 ^g	35.0
18,679	12,910 ^h	2,285	2,886	2,995	4,744	4,084	1,494	191	14,404	4,830	617	60.2 ^g	35.2
20,261	15,004	2,393	3,251	3,529	5,831	4,397	1,200	20	15,230	4,232	657	64.6 ^g	35.5 ^g
23,344	17,556	2,661	3,850	3,942	7,103	4,524	1,257	7	16,023	4,368	207	65.4 ^g	35.2 ^g
22,473	17,605	3,070	3,721	3,291	7,523	4,014	848	6	16,057	4,087	285	66.1 ^g	34.0 ^g
24,867	21,485	5,057	5,301	3,463	7,664	2,676	706	0	14,997	4,193	467	58.6 ^g	32.9 ^g
27,796	25,768	6,701	6,466	3,305	9,296	1,716	312	0	14,196	4,176	557	59.2 ^g	32.7 ^g

Table 5.37

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1990

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	56,519	9,794	8,193	630	971	46,725	39,734	718	1,063	5,210
GENERAL OFFENSES										
Homicide	162	33	25	0	8	129	90	2	2	35
Murder-first degree	60	20	16	0	4	40	26	0	1	13
Murder-second degree	43	7	4	0	3	36	25	1	0	10
Manslaughter	59	6	5	0	1	53	39	1	1	12
Robbery	1,340	111	85	1	25	1,229	1,060	4	7	158
Bank	1,266	99	76	1	22	1,167	1,008	4	7	148
Postal	29	4	3	0	1	25	20	0	0	5
Other	45	8	6	0	2	37	32	0	0	5
Assault	559	173	131	4	38	386	279	2	18	87
Burglary	122	9	7	0	2	113	101	0	1	11
Bank	23	2	1	0	1	21	19	0	0	2
Postal	29	1	1	0	0	28	27	0	0	1
Interstate shipments	6	0	0	0	0	6	5	0	0	1
Other	64	6	5	0	1	58	50	0	1	7
Larceny and theft	3,574	675	605	35	35	2,899	2,640	39	62	158
Bank	164	21	18	2	1	143	131	1	0	11
Postal	625	43	38	0	5	582	554	1	0	27
Interstate shipments	284	29	25	0	4	255	223	0	3	29
Other U.S. property	1,652	376	342	21	13	1,276	1,159	26	41	50
Transport etc., stolen property	238	40	30	1	9	198	173	0	0	25
Other	611	166	152	11	3	445	400	11	18	16
Embezzlement	1,966	194	177	1	16	1,772	1,675	11	5	81
Bank	917	83	78	1	4	834	797	6	0	31
Postal	405	38	37	0	1	367	349	0	0	18
Other	644	73	62	0	11	571	529	5	5	32
Fraud	8,808	1,008	842	14	152	7,800	7,384	46	26	644
Income tax	1,140	92	62	2	28	1,048	901	7	10	130
Lending institution	1,276	107	94	1	12	1,169	1,076	10	3	80
Postal	1,681	204	162	4	38	1,477	1,261	10	3	203
Veterans and allotments	65	11	11	0	0	54	50	2	2	0
Securities and Exchange	50	6	5	0	1	44	37	0	0	7
Social Security	249	32	30	0	2	217	207	0	1	9
False personation	35	4	4	0	0	31	29	1	0	1
Nationality laws	151	14	12	0	2	137	133	1	0	3
Passport fraud	292	21	17	0	4	271	267	0	0	4
False claims and statements	1,943	247	214	4	29	1,696	1,608	11	1	76
Other	1,926	270	231	3	36	1,656	1,515	4	6	131
Auto theft	319	47	37	2	8	272	243	1	2	26
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,774	217	199	2	16	1,557	1,444	8	9	96
Transport forged securities	78	13	12	1	0	65	54	1	0	10
Postal forgery	91	13	13	0	0	78	74	0	1	3
Other forgery	958	99	93	1	5	859	813	4	7	35
Counterfeiting	647	92	81	0	11	555	503	3	1	48
Sex offenses	333	62	46	5	11	271	223	1	8	39
Sexual abuse	163	38	27	2	9	125	95	0	2	28
Other	170	24	19	3	2	146	128	1	6	11
Drug laws, total	19,271	3,083	2,610	53	420	16,188	13,036	31	148	2,973
Marihuana	5,139	1,011	915	13	83	4,128	3,610	14	46	458
Drugs	12,649	1,850	1,506	37	307	10,799	8,413	10	94	2,282
Controlled substances	1,340	208	175	3	30	1,132	934	7	8	183
Other drug related statutes	143	14	14	0	0	129	79	0	0	50
Miscellaneous general offenses	12,504	3,323	2,696	472	155	9,181	7,437	501	663	580
Bribery	264	44	32	1	11	220	188	0	2	30
Drunk driving and traffic	7,684	2,472	2,009	446	17	5,212	4,092	477	605	38
Escape	669	135	117	6	12	534	484	2	17	31
Extortion, racketeering, threats	629	102	72	2	28	527	420	7	1	99
Gambling and lottery	204	41	31	0	10	163	145	1	1	16
Kidnaping	81	25	20	0	5	56	28	0	0	28
Perjury	128	30	16	0	14	98	79	0	0	19
Weapons and firearms	2,602	380	315	10	55	2,222	1,873	7	24	318
Other	243	94	84	7	3	149	128	7	13	1

See footnote at end of table.

Table 5.37

Defendants disposed of in U.S. District Courts

By offense and type of disposition, year ending June 30, 1990--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	2,818	290	280	3	7	2,528	2,423	6	15	84
Liquor, Internal Revenue	8	3	2	0	1	5	5	0	0	0
Federal statutes	2,961	566	451	38	77	2,395	1,994	66	97	238
Agricultural acts	357	95	70	20	5	262	223	5	18	16
Antitrust violations	118	21	7	0	14	97	88	3	0	6
Food and Drug Act	110	9	4	2	3	101	95	0	0	6
Migratory bird laws	79	39	37	2	0	40	36	0	3	1
Motor Carrier Act	45	3	3	0	0	42	39	1	1	1
National defense laws	2	0	X	X	X	2	2	0	0	0
Civil rights	82	24	19	2	3	58	40	0	0	18
Contempt	120	23	19	2	2	97	37	41	16	3
Customs laws	211	33	30	0	3	178	171	0	0	7
Postal laws	307	21	18	0	3	286	277	1	0	8
Other	1,530	298	244	10	44	1,232	986	15	59	172

^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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 196,197.

Table 5.38

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1990

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			Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	
Total	46,725	27,796	25,768	6,701	6,466	3,305	9,296	59.1	1,716	312	0	
GENERAL OFFENSES												
Homicide	129	106	102	7	18	15	62	114.9	3	1	0	
Murder-first degree	40	30	30	1	5	2	22	153.6	0	0	0	
Murder-second degree	36	32	31	0	1	1	29	172.8	0	1	0	
Manslaughter	53	44	41	6	12	12	11	42.7	3	0	0	
Robbery	1,229	1,207	1,157	16	192	353	596	99.3	6	44	0	
Bank	1,167	1,151	1,106	12	185	339	570	100.1	2	43	0	
Postal	25	24	23	1	2	4	16	96.8	0	1	0	
Other	37	32	28	3	5	10	10	72.3	4	0	0	
Assault	386	254	235	69	61	59	46	38.6	19	0	0	
Burglary	113	99	88	20	30	15	23	38.7	10	1	0	
Bank	21	21	20	4	2	7	7	56.5	0	1	0	
Postal	28	26	26	5	17	3	1	25.4	0	0	0	
Interstate shipments	6	5	5	0	1	1	3	45.6	0	0	0	
Other	58	47	37	11	10	4	12	37.5	10	0	0	
Larceny and theft	2,899	1,088	961	485	267	125	84	24.1	119	8	0	
Bank	143	81	74	29	17	7	21	46.2	6	1	0	
Postal	582	316	281	149	83	40	9	18.2	32	3	0	
Interstate shipments	255	157	147	51	56	24	16	29.4	9	1	0	
Other U.S. property	1,276	263	215	150	40	16	9	15.3	47	1	0	
Transport etc., stolen property	198	141	128	40	46	21	21	36.5	11	2	0	
Other	445	130	116	66	25	17	8	19.9	14	0	0	
Embezzlement	1,772	499	381	205	106	46	24	19.2	108	10	0	
Bank	834	261	203	112	57	21	13	17.8	53	5	0	
Postal	367	64	48	37	6	5	0	11.2	15	1	0	
Other	571	174	130	56	43	20	11	24.3	40	4	0	
Fraud	7,800	3,635	2,976	1,281	913	416	366	29.5	602	57	0	
Income tax	1,048	493	334	108	96	75	55	34.2	149	10	0	
Lending institution	1,169	615	511	185	205	74	47	26.9	98	6	0	
Postal	1,477	818	674	179	254	123	118	35.6	129	15	0	
Veterans and allotments	54	3	1	1	0	0	0	12.0	2	0	0	
Securities and Exchange	44	26	22	5	3	8	6	47.4	3	1	0	
Social Security	217	88	67	39	15	8	5	17.8	17	4	0	
False personation	31	19	18	7	10	1	0	17.9	1	0	0	
Nationality laws	137	51	48	44	3	1	0	5.4	3	0	0	
Passport fraud	271	85	69	57	6	3	3	10.3	14	2	0	
False claims and statements	1,696	593	492	354	81	32	25	12.2	93	8	0	
Other	1,656	844	740	302	240	91	107	39.5	93	11	0	
Auto theft	272	198	181	66	79	16	20	26.7	15	2	0	
Forgery and counterfeiting	1,557	805	709	372	243	56	38	18.1	90	6	0	
Transport forged securities	65	46	39	12	13	9	5	29.5	7	0	0	
Postal forgery	78	44	40	22	14	1	3	16.9	4	0	0	
Other forgery	859	385	327	202	85	19	21	16.7	56	2	0	
Counterfeiting	555	330	303	136	131	27	9	18.4	23	4	0	
Sex offenses	271	185	180	51	43	18	68	68.1	5	0	0	
Sexual abuse	125	98	96	20	22	4	50	91.9	2	0	0	
Other	146	87	84	31	21	14	18	40.9	3	0	0	
Drug laws, total	16,188	13,838	13,462	1,490	3,047	1,801	7,124	79.3	257	119	0	
Marihuana	4,128	3,004	2,931	529	1,013	443	946	48.9	66	7	0	
Drugs	10,799	9,804	9,551	847	1,858	1,250	5,596	86.2	150	103	0	
Controlled substances	1,132	928	881	112	173	106	490	86.3	40	7	0	
Other drug related statutes	129	102	99	2	3	2	92	245.3	1	2	0	
Miscellaneous general offenses	9,181	3,212	2,913	921	963	277	752	45.3	259	40	0	
Bribery	220	111	87	39	29	6	13	28.3	24	0	0	
Drunk driving and traffic	5,212	254	115	109	5	1	0	4.7	139	0	0	
Escape	534	475	450	146	245	38	21	22.3	14	11	0	
Extortion, racketeering, threats	527	420	386	47	102	99	138	57.9	16	18	0	
Gambling and lottery	163	78	73	46	25	2	0	10.4	5	0	0	
Kidnaping	56	50	49	0	2	6	41	218.7	1	0	0	
Perjury	98	62	57	25	21	4	7	22.5	4	1	0	
Weapons and firearms	2,222	1,746	1,685	503	531	120	531	49.5	51	10	0	
Other	149	16	11	6	3	1	1	23.5	5	0	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Total	Probation				Average sentence in months	Fine only	Other ¹
	1 thru 12 months	13 thru 24 months	25 thru 36 months	37 months and over			
14,196	3,688	2,493	4,599	3,416	32.7	4,176	557
11	2	2	3	4	38.2	0	12
2	0	0	1	1	48.0	0	8
2	0	0	1	1	48.0	0	2
7	2	2	1	2	32.6	0	2
21	0	1	8	12	48.0	0	1
15	0	0	5	10	50.5	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	60.0	0	0
5	0	1	3	1	38.4	0	0
106	22	36	32	16	29.8	15	11
12	0	0	6	6	45.5	2	0
0	X	X	X	X	X	0	0
2	0	0	2	0	36.0	0	0
0	X	X	X	X	X	1	0
10	0	0	4	6	47.4	1	0
1,571	520	276	478	297	29.3	212	28
60	5	10	23	22	38.8	0	2
262	9	62	137	54	36.8	1	3
96	2	16	38	40	42.2	0	2
840	343	136	217	144	27.1	163	10
55	1	9	23	22	42.3	2	0
258	160	43	40	15	19.3	46	11
1,256	104	263	521	368	37.9	14	3
568	57	121	217	173	37.6	2	3
300	26	79	156	39	33.4	3	0
388	21	63	148	156	41.8	9	0
3,857	327	652	1,434	1,444	41.0	181	127
517	47	62	178	210	42.7	35	3
541	23	58	190	270	46.0	5	8
621	22	89	216	294	43.9	28	10
51	11	8	12	20	43.4	0	0
11	1	0	4	6	46.4	6	1
122	10	37	33	42	37.8	1	6
12	1	5	2	4	36.0	0	0
81	20	22	35	4	30.8	0	5
171	31	39	88	13	29.6	1	14
976	94	173	363	346	39.8	61	66
754	67	139	313	235	39.5	44	14
72	5	13	29	25	39.5	2	0
729	64	159	317	189	36.8	14	9
19	0	6	6	7	40.4	0	0
33	0	8	20	5	36.2	1	0
460	53	109	186	112	35.6	9	5
217	11	36	105	65	39.2	4	4
83	16	18	21	28	40.7	2	1
26	3	8	5	10	52.1	0	1
57	13	10	16	18	35.6	2	0
2,135	676	288	610	561	32.3	64	151
1,054	530	143	217	164	25.1	39	31
874	112	113	321	328	40.0	17	104
189	33	27	67	62	36.9	8	7
18	1	5	5	7	37.0	0	9
2,514	1,520	338	444	212	20.1	3,369	86
96	10	26	41	19	34.4	12	1
1,657	1,399	149	101	8	12.4	3,257	44
45	11	10	18	6	30.0	8	6
97	3	15	39	40	42.8	5	5
85	9	25	35	16	34.0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	36.0	0	5
35	3	7	15	10	38.2	1	0
429	35	95	188	111	37.0	25	22
69	50	11	6	2	15.9	61	3

Table 5.38

Defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By offense, and type and length of sentence, year ending June 30, 1990--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	Other		
				1 thru 12 months	13 thru 35 months	36 thru 59 months	60 months and over			Indeterminate ^d	Youth Corrections Act or youthful offender ^e	
SPECIAL OFFENSES												
Immigration laws	2,528	1,791	1,663	1,322	303	25	13	9.3	117	11	0	
Liquor, Internal Revenue	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	
Federal statutes	2,395	879	760	396	201	83	80	28.0	106	13	0	
Agricultural acts	262	52	40	25	11	1	3	14.8	12	0	0	
Antitrust violations	97	23	11	6	1	3	1	26.7	12	0	0	
Food and Drug Act	101	23	13	4	5	3	1	30.5	10	0	0	
Migratory bird laws	40	6	5	4	1	0	0	11.2	1	0	0	
Motor Carrier Act	42	17	12	10	1	1	0	11.8	5	0	0	
National defense laws	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	9.0	0	0	0	
Civil rights	58	40	38	13	14	3	8	58.1	2	0	0	
Contempt	97	39	36	27	7	1	1	10.3	3	0	0	
Customs laws	178	63	56	33	16	5	2	16.8	7	0	0	
Postal laws	286	41	33	28	3	1	1	8.4	8	0	0	
Other	1,232	574	515	245	142	65	63	31.0	46	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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 198-201.

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			
609	92	141	286	90	32.5	37	91
5	2	1	1	1	28.8	0	0
1,215	338	305	409	163	28.9	264	37
146	54	43	41	8	25.1	63	1
25	1	5	10	9	39.7	48	1
65	6	22	27	10	32.1	13	0
16	11	2	1	2	18.9	18	0
24	3	5	12	4	33.8	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	12.0	0	0
17	0	3	7	7	42.7	1	0
55	39	4	4	8	19.7	0	3
102	22	32	36	12	29.5	11	2
223	59	68	83	13	26.9	17	5
541	142	121	188	90	30.3	92	25

Table 5.39

Application of the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines to defendants in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, fiscal year 1991

Circuit and district	Sentencing guideline cases		Circuit and district	Sentencing guideline cases	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total	33,419	100.0 %	Seventh Circuit	1,574	4.7 %
District of Columbia	521	1.6	Illinois:		
First Circuit	909	2.7	Central	201	0.6
Maine	133	0.4	Northern	559	1.7
Massachusetts	355	1.1	Southern	137	0.4
New Hampshire	73	0.2	Indiana:		
Puerto Rico	244	0.7	Northern	133	0.4
Rhode Island	104	0.3	Southern	152	0.5
Second Circuit	2,752	8.2	Wisconsin:		
Connecticut	240	0.7	Eastern	292	0.9
New York:			Western	100	0.3
Eastern	1,004	3.0	Eighth Circuit	1,943	5.8
Northern	308	0.9	Arkansas:		
Southern	853	2.6	Eastern	219	0.7
Western	240	0.7	Western	84	0.3
Vermont	107	0.3	Iowa:		
Third Circuit	1,638	4.9	Northern	76	0.2
Delaware	117	0.4	Southern	129	0.4
New Jersey	474	1.4	Minnesota	309	0.9
Pennsylvania:			Missouri:		
Eastern	505	1.5	Eastern	245	0.7
Middle	242	0.7	Western	378	1.1
Western	219	0.7	Nebraska	186	0.6
Virgin Islands	81	0.2	North Dakota	133	0.4
Fourth Circuit	3,690	11.0	South Dakota	184	0.6
Maryland	388	1.2	Ninth Circuit	5,836	17.5
North Carolina:			Alaska	76	0.2
Eastern	352	1.1	Arizona	860	2.6
Middle	313	0.9	California:		
Western	361	1.1	Central	1,130	3.4
South Carolina	480	1.4	Eastern	438	1.3
Virginia:			Northern	341	1.0
Eastern	948	2.8	Southern	1,220	3.7
Western	324	1.0	Guam	0	0.0
West Virginia:			Hawaii	220	0.7
Northern	144	0.4	Idaho	75	0.2
Southern	380	1.1	Montana	209	0.6
Fifth Circuit	5,594	16.7	Nevada	243	0.7
Louisiana:			Northern Mariana		
Eastern	375	1.1	Islands	0	0.0
Middle	49	0.2	Oregon	418	1.3
Western	193	0.6	Washington:		
Mississippi:			Eastern	274	0.8
Northern	185	0.6	Western	332	1.0
Southern	212	0.6	Tenth Circuit	1,728	5.2
Texas:			Colorado	294	0.9
Eastern	270	0.8	Kansas	245	0.7
Northern	582	1.7	New Mexico	517	1.6
Southern	2,076	6.2	Oklahoma:		
Western	1,652	4.9	Eastern	65	0.2
Sixth Circuit	3,234	9.7	Northern	111	0.3
Kentucky:			Western	212	0.6
Eastern	195	0.6	Utah	195	0.6
Western	327	1.0	Wyoming	89	0.3
Michigan:			Eleventh Circuit	4,000	12.0
Eastern	780	2.3	Alabama:		
Western	119	0.4	Middle	150	0.5
Ohio:			Northern	219	0.7
Northern	426	1.3	Southern	298	0.9
Southern	446	1.3	Florida:		
Tennessee:			Middle	926	2.8
Eastern	374	1.1	Northern	254	0.8
Middle	220	0.7	Southern	1,297	3.9
Western	347	1.0	Georgia:		
			Middle	235	0.7
			Northern	451	1.4
			Southern	170	0.5

See note at end of table.

Table 5.39

Application of the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines to defendants in U.S. District Courts

By circuit and district, fiscal year 1991--Continued

Note: The sentencing reform provisions of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act, Public Law No. 98-473 (1984), created the United States Sentencing Commission. The Commission's primary function is to develop sentencing policies and practices for the Federal courts. On Apr. 13, 1987, the Commission submitted its initial Sentencing Guidelines and Policy Statements to Congress. The guidelines became effective on Nov. 1, 1987, and apply to all offenses committed on or after that date. These data are derived from the United States Sentencing Commission's fiscal year 1991 data file. The Commission collected information on 33,419 cases sentenced under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 during fiscal year 1991 (Oct. 1, 1990, through Sept. 30, 1991), for which data were received by the Commission as of Jan. 17, 1992. Given the nature of the data file and reporting requirements, the following types of cases are not included in the data presented here: cases initiated but for which no convictions were obtained; defendants convicted for whom no sentences were yet issued; defendants sentenced but for whom no data were submitted to the Commission; and cases that solely involved petty offenses.

Due to the termination of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Court's Federal Probation Sentencing and Supervision Information System (FPSSIS) in September of 1990, the Commission now collects variables previously imported from the FPSSIS data collection system. Information appearing on tables previously derived from FPSSIS indicators may appear to have changed from 1990 to 1991. Any such changes should be interpreted with caution. Rather than actual changes occurring in the Federal judicial system, these differences may be a function of different data collection methods or the result of having a centralized and strictly monitored data collection system. (Source p. A-1.)

A case or defendant is a single sentencing event for a single defendant. Multiple defendants in a single sentencing event are treated as separate cases. If an individual defendant is sentenced more than once during the time period of interest, each sentencing event is identified as a separate case. (Source, p. 47.)

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1992), pp. 48, 49.

Table 5.40

Application of the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines to defendants sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By mode of conviction, circuit, and district, fiscal year 1991

Circuit and district	Sentencing guideline convictions ^a					Circuit and district	Sentencing guideline convictions ^a				
	Total	Plea		Trial			Total	Plea		Trial	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent			Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,237	28,383	85.4 %	4,854	14.6 %	Seventh Circuit	1,571	1,324	84.3 %	247	15.7 %
District of Columbia	518	320	61.8	198	38.2	Illinois:					
First Circuit	901	733	81.4	168	18.7	Central	200	163	81.5	37	18.5
Maine	131	111	84.7	20	15.3	Northern	557	453	81.3	104	18.7
Massachusetts	349	277	79.4	72	20.6	Southern	137	129	94.2	8	5.8
New Hampshire	73	66	90.4	7	9.6	Indiana:					
Puerto Rico	244	195	79.9	49	20.1	Northern	133	113	85.0	20	15.0
Rhode Island	104	84	80.8	20	19.2	Southern	152	138	90.8	14	9.2
Second Circuit	2,704	2,379	88.0	325	12.0	Wisconsin:					
Connecticut	238	223	93.7	15	6.3	Eastern	292	236	80.8	56	19.2
New York:						Western	100	92	92.0	8	8.0
Eastern	1,003	898	89.5	105	10.5	Eighth Circuit	1,937	1,590	82.1	347	17.9
Northern	270	237	87.8	33	12.2	Arkansas:					
Southern	847	706	83.4	141	16.7	Eastern	219	191	87.2	28	12.8
Western	239	224	93.7	15	6.3	Western	84	64	76.2	20	23.8
Vermont	107	91	85.1	16	15.0	Iowa:					
Third Circuit	1,630	1,437	88.2	193	11.8	Northern	75	59	78.7	16	21.3
Delaware	116	102	87.9	14	12.1	Southern	129	100	77.5	29	22.5
New Jersey	474	453	95.6	21	4.4	Minnesota	308	230	74.7	78	25.3
Pennsylvania:						Missouri:					
Eastern	503	430	85.5	73	14.5	Eastern	243	186	76.5	57	23.5
Middle	241	225	93.4	16	6.6	Western	377	299	79.3	78	20.7
Western	217	166	76.5	51	23.5	Nebraska	186	173	93.0	13	7.0
Virgin Islands	79	61	77.2	18	22.8	North Dakota	132	120	90.9	12	9.1
Fourth Circuit	3,669	3,134	85.4	535	14.6	South Dakota	184	168	91.3	16	8.7
Maryland	386	301	78.0	85	22.0	Ninth Circuit	5,812	5,094	87.7	718	12.4
North Carolina:						Alaska	76	57	75.0	19	25.0
Eastern	345	303	87.8	42	12.2	Arizona	859	791	92.1	68	7.9
Middle	311	239	76.9	72	23.2	California:					
Western	361	337	93.4	24	6.7	Central	1,127	878	77.9	249	22.1
South Carolina	477	417	87.4	60	12.6	Eastern	436	405	92.9	31	7.1
Virginia:						Northern	336	301	89.6	35	10.4
Eastern	942	789	83.8	153	16.2	Southern	1,220	1,117	91.6	103	8.4
Western	323	273	84.5	50	15.5	Guam	0	X	X	X	X
West Virginia:						Hawaii	218	187	85.8	31	14.2
Northern	144	124	86.1	20	13.9	Idaho	74	50	67.6	24	32.4
Southern	380	351	92.4	29	7.6	Montana	209	187	89.5	22	10.5
Fifth Circuit	5,582	5,025	90.0	557	10.0	Nevada	242	200	82.6	42	17.4
Louisiana:						Northern Mariana					
Eastern	374	333	89.0	41	11.0	Islands	0	X	X	X	X
Middle	49	44	89.8	5	10.2	Oregon	418	385	92.1	33	7.9
Western	191	178	93.2	13	6.8	Washington:					
Mississippi:						Eastern	268	246	91.8	22	8.2
Northern	184	166	90.2	18	9.8	Western	329	290	88.2	39	11.9
Southern	211	187	88.6	24	11.4	Tenth Circuit	1,714	1,502	87.6	212	12.4
Texas:						Colorado	293	282	96.2	11	3.8
Eastern	270	234	86.7	36	13.3	Kansas	244	209	85.7	35	14.3
Northern	582	519	89.2	63	10.8	New Mexico	512	438	85.6	74	14.5
Southern	2,075	1,909	92.0	166	8.0	Oklahoma:					
Western	1,646	1,455	88.4	191	11.6	Eastern	64	40	62.5	24	37.5
Sixth Circuit	3,215	2,769	86.1	446	13.9	Northern	110	96	87.3	14	12.7
Kentucky:						Western	211	182	86.3	29	13.7
Eastern	194	160	82.5	34	17.5	Utah	191	174	91.1	17	8.9
Western	325	294	90.5	31	9.5	Wyoming	89	81	91.0	8	9.0
Michigan:						Eleventh Circuit	3,984	3,076	77.2	908	22.8
Eastern	778	646	83.0	132	17.0	Alabama:					
Western	119	105	88.2	14	11.8	Middle	150	123	82.0	27	18.0
Ohio:						Northern	219	183	83.6	36	16.4
Northern	424	368	86.8	56	13.2	Southern	297	199	67.0	98	33.0
Southern	446	401	89.9	45	10.1	Florida:					
Tennessee:						Middle	922	748	81.1	174	18.9
Eastern	373	335	89.8	38	10.2	Northern	253	182	71.9	71	28.1
Middle	210	189	90.0	21	10.0	Southern	1,294	961	74.3	333	25.7
Western	346	271	78.3	75	21.7	Georgia:					
						Middle	233	196	84.1	37	15.9
						Northern	448	350	78.1	98	21.9
						Southern	168	134	79.8	34	20.2

Note: See Note, table 5.39.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1992), pp. 60-62.^aOf the 33,419 guideline cases, 182 cases missing information on mode of conviction were excluded.

Table 5.41

Sentences Imposed under the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines

By type of sentence and primary offense, fiscal year 1991

Primary offense	Total cases	Imprisonment								Probation					
		Total receiving imprisonment	Prison and supervised release		Prison only		New split sentence ^a		Total receiving probation	Probation only		Probation and confinement		Other ^b	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	32,747	25,036	23,652	72.2 %	691	2.1 %	693	2.1 %	7,604	4,733	14.5 %	2,871	8.8 %	107	0.3 %
Murder	27	27	24	88.9	3	11.1	0	X	0	X	X	X	X	0	X
Manslaughter	59	52	47	79.7	0	X	5	8.5	7	2	3.4	5	8.5	0	X
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	46	46	46	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	X	X	X	0	X
Sexual abuse	135	129	128	94.8	0	X	1	0.7	6	2	1.5	4	3.0	0	X
Assault	291	239	227	78.0	6	2.1	6	2.1	52	31	10.7	21	7.2	0	X
Robbery	1,357	1,352	1,344	99.0	6	0.4	2	0.2	5	4	0.3	1	0.1	0	X
Arson	72	62	60	83.3	1	1.4	1	1.4	10	7	9.7	3	4.2	0	X
Drug offenses:															
Trafficking	13,365	12,621	12,399	92.8	95	0.7	127	1.0	740	427	3.2	313	2.3	4	0.0
Communication facility	332	213	203	61.1	4	1.2	6	1.8	119	56	16.9	63	19.0	0	X
Simple possession	901	459	410	45.5	42	4.7	7	0.8	432	370	41.1	62	6.9	10	1.1
Firearms	2,458	2,095	1,984	80.7	45	1.8	66	2.7	361	225	9.2	136	5.5	2	0.1
Burglary, breaking and entering	99	91	84	84.9	1	1.0	6	6.1	8	4	4.0	4	4.0	0	X
Auto theft	155	113	103	66.5	2	1.3	8	5.2	42	12	7.7	30	19.4	0	X
Larceny	2,392	957	830	34.7	51	2.1	76	3.2	1,398	1,006	42.1	392	16.4	37	1.6
Fraud	3,425	1,934	1,699	49.6	90	2.6	145	4.2	1,481	753	22.0	728	21.3	10	0.3
Embezzlement	1,122	359	282	25.1	8	0.7	69	6.2	761	364	32.4	397	35.4	2	0.2
Forgery, counterfeiting	825	481	435	52.7	28	3.4	18	2.2	342	179	21.7	163	19.8	2	0.2
Bribery	181	102	81	44.8	5	2.8	16	8.8	78	35	19.3	43	23.8	1	0.6
Tax	295	90	77	26.1	9	3.1	4	1.4	203	128	43.4	75	25.4	2	0.7
Money laundering	499	400	357	71.5	14	2.8	29	5.8	97	71	14.2	26	5.2	2	0.4
Racketeering, extortion	247	224	218	88.3	3	1.2	3	1.2	23	11	4.5	12	4.9	0	X
Gambling, lottery	194	68	47	24.2	5	2.6	16	8.3	126	49	25.3	77	39.7	0	X
Civil rights	116	65	57	49.1	4	3.5	4	3.5	51	32	27.6	19	16.4	0	X
Immigration	2,271	1,771	1,580	69.6	169	7.4	22	1.0	479	381	16.8	98	4.3	21	0.9
Pornography, prostitution	163	104	87	53.4	4	2.5	13	8.0	58	41	25.2	17	10.4	1	0.6
Prison offenses	259	247	226	87.3	20	7.7	1	0.4	12	6	2.3	6	2.3	0	X
Administration of															
Justice offenses	538	393	347	64.5	27	5.0	19	3.5	145	91	16.9	54	10.0	0	X
Environmental, wildlife	143	43	35	24.5	1	0.7	7	4.9	94	80	55.9	14	9.8	6	4.2
National defense	34	29	27	79.4	1	2.9	1	2.9	5	4	11.8	1	2.9	0	X
Anti-trust	13	12	5	31.3	7	43.8	0	X	4	0	X	4	25.0	0	X
Food and drug	59	12	10	17.0	1	1.7	1	1.7	47	39	66.1	8	13.6	0	X
Other	671	246	193	28.8	39	5.8	14	2.1	418	323	48.1	95	14.2	7	1.0

Note: See Note, table 5.39. Of the 33,419 guideline cases, 324 cases involving mixed law counts (both guideline and pre-guideline) were excluded. In addition, 348 cases were excluded due to one or both of the following reasons: missing primary offense category (89) or missing sentencing information (290).

^bIncludes defendants that received an economic sanction only or supervised release only.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1992), p. 66.

^aA term of imprisonment followed by supervised release with a condition of community confinement or home detention.

Table 5.42

Offenders sentenced under the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines

By type of offense, sex, race, ethnicity, and age, fiscal year 1991

Offense	Sex						Race, ethnicity ^a						Total		Under 21 years		
	Male		Female		White		Black		Hispanic		Other ^b						
	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Total	Number	Percent
Total	32,619	27,172	83.3 %	5,447	16.7 %	32,305	14,258	44.1 %	8,804	27.3 %	7,882	24.4 %	1,361	4.2 %	32,569	1,606	4.9 %
Murder	27	26	96.3	1	3.7	27	7	25.9	5	18.5	4	14.8	11	40.7	27	1	3.7
Manslaughter	59	49	83.1	10	17.0	59	6	10.2	8	13.6	2	3.4	43	72.9	59	10	17.0
Kidnaping, hostage-taking	47	43	91.5	4	8.5	47	23	48.9	8	17.0	15	31.9	1	2.1	47	6	12.8
Sexual abuse	135	132	97.8	3	2.2	134	17	12.7	13	9.7	1	0.9	103	76.9	135	16	11.9
Assault	292	272	93.2	20	6.9	288	124	43.1	55	19.1	34	11.8	75	26.0	292	25	8.6
Robbery	1,365	1,304	95.5	61	4.5	1,355	759	56.0	473	34.9	99	7.3	24	1.8	1,358	76	5.6
Arson	72	67	93.1	5	6.9	72	53	73.6	11	15.3	3	4.2	5	6.9	72	5	6.9
Drug offenses:																	
Trafficking	13,409	11,724	87.4	1,685	12.6	13,334	4,683	35.1	4,017	30.1	4,266	32.0	368	2.8	13,414	653	4.9
Communication facility	332	237	71.4	95	28.6	332	156	47.0	69	20.8	90	27.1	17	5.1	331	7	2.1
Simple pos- session	909	745	82.0	164	18.0	901	324	36.0	168	18.7	388	43.1	21	2.3	895	73	8.2
Firearms	2,465	2,372	96.2	93	3.8	2,448	1,238	50.6	838	34.2	314	12.8	58	2.4	2,459	118	4.8
Burglary, breaking and entering	99	94	95.0	5	5.1	99	53	53.5	25	25.3	0	X	21	21.2	98	25	25.5
Auto theft	156	148	94.9	8	5.1	154	109	70.8	14	9.1	28	18.2	3	2.0	155	8	5.2
Larceny	2,417	1,665	68.9	752	31.1	2,357	1,222	51.9	858	36.4	165	7.0	112	4.8	2,406	190	7.9
Fraud	3,439	2,481	72.1	958	27.9	3,430	2,018	58.8	1,046	30.5	210	6.1	156	4.6	3,434	84	2.5
Embezzlement	1,134	444	39.2	690	60.9	1,128	718	63.7	271	24.0	89	7.9	50	4.4	1,133	51	4.5
Forgery, counter- feiting	828	629	76.0	199	24.0	825	422	51.2	263	31.9	117	14.2	23	2.8	826	34	4.1
Bribery	181	151	83.4	30	16.6	181	73	40.3	40	22.1	30	16.6	38	21.0	182	1	0.6
Tax	297	252	84.9	45	15.2	291	223	76.6	33	11.3	23	7.9	12	4.1	293	2	0.7
Money laundering	497	379	76.3	118	23.7	493	252	51.1	90	18.3	123	25.0	28	5.7	496	3	0.6
Racketeering, extortion	249	225	90.4	24	9.6	247	175	70.9	46	18.6	23	9.3	3	1.2	249	7	2.8
Gambling, lottery	189	170	90.0	19	10.1	182	155	85.2	18	9.9	6	3.3	3	1.7	182	0	X
Civil rights	116	103	88.8	13	11.2	116	102	87.9	10	8.6	2	1.7	2	1.7	116	9	7.8
Immigration	2,011	1,822	90.6	189	9.4	1,958	132	6.7	155	7.9	1,574	80.4	97	5.0	2,024	150	7.4
Pornography, prostitution	163	161	98.8	2	1.2	163	151	92.6	2	1.2	6	3.7	4	2.5	163	0	X
Prison offenses	259	235	90.7	24	9.3	259	107	41.3	84	32.4	57	22.0	11	4.3	259	5	1.9
Administration of Justice offenses	540	428	79.3	112	20.7	535	322	60.2	73	13.6	126	23.6	14	2.6	539	11	2.0
Environmental, wildlife	144	135	93.8	9	6.3	143	113	79.0	3	2.1	14	9.8	13	9.1	139	7	5.0
National defense	34	31	91.2	3	8.8	34	17	50.0	0	X	11	32.4	6	17.7	34	0	X
Anti-trust	16	16	100.0	0	X	16	16	100.0	0	X	0	X	0	X	16	0	X
Food and Drug	59	56	94.9	3	5.1	58	53	91.4	4	6.9	1	1.7	0	X	59	0	X
Other	679	576	84.8	103	15.2	639	435	68.1	104	16.3	61	9.6	39	6.1	677	29	4.3

Note: See Note, table 5.39. Of the 33,419 guideline cases, 324 cases involving mixed law counts (both guideline and pre-guideline) were excluded. In addition, cases were excluded due to missing information in one or more of the following categories: primary offense, 89; sex, 408; race, 726; and date of birth, 466.

^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, or Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1992), pp. 54-56.

^aThe Hispanic category includes both black and white Hispanics. As such, the numbers reported underrepresent black defendants.

Age											
21 to 25 years		26 to 30 years		31 to 35 years		36 to 40 years		41 to 50 years		Over 50 years	
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5,638	17.3 %	6,705	20.6 %	6,042	18.6 %	4,676	14.4 %	5,368	16.5 %	2,534	7.8 %
13	48.2	4	14.8	2	7.4	3	11.1	3	11.1	1	3.7
12	20.3	13	22.0	8	13.6	5	8.5	5	8.5	6	10.2
11	23.4	14	29.8	12	25.5	2	4.3	2	4.3	0	X
28	20.7	24	17.8	18	13.3	13	9.6	20	14.8	16	11.9
61	20.9	62	21.2	33	11.3	39	13.4	45	15.4	27	9.3
230	16.9	303	22.3	312	23.0	198	14.6	168	12.4	71	5.2
15	20.8	10	13.9	9	12.5	8	11.1	17	23.6	8	11.1
2,474	18.4	2,919	21.8	2,630	19.6	1,969	14.7	2,039	15.2	730	5.4
53	16.0	79	23.9	69	20.9	51	15.4	52	15.7	20	6.0
217	24.3	213	23.8	177	19.8	117	13.1	78	8.7	20	2.2
420	17.1	522	21.2	503	20.5	369	15.0	381	15.5	146	5.9
26	26.5	23	23.5	12	12.2	7	7.1	4	4.1	1	1.0
26	16.8	26	16.8	27	17.4	19	12.3	36	23.2	13	8.4
403	16.8	436	18.1	400	16.6	324	13.5	398	16.5	255	10.6
418	12.2	601	17.5	625	18.2	506	14.7	781	22.7	419	12.2
212	18.7	226	20.0	207	18.3	164	14.5	195	17.2	78	6.9
162	19.6	191	23.1	150	18.2	97	11.7	127	15.4	65	7.9
7	3.9	24	13.2	16	8.8	28	15.4	66	36.3	40	22.0
19	6.5	23	7.9	33	11.3	51	17.4	102	34.8	63	21.5
48	9.7	85	17.1	77	15.5	72	14.5	139	28.0	72	14.5
27	10.8	35	14.1	25	10.0	35	14.1	74	29.7	46	18.5
3	1.7	9	5.0	16	8.8	18	9.9	59	32.4	77	42.3
18	15.5	18	15.5	19	16.4	16	13.8	19	16.4	17	14.7
501	24.8	525	25.9	371	18.3	245	12.1	168	8.3	64	3.2
4	2.5	16	9.8	16	9.8	21	12.9	59	36.2	47	28.8
33	12.7	53	20.5	58	22.4	48	18.5	49	18.9	13	5.0
68	12.6	108	20.0	77	14.3	105	19.5	104	19.3	66	12.2
16	11.5	13	9.4	16	11.5	21	15.1	38	27.3	28	20.1
5	14.7	4	11.8	7	20.6	1	2.9	7	20.6	10	29.4
0	X	0	X	0	X	3	18.8	7	43.8	6	37.5
13	22.0	9	15.3	9	15.3	8	13.6	8	13.6	12	20.3
95	14.0	117	17.3	108	16.0	113	16.7	118	17.4	97	14.3

Table 5.43

Defendants sentenced below, at, or above Federal mandatory minimum sentencing guidelines

By circuit and selected offender and offense characteristics, United States, Oct. 1, 1989-Sept. 30, 1990

	Total		Sentenced:				Total		Sentenced:				
			Below mandatory minimum		At or above mandatory minimum				Below mandatory minimum		At or above mandatory minimum		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
U.S. Circuit	1,158 ^a	100 %	466	40.2 %	692	59.8 %	Any criminal history	1,124 ^f	100 %	456	40.6 %	668	59.4 %
D.C. Circuit	35	100	7	20.0	28	80.0	No	353	100	161	45.6	192	54.4
First Circuit	27	100	8	29.6	19	70.4	Yes	771	100	295	38.3	476	61.7
Second Circuit	126	100	65	51.6	61	48.4	Drug type	1,123 ^g	100	453	40.3	670	59.7
Third Circuit	49	100	15	30.6	34	69.4	Heroin	94	100	47	50.0	47	50.0
Fourth Circuit	113	100	49	43.4	64	56.6	Cocaine	527	100	185	35.1	342	64.9
Fifth Circuit	162	100	71	43.8	91	56.2	Cocaine base	237	100	77	32.5	160	67.5
Sixth Circuit	107	100	43	40.2	64	59.8	Marihuana	154	100	87	56.5	67	43.5
Seventh Circuit	39	100	12	30.8	27	69.2	Methamphetamine	84	100	49	58.3	35	41.7
Eighth Circuit	59	100	15	25.4	44	74.6	Other ^h	27	100	8	29.6	19	70.4
Ninth Circuit	193	100	95	49.2	98	50.8	Drug amount ⁱ	1,101 ^j	100	440	40.0	661	60.0
Tenth Circuit	54	100	29	53.7	25	46.3	Low	176	100	75	42.6	101	57.4
Eleventh Circuit	194	100	57	29.4	137	70.6	Medium	481	100	210	43.7	271	56.3
Sex	1,093 ^b	100	436	39.9	357	60.1	High	444	100	155	34.9	289	65.1
Male	956	100	368	38.6	588	61.4	Role in the offense	1,049 ^k	100	417	39.8	632	60.3
Female	137	100	68	49.6	69	50.4	Peripheral ^l	24	100	19	79.2	5	20.8
Race and ethnicity	1,088 ^c	100	435	40.0	653	60.0	Minor ^m	211	100	102	48.3	109	51.7
White	396	100	182	46.0	214	54.0	Distributor--street level	215	100	65	30.2	150	69.8
Black	409	100	132	32.3	277	67.7	Distributor--above street level	442	100	168	38.0	274	62.0
Hispanic ^d	268	100	115	42.9	153	57.1	Distributor/importer--highest levels	157	100	63	40.1	94	59.9
Other ^e	15	100	6	40.0	9	60.0							
Age	1,158 ^a	100	466	40.2	692	59.8							
Under 22 years of age	114	100	41	36.0	73	64.0							
22 to 25	224	100	89	39.7	135	60.3							
26 to 30	223	100	100	44.8	123	55.2							
31 to 35	204	100	92	45.1	112	54.9							
36 to 40	159	100	59	37.1	100	62.9							
41 to 50	157	100	57	36.3	100	63.7							
Over 50 years of age	77	100	28	36.4	49	63.6							

Note: These data are derived from a 12.5 percent random sample of cases from the fiscal year 1990 U.S. Sentencing Commission database. Through review of both computerized files and case files, 1,165 defendants were identified who met the criteria for receipt of a mandatory minimum drug or weapons sentence. (Source, p. 37.)

^aOf the 1,165 sample cases, 7 were excluded due to missing information.

^bOf the 1,165 sample cases, 72 were excluded due to missing information.

^cOf the 1,165 sample cases, 77 were excluded due to missing information.

^dIncludes both white and black Hispanics, and thus the numbers reported underrepresent black defendants.

^eIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Asian or Pacific Islanders.

^fOf the 1,165 sample cases, 41 were excluded due to missing information.

^gOf the 1,165 sample cases, 44 were excluded due to missing information.

^hIncludes any other controlled substance not listed.

ⁱThe low category includes defendants whose drug amount was less than 100 grams of heroin or equivalents for other drugs as established by statute. The medium category includes defendants whose drug amount was greater than or equal to 100 grams but less than 1 kilogram of heroin or equivalents. The high category includes defendants whose drug amount was greater than or equal to 1 kilogram of heroin or equivalents.

^jOf the 1,165 sample cases, 66 were excluded due to missing information.

^kOf the 1,165 sample cases, 118 were excluded due to missing information.

^lThe peripheral role includes girlfriend, spouse, or courier with little knowledge of the drug activity.

^mThe minor role includes unloaders, and drug carriers or couriers who were aware of the scope or hierarchy of the drug organization.

Table 5.44

Reasons given by sentencing courts for upward and downward departure from the U.S. Sentencing Commission's guidelines

Fiscal year 1991

Reason	Number	Percent	Reason	Number	Percent
Upward departure^a			Downward departure^f		
Adequacy of criminal history ^b	309	57.2 %	Substantial assistance	3,786	68.7 %
Drug amount	49	9.1	Pursuant to a plea agreement	526	9.5
High speed chase	45	8.4	Adequacy of criminal history ^b	171	3.1
Weapons and dangerous instrumentalities	32	6.0	General mitigating circumstance	168	3.1
Pursuant to a plea agreement	30	5.6	Physical condition	130	2.4
Dangerous or inhumane treatment	25	4.7	Family ties and responsibilities	110	2.0
Large number of aliens	23	4.3	Diminished capacity	87	1.6
General aggravating circumstance	21	3.9	To put defendant's sentence in line with co-defendants'	83	1.5
Guidelines do not reflect the seriousness of the offense	19	3.5	Mule or role in the offense	81	1.5
Several persons injured	19	3.5	Mental and emotional conditions	79	1.4
Criminal purpose ^c	16	3.0	Age	76	1.4
Bodily injury	15	2.8	Adequate to meet the purposes of sentencing	50	0.9
Public welfare	14	2.6	No reason given	44	0.8
Death	13	2.4	No prior record or first offender	44	0.8
Extreme conduct	11	2.0	Coercion and duress	43	0.8
Physical injury	10	1.9	Cooperation motion unknown	39	0.7
Nature or seriousness of the offense	8	1.5	Drug amount or purity	37	0.7
Charge or plea does not reflect the seriousness of the offense	8	1.5	Cooperation without motion ^g	31	0.6
Ongoing nature of the activity	7	1.3	Further demonstration of acceptance of responsibility	31	0.6
Punishment	6	1.1	Rehabilitation	30	0.5
Minors involved	6	1.1	Dollar amount	26	0.5
Disruption of governmental function	6	1.1	Deterrence	26	0.5
No reason given	6	1.1	Victim's conduct	23	0.4
Monetary value does not reflect extent of harm	5	0.9	Previous employment record	19	0.3
Role in the offense	5	0.9	Restitution	19	0.3
Property damage or loss	4	0.7	Guidelines too high	18	0.3
Multiple count rules ^d	4	0.7	First felony conviction-limited or minor prior record	16	0.3
Defendant's negative background or bad character	4	0.7	Sufficient to meet the goals of punishment	16	0.3
Further obstruction of justice	4	0.7	Currently receiving punishment under State or Federal jurisdiction	17	0.2
Mental and emotional conditions	4	0.7	Drug dependence and alcohol abuse	13	0.2
Deterrence	4	0.7	Community ties	12	0.2
Defendant's propensity for violence	4	0.7	Lesser harm ^h	11	0.2
Deportation	4	0.7	Defendant's positive background or good character	10	0.2
Other ^e	73	13.6	Military record	7	0.1
			Deportation ⁱ	7	0.1
			Offense did not involve profit, physical force, or coercion	5	0.1
			Incapacitation	5	0.1
			Lack of available facilities or overcrowding	5	0.1
			Convictions on related counts	4	0.1
			Other ^e	221	4.0

Note: See Note, table 5.39. Previously, national estimates on departures and sentences within the guideline ranges were based on a 25 percent random sample. For fiscal year 1991, however, departure rates were reported for all cases received. The case files were analyzed and sentences were classified as within or outside of Commission guidelines. The statement of reasons for departure was reviewed. If not available, phone calls were made to determine reasons for departure. An upward departure involves applying a more serious sentence than the guidelines recommend. A downward departure involves applying a less serious sentence than the guidelines recommend.

^aBased on 538 upward departure cases for which Reports on the Sentencing Hearing were available. Information on reasons was unavailable in 14 cases involving upward departures. Courts often provided more than one reason for departure; consequently, the percentage across all reasons for departure sums to more than 100 percent.

^bThe defendant's criminal background warrants a more or less severe sentence than the guidelines dictate.

^cIncludes cases in which the defendant committed the offense to facilitate or cover up another offense (e.g., firearms violation to commit a robbery).

^dIf offense conduct, such as a multiple count conviction, reflects more than a five unit increase in seriousness, judges have the discretion to depart upward from the guidelines.

^eIncludes all reasons given between one and three times among relevant cases.

^fBased on 5,509 downward departure cases for which Reports on the Sentencing Hearing were available. Information on reasons was unavailable in 116 cases involving downward departures. Courts often provided more than one reason for departure; consequently, the percentage across all reasons for departure sums to more than 100 percent.

^gIncludes cases in which the judge believes the defendant provided substantial assistance but the prosecution does not submit a motion for downward departure.

^hThe circumstances surrounding the offense mitigate the ultimate harm caused by its commission (e.g., mercy killing).

ⁱDefendant is to be deported.

Source: U.S. Sentencing Commission, *Annual Report 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1992), pp. 136, 137.

Table 5.45

Felony cases initiated in State courts

By region and method of initiation, United States, 1990

Means of initiating cases	Percent of felony cases				
	Total	North-east	Midwest	South	West
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Grand jury indictment	39	57	27	50	20
Information following a preliminary hearing	28	17	36	12	54
Waiver of indictment or preliminary hearing	10	17	16	7	5
Other ^a	23	9	21	31	21

Note: These data were collected as part of the 1990 National Prosecutor Survey Program (NPSP) conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The NPSP involved a nationally-representative survey of 290 chief prosecutors, resulting in 289 completed questionnaires. The prosecutorial districts of these chief prosecutors encompassed a total of 514 counties and independent cities. All States except Vermont, which did not by chance enter the random sample, were represented in the survey. These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^aAbout half of survey respondents' written explanations of "other" indicated that sometimes an information was filed before a preliminary hearing was held.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prosecutors in State Courts, 1990*, NCJ-134500 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 5, Table 9.

Table 5.46

Felony convictions in State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1988

Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions			
	United States		75 largest counties	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	667,366	100 %	310,547	100 %
Murder ^a	9,340	1.4	4,859	1.6
Rape	15,562	2.3	6,723	2.2
Robbery	37,432	5.6	24,436	7.9
Aggravated assault	37,566	5.6	18,131	5.8
Burglary	101,050	15.2	42,976	13.8
Larceny ^b	95,258	14.3	44,493	14.3
Drug trafficking	111,950	16.8	64,160	20.7
Other felonies	259,208	38.8	104,769	33.7

Note: These data are based on the results of the second survey of State felony courts from the National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP). Data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The first survey, conducted in 1986, reported on felony case processing in State courts in a sample of 100 counties. The 1988 NJRP expanded the sample to 300 counties selected to be nationally representative. The sample includes 54 counties representative of the Nation's 75 largest. The 75 largest counties in the United States comprise about 37 percent of the U.S. population but in 1988 accounted for over half of all crime reported to police and nearly half of all felony convictions in State courts. Only offenses that State penal codes define as felonies are included. Excluded are Federal courts and State courts or local courts that did not try felony cases. Any person convicted of multiple offenses that included any of the FBI Index crimes received the offense designation of the most serious Index crime. Drug trafficking was the designation only if the person was not also convicted of one of the Index crimes. Sentencing data specifying the conviction offense were available for 100 percent of the estimated total. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 2, Table 1; p. 5, Trend table.

Table 5.47

Most serious offense of felony offenders convicted in State courts

By offense, sex, race, and age, United States, 1988

Most serious conviction offense	Estimated total number of convictions	Percent of convicted felons who were:											
		Total	Sex		White	Race			Age				
			Male	Female		Black	Other	14 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years and older
Total	667,366	100 %	87 %	13 %	57 %	41 %	2 %	10 %	50 %	28 %	9 %	2 %	1 %
Murder ^a	9,340	100	90	10	47	52	1	10	45	28	11	4	2
Rape	15,562	100	99	1	64	33	3	5	36	36	14	5	4
Robbery	37,432	100	94	6	36	63	1	13	59	24	4	(b)	(b)
Aggravated assault	37,566	100	91	9	53	44	3	8	48	29	10	3	2
Burglary	101,050	100	96	4	60	39	1	18	57	20	4	1	(b)
Larceny ^c	95,258	100	82	18	59	39	2	12	49	27	9	2	1
Drug trafficking	111,950	100	86	14	56	43	1	6	51	31	9	2	1
Other felonies	259,208	100	84	16	59	39	2	7	48	31	10	3	1

Note: See Note, table 5.46. Figures on sex are based on 85 percent of the estimated total of 667,366 convicted felons; figures on race, 58 percent of the total; figures on age, 69 percent of the total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 4, Table 5.

Table 5.48

Felony convictions in State courts

By most serious conviction offense and method of conviction, United States, 1988

Most serious conviction offense	Trial							
	Total		Jury		Bench		Guilty plea	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,148	9 %	31,843	5 %	25,305	4 %	610,218	91 %
Murder ^a	4,130	44	3,373	36	757	8	5,210	56
Rape	3,541	23	2,812	18	729	5	12,021	77
Robbery	4,957	13	3,169	8	1,788	5	22,475	87
Aggravated assault	5,427	15	3,274	9	2,153	6	32,139	85
Burglary	6,727	7	3,072	3	3,655	4	94,323	93
Larceny ^b	5,167	5	2,322	2	2,845	3	90,091	95
Drug trafficking	9,248	8	4,860	4	4,388	4	102,702	92
Other felonies	17,951	6	8,961	3	8,990	3	241,257	94

Note: See Note, table 5.46. Data on type of conviction were available for 88 percent of the estimated total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 6, Tables 9 and 10.

Table 5.49

Felony sentences imposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1988

Most serious conviction offense	Total	Percent of felons sentenced to:					
		Incarceration			Nonincarceration		
		Total	Prison	Jail	Total	Probation	Other
Total	100 %	69 %	44 %	25 %	31 %	30 %	1 %
Murder ^a	100	95	91	4	5	5	(b)
Rape	100	87	69	18	13	13	(b)
Robbery	100	89	75	14	11	11	(b)
Aggravated assault	100	72	45	27	28	27	1
Burglary	100	75	54	21	25	25	(b)
Larceny ^c	100	65	39	26	35	34	1
Drug trafficking	100	71	41	30	29	28	1
Other felonies	100	62	35	27	38	37	1

Note: See Note, table 5.46. For persons receiving a combination of sentences, the sentence designation came from the most serious penalty imposed -- prison being the most serious, followed by jail, then probation. "Prison" includes sentences to death. Sentence designation "other" includes unknown sentences (0.7 percent of cases). For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 5.50

Average length of felony sentences imposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1988

(In months)

Most serious conviction offense	Average maximum sentence length for felons sentenced to:			
	Incarceration			Probation
	Total	Prison	Jail	
Average sentence	51	76	7	43
Murder ^a	226	239	16	62
Rape	146	183	10	64
Robbery	100	114	16	54
Aggravated assault	59	90	7	42
Burglary	56	74	9	49
Larceny ^b	33	50	7	40
Drug trafficking	41	66	7	43
Other felonies	34	55	6	42
Median sentence	24	48	5	36
Murder ^a	240	252	12	60
Rape	84	120	8	60
Robbery	60	84	12	60
Aggravated assault	24	54	6	36
Burglary	36	48	6	36
Larceny ^b	24	36	5	36
Drug trafficking	24	48	6	36
Other felonies	16	36	3	36

Note: See Notes, tables 5.46 and 5.49. The median sentence is the sentence length that marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all sentence lengths fall. Averages exclude sentences to death or to life in prison. Sentence length data were available for 94 percent of incarceration sentences and 95 percent of probation sentences. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.51

Felons sentenced to collateral penalties by State courts

By most serious conviction offense and type of penalty, United States, 1988

Most serious conviction offense	Fine	Rest-tution	Treat-ment	Community service	Other
Total	13 %	12 %	6 %	1 %	19 %
Murder ^a	7	6	4	(b)	13
Rape	8	6	11	1	17
Robbery	10	11	4	1	12
Aggravated assault	10	15	6	1	22
Burglary	11	18	5	1	14
Larceny ^c	15	16	5	1	18
Drug trafficking	17	9	6	1	17
Other felonies	15	10	8	1	22

Note: See Note, table 5.46. Collateral penalties are penalties usually imposed in addition to the primary penalty of jail, prison, or probation. Examples of penalties in the category "other" are community control, house arrest, work releases, drug testing, and loss of driver's license. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bLess than 0.5 percent.

^cIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 7, Table 12.

Table 5.52

Number of days between arrest and sentencing for felony cases disposed by State courts

By most serious conviction offense and method of conviction, United States, 1988

(In days)

Most serious conviction offense	Number of days between arrest and sentencing for cases disposed by:				
	Total	Trial			Guilty plea
		Total	Jury	Bench	
Average number of days	208	286	290	301	201
Murder ^a	347	398	383	435	308
Rape	253	329	325	379	231
Robbery	227	321	296	393	213
Aggravated assault	239	289	263	341	231
Burglary	188	251	239	282	183
Larceny ^b	188	246	249	246	184
Drug trafficking	211	298	274	323	205
Other felonies	207	256	278	249	203
Median number of days	148	218	226	219	143
Murder ^a	291	352	330	417	251
Rape	198	282	282	326	180
Robbery	162	253	231	307	151
Aggravated assault	179	238	202	288	172
Burglary	126	183	183	187	124
Larceny ^b	127	156	157	181	124
Drug trafficking	155	225	205	248	151
Other felonies	148	186	206	182	146

Note: See Note, table 5.46. The median marks the point below which and above which 50 percent of all cases fall. Data on elapsed time were available for 57 percent of the estimated total. For definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 14.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes motor vehicle theft.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-126923 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), p. 7, Table 11.

Table 5.53

Disposition of felony arrests in eight States

By type of arrest offense, United States, 1988

Most serious arrest offense	Number of persons arrested ^a	Percent of persons arrested who were:			
		Prose-cuted	Con- victed	Incarcerated	
				Total	Prison
All offenses	584,450	81 %	59 %	39 %	10 %
Violent offenses	144,916	79	50	32	12
Homicide	6,089	90	68	60	49
Kidnaping	3,469	75	49	36	19
Sexual assault	11,192	80	54	40	20
Rape	5,060	77	48	38	21
Other	2,099	88	65	47	18
Type unspecified	4,033	79	56	40	20
Robbery	40,432	82	53	42	21
Assault	69,867	77	46	24	4
Other violent	13,867	72	47	27	2
Property offenses	202,572	82	62	42	9
Burglary	65,991	87	70	54	15
Larceny/theft	53,698	88	65	38	7
Motor vehicle theft	23,831	64	47	36	7
Arson	2,208	86	61	39	14
Fraud	25,481	84	61	33	6
Stolen property	23,043	76	56	38	5
Other property	8,320	76	51	23	5
Drug offenses	145,971	80	58	47	12
Public-order offenses	90,991	84	66	30	5
Weapons	20,354	80	54	28	7
Other public-order	70,637	85	70	30	4

Note: These data were collected through the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The OBTS program provides detailed data on the criminal justice processing of persons arrested for felonies in participating States. These data are from eight States that voluntarily participated in 1988. The eight States are Alaska, California, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Oregon, and Pennsylvania. Public-order offenses include weapons, driving while intoxicated, disturbing the peace, obstructing police, vice, bribery, sex offenses not involving assault, family-related felonies, flight or escape, and parole violations. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aIncludes only arrest reports containing readable fingerprints and excludes 129 incidents for which the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codes are not known.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-129861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1991), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 5.54

Likelihood of being prosecuted after arrest for a felony in eight States

By type of arrest offense, United States, 1988

Most serious arrest offense	Percent of arrested persons who were prosecuted
Homicide	90 %
Larceny/theft	88
Sexual assault, other	88
Burglary	87
Arson	86
Public-order, other	85
Fraud	84
Robbery	82
Drugs	80
Weapons	80
Sexual assault, type unspecified	79
Rape	77
Assault	77
Property, other	76
Stolen property	76
Kidnaping	75
Violent, other	72
Motor vehicle theft	64

Note: See Note, table 5.53. Prosecutions were not necessarily pursued for the arrest offense or for a felony. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-129861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1991), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 5.55

Disposition of cases prosecuted in 14 States

By type of arrest offense, United States, 1988^a

Most serious arrest offense	Number of persons prosecuted ^b	Percent of cases prosecuted resulting in:				
		Total	Dismissal	Acquittal	Other non-conviction ^b	Conviction
All offenses	536,708	100 %	22 %	1 %	5 %	72 %
Violent offenses	125,536	100	32	2	3	63
Homicide	6,481	100	17	5	3	76
Kidnaping	3,244	100	27	4	6	63
Sexual assault	11,103	100	24	4	5	67
Rape	3,900	100	32	4	1	62
Other	2,135	100	21	2	4	73
Type unspecified	5,068	100	19	4	9	68
Robbery	35,507	100	32	2	2	64
Assault	58,807	100	36	2	3	59
Other violent	10,394	100	30	1	5	64
Property offenses	197,020	100	20	1	5	75
Burglary	63,835	100	17	1	3	79
Larceny/theft	58,462	100	21	1	5	74
Motor vehicle theft	17,137	100	22	1	6	71
Arson	2,215	100	23	2	5	70
Fraud	29,823	100	19	1	9	71
Stolen property	18,711	100	23	(c)	3	74
Other property	6,837	100	28	1	4	67
Drug offenses	127,892	100	19	1	7	73
Public-order offenses	86,260	100	16	1	5	78
Weapons	17,600	100	26	1	5	68
Other public-order	68,660	100	13	1	5	81

Note: See Note, table 5.53. These data are from 14 States that voluntarily participated in 1988. These States are Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes 10,674 cases of nolle prosequi. Nolle prosequi is notice to the court that the prosecutor will not pursue the case (in some jurisdictions following approval by the court).

^cLess than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-129861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1991), p. 2, Table 3.

Table 5.56

Likelihood of being convicted, sentenced to jail, or sentenced to prison after arrest for a felony in 14 States

By type of arrest offense, United States, 1988

Most serious arrest offense	Percent of persons prosecuted who were convicted	Percent of convicted persons who were sentenced to jail ^a	Percent of convicted persons who were sentenced to prison ^b
Homicide	76 %	16 %	72 %
Rape	62	35	44
Robbery	64	37	43
Kidnaping	63	33	43
Sexual assault, other	73	44	29
Sexual assault, type unspecified	68	33	44
Assault	59	43	11
Violent, other	64	53	4
Arson	70	42	26
Motor vehicle theft	71	59	17
Burglary	79	53	25
Larceny/theft	74	45	16
Stolen property	74	57	11
Property, other	67	37	11
Weapons	68	38	14
Drugs	73	56	23
Fraud	71	42	20
Public order, other	81	35	7

Note: See Notes, tables 5.53 and 5.55. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aSentences given were not necessarily for the arrest offense or for a felony.

^bSentences given were not necessarily for the arrest offense.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-129861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1991), p. 3, Table 4; p. 4, Tables 6 and 7. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.57

Sentences received in 14 States

By type of conviction offense, United States, 1988^a

Most serious conviction offense	Number of persons convicted	Percent of those convicted who were sentenced to:					
		Nonincarceration			Incarceration		
		Total	Probation ^b	Other	Total	Prison	Jail
All offenses	382,610	33 %	19 %	14 %	67 %	20 %	47 %
Violent offenses	60,233	29	18	11	71	32	38
Homicide	3,789	8	5	3	92	81	11
Kidnaping	861	20	13	7	80	60	20
Sexual assault	5,756	18	13	4	82	48	34
Rape	971	8	7	1	92	75	17
Other sexual assault	1,885	27	23	4	73	26	47
Type unspecified	2,900	15	9	6	85	54	31
Robbery	14,216	13	11	2	87	63	24
Assault	26,214	34	25	9	66	15	52
Other violent	9,397	58	18	40	42	3	39
Property offenses	136,207	28	18	10	72	21	51
Burglary	30,057	15	11	4	85	40	45
Larceny/theft	48,806	31	18	13	69	15	54
Motor vehicle theft	11,961	22	14	8	78	17	61
Arson	1,207	26	18	7	74	33	42
Fraud	20,388	37	25	12	63	21	42
Stolen property	16,153	31	23	7	69	14	55
Other property	7,635	43	22	22	57	7	50
Drug offenses	87,369	19	12	7	81	25	57
Public-order offenses	98,801	55	27	28	45	7	38
Weapons	13,420	41	32	9	59	16	43
Other public-order	85,381	57	27	31	43	5	38

Note: See Notes, tables 5.53 and 5.55. The conviction offense is that offense disposed by the court upon conviction. The number of convictions for which sentencing data were available was 99 percent. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^bIncludes a total of 17,970 dispositions of "probation without verdict" meted out in Minnesota (287), Pennsylvania (17,661), and Utah (22).

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-129861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1991), p. 4, Table 8.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 5.58

Felony arrest charges and convictions for forgery or fraud-related crimes in six States

By type of offense, 1983 and 1988

Offense	Arrest charge			Conviction offense		
	1983	1988	Percent change, 1983-88	1983	1988	Percent change, 1983-88
Total	28,188	28,546	1.3 %	18,178	17,876	-1.7 %
Forgery and counterfeiting	14,741	15,470	4.9	9,504	9,553	0.5
Fraud	10,321	11,058	7.1	7,432	7,326	-1.4
Embezzlement	2,228	1,166	-47.7	837	665	-20.5
Bribery	512	758	-6.7	219	211	-3.7
Other fraud related ^a	86	94	9.3	186	121	-34.9

Note: These data were collected through the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program maintained by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The OBTS program provides detailed data on the criminal justice processing of persons arrested for felonies in participating States. These data were drawn from six States that voluntarily participated from 1983 to 1988. These States are California, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, Nebraska, and Virginia. These six States reported 174,767 forgery and fraud-related arrests comprising 6 percent of the 3 million

arrests reported by these States from 1983 to 1988. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aIncludes health/safety (mostly drugs/food misbranding and adulteration) and tax-revenue violations.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Forgery and Fraud-Related Offenses in 6 States, 1983-88*, Special Report NCJ-132445 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1992), p. 2.

Table 5.59

Level of court-disposed offenses and number of arrest charges for persons prosecuted and convicted of forgery or fraud-related felonies in six States

By court disposition, 1983-88 (aggregate)^a

	Number prosecuted	Percent of prosecuted cases				Number convicted	Percent of convicted persons				
		Total	Conviction	Dismissal	Other non-conviction		Total	Incarceration	Probation	Monetary	Other nonincarceration
Level of court-disposed offenses	168,556	100 %	80.1 %	18.1 %	1.8 %	134,298	100 %	61.5 %	26.6 %	6.3 %	5.6 %
Felony	125,030	100	78.2	19.5	2.3	97,267	100	68.4	28.3	1.5	1.8
Misdemeanor	36,224	100	83.5	16.2	0.3	30,175	100	49.7	26.9	10.1	13.2
Other ^d	7,302	100	96.4	3.5	0.1	6,856	100	13.9	2.0	57.0	27.1
Number of arrest charges	118,580	100	74.2	18.7	7.1	87,182	100	64.1	27.1	5.4	3.4
One	86,443	100	71.8	20.3	7.9	61,777	100	68.8	24.9	3.7	2.6
Two	14,188	100	77.4	15.2	7.5	10,682	100	59.9	24.5	9.8	5.8
Three or more	17,949	100	82.9	14.1	3.1	14,733	100	47.6	38.2	9.1	5.1

Note: See Note, table 5.58. Data are based on 183,529 persons who were prosecuted and who were charged with or convicted of forgery or a fraud-related crime. "Court-disposed offense" data were available for 92 percent of the prosecutions and 95.5 percent of the convictions. Data on the number of arrest charges were available for 65 percent of the prosecutions and 62 percent of the convictions. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bConsists mostly of cases prosecuted under city or county ordinances.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Forgery and Fraud-Related Offenses in 6 States, 1983-88*, Special Report NCJ-132445 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1992), p. 6, Tables 8 and 9.

Table 5.60

Adjudication of arrests for forgery or fraud-related felonies and other property felonies in six States

By type of arrest offense, 1983-88 (aggregate)^a

Arrest offense	Number prosecuted	Percent of persons prosecuted		
		Convicted ^b	Dismissed	Other non-conviction ^c
Total	156,150	74.8 %	19.7 %	5.5 %
Forgery and counterfeiting	86,824	79.2	16.7	4.0
Fraud	54,366	68.5	23.2	8.3
Embezzlement	10,245	78.4	16.2	5.4
Other fraud-related ^d	4,715	56.6	41.0	2.3
Other property crimes ^e	878,012	78.2	19.0	2.8

Note: See Note, table 5.58. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes "probation without verdict." Probation without verdict refers to a grant of probation by a court without entering a judgment of guilty upon a defendant.^cIncludes nolle prosequi. Nolle prosequi is notice to the court that the prosecutor will not pursue the case.^dIncludes health, safety, and tax-revenue violations, as well as bribery.^eIncludes burglary, larceny or theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, property damage, and other property offenses, excluding forgery and fraud-related crimes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Forgery and Fraud-Related Offenses in 6 States, 1983-88*, Special Report NCJ-132445 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1992), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.61

Disposition of arrests for forgery or fraud-related felonies and other property felonies in six States

By type of arrest offense, 1983-88 (aggregate)^a

Arrest offense	Number arrested	Percent of persons arrested			
		Prosecuted	Convicted	Incarceration	Sentenced to Prison
Total	174,767	89.3 %	66.8 %	41.0 %	10.4 %
Forgery and counterfeiting	94,122	92.2	73.1	47.9	12.6
Fraud	63,925	85.0	58.3	30.1	7.5
Embezzlement	11,331	90.4	70.9	55.8	11.7
Other fraud-related ^b	5,389	87.5	49.6	17.4	3.7
Other property crimes ^c	1,027,792	85.4	66.8	45.9	10.4

Note: See Note, table 5.58. Arrests are for felonies, but dispositions may be for less serious offenses. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes health, safety, and tax-revenue violations, as well as bribery.^cIncludes burglary, larceny or theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, property damage, and other property offenses, excluding forgery and fraud-related crimes.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Forgery and Fraud-Related Offenses in 6 States, 1983-88*, Special Report NCJ-132445 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1992), p. 3, Table 2.

Table 5.62

Sentences received for forgery or fraud-related crimes in six States

By type of conviction offense, 1983-88 (aggregate)^a

Conviction offense	Number sentenced	Percent of persons sentenced							
		Total	Total	Nonincarceration ^b			Incarceration		
				Probation	Monetary	Other	Total	Jail	Prison
Total	112,078	100 %	36.4 %	27.8 %	4.3 %	4.3 %	63.5 %	47.2 %	16.3 %
Forgery and counterfeiting	59,572	100	28.5	22.9	2.1	3.5	71.6	51.2	20.4
Fraud	45,502	100	47.8	35.1	7.0	5.7	52.2	41.8	10.4
Embezzlement	4,833	100	19.1	16.9	1.0	1.2	80.9	56.7	24.2
Bribery	1,311	100	54.9	34.7	13.7	6.5	44.7	28.8	15.9
Other fraud-related	860	100	59.7	34.5	19.2	6.0	40.3	38.4	1.9

Note: See Note, table 5.58. The OBTS program lists 18 possible forgery or fraud-related sentencing categories, which were reduced to 5 categories based on sanction severity. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 11.

without entering a judgement of guilty upon a defendant) are imposed at the court-disposition level, not at the sentencing level. These dispositions are included in both probation and conviction counts.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bExcludes 665 convictions for which sentencing data were not available. Sentences of "probation without verdict" (a grant of probation by a court

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Forgery and Fraud-Related Offenses in 6 States, 1983-88*, Special Report NCJ-132445 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1992), p. 4, Table 4.

Table 5.63

Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition in the 75 largest counties

By most serious and number of prior convictions, United States, 1988^a

	Number	Total	Percent released			Percent detained		
			Total	Financial	Non-financial	Total	Held on bail	Held without bail
<u>Most serious prior conviction</u>								
Violent felony	3,660	100 %	46 %	28 %	18 %	54 %	44 %	9 %
Nonviolent felony	10,489	100	52	29	23	48	43	5
Misdemeanor	7,541	100	66	32	34	34	32	1
None	19,573	100	77	32	45	23	21	2
<u>Number of prior convictions</u>								
5 or more	6,503	100	47	28	19	53	47	6
2 to 4	8,487	100	58	31	27	42	38	4
1	5,697	100	65	32	33	35	31	4
None	19,610	100	78	32	45	22	21	2

Note: 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. These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Data on both most serious prior conviction and detention-release outcome were available for 88 percent of all cases.

Data on both number of prior convictions and detention-release outcome were available for 86 percent of all cases. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 4, Tables 4 and 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.64

Felony defendants released before or detained until case disposition in the 75 largest counties

By original bail amount and arrest charge, United States, 1988^a

Original bail amount and most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Total	Percent detained until case disposition	Percent released before case disposition		
				Total released	Financial release	Nonfinancial release
<u>\$20,000 or more</u>						
All offenses	3,417	100 %	68 %	32 %	28 %	3 %
Violent offenses	1,522	100	74	26	23	3
Property offenses	806	100	76	24	22	2
Drug offenses	906	100	53	47	42	5
Public-order offenses	184	100	68	32	32	0
<u>\$10,000 to \$19,999</u>						
All offenses	3,849	100	61	39	32	7
Violent offenses	1,069	100	63	37	34	3
Property offenses	1,206	100	73	27	21	6
Drug offenses	1,388	100	50	50	41	9
Public-order offenses	186	100	43	57	53	4
<u>\$5,000 to \$9,999</u>						
All offenses	6,166	100	45	55	43	12
Violent offenses	1,175	100	40	60	56	4
Property offenses	2,072	100	53	47	33	14
Drug offenses	2,486	100	41	59	45	14
Public-order offenses	433	100	43	57	49	8
<u>\$2,500 to \$4,999</u>						
All offenses	5,057	100	28	72	54	18
Violent offenses	767	100	19	81	70	11
Property offenses	1,707	100	40	60	41	19
Drug offenses	2,248	100	23	77	57	20
Public-order offenses	335	100	25	75	54	21
<u>Under \$2,500</u>						
All offenses	8,415	100	22	78	65	13
Violent offenses	1,197	100	15	85	77	8
Property offenses	3,678	100	29	71	58	13
Drug offenses	2,738	100	15	85	70	15
Public-order offenses	802	100	25	75	67	8

Note: See Note, table 5.63. Data on both original bail amount and detention-release information were available for 92 percent of all cases. Table includes only released defendants for whom a bail amount was originally set. The actual amount required to secure release was usually 10 percent of the original bail amount if release was on surety or deposit bond and 100 percent of the original bail amount if release was on full cash bond. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 3, Table 3.

Table 5.65

Bail set for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties
By arrest charge, United States, 1988^a

Most serious arrest charge	Number of defendants	Original bail amount of:					
		Total	Under \$2,500	\$2,500 to \$4,999	\$5,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 or more
All offenses	27,567	100 %	31 %	19 %	23 %	14 %	13 %
Violent offenses	5,892	100	21	13	21	19	27
Property offenses	9,679	100	38	18	22	13	9
Drug offenses	10,013	100	28	23	26	14	9
Public-order offenses	1,983	100	42	17	22	9	9

Note: See Note, table 5.63. Table includes only defendants for whom a bail amount was originally set. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 3, Table 2.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 5.66

Released felony defendants who failed to make a scheduled court appearance in the 75 largest counties
By selected characteristics, United States, 1988^a

Characteristics	Number of defendants	Percent who failed to appear in court
All released defendants	29,163	24 %
<u>Most serious arrest charge</u>		
Violent offenses	5,553	20
Property offenses	9,995	25
Drug offenses	11,068	28
Public-order offenses	2,547	14
<u>Sex</u>		
Male	24,372	25
Female	4,739	22
<u>Age</u>		
Under 21 years	6,470	23
21 to 24 years	5,965	27
25 to 29 years	6,288	27
30 to 34 years	4,340	23
35 years and older	5,718	22
<u>Type of release</u>		
Surety bond	6,895	20
Full cash bond	3,680	26
Deposit bond	2,652	27
Unsecured bond	2,588	22
Recognizance/citation release	12,884	27
<u>Number of prior convictions</u>		
5 or more	3,036	35
2 to 4	4,864	26
1	3,705	23
None	15,109	22
<u>Most serious prior conviction</u>		
Felony	7,003	28
Misdemeanor	5,005	26
None	15,109	22

Note: See Note, table 5.63. Data on court appearance record were available for 99 percent of cases involving a defendant released prior to case disposition. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 5, Table 10.

Table 5.67

Adjudication outcome for felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By whether released or detained and original arrest charge, United States, 1988^a

Detention-release outcome and most serious original felony arrest charge	Number of defendants	Total	Percent convicted			Percent not convicted		
			Total convicted	Most serious conviction offense		Total not convicted	Dismissed/acquitted	Other non-conviction
				Felony	Misdemeanor			
Released defendants								
All offenses	24,210	100 %	66 %	49 %	17 %	34 %	25 %	8 %
Violent offenses	4,517	100	54	37	17	46	37	10
Property offenses	8,502	100	71	50	20	29	23	6
Drug offenses	8,955	100	67	54	12	33	23	10
Public-order offenses	2,237	100	75	52	23	25	20	5
Detained defendants								
All offenses	14,856	100	79	64	16	21	17	4
Violent offenses	3,593	100	73	61	12	27	22	5
Property offenses	5,996	100	83	64	19	17	14	3
Drug offenses	4,204	100	79	66	13	21	17	3
Public-order offenses	1,063	100	79	57	21	21	17	5

Note: See Note, table 5.63. Thirteen percent of all cases were still awaiting adjudication at the conclusion of the 1-year study period. Information on adjudication outcome was available for 99 percent of those cases that had reached the adjudication stage at the end of 1 year. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 8, Table 15.

Table 5.66

Sentences received by convicted felony defendants in the 75 largest counties

By whether released or detained and original arrest charge, United States, 1988^a

Detention-release outcome and most serious original felony arrest charge	Number	Total	Percent sentenced to incarceration			Percent not sentenced to incarceration
			Total	Prison		
				Jail ^b		
Released defendants						
All offenses	13,703	100 %	50 %	21 %	29 %	50 %
Violent offenses	1,991	100	61	28	33	39
Property offenses	5,204	100	44	18	26	56
Drug offenses	5,019	100	53	23	29	47
Public-order offenses	1,488	100	47	19	28	53
Detained defendants						
All offenses	10,729	100	83	46	37	17
Violent offenses	2,388	100	89	59	30	11
Property offenses	4,550	100	80	44	36	20
Drug offenses	3,031	100	84	40	44	16
Public-order offenses	760	100	84	42	42	16

Note: See Note, table 5.63. Information on sentencing outcome was available for 88 percent of those cases that had been adjudicated at the end of 1 year. For survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories, see Appendix 15.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes sentences that also involved probation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 8, Table 16.

Table 5.69

Petitions filed in U.S. District Courts by State and Federal prisoners

By type of petition, years ending June 30, 1977-90

Type of petition	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Percent change 1990 over 1989
Total	19,537	21,924	23,001	23,287	27,711	29,303	30,775	31,107	33,468	33,765	37,316	38,839	41,481	42,630	2.8 %
Petitions by Federal prisoners	4,691	4,955	4,499	3,713	4,104	4,328	4,354	4,526	6,262	4,432	4,519	5,130	5,577	6,611	18.5
Motions to vacate sentence	1,921	1,924	1,907	1,322	1,248	1,186	1,311	1,427	1,527	1,556	1,669	2,071	2,526	2,970	17.6
Habeas corpus	1,745	1,851	1,664	1,465	1,680	1,927	1,914	1,905	3,405	1,679	1,812	1,867	1,818	1,967	8.2
Mandamus, etc.	542	544	340	323	342	381	339	372	373	427	313	330	315	525	66.7
Civil rights	483	630	588	603	834	834	790	822	957	770	725	862	518	1,149	25.2
Petitions by State prisoners	14,846	16,969	18,502	19,574	23,607	24,975	26,421	26,581	27,206	29,333	32,797	33,709	35,895	36,012	0.3
Motions to vacate sentence	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	X
Habeas corpus	6,866	7,033	7,123	7,031	7,790	8,059	8,532	8,349	8,534	9,045	9,542	9,880	10,545	10,817	2.6
Mandamus, etc.	228	206	184	146	178	175	202	198	181	216	276	270	311	352	13.2
Civil rights	7,752	9,730	11,195	12,397	15,639	16,741	17,687	18,034	18,491	20,072	22,972	23,559	25,039	24,843	-0.8

Note: Petitions by Federal prisoners are suits brought against the Federal Government. Petitions by State prisoners are those petitions in which the State or its representative(s) is named as the defendant(s). "Habeas corpus" is a writ whose object is to bring a party before a court or a judge. "Mandamus" is a writ from a superior court to an inferior court or to a public official, a corporation, etc., commanding that a specified action be taken.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1979*, p. 61; *1985*, p. 149 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, p. 179; *1988*, p. 182; *1989*, p. 178; *1990*, p. 138 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.70

Appeals commenced, terminated, and pending, and judgeships authorized in U.S. Courts of Appeals

Years ending June 30, 1982-90

	Judgeships authorized	Commenced		Terminated	Pending	
		Number	Cases per three-judge panel			
1982	132	27,946	635	27,984	21,510	
1983	132	29,630	673	28,660	22,480	
1984	132	31,490	716	31,185	22,785	
1985	156	33,360	642	31,387	24,758	
1986	156	34,292	659	33,774	25,276	
1987	156	35,176	676	34,444	26,008	
1988	156	37,524	722	35,888	27,644	
1989	156	39,734	764	37,372	30,018 ^a	
1990	156	40,898	787	38,520	32,396	
Percent change 1990 over 1989		0.0 %	2.9 %	3.0 %	3.1 %	7.9 %

Note: Three-judge panels represent full panels and hear appeal arguments. Data on the number of judges and cases filed in the Federal Circuit are excluded.

^aData have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 3.

Table 5.71

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1977-90

Nature of suit or offense	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Percent change 1990 over 1989
Total cases	15,718	15,649	16,322	19,259	21,391	23,551	25,039	26,606	28,560	29,425	30,798	32,686	34,995	36,609	4.6 %
Total civil cases	10,980	11,162	12,220	14,854	17,014	18,784	20,249	21,725	23,571	24,291	25,538	26,674	26,975	27,116	0.5
U.S. cases	3,622	3,928	3,983	4,654	4,940	5,517	5,820	6,259	6,744	6,415	6,292	6,210	6,349	6,626	4.4
U.S. plaintiff	449	537	720	869	777	899	964	958	914	988	969	838	885	935	5.6
Contract actions	24	52	64	99	55	91	96	109	99	87	136	105	121	146	20.7
Real property actions	73	67	71	101	141	148	136	126	111	107	117	108	84	88	4.8
Civil rights	55	49	49	62	47	96	77	91	68	79	112	95	95	121	27.4
Labor laws	52	46	46	68	82	87	109	94	68	84	78	86	72	62	-13.9
All other	245	323	490	539	452	477	546	538	568	632	526	444	513	518	1.0
U.S. defendant	3,173	3,391	3,263	3,785	4,163	4,518	4,856	5,301	5,830	5,426	5,323	5,372	5,464	5,691	4.2
Contract actions	107	209 ^a	158	179	212	136	136	169	141	141	132	127	112	133	18.8
Real property actions	32	58 ^a	62	63	82	80	80	76	77	82	79	106	69	82	18.8
Tort actions	181	286	308	324	395	443	496	410	404	409	448	379	407	381	-6.4
Civil rights	NA	405	432	454	469	619	632	625	720	612	642	691	707	693	-2.0
Prisoner petitions:															
Motions to vacate sentence	502	343	389	450	459	359	388	470	551	624	712	856	991	1,112	12.2
Habeas corpus	242	268	214	302	344	455	440	462	531	485	546	524	493	488	-1.0
Prisoner civil rights	71	89	102	159	234	234	282	294	288	324	349	335	325	408	25.5
Other prisoner petitions	60	59	70	96	118	155	148	171	140	136	195	247	256	253	-1.2
Selective Service Act	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X
Social Security laws	478	585 ^a	574	627	642	779	992	1,204	1,188	1,178	982	992	951	926	-2.6
Tax suits	193	240	206	197	239	248	259	457	448	393	288	264	310	313	-1.0
Environmental matters	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	124	89	94	102	81	60	70	97	93	-4.1
Freedom of Information Act	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	96	103	104	130	143	134	108	83	93	12.0
All other	1,304	849 ^a	748	934	784	875	811	765	1,110	818	756	673	663	716	8.0
Private cases	7,358	7,234	8,237	10,200	12,074	13,267	14,429	15,466	16,827	17,876	19,246	20,464	20,626	20,490	-0.7
Federal question	5,589	5,383	6,208	7,728	9,005	9,994	10,769	11,734	12,910	13,989	15,130	15,901	16,274	16,370	0.6
Contract actions	137	165	201	252	307	373	401	495	586	525	510	533	587	561	-4.4
Tort actions	349	378	412	497	581	600	607	680	749	782	697	800	778	737	-5.3
Civil rights	1,334	1,535	1,795	2,145	2,587	2,787	3,043	3,215	3,648	3,928	3,926	3,931	3,939	3,915	-0.6
Antitrust	261	279	274	343	391	378	345	303	310	345	309	274	253	214	-15.4
Prisoner petitions:															
Habeas corpus	837	676	859	1,020	1,258	1,529	1,683	1,609	2,172	2,331	2,755	3,107	3,168	3,170	0.1
Prisoner civil rights	774	753	1,069	1,578	1,851	2,038	2,297	2,796	2,772	2,982	3,817	4,070	4,224	4,413	4.5
Other prisoner petitions	39	37	50	70	47	63	89	162	78	110	111	114	100	53	-47.0
Labor laws	287	349	363	417	580	704	845	966	1,009	1,056	1,084	1,109	1,190	1,085	-8.8
Copyrights, patent, and trademark	95	234 ^a	232	270	394	434	334	303	275	339	329	301	265	349	31.7
Securities, commodities, exchange	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	305	308	342	290	464	407	443	449	417	-7.1
Constitutionality of State statutes	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	117	116	82	104	110	71	101	102	96	-5.9
All other	1,476	977 ^a	953	1,136	594	666	701	781	917	1,017	1,114	1,118	1,219	1,360	11.6
Diversity of citizenship	1,713	1,796	1,991	2,427	3,030	3,217	3,610	3,668	3,878	3,834	4,065	4,504	4,287	4,099	-4.4
Contract actions	996	980	1,129	1,362	1,815	1,808	1,983	2,102	2,192	2,289	2,459	2,414	2,612	2,413	-7.6
Tort actions	622	700	775	996	1,029	1,240	1,413	1,409	1,538	1,393	1,434	1,930	1,468	1,488	1.4
All other	95	116	87	69	186	169	214	157	148	152	172	160	207	198	-4.3
General local jurisdiction	56	55	38	45	39	56	50	64	39	53	51	59	65	21	-67.7
Contract actions	33	11	10	10	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	5	7	17	18	8	-55.6
Tort actions	14	8	11	14	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	16	29	17	3	-82.3
Prisoner petitions	9	1	0	7	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	3	3	2	1	-50.0
All other	0	35	17	14	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	25	10	28	9	-67.9

See notes at end of table.

Table 5.71

Appeals from U.S. District Courts filed in U.S. Courts of Appeals

By nature of suit or offense, years ending June 30, 1977-90--Continued

Nature of suit or offense															Percent change 1990 over 1989
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Total criminal cases	4,738	4,487	4,102	4,405	4,377	4,767	4,790	4,881	4,989	5,134	5,260	6,012	8,020	9,493	18.4 %
Homicide	39	51	41	52	51	62	54	53	49	56	56	54	50	81	62.0
Assault	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	74	90	61	67	63	75	80	102	97	-4.9
Robbery and burglary	396	358	291	310	304	362	327	294	300	237	228	229	379	400	5.5
Larceny and theft	251	306	247	244	324	285	287	239	242	210	236	188	243	267	9.9
Embezzlement and fraud	650	704	689	826	887	912	917	855	912	971	966	1,093	1,174	1,221	4.0
Auto theft	116	84	95	64	64	60	52	49	55	51	23	37	30	35	16.7
Drug Prevention and Control Act	1,381	1,303	1,371	1,369	1,583	1,605	1,774	1,970	2,063	2,134	2,254	2,977	4,386	5,658	29.0
Extortion, racketeering, and threats	176	154	153	251	143	158	158	188	263	245	203	135	125	119	-4.8
Firearms	276	298	221	175	169	281	293	248	229	276	258	297	476	526	10.5
Forgery and counterfeiting	NA	178	188	214	167	194	191	221	157	183	161	142	175	172	-1.7
Selective Service Act	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	X
Immigration	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99	94	97	64	78	73	78	157	140	-10.8
All other	1,448	1,051 ^a	806	900	480	675	553	606	588	629	559	702	723	777	7.5

Note: See Note, table 5.69. "Private cases" brought in U.S. District Courts include suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. Prisoner petitions included in this category are those filed by State prisoners naming a State or its representative(s) as the defendant(s). "Diversity of citizenship" refers to lawsuits between residents of different States. Since 1987, totals include reopened, remanded, and reinstated appeals as well as original appeals.

^aData have been revised by the Source.

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); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, pp. 165-168; *1988*, pp. 168-171; *1989*, pp. 164-167; *1990*, pp. 130-132 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.72

Activities of the U.S. Supreme Court

At conclusion of the October terms 1976-89

	October terms													
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Argued during term	176	172	168	156	154	184	183	184	175	172 ^a	175	167	170	146
Disposed of by full opinions	154	153	153	143	144	169	174	174	159	161	164	151	156	143
Disposed of by per curiam opinions	22	8	8	12	8	10	6	6	11	10	10	9	12	3
Set for reargument	0	9	8	1	2	4	3	4	5	1	1	7	2	0
Granted review this term	169	162	163	154	183	210	179	149	185	187	167	180	147	122
Reviewed and decided without oral argument	207	129	110	128	130	134	135	86	82	103	113	95	110	80
Total to be available for argument at outset of following term	88	75	79	78	102	126	113	80	87	101	91	105	81	57

^aData have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1981*, p. A-1; *1985*, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 103. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.73

Cases filed, disposed of, and pending in the U.S. Supreme Court

By method of filing, at conclusion of the October terms 1976-89

October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis	October terms	Total	Original	Paid	In forma pauperis
1976					1983				
Cases on docket	4,730	8	2,324	2,398	Cases on docket	5,100	18	2,588	2,394
Disposed of	3,918	2	1,852	2,064	Disposed of	4,140	7	2,148	1,985
Remaining on dockets	812	6	472	334	Remaining on dockets	960	11	540	409
1977					1984				
Cases on docket	4,704	14	2,341	2,349	Cases on docket	5,006	15	2,575	2,416
Disposed of	3,867	3	1,911	1,953	Disposed of	4,261	8	2,175	2,078
Remaining on dockets	837	11	430	396	Remaining on docket	745	7	400	338
1978					1985				
Cases on docket	4,731	17	2,383	2,331	Cases on docket	5,158	10	2,571	2,577
Disposed of	4,017	0	2,021	1,996	Disposed of	4,275	2	2,095	2,178
Remaining on dockets	714	17	362	335	Remaining on docket	883	8	476	399
1979					1986^a				
Cases on docket	4,781	23	2,509	2,249	Cases on docket	5,134	12	2,547	2,575
Disposed of	3,889	1	2,050	1,838	Disposed of	4,360	1	2,105	2,254
Remaining on dockets	892	22	459	411	Remaining on docket	774	11	442	321
1980					1987				
Cases on docket	5,144	24	2,749	2,371	Cases on docket	5,268	16	2,577	2,675
Disposed of	4,196	7	2,222	1,950	Disposed of	4,387	5	2,131	2,251
Remaining on dockets	948	17	527	421	Remaining on docket	881	11	446	424
1981					1988				
Cases on docket	5,311	22	2,935	2,354	Cases on docket	5,657	14	2,587	3,056
Disposed of	4,433	6	2,390	2,037	Disposed of	4,830	2	2,203	2,625
Remaining on dockets	878	16	545	317	Remaining on docket	827	12	384	431
1982					1989				
Cases on docket	5,079	17	2,170	2,352	Cases on docket	5,746	14	2,416	3,316
Disposed of	4,201	3	2,190	2,008	Disposed of	4,932	2	2,051	2,879
Remaining on dockets	878	14	520	344	Remaining on docket	814	12	365	437

Note: "Original" refers to those cases that were on the Supreme Court docket previously and disposed of, but that have been reinstated for some reason. For all cases other than "original" ones, a docket filing fee must be "paid." If the petitioner is indigent, the docket filing fee is waived and the case is filed "in forma pauperis."

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, p. A-1; *1986*, p. 135 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and *Annual Report of the Director, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 103. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aData have been revised by the Source.

Table 5.74

Petitions for review on writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court filed, terminated, and pending

By circuit and nature of proceedings, year ending June 30, 1990

Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1989 ^a		Terminated			Pending June 30, 1990	Circuit and nature of proceeding	Pending July 1, 1989 ^a		Terminated			Pending June 30, 1990
	Filed		Granted	Denied	Dis-missed			Filed		Granted	Denied	Dis-missed	
Total	1,221	3,406	146	3,292	11	1,178	Sixth Circuit	59	424	14	394	1	74
Criminal	384	1,207	22	1,159	2	408	Criminal	14	122	1	106	0	29
U.S. civil	142	403	21	379	0	145	U.S. civil	11	33	2	25	0	17
Private civil	627	1,687	91	1,643	8	572	Private civil	31	260	10	253	1	27
Administrative appeals	68	109	12	111	1	53	Administrative appeals	3	9	1	10	0	1
District of Columbia Circuit	10	93	11	70	0	22	Seventh Circuit	148	172	10	164	2	144
Criminal	5	22	1	17	0	9	Criminal	43	40	1	38	0	44
U.S. civil	3	24	3	17	0	7	U.S. civil	13	28	0	27	0	14
Private civil	0	23	1	19	0	3	Private civil	84	98	9	94	2	77
Administrative appeals	2	24	6	17	0	3	Administrative appeals	8	6	0	5	0	9
First Circuit	31	99	3	108	0	19	Eighth Circuit	62	251	11	268	0	34
Criminal	12	26	0	34	0	4	Criminal	19	76	2	77	0	16
U.S. civil	3	18	1	16	0	4	U.S. civil	12	40	2	48	0	2
Private civil	16	55	2	58	0	11	Private civil	31	130	7	138	0	16
Administrative appeals	0	0	X	X	X	X	Administrative appeals	0	5	0	5	0	0
Second Circuit	15	246	7	223	0	31	Ninth Circuit	379	471	23	435	0	392
Criminal	12	114	0	105	0	21	Criminal	98	228	6	217	0	103
U.S. civil	1	35	7	29	0	0	U.S. civil	48	62	2	48	0	60
Private civil	2	92	0	84	0	10	Private civil	198	160	13	139	0	206
Administrative appeals	0	5	0	5	0	0	Administrative appeals	35	21	2	31	0	23
Third Circuit	83	305	15	331	3	39	Tenth Circuit	174	248	7	238	1	176
Criminal	16	87	4	87	0	12	Criminal	72	91	1	83	0	79
U.S. civil	13	44	1	51	0	5	U.S. civil	23	35	1	41	0	16
Private civil	48	165	9	182	2	20	Private civil	71	120	4	112	1	74
Administrative appeals	6	9	1	11	1		Administrative appeals	8	2	1	2	0	7
Fourth Circuit	70	358	21	280	0	127	Eleventh Circuit	96	335	14	373	3	61
Criminal	30	104	3	82	0	49	Criminal	38	174	2	183	2	25
U.S. civil	5	49	2	40	0	12	U.S. civil	6	17	0	18	0	5
Private civil	33	199	16	154	0	62	Private civil	52	155	11	166	1	29
Administrative appeals	2	6	0	4	0	4	Administrative appeals	0	9	1	6	0	2
Fifth Circuit	94	384	10	408	1	59							
Criminal	25	123	1	130	0	17							
U.S. civil	4	18	0	19	0	3							
Private civil	61	230	9	244	1	37							
Administrative appeals	4	13	0	15	0	2							

Note: "Writ of certiorari" is an order by the appellate court that is used when the court has discretion on whether or not to hear an appeal. If the appellate court grants the writ, it has the effect of ordering the lower court to certify the record and send it up to the higher court which will then hear the appeal. "U.S. civil" filings involve suits against the Federal Government brought in U.S. District Courts. "Private civil" filings involve suits wherein litigation is between States and/or private citizens. Administrative appeals include applications for enforcement or petitions for review of orders of an administrative board or agency. For a list of U.S. District Courts in each circuit, see table 5.28.

^aData have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 112, 113.

Table 5.75

U.S. Supreme Court cases argued and decided on merits

At conclusion of the October terms 1981-90

	Argued						Decided on merits ^a					
	Total	Government participating	Government as petitioner or appellant ^b	Government as respondent or appellee ^b	Government as amicus ^c	Government not participating	Total	Government participating	Decided in favor of Government's position ^b	Decided against Government's position ^b	Not classifiable as for or against ^d	Government not participating
Number												
1981	184 ^d	104 ^d	30	27	47	80	315	136	111	20	5	179
1982	183	131	44	44	43	52	283	172	115	50	7	111
1983	184	118	46	33	39	66	262	150	124	23	3	112
1984	175	114	37	34	43	61	236	146	113	30	3	90
1985	171	106	39	24	43	65	275	139	99	35	5	136
1986	175	104	27	32	45	71	282	140	98	36	6	142
1987	167	106	36	34	36	61	251	135	82	38	15	116
1988	170	91	25	25	41	79	265	122	86	25	11	143
1989	146	89	26	23	40	57	224	108	67	39	2	116
1990	125	77	10	32	35	48	232	107	74	31	2	125
Percent												
1981	100 %	57 %	29 %	26 %	45 %	43 %	100 %	43 %	82 %	15 %	3 %	57 %
1982	100	72	34	34	33	28	100	61	67	29	4	39
1983	100	64	39	28	33	36	100	57	83	15	2	43
1984	100	65	32	30	38	35	100	62	77	21	2	38
1985	100	62	37	23	41	38	100	51	71	25	4	49
1986	100	59	26	31	43	41	100	50	70	26	4	50
1987	100	63	34	32	34	37	100	54	61	28	11	46
1988	100	54	27	27	45	46	100	46	70	20	9	54
1989	100	61	29	26	45	39	100	48	62	36	2	52
1990	100	62	13	42	45	38	100	46	69	29	2	54

Note: The data above represent actions taken during the annual terms of the U.S. Supreme Court. "Amicus" refers to a party who is not involved directly in the suit, but who demonstrates an interest in the case by filing a supportive brief. "Decided on merits" refers to a reassessment and resolution of the substantive issues presented in the case, but that does not involve active participation of the litigants through the filing of written and oral arguments.

^aIncludes cases summarily affirmed, reversed, or vacated on the In Forma Pauperis Docket.

^bPercent is based on the total cases in which the Government participated.

^cIncludes cases in which the Government filed briefs as amicus curiae but did not participate in the argument.

^dIncludes cases set for reargument in succeeding terms.

Source: Table adapted from data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Solicitor General.

Table 5.76

Executive clemency applications for Federal offenses received, disposed of, and pending in the Office of the U.S. Pardon Attorney

Fiscal years 1953-91

Fiscal year	Received	Granted		Denied	Pending
		Pardons	Commutations		
1953	599	97	8	253	681
1954	461	55	7	348	732
1955	662	59	4	684	647
1956	585	192	9	568	483
1957	585	232	4	443	369
1958	406	98	6	302	369
1959	434	117	2	286	398
1960	437	149	5	244	437
1961	481	226	18	266	408
1962	595	166	16	315	506
1963	592	133	45	233	687
1964	921	314	74	437	783
1965	1,008	195	80	569	947
1966	865	364	81	726	641
1967	863	222	23	520	739
1968	749	13	3	415	1,057
1969	724	0	0	505	1,276
1970	459	82	14	698	941
1971	454	157	16	648	574
1972	514	235	20	410	425
1973	485	202	5	341	362
1974	426	187	8	337	256
1975	613	147	9	328	385
1976	604	78	11	244	658
1977	722	129	8	300	863
1978	641	162	3	836	508
1979	710	143	10	448	617
1980	523	155	11	500	474
1981	548	76	7	260	679
1982	462	83	3	547	508
1983	447	91	2	306	556
1984	447	37	5	326	635
1985	407	32	3	279	728
1986	362	55	0	290	745
1987	410	23	0	311	821
1988	384	38	0	497	673
1989	373	41	1	392	612
1990	354	0	0	116	681
1991	318	29	0	588	289

Note: Article II, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution authorizes the President to grant executive clemency for Federal offenses. The U.S. Pardon Attorney, in consultation with the Deputy Attorney General, receives and reviews all petitions for executive clemency, initiates the necessary investigations, and prepares the recommendations of the Deputy Attorney General to the President (Source, 1980, p. 35). Clemency may be a reprieve, remission of fine, commutation, or pardon. A "pardon," which is generally considered only after sentence completion, restores basic civil rights and may aid in the reinstatement of professional or trade licenses that may have been lost as a result of the conviction. A "commutation" is a reduction of sentence. Petitions denied also include those that are closed administratively. The figures presented in this table do not include clemency actions on draft resisters, or military deserters and absentees during the Vietnam era.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, *The Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States 1979*, p. 31; 1980, p. 35 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of the Pardon Attorney. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.77

Criminal tax fraud cases initiated by the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-91

	Cases initiated by Criminal Investigation Division	Disposed of by Criminal Investigation Division		Disposed of by Office of Chief Counsel	
		Prosecution recommended	Prosecution not recommended	Prosecution not warranted, including cases declined by the U.S. Dept. of Justice	Convictions
1976	9,035	3,147	5,650	589	2,037
1977	8,901	3,408	5,459	486	2,161
1978	9,481	3,439	5,969	597	2,153
1979	9,780	3,338	6,252	800	2,515
1980	7,114	2,267	6,329	1,285	2,321
1981	5,838	1,978	3,701	571	1,621
1982	6,498	2,297	3,852	293	1,680
1983	5,910	2,610	3,549	257	1,948
1984	6,194	2,990	3,446	267	1,921
1985	6,065	3,234	3,015	253	2,005
1986	5,861	3,524	2,654	249	2,460
1987	5,511	3,526	2,354	186	2,556
1988	4,889	3,044	2,167	277	2,491
1989	5,417	3,242	2,011	199	2,282
1990	5,280	3,228	2,015	192	2,472
1991	5,234	3,572	1,941	130	2,651

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 5.78

Criminal tax fraud cases handled by the Internal Revenue Service Office of Chief Counsel

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1976-91

	Referrals by Office of Chief Counsel for prosecution ^a	Grand jury action			Disposition		
		Indictments and informations	No true bill	Plea of guilty or nolo contendere	Convicted after trial	Acquitted	Nolle prosequere or dismissed
1976	2,037	1,331	1	977	216	77	71
1977	2,695	1,636	31	1,229	247	55	110
1978	2,634	1,724	11	1,189	225	70	119
1979	2,883	1,820	26	1,270	342	86	183
1980	2,726	1,832	15	1,337	264	80	193
1981	1,955	1,785	9	1,212	282	81	142
1982	2,176	1,844	10	1,291	333	65	145
1983	2,457	1,801	3	1,203	295	69	146
1984	2,873	2,158	3	1,444	364	54	152
1985	3,133	2,452	4	1,611	414	68	149
1986	3,594	2,954	6	1,992	468	83	209
1987	3,420	2,906	4	2,115	441	71	198
1988	3,169	2,769	8	2,074	417	74	205
1989	3,225	2,669	7	1,931	351	67	247
1990	3,276	2,875	7	2,079	393	59	215
1991	3,503	3,142	5	2,178	473	90	189

Note: See Note, table 5.77. For an explanation of indictments and informations, see Note, table 5.24. A "nolle prosequere" disposition occurs when a prosecutor decides not to prosecute a case. "No true bill" refers to cases in which the grand jury decides not to indict the defendant. "Nolo contendere" is a plea of guilty, but prevents civil action being taken against defendant for the same acts. Data for 1984-86 have been revised by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1976*, p. 61; 1977, p. 48; 1978, p. 53 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes cases approved by the Office of Chief Counsel plus cases that are referred directly to the U.S. Department of Justice and to U.S. Attorneys by the Criminal Investigation Division.

Table 5.79

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Fiscal years 1981-91

Year	Total		Mail fraud	
	Arrests	Convictions	Arrests	Convictions
1981	5,358	5,410	1,100	1,046
1982	5,658	4,783	1,026	966
1983	6,254	5,019	1,194	938
1984	6,426	5,095	1,272	1,042
1985	7,115	5,570	1,142	887
1986	8,620	6,608	1,435	1,131
1987	9,006	7,732	1,304	1,206
1988	10,470	8,114	1,488	1,015
1989	11,502	9,479	1,543	1,225
1990	12,060	9,614	1,699	1,486
1991	13,513	10,320	1,772	1,297

Note: The U.S. Postal Inspection Service is the law enforcement arm of the U.S. Postal Service and is responsible for protecting the mail, postal facilities and employees from criminal attack, and protecting the American public from mail fraud schemes, pornography, and other postal-related crimes. The number of convictions may be greater than the number of arrests in a given year because convictions may occur in a year subsequent to an arrest.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, *Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1991), p. 55; and data provided by the U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 5.80

Arrests and convictions handled by the U.S. Postal Inspection Service

By type of offense, fiscal year 1991

Type of offense	Arrests	Convictions
National, total	13,513	10,320
<u>Internal crime</u>		
Mail theft	1,297	1,227
Embezzlement	385	394
Workers' compensation fraud	41	26
Narcotics related	435	340
Miscellaneous	67	60
<u>External crime</u>		
Mail theft	5,720	4,172
Burglary	261	240
Robbery	114	76
Assault	463	313
Miscellaneous	954	737
<u>Prohibited mailings</u>		
Pornography/obscenity	229	206
Controlled substances	1,468	989
Bombs/explosive devices	156	134
Miscellaneous	84	61
Mail fraud	1,772	1,297
Fraud against U.S. Postal Service	67	46

Note: See Note, table 5.79. Internal crimes are those involving employees of the U.S. Postal Service and external crimes are those committed by individuals or groups outside the organization. Internal mail theft includes contractors and some non-employees engaged in mail related work such as mailroom employees. Embezzlement includes theft of funds and falsification of records. Narcotics cases include both employees and non-employees selling narcotics on postal property. Miscellaneous internal crimes include theft of property and sabotage of equipment. External mail theft includes theft and possession of stolen mail. Assault includes threats and assaults against on-duty postal employees. Miscellaneous external crimes include counterfeit and contraband postage, money order offenses, vandalism, and arson. Pornography/obscenity includes sexually-oriented advertisements, and scurrilous and defamatory matter. Controlled substances include narcotics, steroids, drug-related proceeds, and drug paraphernalia. Miscellaneous prohibited mailings include hazardous material, firearms and weapons, intoxicants, explosives other than bombs, extortion, and false documents.

Source: U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service, *Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1991* (Washington, DC: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1991), p. 55.

Table 5.81

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 1981-91

Type of case and disposition	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Preliminary 1991
Total, all cases	16,005	14,138	16,493	17,980	17,688	23,405	18,894	18,360	18,580	20,079	18,882
Dismissals ^a	3,195	3,767	5,202	7,370	7,767	7,998	6,653	6,037	5,914	7,310	7,293
Acquittals	39	51	58	64	88	148	245	115	105	50	80
Convictions	12,771	10,320	11,233	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,719	11,509
Aggregate fines imposed	\$672,746	\$877,753	\$503,716	\$785,689	\$929,926	\$1,122,998	\$1,489,491	\$2,528,308	\$1,830,594	\$2,935,664	\$2,622,659
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	5,605	4,892	5,451	5,701	5,261	6,046	5,382	5,012	4,579	5,749	5,748
Total cases pending end of year	3,259	3,230	4,764	4,103	3,477	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Immigration cases, total	15,602	13,712	15,848	16,989	16,976	22,751	18,200	17,590	17,992	19,351	18,297
Dismissals ^a	3,057	3,606	4,845	6,688	7,259	7,504	6,169	5,547	5,508	6,788	6,828
Acquittals	36	48	56	64	82	143	245	114	105	48	77
Convictions	12,509	10,058	10,947	10,237	9,635	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,515	11,392
Aggregate fines imposed	\$667,756	\$834,953	\$486,630	\$767,764	\$903,141	\$1,117,025	\$1,462,941	\$2,523,933	\$1,828,694	\$2,872,279	\$2,508,084
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	5,441	4,622	5,250	5,496	5,093	6,046	5,196	4,946	4,558	5,642	5,610
Immigration cases pending end of year	3,129	3,025	4,478	3,909	3,264	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nationality cases, total	403	426	645	991	712	654	694	770	588	728	585
Dismissals ^a	138	161	357	682	508	494	484	490	406	522	465
Acquittals	3	3	2	0	6	5	0	1	0	2	3
Convictions	262	262	286	309	198	155	210	279	182	204	117
Aggregate fines imposed	\$4,990	\$42,800	\$17,086	\$17,925	\$26,785	\$5,973	\$26,550	\$4,375	\$1,900	\$63,385	\$114,575
Aggregate imprisonment (in years)	164	270	201	205	168	67	186	66	21	107	136
Nationality cases pending end of year	130	205	286	194	213	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note: Violations of nationality laws include false representations as citizens of the United States, false statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully, and reproduction of citizenship and naturalization papers. Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

^aDismissed or otherwise closed.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.82

Convictions for violations of U.S. immigration and nationality laws

By offense, fiscal years 1984-91

Offense	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	Preliminary 1991
Total	10,546	9,833	15,259	11,996	12,208	12,561	12,719	11,509
Violations of immigration laws	10,237	9,630	15,104	11,786	11,929	12,379	12,515	11,392
Entry of aliens illegally	6,695	6,627	11,030	8,190	7,379	7,659	8,162	7,214
Reentries of deported aliens	634	516	308	347	314	381	444	547
Bringing in, transporting, harboring, and inducing illegal entry of aliens	1,754	1,249	1,422	984	808	860	1,431	1,498
Fraud, misuse of visas, entry permits, and other entry documents	124	166	225	141	298	228	289	318
Fraud and false statements or entries	80	172	208	105	128	142	83	68
Alien registration or alien address violations	5	3	63	89	28	73	135	93
Producing, transferring, possessing, stealing, using, or selling false identification documents	92	147	279	332	295	370	597	602
Conspiracy to defraud the United States	520	423	433	436	757	560	615	252
Producing, processing, or selling of a controlled substance	0	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	190	466
All other violations	333	325	1,136	1,162	1,922	2,106	569	334
Violations of nationality laws	309	203	155	210	279	182	204	117
False representation as citizens of the United States	228	163	133	200	248	156	137	69
False statements and procurement of citizenship or naturalization unlawfully	9	13	6	2	3	3	60	36
Reproduction and sale of citizenship and naturalization papers	72	27	16	8	28	23	7	12

Note: Some data have been revised by the Source and therefore will differ from previous editions of SOURCEBOOK.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Table 5.83

Suspects Investigated by U.S. Attorneys for violation of Immigration laws

By most serious offense, United States, 1980-87

Most serious offense investigated	Number of suspects investigated by U.S. Attorneys							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
All offenses	69,344	68,393	77,795	76,678	78,836	78,743	86,998	91,310
Immigration offenses	8,458	7,044	6,404	7,846	7,710	7,352	9,199	7,424 ^a
Illegal entry or reentry	5,185	4,448	3,917	5,463	5,591	5,388	6,501	3,418
Harboring or bringing in aliens	3,020	2,115	2,034	1,941	1,715	1,551	2,021	3,471
Passport fraud	133	136	188	185	165	171	230	360
Alien and naturalization offenses	120	345	265	257	239	242	447	175
Nonimmigration offenses ^b	60,886	61,349	71,391	68,832	71,126	71,391	77,799	83,886

Note: These data were analyzed by Abt Associates, Inc. for the Federal Justice Statistics Program sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data were provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and describe matters terminated in 1987. Immigration offenses include both public-order offenses (primarily illegal entry and reentry, and harboring and bringing in aliens) and fraudulent offenses (primarily falsifications involving passports, naturalization papers and alien registration documents). While some immigration offenses can be committed only by aliens, residents and aliens alike may be charged with bringing in or harboring aliens, an offense category that since 1986 has included knowingly employing

aliens who have no authorization to work in the United States (Source, p. 3).

^aIn order to obtain a consistent trend from 1980-87, a portion of the alien and naturalization offenses for 1987 were classified as nonimmigration offenses.

^bIncludes unknown offense types.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Immigration Offenses*, Special Report NCJ-124546 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1990), p. 4, Table 9.

Table 5.84

Immigration law violators convicted in U.S. District Courts or by U.S. magistrates

By most serious offense charged, United States, 1980-87

Most serious offense charged	Convictions in U.S. District Courts or by U.S. magistrates							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<u>Number of defendants convicted</u>								
All offenses	39,187	39,559	41,258	45,035	46,812	48,231	52,697	51,511
Immigration offenses	6,995	6,186	5,296	6,934	7,026	6,697	8,631	6,714
Illegal entry or reentry	4,666	4,004	3,442	4,611	4,763	4,820	5,995	3,180
Harboring or bringing in aliens	2,085	1,806	1,625	2,054	2,031	1,645	2,169	2,990
Passport fraud	48	54	73	86	91	91	113	278
Alien and naturalization offenses	196	322	156	183	141	141	354	266
Nonimmigration offenses ^a	32,192	33,373	35,962	38,101	39,786	41,534	44,066	44,797
<u>Percent of all defendants who were convicted</u>								
All offenses	72 %	73 %	74 %	77 %	77 %	77 %	79 %	79 %
Immigration offenses	83	87	88	91	91	92	92	93
Illegal entry or reentry	93	92	93	94	93	95	96	95
Harboring or bringing in aliens	69	78	80	85	87	84	84	90
Passport fraud	56	64	68	70	80	73	76	84
Alien and naturalization offenses	81	90	83	83	75	87	92	93
Nonimmigration offenses ^a	69	71	73	75	75	75	77	77

Note: See Note, table 5.83. These data describe cases terminated in the years listed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Immigration Offenses*, Special Report NCJ-124546 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1990), p. 5, Table 10.

^aIncludes unknown offense types.

Table 5.85

Immigration law violators sentenced in U.S. District Courts

By most serious offense charged and type of sentence, United States, 1987

Most serious offense charged	Number of offenders sentenced to:				Percent sentenced to prison
	Total ^a	Fine	Probation	Prison	
All offenses	44,518	4,260	16,467	23,579	53 %
Immigration offenses	2,398	28	965	1,363	57
Illegal entry or reentry	711	3	191	500	70
Harboring or bringing in aliens	1,275	20	476	762	60
Passport fraud	270	2	205	59	22
Alien and naturalization offenses	142	3	93	42	30
Nonimmigration offenses ^b	42,120	4,232	15,502	22,216	53

Note: See Note, table 5.83. Fines include sentences of fines only. Probation sentences exclude split and mixed sentences but may include fines. Sentences to prison may include split and mixed sentences that have periods of probation as well as incarceration.

^aIncludes unknown terminations.

^bIncludes unknown offense types.

- Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Immigration Offenses*, Special Report NCJ-124546 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1990), p. 4, Table 7.

Table 5.86

Immigration law violators sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts

By most serious conviction offense, United States, 1980-87

Most serious conviction offense	Number of defendants sentenced to prison							
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
All offenses	13,766	15,360	17,481	18,505	19,125	20,605	23,058	23,579
Immigration offenses	1,091	1,155	1,221	1,528	1,583	1,507	1,549	1,467
Illegal entry or reentry	449	543	518	610	588	634	573	649
Harboring or bringing in aliens	568	520	599	813	905	778	870	706
Passport fraud	30	33	36	36	46	43	48	61
Alien and naturalization offenses	44	59	68	69	44	52	58	51
Nonimmigration offenses ^a	12,675	14,205	16,260	16,977	17,542	19,098	21,509	22,112

Note: See Notes, tables 5.83 and 5.85. These data describe cases terminated in the years listed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Immigration Offenses*, Special Report NCJ-124546 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1990), p. 5, Table 11.

^aIncludes unknown offense types.

Table 5.87

Investigative activity of the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1987-92

Investigative activity	1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992	
	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units	Number of cases	Number of units
Total cases, units for investigation	138,925	304,475	139,406	274,604	128,085	237,084	105,366	159,759	122,732	165,560	NA	NA
Cases, units pending beginning of the fiscal year	42,966	94,415	39,308	98,108	39,105	95,900	23,862	55,142	22,017	42,168	19,690	35,724
Counterfeiting	3,038	3,493	3,720	4,238	3,543	4,098	2,657	2,816	2,517	2,554	2,978	3,122
Check forgery	30,245	50,541	24,820	54,959	24,199	51,674	12,892	28,164	9,822	17,438	9,377	15,229
Bond forgery	245	6,765	218	5,008	197	4,263	106	2,924	120	3,563	113	2,729
Fraud	2,443	7,824	3,327	13,989	3,665	14,322	3,608	11,266	3,743	8,426	3,656	7,489
Protective intelligence	1,675	1,873	1,649	1,848	1,658	1,885	723	739	739	739	550	550
Other criminal and noncriminal	5,320	23,919	5,574	18,066	5,843	19,658	3,876	9,249	5,076	9,448	3,016	6,605
Cases, units received	95,959	210,060	100,098	176,496	88,980	141,184	81,504	104,617	100,715	123,392	NA	NA
Counterfeiting	13,183	16,352	11,831	12,868	15,006	15,349	12,750	12,812	12,662	13,005	NA	NA
Check forgery	49,293	116,645	49,800	87,783	41,217	62,216	38,181	47,010	61,088	70,866	NA	NA
Bond forgery	255	4,261	174	2,449	181	3,292	153	3,812	161	3,030	NA	NA
Fraud	5,548	21,661	5,241	14,873	6,441	14,450	5,738	8,253	5,398	8,489	NA	NA
Protective intelligence	8,334	8,883	10,880	11,488	7,591	7,994	7,179	7,180	6,618	6,618	NA	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	19,346	42,238	22,172	47,035	18,544	37,983	17,503	25,550	14,788	21,384	NA	NA
Cases, units closed	97,750	199,088	98,844	173,672	89,464	151,926	83,030	117,672	99,902	129,560	NA	NA
Counterfeiting	12,301	15,401	11,779	12,779	14,403	14,713	12,866	13,050	12,218	12,451	NA	NA
Check forgery	53,793	109,026	49,680	87,849	42,862	68,185	41,110	57,731	60,961	74,329	NA	NA
Bond forgery	253	4,936	183	2,935	178	2,900	139	3,173	159	3,750	NA	NA
Fraud	4,476	14,849	4,759	14,060	5,818	15,192	5,581	11,240	5,370	10,038	NA	NA
Protective intelligence	8,336	8,879	10,844	11,423	7,640	7,949	7,161	7,162	6,744	6,744	NA	NA
Other criminal and noncriminal	18,591	45,997	21,599	44,626	18,563	42,987	16,173	25,316	14,450	22,248	NA	NA

Note: "Number of cases" refers to the actual cases investigated. "Number of units" refers to the instruments involved such as number of forged checks or number of counterfeit notes.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service.

Table 5.88

Disposition of arrests by the U.S. Secret Service

Fiscal years 1975-91

Fiscal year	Total	Convicted	Type of disposition			
			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	362
1984	7,147	6,739	56	32	4	316
1985	8,340	8,077	58	40	2	463
1986	9,480	9,065	84	41	1	289
1987	8,893	8,535	61	47	1	249
1988	7,010	6,698	41	34	7	230
1989	7,082	6,773	34	64	3	208
1990	7,062	6,810	38	65	5	144
1991	6,549	6,295	30	70	9	145

Note: See Note, table 5.87. The data presented prior to and including 1976 coincide with the former Federal fiscal year of July 1 to June 30. The transition quarter refers to the period July 1, 1976 to Sept. 30, 1976. The fiscal year for the Federal Government is now from October 1 to September 30. For definitions of "nolle prosee" and "no true bill," see Note, table 5.78.

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 5.89

Criminal enforcement activities of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

By disposition, United States, fiscal years 1982-90

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Referrals to the U.S. Department of Justice	20	26	31	40	41	41	59	60	65
Cases successfully prosecuted	7	12	14	15	26	27	24	43	32
Defendants charged	14	34	36	40	98	66	97	95	100
Defendants convicted	11	28	26	40	66	58	50	72	55
Penalties for convicted defendants									
Months sentenced to prison	NA	NA	6	78	279	456	278	325	745
Months served in prison	NA	NA	6	44	203	100	185	208	222
Months sentenced to probation	NA	534	552	882	828	1,410	1,284	1,045	1,176

Source: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Enforcement, *Enforcement Accomplishments Report, Fiscal Year 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1991), Appendix.

Table 5.90

Forged check and forged bond cases received and closed

By the U.S. Secret Service, fiscal years 1973-91

	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977	1978	1979	1980
Forged check cases									
Number of checks paid	650,778,132	708,071,443	781,642,177	822,607,245	174,650,139	727,408,380	716,747,047	694,314,158	680,134,101
Forged checks received for investigation	59,004	64,363	78,148	108,724	33,679	121,022	85,286	59,495	65,808
Checks received for investigation per million checks paid	91	91	100	132	193	166	119	86	97
Forged check cases closed	58,480	59,936	70,085	68,302	23,120	132,135	112,000	74,011	42,972
Value of forged checks in cases closed	\$10,736,304	\$13,743,149	\$15,950,460	\$16,460,178	\$5,146,619	\$32,644,134	\$30,527,400	\$20,472,639	\$12,133,942
Forged bond cases									
Forged bonds received for investigation	13,849	13,163	12,645	14,356	2,738	12,189	10,399	9,624	8,242
Forged bond cases closed	14,428	14,190	11,285	13,110	3,425	13,097	11,465	9,019	7,152
Value of forged bonds in cases closed	\$1,229,846	\$1,166,703	\$1,024,298	\$1,119,774	\$283,505	\$1,173,031	\$1,074,141	\$796,160	\$783,661

NOTE: See Notes, tables 5.87 and 5.88. "Forged check cases" includes U.S. Government-issued checks only. Data from 1984, and 1987-90 have been revised by the Source.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Secret Service, "Annual Statistical Summary, Fiscal Year 1981," 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	1990	1991
656,847,315	646,076,116	622,107,103	606,033,165	567,770,300	563,867,940	573,867,224	455,227,655	436,537,232	440,020,177	440,134,356
74,269	96,689	106,843	112,770	89,418	117,303	116,645	87,783	62,216	47,010	70,867
113	150	172	184	157	208	203	193	143	107	161
69,288	78,129	124,832	105,481	98,333	116,631	109,026	87,019	68,185	57,731	74,329
\$20,982,549	\$26,540,293	\$45,821,647	\$42,641,247	\$41,147,452	\$53,040,172	\$55,192,629	\$46,047,146	\$41,757,277	\$42,251,484	\$46,928,922
9,867	9,451	9,811	6,878	5,303	4,961	4,261	2,449	3,292	3,812	3,030
9,392	10,499	7,265	7,236	6,378	5,354	4,936	2,935	2,900	3,173	3,750
\$911,283	\$1,207,623	\$645,478	\$816,788	\$560,656	\$771,249	\$587,474	\$497,746	\$346,615	\$658,950	\$1,036,425

Table 5.91

Delinquency cases processed by juvenile courts in 16 States

By type of offense, race, and sex of juvenile, 1987 and 1988^a

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent change	1987	1988	Percent change	1987	1988	Percent change
Total cases	467,546	472,878	1.1 %	382,204	388,942	1.8 %	85,342	83,937	-1.6 %
Delinquency offenses									
Person	77,829	79,973	2.8	63,377	65,009	2.6	14,451	14,964	3.5
Property	265,644	267,664	0.8	216,782	219,355	1.2	48,863	48,309	-1.1
Drugs	37,661	40,870	8.5	32,046	35,245	10.0	5,615	5,625	0.2
Public-order	86,412	84,371	-2.4	69,999	69,332	-1.0	16,414	15,039	-8.4
Race									
White	310,213	305,291	-1.6	251,569	249,053	-1.0	58,644	56,238	-4.1
Person	41,300	41,455	0.4	33,595	33,616	0.1	7,705	7,839	1.7
Property	184,178	182,726	-0.8	149,680	149,237	-0.3	34,497	33,489	-2.9
Drugs	23,594	23,220	-1.6	19,194	19,037	-0.8	4,401	4,182	-5.0
Public-order	61,141	57,890	-5.3	49,100	47,163	-3.9	12,041	10,727	-10.9
Nonwhite	157,334	167,587	6.5	130,635	139,888	7.1	26,698	27,699	3.7
Person	36,529	38,518	5.4	29,782	31,393	5.4	6,747	7,125	5.6
Property	81,467	84,938	4.3	67,101	70,118	4.5	14,365	14,820	3.2
Drugs	14,066	17,650	25.5	12,852	16,208	26.1	1,214	1,443	18.8
Public-order	25,272	26,481	4.8	20,899	22,169	6.1	4,372	4,312	-1.4

Note: These data were collected by the National Center for Juvenile Justice for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The data are gathered from courts with juvenile jurisdiction in participating States. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 35.6 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. The findings are direct reflections of the activities of the courts in each jurisdiction and are not national

estimates. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

^aDetail may not add to totals because of rounding or interpolation techniques.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1988*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 68.

Table 5.92

Delinquency offenses in 16 States

By type of offense, sex, and age of juvenile, 1988

	Number of cases	Delinquency offenses				
		Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public-order
Total cases	476,117	100 %	17 %	56 %	9 %	18 %
Age						
12 years and younger	43,708	100	19	72	1	9
13 years	39,562	100	19	65	3	13
14 years	63,552	100	18	61	5	16
15 years	87,376	100	17	57	8	18
16 years	106,885	100	16	54	10	19
17 years and older	135,035	100	16	49	13	22
Sex						
Male						
12 years and younger	391,380	100	17	56	9	18
13 years	36,305	100	18	72	1	8
14 years	31,160	100	18	66	3	13
15 years	50,397	100	17	62	5	16
16 years	70,967	100	16	57	8	18
17 years and older	88,679	100	16	53	11	19
113,872	100	16	48	14	22	
Female						
84,737	100	18	57	7	18	
12 years and younger	7,402	100	20	69	1	9
13 years	8,402	100	21	61	3	15
14 years	13,155	100	20	58	5	18
15 years	16,409	100	18	56	6	20
16 years	18,206	100	17	55	8	20
21,163	100	15	55	10	19	

Note: See Note, table 5.91. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 35.8 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1988*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 56.

Table 5.93

Delinquents detained prior to juvenile court disposition in 13 States

By type of offense, sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1988

	Percent of delinquency cases detained				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public-order
Total cases	24 %	28 %	19 %	36 %	28 %
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	25	30	20	37	28
Female	19	20	13	31	30
<u>Race</u>					
White	20	24	17	25	27
Black	30	33	23	52	32
Other	31	37	28	37	35
<u>Age</u>					
12 years and younger	10	13	8	32	17
13 years	19	22	15	32	28
14 years	23	27	19	37	30
15 years	27	30	22	39	33
16 years	27	32	22	38	30
17 years and older	25	31	21	34	26
Petitioned cases	35	39	30	48	38
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	36	41	31	48	38
Female	32	32	25	44	42
<u>Race</u>					
White	32	35	28	37	37
Black	41	43	35	58	40
Other	45	50	42	46	47
<u>Age</u>					
12 years and younger	21	25	18	56	32
13 years	32	34	28	50	40
14 years	35	39	30	51	41
15 years	38	41	33	52	43
16 years	38	42	32	49	40
17 years and older	35	40	30	45	34
Nonpetitioned cases	10	11	8	17	15
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	11	11	8	17	15
Female	9	10	7	16	17
<u>Race</u>					
White	9	10	7	12	15
Black	12	11	9	32	16
Other	19	18	17	29	23
<u>Age</u>					
12 years and younger	5	6	4	15	8
13 years	8	9	6	13	15
14 years	10	10	8	18	16
15 years	12	11	9	18	18
16 years	12	12	10	17	16
17 years and older	12	13	10	17	14

Note: See Note, table 5.91. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Virginia. These States represent 32.5 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1988*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 58.

Table 5.94

Delinquents placed on probation in 16 States

By type of offense, sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1988

	Percent of delinquency cases placed on probation				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public-order
Total cases	35 %	35 %	37 %	37 %	30 %
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	36	34	38	37	30
Female	33	37	33	35	30
<u>Race</u>					
White	36	36	38	37	30
Black	35	33	36	37	31
Other	30	32	30	28	28
<u>Age</u>					
12 years and younger	35	35	35	36	34
13 years	38	39	38	36	33
14 years	38	39	39	37	32
15 years	37	36	39	38	32
16 years	35	34	37	37	30
17 years and older	33	30	34	36	28
Petitioned cases	43	39	47	43	38
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	43	38	47	43	38
Female	45	43	49	44	40
<u>Race</u>					
White	46	42	49	47	38
Black	40	36	43	39	37
Other	41	38	42	44	43
<u>Age</u>					
12 years and younger	48	43	51	45	40
13 years	48	46	51	43	40
14 years	47	44	51	45	40
15 years	45	40	48	45	39
16 years	43	38	47	42	38
17 years and older	39	34	42	41	36
Nonpetitioned cases	26	28	27	27	21
<u>Sex</u>					
Male	27	27	28	27	21
Female	25	32	25	26	21
<u>Race</u>					
White	27	30	28	26	21
Black	27	27	28	29	23
Other	18	20	19	14	13
<u>Age</u>					
12 years and younger	28	30	28	30	31
13 years	29	31	30	27	27
14 years	28	31	29	25	24
15 years	27	29	28	27	22
16 years	25	28	26	27	19
17 years and older	23	24	25	26	18

Note: See Note, table 5.91. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 35.8 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1988*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 59.

Table 5.95

Delinquents placed out-of-home in 16 States

By type of offense, sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1988

	Percent of delinquency cases placed out-of-home				
	Total	Person	Property	Drugs	Public-order
Total cases	10 %	11 %	8 %	13 %	15 %
Sex					
Male	11	12	9	14	15
Female	6	5	4	9	13
Race					
White	9	10	7	11	15
Black	12	12	10	18	16
Other	10	12	8	8	13
Age					
12 years and younger	4	4	3	8	7
13 years	8	8	7	12	14
14 years	11	12	9	14	16
15 years	13	13	11	15	18
16 years	12	13	10	15	16
17 years and older	10	11	8	12	13
Petitioned cases	19	18	17	21	26
Sex					
Male	20	20	18	22	27
Female	14	12	10	18	25
Race					
White	19	18	16	20	27
Black	20	19	19	23	25
Other	19	19	18	16	25
Age					
12 years and younger	11	12	10	20	18
13 years	18	16	16	23	27
14 years	21	20	18	24	30
15 years	23	22	20	25	31
16 years	21	20	17	24	28
17 years and older	17	17	15	18	22
Nonpetitioned cases	0	0	0	0	1

Note: See Note, table 5.91. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 35.8 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1988*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 60.

Table 5.96

Status offense cases processed by juvenile courts in 15 States

By type of offense, race, and sex of juvenile, 1987 and 1988^a

	Total			Male			Female		
	1987	1988	Percent change	1987	1988	Percent change	1987	1988	Percent change
Total cases	85,238	79,711	-6.5 %	49,296	46,885	-4.9 %	35,941	32,826	-8.7 %
Status offenses									
Runaway	18,442	16,409	-11.0	6,941	5,601	-6.3	11,500	9,908	-13.8
Liquor	26,646	25,144	-5.6	19,187	18,066	-5.8	7,458	7,077	-5.1
Truancy	9,049	9,190	1.5	5,081	5,111	0.6	3,968	4,079	2.8
Ungovernable	18,539	16,982	-8.4	9,225	8,876	-3.8	9,314	8,106	-13.0
Other status	12,562	11,987	-4.6	8,862	8,331	-6.0	3,700	3,656	-1.2
Race									
White	69,892	64,376	-7.9	41,268	38,518	-6.7	28,624	25,858	-9.7
Runaway	14,661	12,680	-13.5	5,521	5,000	-9.4	9,140	7,681	-16.0
Liquor	25,047	23,521	-6.1	17,930	16,796	-6.3	7,117	6,725	-5.5
Truancy	6,879	6,718	-2.3	3,821	3,709	-2.9	3,058	3,009	-1.6
Ungovernable	12,308	11,078	-10.0	6,193	5,802	-6.3	6,115	5,275	-13.7
Other status	10,998	10,380	-5.6	7,804	7,212	-7.6	3,194	3,168	-0.8
Nonwhite	15,346	15,335	-0.1	8,028	8,367	4.2	7,317	6,968	-4.8
Runaway	3,781	3,729	-1.4	1,421	1,501	5.7	2,360	2,227	-5.6
Liquor	1,599	1,623	1.5	1,258	1,271	1.0	341	352	3.2
Truancy	2,171	2,471	13.9	1,260	1,402	11.3	910	1,069	17.4
Ungovernable	6,231	5,904	-5.2	3,032	3,073	1.4	3,199	2,831	-11.5
Other status	1,564	1,607	2.8	1,058	1,119	5.8	506	488	-3.6

Note: See Note, table 5.91. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 32.6 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

^aDetail may not add to totals because of rounding or interpolation techniques.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1988*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 108.

Table 5.97

Status offenses in 15 States

By type of offense, sex, and age of juvenile, 1988

	Number of cases	Status offenses					
		Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovernable	Other
Total cases	80,199	100 %	21 %	31 %	12 %	22 %	15 %
Age							
12 years and younger	4,974	100	22	3	26	40	10
13 years	6,723	100	26	6	20	33	15
14 years	11,758	100	26	9	20	28	15
15 years	16,868	100	24	19	17	24	16
16 years	18,693	100	21	39	5	19	16
17 years and older	21,183	100	12	62	2	10	14
Sex							
Male							
12 years and younger	47,127	100	14	38	11	19	18
13 years	2,986	100	19	3	25	42	12
14 years	3,388	100	18	6	22	34	20
15 years	5,609	100	19	11	22	28	21
16 years	8,868	100	18	22	17	23	20
17 years and older	11,417	100	14	46	6	16	19
14,857	100	8	68	2	8	15	
Female							
12 years and younger	33,072	100	30	21	12	25	11
13 years	1,986	100	26	3	27	36	8
14 years	3,335	100	34	5	18	33	10
15 years	6,149	100	33	8	19	29	11
16 years	8,000	100	31	15	16	26	11
17 years and older	7,276	100	32	28	5	23	12
6,326	100	22	49	2	14	12	

Note: See Note, table 5.91. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 32.8 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1988*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 98.

Table 5.98

Status offenders detained prior to juvenile court disposition in 12 States

By type of offense, sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1988

	Percent of status offense cases detained					
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovern- able	Other
Total cases	6 %	13 %	3 %	1 %	7 %	6 %
Sex						
Male	6	14	4	1	7	6
Female	7	13	3	1	6	6
Race						
White	6	13	3	1	7	5
Black	8	13	9	1	6	14
Other	7	10	4	3	7	9
Age						
12 years and younger	5	10	(a)	1	4	7
13 years	6	13	7	1	5	6
14 years	7	12	4	1	6	7
15 years	7	13	4	1	7	6
16 years	7	14	3	1	7	6
17 years and older	6	13	3	1	9	5
Petitioned cases	11	18	6	3	12	19
Sex						
Male	10	20	6	2	11	19
Female	12	17	6	3	13	20
Race						
White	10	19	5	3	12	16
Black	13	15	18	2	12	28
Other	14	(a)	9	(a)	(a)	(a)
Age						
12 years and younger	10	16	(a)	3	12	(a)
13 years	12	20	(a)	2	12	(a)
14 years	13	18	10	4	12	25
15 years	12	17	9	2	14	18
16 years	11	19	6	2	11	21
17 years and older	9	20	5	(a)	9	16
Nonpetitioned cases	5	12	3	0	5	3
Sex						
Male	5	12	3	0	6	4
Female	6	11	2	0	4	3
Race						
White	5	12	3	0	5	3
Black	6	13	5	0	5	8
Other	5	8	3	0	6	7
Age						
12 years and younger	3	8	(a)	0	2	5
13 years	5	11	6	0	3	3
14 years	5	11	3	0	4	3
15 years	6	13	2	0	5	4
16 years	5	12	2	0	6	3
17 years and older	5	12	3	1	9	3

Note: See Note, table 5.91. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and Virginia. These States represent 29.5 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

^aToo few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1988*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 100.

Table 5.99

Status offenders placed on probation in 15 States

By type of offense, sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1988

	Percent of status offense cases placed on probation					
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovern- able	Other
Total cases	22 %	13 %	28 %	29 %	23 %	13 %
Sex						
Male	22	13	28	27	23	12
Female	21	13	28	30	22	16
Race						
White	22	12	28	29	23	13
Black	22	20	29	23	23	18
Other	18	10	24	40	14	9
Age						
12 years and younger	20	14	25	25	19	21
13 years	22	14	30	33	22	16
14 years	22	14	33	30	24	13
15 years	22	14	32	30	23	15
16 years	22	13	30	25	23	12
17 years and older	21	10	26	20	22	10
Petitioned cases	43	40	42	56	49	23
Sex						
Male	43	40	42	54	51	21
Female	44	40	41	58	47	28
Race						
White	42	36	42	56	49	21
Black	47	50	45	45	50	32
Other	52	58	35	74	53	(a)
Age						
12 years and younger	46	42	(a)	55	46	30
13 years	51	48	40	63	52	32
14 years	48	44	48	60	53	21
15 years	46	41	46	56	50	30
16 years	41	38	43	42	49	21
17 years and older	37	32	40	52	42	16
Nonpetitioned cases	16	7	24	17	15	11
Sex						
Male	16	7	23	17	16	10
Female	15	7	25	17	14	13
Race						
White	16	7	24	18	15	11
Black	14	10	21	14	16	12
Other	7	2	18	7	4	6
Age						
12 years and younger	13	8	25	14	13	18
13 years	14	6	26	19	15	13
14 years	14	7	27	18	16	12
15 years	16	7	27	19	15	12
16 years	17	7	26	15	15	11
17 years and older	17	5	21	8	16	9

Note: See Note, table 5.91. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 32.8 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

^aToo few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1988*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 101.

Table 5.100

Status offenders placed out-of-home in 15 States

By type of offense, sex, race, and age of juvenile, 1988

	Percent of status offense cases placed out-of-home					
	Total	Runaway	Liquor	Truancy	Ungovern- able	Other
Total cases	2 %	2 %	1 %	2 %	4 %	2 %
Sex						
Male	2	2	1	2	4	2
Female	2	2	1	2	5	3
Race						
White	2	2	1	2	5	2
Black	3	3	3	2	3	9
Other	2	1	3	1	4	2
Age						
12 years and younger	3	2	4	2	4	3
13 years	3	2	1	2	4	2
14 years	3	2	2	2	4	3
15 years	3	2	1	2	5	3
16 years	2	2	1	0	5	2
17 years and older	2	1	1	1	4	2
Petitioned cases	10	11	5	5	19	15
Sex						
Male	10	11	6	5	18	15
Female	11	10	4	5	20	15
Race						
White	10	11	5	6	21	12
Black	12	10	8	5	13	29
Other	8	4	8	3	18	(a)
Age						
12 years and younger	15	12	(a)	6	24	17
13 years	12	14	5	5	19	14
14 years	12	12	8	7	18	13
15 years	11	10	5	5	19	16
16 years	10	12	6	1	19	15
17 years and older	7	6	5	5	17	15
Nonpetitioned cases	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: See Note, table 5.91. States included in this table are Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Maryland, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, and Virginia. These States represent 32.8 percent of the U.S. youth population at risk. For methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories, see Appendix 16.

^aToo few cases to obtain a reliable percentage.

Source: Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1988*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), p. 102.

Table 5.101

Persons indicted, awaiting trial on Dec. 31, and convicted of offenses involving abuse of public office

By level of government, 1970-90

	Elected or appointed official														
	Federal			State			Local			Others involved			Total		
	In- dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In- dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In- dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In- dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed	In- dicted	Awaiting trial on Dec. 31	Con- victed
Total	5,880	926	5,171	1,208	376	943	4,014	1,185	3,226	4,263	1,314	3,559	15,365	3,801	12,899
1970	9	0	9	10	0	7	26	0	16	18	0	12	63	0	44
1971	58	0	40	21	0	16	46	0	28	35	0	24	160	0	108
1972	58	4	42	17	0	10	106	0	75	27	1	15	208	5	142
1973	60	2	48	19	0	17	85	2	64	80	14	52	244	18	181
1974	59	1	51	36	0	23	130	4	87	66	0	56	291	5	217
1975	53	5	43	36	5	18	139	15	94	27	2	24	255	27	179
1976	111	1	101	59	30	35	194	98	100	199	70	144	563	199	380
1977	129	32	94	50	33	38	157	62	164	171	83	144	507	210	440
1978	133	42	91	55	20	56	171	72	127	198	71	135	557	205	409
1979	114	21	102	56	29	31	211	63	151	285	65	252	666	178	536
1980	123	16	131	72	28	51	247	82	168	279	87	202	721	213	552
1981	198	23	159	87	36	66	244	102	211	349	70	294	878	231	730
1982	158	38	147	49	18	43	257	58	232	265	72	249	729	186	671
1983	460 ^a	58	424	81	26	65	270	61	226	262	77	257	1,073	222	972
1984	408	77	429	58	21	52	203	74	196	267	97	257	936	269	934
1985	563	90	470	79	20	66	248	49	221	292	97	240	1,182	256	997
1986	596	83	523	88	24	71	232	55	207	277	84	225	1,193	246	1,026
1987	651	118	545	102	26	76	246	89	204	342	135	256	1,340	368	1,081
1988	629	86	529	66	14	69	276	79	229	303	109	240	1,274	288	1,067
1989	695	126	610	71	18	54	269	122	201	313	109	284	1,349	375	1,149
1990	615	103	583	96	28	79	257	98	225	208	71	197	1,176	300	1,084

Note: Questionnaires are sent annually to the U.S. Attorneys' offices in each of the Federal judicial districts eliciting data concerning indictments and convictions during the year as well as prosecutions awaiting trial on December 31 of each year. These data cover persons elected or appointed to office and career (staff) government employees; "others involved" include individuals who hold no official position, but who participated in an offense aimed at corrupting another's public office. "Abuse of public office" includes offenses such as extortion, bribery, and conflict of interest.

also appears to have been more consistent reporting of lower-level employees who abused their office, cases that may have been overlooked in the past. For reference, the U.S. Attorneys' offices were told; "For purposes of this questionnaire, a public corruption case includes any case involving abuse of office by a public employee. We are not excluding low-level employees or minor crimes, but rather focusing on the job-relatedness of the offense and whether the offense involves abuse of the public trust placed in the employee."

^aThe 1983 figures were reviewed to attempt to identify the reason for the substantial jump in prosecutions of Federal officials. The explanation appears to be two-fold; there clearly has been a greater focus on Federal corruption nationwide, but there

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division, "Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1990," U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, 1991. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 24, 25.

Judicial misconduct complaints and dispositions

By type of disposition and State, 1989-90^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 before formal charge	Judge resigned after formal charges filed	Judge voluntarily retired before charges filed	
Alabama	14	149	6	157	4	0	1	0	
Alaska	65	70	66	63 ^e	0	0	0	0	
Arizona	15	122		106	11	0	0	0	
Arkansas ^f	0	58	11	45	0	0	0	0	
California	30	860	45	782	36	2	0	0	
Colorado	11	139	7	136	5	0	0	0	
Connecticut	10	38	6	40	0	0	0	0	
Delaware	2	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	
District of Columbia	3	18	2	16 ^h	2	0	0	0	
Florida	25	391	35	355	10	5	0	0	
Georgia	33	134	28	133	0	0	0	0	
Hawaii	3	32	3	32	1	0	0	0	
Idaho	3	72	13	47 ⁱ	5	1	0	0	
Illinois	0	155	0	153	20	3	0	0	
Indiana	13	127	11	103	6	2	0	0	
Kansas	5	163	8	160	6	1	0	0	
Kentucky	6	157	7	151	3	0	0	0	
Louisiana	16	64	19	43	9	0	0	0	
Maine	8	65	13	30	3	0	0	0	
Massachusetts	26	159	37	141	0	0	0	0	
Michigan	115	440	137	418	23	0	4	0	
Minnesota	10	145	16	124	0	0	4	1	
Mississippi	13	155	15	120	15	2	0	0	
Missouri	30	106	20	116	1	0	0	0	
Montana	20	37	9	34	11	0	0	0	
Nebraska	2	58	4	55	0	0	0	0	
Nevada	16	38	10	39	4	0	0	0	
New Hampshire	10	63	19	56	2	0	0	0	
New Jersey	27	209	54	163	8	0	0	0	
New Mexico	11	58	10	20	4	0	2	0	
New York	161	1,171	123	1,088	51	37 ^p	3	0	
North Carolina	9	152	23	132	0	0	0	0	
North Dakota	3	19	6	13	0	0	0	0	
Ohio	27	346	74	299	0	0	0	0	
Oklahoma	7	100	34	NA	0	0	0	0	
Oregon	9	133	3	135	3	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania	162	257	173	244	0	1	0	1	
South Carolina	23	121	16	111	7	1	0	1	
Tennessee	2	121	9	114	0	0	0	0	
Texas	627	491	275	752	0	14	1	0	
Utah	9	93	11	60	1	0	0	0	
Vermont	13	24	16	6	0	0	0	0	
Washington	27	153	34	134	0	0	0	0	
Wisconsin	12	317	11	304	12	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 Iowa, Maryland, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and West Virginia. The data presented are for 1989 and 1990; however reporting periods vary across jurisdictions, with some States reporting by calendar year and others by fiscal year. Cross jurisdiction comparisons should be done cautiously due to differences among the States in definitions of complaints and recording practices. (The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 7 (Fall 1985) p. 1.) For the States of Alaska, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Oklahoma any discrepancies in totals usually are due to multiple or consolidated complaints and/or dispositions.

^aStates do not maintain uniform reporting periods. Most States reported data for the calendar year 1989. However, the following States reported data for the calendar year 1990: Nebraska, South Carolina, and Vermont. The following jurisdictions reported on a fiscal year basis: Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Kentucky, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina,

na, Oklahoma, Utah (7/1/89 through 6/30/90); Texas (9/1/89 through 8/31/90); Alabama and the District of Columbia (10/1/89 through 9/30/90); California (12/3/89 through 11/30/90); Tennessee (8/23/89 through 8/21/90).

^bCategory includes complaints dismissed after no investigation, minimal or initial investigation, or substantial investigation.

^cCensure by Court of the Judiciary not the Commission. Alabama is two-tier.

^dSuspension as a final sanction by Court of the Judiciary not the Commission.

^eCommission does not consider a complaint "disposed" until Supreme Court has formally acted.

^fReporting year was from 9/1/89 to 12/31/89.

^gPrivate and public censure figures were not available in 1989, but were available in 1990.

^hNot included in this total is a complaint investigated by the Commission that has been tabled until additional action needs to be taken.

ⁱTwenty-two referred to Administrative District Judge of appropriate district prior to Judicial Council handling complaints against Magistrate Judges. As of 7/1/90, Council handles all complaints against Magistrate Judges.

^jCommission reprimand is always private, because only the Court can impose discipline from private reprimand to removal.

^kThese cases resulted in letters to cease and desist and an admonishment.

^lReferral of Judicial Conduct Organization's recommendation of disciplinary action to Supreme Court, where it was pending at the end of 1989.

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	(c)	(c)	(d)	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	(g)	(g)	NA	0	0	0
1	0	13	4	NA	0	1	0
0	0	7	0	NA	0	0	0
0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0
0	0	NA	2	NA	0	0	0
0	0	11	2	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	NA	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	6 ^j	NA	0	0	0	0
0	0	2 ^k	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	9	1	NA	1	0	0
0	0	NA	1	0	0	0	1 ^l
0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0
0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	0	3	16 ^m
0	0	21	0	1	0	0	1 ⁿ
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	NA	1	NA	0	0	0
0	0	3	NA	NA	0	0	0
0	0	8	2	NA	0	1	0
0	1	0	3	2	0	0	1 ^o
1	4	NA	21	NA	0	7 ^q	5 ^r
0	0	3	1	NA	0	0	0
0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0
1 ^s	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	NA	0	0	0	2	0
0	2	2	5	NA	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 ^t
0	0	26	4	NA	0	0	46 ^u
0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2 ^v
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	4	NA	6 ^w	0	0	0	1 ^x
0	0	NA	0	1	0	0	0

^mCommission considers filing a Formal Complaint an initial disposition.

ⁿOne disability hearing and retirement.

^oAgreement with judge who used esophageal speech that he would only handle certain types of cases.

^pIncludes resigned, retired, lost election, term expired, and deceased.

^qIn one instance, Commission determination of removal was reduced to a censure by the Court of Appeals, and in another instance, the judge retired after the determination.

^rPrivate letters of dismissal and caution following charges and hearing.

^sCommission recommended removal. Judge resigned prior to final disposition by Supreme Court.

^tCease and desist orders.

^uTwo orders that the judge obtain additional continuing education; 44 dismissals because of corrective action by the judge.

^vAdmonitions.

^wPlus one recommendation for admonishment to Supreme Court.

^xComplainant withdrew complaint.

Source: American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations, *Judicial Conduct Reporter* 13 (Summer 1991), pp. 2, 4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 5.103

Army personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of personnel, fiscal years 1971-91

Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted	Fiscal year and type of personnel	Total number tried	Percent convicted
1971	3,942	94.9 %	1981	3,366	77.8 %
Officers	42	80.9	Officers	22	68.2
Enlisted personnel	3,900	95.6	Enlisted personnel	3,344	77.9
1972	3,319	93.7	1982	4,090	73.5
Officers	52	78.8	Officers	47	95.7
Enlisted personnel	3,267	93.9	Enlisted personnel	4,043	73.2
1973	2,356	93.9	1983	3,670	95.6
Officers	19	68.4	Officers	47	91.5
Enlisted personnel	2,337	94.1	Enlisted personnel	3,623	95.6
1974	3,258	94.3	1984	2,845	95.3
Officers	14	78.5	Officers	41	85.4
Enlisted personnel	3,244	94.4	Enlisted personnel	2,804	95.5
1975	2,876	93.3	1985	2,724	95.2
Officers	15	53.3	Officers	52	88.5
Enlisted personnel	2,861	93.5	Enlisted personnel	2,672	95.3
1976	2,265	91.8	1986	2,701	94.7
Officers	20	65.0	Officers	50	98.0
Enlisted personnel	2,245	92.1	Enlisted personnel	2,651	94.6
Transition quarter	500	90.8	1987	2,516	95.8
Officers	8	62.5	Officers	37	86.5
Enlisted personnel	492	91.2	Enlisted personnel	2,479	96.0
1977	1,920	89.9	1988	2,554	95.3
Officers ^a	23	78.3	Officers	27	77.8
Enlisted personnel ^b	1,897	90.0	Enlisted personnel	2,527	95.5
1978	1,608	88.7	1989	2,435	93.9
Officers	13	83.3	Officers	35	91.4
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,595	88.7	Enlisted personnel	2,400	94.0
1979	1,768	90.7	1990	2,222	94.1
Officers ^a	22	72.7	Officers	27	96.3
Enlisted personnel ^c	1,746	90.9	Enlisted personnel	2,195	94.1
1980	2,739	88.1	1991^d	1,758	94.1
Officers	22	77.3	Officers	46	97.8
Enlisted personnel	2,717	88.2	Enlisted personnel	1,712	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.

^dThe number of enlisted personnel tried is much lower than previous years because there were fewer trials than usual during the deployment to Southwest Asia and subsequent military operations in that region. In addition, the size of the Army is currently being reduced.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Army.

Table 5.104

Air Force personnel tried and percent convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court and personnel, 1971-91

Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial		Year and type of personnel	General Courts-Martial		Special Courts-Martial	
	Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted		Number tried	Percent convicted	Number tried	Percent convicted
<u>1971</u>	184	85.3 %	2,018	90.0 %	<u>1982</u>	428	98.1 %	1,563	93.0 %
Officers	9	77.8	4	0.0	Officers	43	93.0	4	25.0
Enlisted personnel	175	85.7	2,014	90.0	Enlisted personnel	385	98.7	1,559	93.2
<u>1972</u>	228	89.9	2,306	93.4	<u>1983</u>	431	94.2	1,225	93.2
Officers	7	42.9	1	100.0	Officers	48	79.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	221	91.4	2,305	93.4	Enlisted personnel	383	96.1	1,225	93.2
<u>1973</u>	296	91.6	2,395	92.4	<u>1984</u>	429	94.2	993	91.9
Officers	6	100.0	1	0.0	Officers	41	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	290	91.4	2,394	92.4	Enlisted personnel	388	65.5	991	91.9
<u>1974</u>	225	89.8	2,168	91.1	<u>1985</u>	452	93.0	973	92.0
Officers	5	60.0	4	25.0	Officers	53	87.0	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	220	90.5	2,164	91.2	Enlisted personnel	399	98.0	972	92.0
<u>1975</u>	235	92.8	1,509	88.8	<u>1986</u>	621	96.0	876	93.9
Officers	8	87.5	5	60.0	Officers	61	90.2	0	X
Enlisted personnel	227	93.0	1,504	88.9	Enlisted personnel	560	96.6	876	93.9
<u>1976</u>	165	90.3	909	89.5	<u>1987</u>	755	94.6	865	91.6
Officers	5	80.0	1	0.0	Officers	56	85.7	1	0.0
Enlisted personnel	160	90.6	908	89.6	Enlisted personnel	699	95.3	864	91.7
<u>1977</u>	173	87.9	866	87.4	<u>1988</u>	915	95.0	804	93.0
Officers	7	85.7	2	50.0	Officers	44	86.4	0	X
Enlisted personnel	166	87.9	864	87.5	Enlisted personnel	871	95.4	804	93.0
<u>1978</u>	122	92.6	843	89.3	<u>1989</u>	806	95.5	642	92.5
Officers	5	80.0	2	0.0	Officers	62	95.1	0	X
Enlisted personnel	117	93.2	841	89.5	Enlisted personnel	744	95.9	642	92.5
<u>1979</u>	202	92.6	1,033	91.7	<u>1990</u>	805	94.1	560	91.4
Officers	12	66.7	3	33.3	Officers	57	89.4	0	X
Enlisted personnel	190	94.2	1,030	90.9	Enlisted personnel	748	94.5	560	91.4
<u>1980</u>	289	86.9	1,368	92.7	<u>1991</u>	568	93.0	461	94.0
Officers	19	78.9	2	100.0	Officers	52	90.4	0	X
Enlisted personnel	270	87.4	1,366	92.7	Enlisted personnel	516	94.0	461	94.0
<u>1981</u>	360	94.7	1,345	92.7					
Officers	20	80.0	5	60.0					
Enlisted personnel	340	95.6	1,340	92.8					

Note: See Note, table 5.103. 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 5.105

Air Force personnel tried and percent pleading guilty to all charges entered in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of court, 1971-91

	General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial		General Courts-Martial	Special Courts-Martial
1971			1982		
Total number tried	184	2,018	Total number tried	428	1,563
Percent pleading guilty	24.5	53.3	Percent pleading guilty	41.4	48.4
1972			1983		
Total number tried	228	2,306	Total number tried	431	1,225
Percent pleading guilty	29.3	54.1	Percent pleading guilty	37.6	46.2
1973			1984		
Total number tried	296	2,395	Total number tried	429	993
Percent pleading guilty	30.4	50.8	Percent pleading guilty	33.5	44.5
1974			1985		
Total number tried	225	2,168	Total number tried	452	973
Percent pleading guilty	32.9	49.3	Percent pleading guilty	67.0	69.0
1975			1986		
Total number tried	235	1,509	Total number tried	621	876
Percent pleading guilty	34.9	44.1	Percent pleading guilty	43.5	53.9
1976			1987		
Total number tried	165	909	Total number tried	755	865
Percent pleading guilty	30.3	43.8	Percent pleading guilty	46.4	51.8
1977			1988		
Total number tried	173	866	Total number tried	915	804
Percent pleading guilty	36.4	44.0	Percent pleading guilty	49.2	50.5
1978			1989		
Total number tried	122	843	Total number tried	806	642
Percent pleading guilty	29.5	47.6	Percent pleading guilty	49.6	56.0
1979			1990		
Total number tried	202	1,033	Total number tried	805	560
Percent pleading guilty	34.2	49.8	Percent pleading guilty	51.1	52.1
1980			1991		
Total number tried	289	1,368	Total number tried	568	460
Percent pleading guilty	32.5	55.0	Percent pleading guilty	39.4	53.0
1981					
Total number tried	360	1,345			
Percent pleading guilty	43.1	52.6			

Note: See Notes, tables 5.103 and 5.104.

Source: Table provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Defense, Department of the Air Force.

Table 5.106

Air Force personnel convicted in General and Special Courts-Martial

By type of disposition and court, 1971-91

	Disposition approved							Disposition approved						
	General Courts-Martial				Special Courts-Martial			General Courts-Martial				Special Courts-Martial		
	Total	Dis-honorable discharge ^a	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal	Total	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal	Total	Dis-honorable discharge ^a	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal	Total	Bad conduct discharge	No discharge or dismissal
1971														
Number	157	23	67	67	1,811	161	1,650	428	99	248	91	1,563	411	1,152
Percent	100.0	14.6	42.7	42.7	100.0	8.9	91.1	100.0	23.1	57.9	18.9	100.0	26.3	73.7
1972														
Number	205	21	112	72	2,154	172	1,982	431	112	234	85	1,225	398	827
Percent	100.0	10.2	54.6	35.2	100.0	8.0	92.0	100.0	26.0	54.3	19.7	100.0	32.5	67.5
1973														
Number	271	23	178	70	2,212	345	1,867	429	127	228	74	993	335	658
Percent	100.0	8.5	65.7	25.8	100.0	15.6	84.4	100.0	29.6	53.1	17.2	100.0	33.7	66.3
1974														
Number	202	26	128	48	1,974	342	1,632	452	152	226	74	973	337	636
Percent	100.0	12.9	63.4	23.7	100.0	17.3	82.7	100.0	34.0	50.0	16.0	100.0	39.0	65.0
1975														
Number	218	28	146	44	1,340	220	1,120	596	164	351	81	823	370	453
Percent	100.0	12.8	67.0	20.2	100.0	16.4	83.6	100.0	27.5	58.9	13.6	100.0	45.0	55.0
1976														
Number	149	24	94	31	814	137	677	714	150	483	81	792	380	412
Percent	100.0	16.1	63.1	20.8	100.0	16.8	83.2	100.0	21.0	67.7	11.3	100.0	48.0	52.0
1977														
Number	152	23	86	43	757	93	664	869	151	623	95	748	319	429
Percent	100.0	15.1	56.6	28.3	100.0	12.3	87.7	100.0	17.4	71.7	10.9	100.0	42.6	57.4
1978														
Number	113	10	64	39	753	112	641	773	126	537	110	594	220	374
Percent	100.0	8.8	56.6	34.5	100.0	14.9	85.1	100.0	16.3	69.5	14.2	100.0	37.1	62.9
1979														
Number	187	44	94	49	937	163	774	758	124	529	105	512	209	303
Percent	100.0	23.5	50.3	26.2	100.0	17.4	82.6	100.0	16.3	69.8	13.9	100.0	40.8	59.2
1980														
Number	251	64	138	49	1,268	254	1,014	532	104	312	116	431	164	267
Percent	100.0	25.5	55.0	19.5	100.0	20.0	80.0	100.0	19.5	58.6	21.8	100.0	38.0	62.0
1981														
Number	360	73	189	98	1,345	289	1,056							
Percent	100.0	20.3	52.5	27.2	100.0	21.5	78.5							

Note: See Notes, tables 5.103 and 5.104. 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 5.107

Coast Guard personnel tried in General, Special (BCD), and Summary Courts-Martial

By type of court, fiscal years 1966-91

Fiscal year	Type of Courts-Martial		
	General	Special (BCD)	Summary
1966	3	95	212
1967	2	68	211
1968	0	91	216
1969	2	92	207
1970	2	76	174
1971	2	129	287
1972	6	167	348
1973	5	206	307
1974	7	190	212
1975	4	189	267
1976	4	181	221
Transition quarter	0	25	47
1977	5	84	188
1978	3	58	180
1979	2	47	122
1980	3	67	169
1981	2	58	192
1982	9	79	151
1983	10	68	128
1984	6	33	105
1985	5	43	77
1986	5	19	50
1987	11	24	63
1988	13	25	35
1989	5	40	48
1990	14	42	47
1991	9	34	18

Note: See Note, table 5.103. 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 5.108

Offenses Involved in Coast Guard Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

Fiscal years 1978-91

Type of offense	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Assault	1	4	4	14	6	4	3	28	1	4	1	4	NA	1
Rape	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3
Housebreaking	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	NA	NA	2
Larceny or wrongful appropriation	33	66	62	20	35	70	11	32	23	35	26	12	47	47
Forgery	NA	46	72	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	21	3	5
Conspiracy	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	4	5	8
Sodomy	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	NA	2	4
Marihuana offenses	8	49	30	22	88	41	17	18	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Controlled drug offenses	1	26	4	19	18	25	20	18	5	6	9	20	63	31
Offenses against Coast Guard property	8	5	13	7	16	3	NA	NA	3	2	5	NA	9	NA
False representation of official statements	3	NA	2	1	22	8	1	12	2	3	4	4	7	14
Violation of order or regulation	7	16	20	26	63	15	14	4	11	22	16	18	22	34
Willful disobedience or disrespect	7	5	6	16	10	2	2	13	2	NA	NA	2	1	7
Insubordinate conduct toward a petty officer	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1	1	2	3
AWOL or desertion	72	50	73	44	56	38	18	14	10	4	30	21	21	11
Breaking restriction	8	1	13	6	35	37	14	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Missing ship movements	14	2	7	7	9	3	4	4	NA	NA	3	2	4	1
Frauds against the United States	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	4	12	2
General offenses	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	5	18	12	32	49
Other offenses	41	22	48	42	46	61	5	8	29	23	NA	11	11	18

Note: See Note, table 5.103. 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 5.107 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 5.109

Coast Guard personnel convicted in Special (BCD) Courts-Martial

By type of disposition, fiscal years 1981-91

Number	Disposition ^a								
	Number of convictions	Bad conduct discharge	Confinement at hard labor	Hard labor without confinement	Reduction in rate	Restriction	Forfeiture of pay	Fine	Other
1981	55	5	34	13	38	11	41	NA	5
1982	74	9	41	4	46	11	48	4	13
1983	62	16	35	6	49	9	35	24	17
1984	32	3	18	1	25	6	21	2	10
1985	36	7	18	2	28	5	24	3	8
1986	16	3	7	2	9	NA	10	NA	6
1987	23	3	13	4	21	2	10	NA	3
1988	25	8	13	5	18	5	9	2	NA
1989	36	11	14	8	26	4	18	5	10
1990	36	17	18	11	31	6	16	2	7
1991	26	15	22	3	21	2	16	3	4
Percent									
1981	100 %	9 %	62 %	24 %	69 %	20 %	74 %	NA	9 %
1982	100	12	55	5	62	15	65	5 %	18
1983	100	26	56	10	79	14	56	39	27
1984	100	9	56	3	78	19	66	6	31
1985	100	19	50	6	78	14	67	8	22
1986	100	19	44	12	56	NA	63	NA	38
1987	100	13	57	17	91	9	43	NA	13
1988	100	32	52	20	72	20	36	8	NA
1989	100	31	39	22	72	11	50	14	28
1990	100	47	50	31	86	17	44	1	19
1991	100	58	85	12	81	8	62	12	15

Note: See Note, table 5.103.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard.

^aDisposition totals are greater than the conviction totals shown because more than one disposition may be imposed in each case.

Section 6

Persons under correctional supervision

Information presented in this section focuses on persons under community supervision, juveniles in public and private confinement facilities, the number and characteristics of jails and jail inmates, and myriad characteristics of State and Federal prison populations. In addition, information is provided on clients in drug and alcohol treatment units as well as prisoners executed and under sentence of death.

The U.S. Bureau of the Census conducts an annual survey for the Bureau of Justice Statistics examining parole and probation in the United States. The results of this survey provide data on the number, rate, and movement of persons under parole and probation supervision. When available, these data are presented for each of the 50 States.

A series of tables on juveniles confined in State and local facilities is derived from a national census of public and private juvenile facilities conducted periodically by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data presented include the number and confinement rate of juveniles, annual admissions and discharges, characteristics of juveniles detained, average length of stay, and average cost per resident. Trend tables based on data from the past seven censuses provide comparisons for the years 1975 through 1989. Also presented are tables reflecting problems reported by youth seeking services from runaway and homeless youth centers as well as the deinstitutionalization of status offenders.

The next section presents data on local jails. This information is from the National Jail Census, conducted every five years, and the Annual Survey of Jails which is conducted in noncensus years. Information provided includes: the number of jails and jail inmates, average daily population, juveniles held in jails, capacity of jails, annual admissions and releases, inmate-to-staff ratios, and causes of inmate deaths. Data from the 1991 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails provide characteristics of jail inmates such as sex, race, ethnicity, offense, prior drug use, and involvement in drug treatment. Trend tables are provided when available, allowing comparisons for the years 1983 through 1991.

Information on State and Federal prisoners is derived from an annual census of all State correctional departments and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. 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. These surveys also provide addi-

tional descriptive information; this includes inmate characteristics, criminal history, characteristics of violent offenders, and involvement with drugs.

A series of tables display information on female prison inmates. These data are derived from various Bureau of Justice Statistics databases and a survey of female State and Federal prisoners conducted by the American Correctional Association. These tables provide demographic characteristics of female inmates, criminal history, offense, alcohol and drug use, and victim-offender relationship.

This section also presents data on life term inmates, drug treatment programs for inmates, shock incarceration, prison academic education programs, and sex offender treatment programs in State prisons. The number of escapes from State prisons and escapees returned; and population and capacity data for U.S. Navy and U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers are also displayed.

A series of tables dealing with clients in drug and alcohol treatment units are also presented in this section. This information includes the number of drug and alcohol treatment units in the United States, clients in treatment, client characteristics (sex, age, race, ethnicity, and jurisdictional location), budgeted capacity, and utilization rate.

A section on post-release supervision focuses on conditional and unconditional releases from State and Federal correctional facilities, rates of persons on parole, movement of the parole population, and persons released from parole supervision. Data derived from the National Corrections Reporting Program provide information on Federal and State parole entries and discharges.

The final portion of this section presents data on inmate deaths, death sentences, and executions. State and Federal prisoners sentenced to death, movement of prisoners on death row, and persons executed or otherwise removed from death row are provided. Selected characteristics of persons sentenced to death and executed are included. In addition, methods of execution used in death penalty States and execution trends are provided for each State.

Table 6.1

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons under community supervision

By type of supervision, region, and State, 1989 and 1990

(Rate per 100,000 adults^a)

Region and State	Parole supervision		Probation supervision		Region and State	Parole supervision		Probation supervision	
	1989	1990	1989	1990		1989	1990	1989	1990
United States, total	248	287	1,369	1,443 ^b	South	292	340	1,565	1,643
Federal	12	12	32	31	Alabama	191 ^d	200	880 ^d	928
State, total	236	275	1,337	1,411	Arkansas	199	230	1,001 ^d	924 ^d
Northeast	286	332	1,147	1,198	Delaware	201 ^d	255 ^d	1,925 ^d	2,430 ^d
Connecticut	13	11	1,728	1,838	District of Columbia	1,057	1,091	2,226	1,988
Maine (c)	(c)	(c)	747	821	Florida	24	20	1,964	2,093
Massachusetts	102	101	1,935	1,554	Georgia	376	477	2,704	2,838
New Hampshire	58	63	361	379	Kentucky	114	117	292	274
New Jersey	340	393	1,131	1,220	Louisiana	295 ^d	297	1,039	1,009
New York	270	312	946	1,058	Maryland	279	309	2,390	2,291
Pennsylvania	519	623	973	1,071	Mississippi	181	190	396	450
Rhode Island	51	41	1,595	1,975	North Carolina	153	197	1,467	1,550
Vermont	52	71	1,270	1,408	Oklahoma	84	140	1,022	1,057
Midwest	125	149	1,217	1,289	South Carolina	142	138	1,159	1,258
Illinois	168	208	1,083	1,128	Tennessee	290	309	839	894
Indiana	84	92	1,497	1,680	Texas	758	903	2,419	2,538
Iowa	89	103	644	675 ^d	Virginia	160	193	414	455
Kansas	259	317	1,215	1,222	West Virginia	68	74	356	375 ^d
Michigan	145	174	1,778	1,952	West	224	256 ^d	1,290	1,385
Minnesota	53	58	1,819	1,849	Alaska	147	150 ^d	921	952
Missouri	198	242 ^d	1,174	1,113 ^d	Arizona	80	101	1,074	1,133
Nebraska	41	55	1,064	1,275	California	269	307	1,335	1,389
North Dakota	29	25	343	374	Colorado	73	98	1,075	1,279
Ohio	80	99	967	1,036	Hawaii	156	172	1,375	1,409
South Dakota	98	124	523	635	Idaho	34	35	567	627
Wisconsin	122	114	835	815	Montana	128	141	588	702
					Nevada	290	315	879	851
					New Mexico	107	115	527	589
					Oregon	273	379	1,502	1,777
					Utah	119	143	513	532
					Washington	277 ^d	267	2,095	2,353
					Wyoming	91 ^d	98	703 ^d	937

Note: These data are from a survey of probation and parole agencies of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system on 1989 and 1990 probation and parole populations. The survey was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Persons on probation are defined as offenders who have been placed under the supervision of a probation agency resulting from a court order. Excluded under this definition are persons placed on bench probation, court probation, summary probation, or any status not requiring supervision by a probation agency. Parolees are offenders conditionally released from prison to parole supervision either by a discretionary parole board decision or by fulfilling the conditions for a mandatory release. Many States update their population counts, so that the Jan. 1, 1990, numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1989. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

^aUnpublished U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates of the adult population age 18 and older for July 1, 1989 and Apr. 1, 1990, were used to calculate rates.

^bFederal and State entries do not sum to total because of rounding.

^cMaine eliminated parole in 1976. See Appendix 17 for additional information.

^dEstimated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1989*, Bulletin NCJ-125833, pp. 2, 3; *1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133285, pp. 2, 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.2

Movement of the probation population under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1990

Region and jurisdiction	Probation population on Jan. 1, 1990	Movement during 1990		Probation population on Dec. 31, 1990	Percent change in probation population during 1990
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	2,521,525	1,637,557	1,489,448	2,670,234	5.9 %
Federal	59,106	20,388	21,272	58,222	-1.5
State, total	2,462,419	1,617,169	1,468,176	2,612,012	6.1
Northeast	449,418	219,442	202,854	466,006	3.7
Connecticut	42,842	28,738	24,940	46,640	8.9
Maine	6,851	4,698	4,000	7,549	10.2
Massachusetts	88,529	44,486	60,556	72,459	-18.2
New Hampshire	2,991	1,775	1,620	3,146	5.2
New Jersey	64,398	33,540	25,597	72,341	12.3
New York	136,686	47,656	39,076	145,266	6.3
Pennsylvania	89,491	46,111	38,275	97,327	8.8
Rhode Island	12,231	9,294	6,159	15,366	25.6
Vermont	5,399	3,144	2,631	5,912	9.5
Midwest	538,394	392,972	364,127	567,839	5.5
Illinois	93,944	58,870	57,115	95,699	1.9
Indiana	61,177	65,388	58,482	68,683	12.3
Iowa ^a	13,722	346	173	13,895	1.3
Kansas	21,675	12,683	12,175	22,183	2.3
Michigan ^a	122,459	100,151	89,171	133,439	9.0
Minnesota	58,648	31,394	30,719	59,323	1.2
Missouri ^a	44,158	25,000	26,836	42,322	-4.2
Nebraska	12,627	17,767	15,740	14,654	16.1
North Dakota	1,644	523	436	1,731	5.3
Ohio	78,299	59,049	53,968	83,380	6.5
South Dakota	2,757	3,995	3,592	3,160	14.6
Wisconsin	27,284	17,806	15,720	29,370	7.6
South	984,909	695,398	638,295	1,042,012	5.8
Alabama	25,519	14,251	12,084	27,686	8.5
Arkansas ^a	15,552	3,531	3,100	15,983	2.8
Delaware ^a	9,701	6,393	3,871	12,223	26.0
District of Columbia	10,132	8,070	8,460	9,742	-3.8
Florida	192,731	266,244	248,194	210,781	9.4
Georgia	125,147	76,042	66,349	134,840	7.7
Kentucky	8,062	3,030	3,610	7,482	-7.2
Louisiana	32,295	13,310	15,414	30,191	-6.5
Maryland	84,456	44,435	45,993	82,898	-1.8
Mississippi	7,333	3,138	2,250	8,221	12.1
North Carolina	72,325	41,981	36,477	77,829	7.6
Oklahoma	24,240	12,565	12,394	24,411	0.7
South Carolina	31,623	14,405	13,741	32,287	2.1
Tennessee	30,906	21,925	20,112	32,719	5.9
Texas	291,156	151,767	134,566	308,357	5.9
Virginia	19,085	11,951	9,733	21,303	11.6
West Virginia ^a	4,646	2,360	1,947	5,059	8.9
West	489,698	309,357	262,900	536,155	9.5
Alaska	3,335	1,993	1,729	3,599	7.9
Arizona	27,340	11,978	8,921	30,397	11.2
California	284,437	173,883	152,620	305,700	7.5
Colorado	28,037	22,310	19,236	31,111	11.0
Hawaii	10,960	6,442	5,735	11,667	6.5
Idaho	4,025	2,024	1,672	4,377	8.7
Montana	3,459	1,873	1,280	4,052	17.1
Nevada ^a	7,065	3,518	2,883	7,700	9.0
New Mexico	5,660	9,650	9,016	6,294	11.2
Oregon	31,878	15,742	9,989	37,631	18.0
Utah	5,524	3,596	3,290	5,830	5.5
Washington	74,918	54,791	44,892	84,817	13.2
Wyoming	3,060	1,557	1,637	2,980	-2.6

Note: See Note, table 6.1. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 17.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133285 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1991), p. 2.
Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.3

Persons received for supervision by the Federal Probation System

By type of supervision, years ending June 30, 1975-90

	Total cases		Type of supervision							
			U.S.		Pretrial diversion	Parole	Mandatory release	Military parole	Special parole	Supervised release
	Number	Percent	Court probation	magistrate probation						
1975	36,061	100 %	51.8 %	13.5 %	3.2 %	21.9 %	6.7 %	0.6 %	2.4 %	NA
1976	35,102	100	52.3	15.3	4.9	17.9	5.5	0.7	3.4	NA
1977	35,098	100	50.0	16.2	5.9	14.9	7.2	0.8	5.0	NA
1978	34,808	100	45.0	16.7	6.1	16.7	9.5	0.5	5.5	NA
1979	33,839	100	41.7	15.4	6.7	20.2	9.5	0.3	6.3	NA
1980	31,410	100	38.8	14.6	6.4	24.4	8.5	0.7	6.6	NA
1981	29,575	100	40.2	18.3	6.8	21.8	6.6	1.1	5.1	NA
1982	31,531	100	42.1	20.5	6.4	18.7	6.2	0.9	5.1	NA
1983	33,784	100	43.2	21.5	6.4	17.5	6.0	0.8	4.6	NA
1984	34,582	100	42.3	21.9	6.3	18.1	6.3	0.7	4.4	NA
1985	35,199	100	42.7	21.8	6.4	16.6	7.1	0.8	4.6	NA
1986	37,583	100	42.0	22.8	5.5	15.7	7.7	1.0	5.2	NA
1987	38,486	100	43.5	21.0	3.8	16.2	8.8	1.1	5.5	NA
1988	37,974	100	41.6	21.5	0.0	18.2	10.9	1.3	6.3 ^a	0.1 %
1989	38,184	100	37.3	21.8	NA	19.4	10.8	1.2	6.2	3.1
1990	39,799	100	32.3	21.2	NA	17.4	9.8	1.5	5.7	12.1

Note: Persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System include persons placed on probation--either by U.S. District Courts, U.S. magistrates, or at the request of U.S. Attorneys (deferred prosecution)--and Federal offenders released from confinement on parole or mandatory release. A Federal prisoner is eligible for mandatory release when the prisoner has served the full term of imprisonment less "good-time" allowances. If the offender has earned more than 180 days of "good-time" credit, supervision (as if on parole) is for that period in excess of 180 days. If "good-time" is less than 180 days, release occurs without supervision.

These data represent persons who began supervision in the 12-month period prior to June 30 of the year noted. The Canal Zone, Guam, and the Virgin Islands began reporting data in 1977.

"Pretrial diversion" was called "deferred prosecution" in years prior to 1977.

"Special parole" refers to a specified period of parole attached to a term of imprisonment at sentencing. This provision is applicable to violations of certain drug laws (see Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513, Oct. 27, 1970, 84 Stat. 1260).

"Supervised release" refers to a specified term of post-release supervision enacted in November 1987 under the Federal Sentencing Guidelines.

^aRevised by Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1975*, p. 164; *1985*, p. 212; *1986*, p. 43 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1988*, p. 39; *1990*, p. 28 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.4

Movement of persons under supervision of the Federal Probation System

Year ending June 30, 1990

	Number	Percent ^a
Persons under supervision on July 1, 1989	77,208	X
Total received	47,546	100.0 %
Court probation	12,870	27.1
U.S. magistrate probation	8,428	17.7
Supervised release	4,797	10.1
Parole	6,942	14.6
Mandatory release	3,889	8.2
Military parole	589	1.2
Special parole	2,284	4.8
Received by transfer	7,747	16.3
Total removed	44,906	100.0
Court probation	14,906	33.2
U.S. magistrate probation	8,209	18.3
Supervised release	923	2.0
Parole	6,741	15.0
Mandatory release	3,778	8.4
Military parole	480	1.1
Special parole	2,122	4.7
Removed by transfer	7,747	17.2
Persons under supervision on June 30, 1990	79,848	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, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 218, 219. 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, 1975-90

	Number of probationers	Number of probation officers
1975	64,261	1,377
1976	64,246	1,452
1977	64,427	1,578
1978	66,681	1,604
1979	66,087	1,604
1980	64,450	1,604
1981	59,016	1,534
1982	58,373	1,637
1983	60,180	1,574
1984	63,092	1,690
1985	65,999	1,758
1986	69,656	1,847
1987	73,432	1,879
1988	75,412 ^a	2,046
1989	77,208 ^a	2,146
1990	79,848	2,361

Note: See Note, table 6.3.

^aData have been revised by the Source.

Source: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1980*, p. 15; *1982*, p. 19, Table 19; *1983*, pp. 20, 38; *1985*, pp. 22, 52 (Washington, DC: Administrative Office of the United States Courts); and Administrative Office of the United States Courts, *Annual Report of the Director, 1987*, pp. 38, 49; *1989*, pp. 34, 45; *1990*, pp. 27, 41 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.6

Federal probationers terminating supervision

By outcome and offense, United States, 1988

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of probationers terminating probation	Percent of probationers terminating supervision with:			
		Total	No violation	Revocations for	
				Technical violation ^a	New crime ^b
All offenses	24,757	100 %	77.6 %	16.0 %	6.4 %
Violent offenses	680	100	71.3	19.0	9.7
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	7	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Negligent manslaughter	11	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Assault	331	100	78.5	13.3	8.2
Robbery	232	100	58.2	28.0	13.8
Rape	14	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Other sex offenses ^d	70	100	75.7	15.7	8.6
Kidnaping	5	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Threats against the President	10	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Property offenses	10,301	100	76.8	16.9	6.3
Fraudulent offenses	7,417	100	78.9	15.1	6.0
Embezzlement	1,928	100	84.2	12.1	3.7
Fraud ^e	3,845	100	82.5	12.0	5.5
Forgery	1,351	100	62.0	28.1	9.9
Counterfeiting	293	100	73.7	16.7	9.6
Other offenses	2,884	100	71.4	21.4	7.2
Burglary	86	100	55.8	29.1	15.1
Larceny ^f	2,213	100	69.9	23.2	6.9
Motor vehicle theft	179	100	76.0	14.0	10.1
Arson	6	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Transportation of stolen property	247	100	83.8	11.3	4.9
Other property offenses ^g	153	100	76.5	15.7	7.8
Drug offenses	4,253	100	74.9	18.3	6.9
Trafficking	2,694	100	76.4	15.8	7.8
Possession and other	1,559	100	72.2	22.6	5.3
Public-order offenses	9,523	100	80.1	13.9	6.0
Regulatory offenses	1,616	100	82.7	12.3	5.0
Agriculture	181	100	89.0	7.7	3.3
Antitrust	30	100	96.7	3.3	0.0
Labor law	38	100	92.1	2.6	5.3
Food and drug	40	100	100.0	0.0	0.0
Motor carrier	46	100	97.8	0.0	2.2
Other regulatory offenses	1,281	100	80.2	14.3	5.5
Other offenses	7,907	100	79.6	14.2	6.2
Weapons	948	100	68.8	18.5	12.8
Immigration offenses	1,532	100	73.6	19.1	7.3
Tax law violations					
Including tax fraud	1,006	100	91.7	6.0	2.4
Bribery	138	100	92.0	3.6	4.3
Perjury	78	100	85.9	5.1	9.0
National defense	254	100	76.8	17.7	5.5
Escape	152	100	57.2	29.6	13.2
Racketeering and extortion ^h	231	100	87.9	7.4	4.8
Gambling offenses	101	100	92.1	5.9	2.0
Liquor offenses	13	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mail or transport of obscene material	27	100	92.6	3.7	3.7
Traffic offenses	2,951	100	80.7	14.1	5.3
Migratory birds	169	100	94.7	4.1	1.2
Other	307	100	79.5	15.6	4.9

Note: These data are from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics' Federal Justice Statistics database maintained by Abt Associates, Inc. Sources of information include the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Parole Commission, and the Pretrial Services Agency. Total includes offenders for whom supervision category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aViolation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.

^cToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^dMay include some non-violent offenses.

^eExcludes tax fraud.

^fExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^gExcludes fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.

^hPredominately prosecution under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1988*, NCJ-130474 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 49.

Table 6.7

Characteristics of felony probationers in 32 counties

By conviction offense, selected sentence, and demographic characteristics, 1986-89 (aggregate)

Most serious felony conviction offense	Number	Percent of probationers										
		All	With a jail term in probation sentence	With a prior felony conviction	Not recommended for probation ^a	Drug abusers			Demographic characteristic:			
						All	Of drug abusers, those ordered to be tested/treated	Assigned to intensive supervision	Male	White	Black	Under age 30
All offenses	79,043	100 %	50 %	26 %	21 %	53 %	58 %	10 %	85 %	59 %	38 %	65 %
Violent offenses	9,965	12	55	20	27	36	46	12	91	52	45	67
Murder ^b	247	(c)	45	12	40	31	36	4	75	51	46	53
Rape	1,406	2	54	15	28	26	42	17	97	72	26	44
Robbery	4,035	5	55	19	29	43	41	10	93	37	61	87
Assault ^d	4,277	5	56	22	25	33	52	12	89	61	36	57
Property offenses	26,670	34	42	28	21	47	51	10	82	59	38	70
Burglary	10,380	13	46	28	26	54	46	11	95	59	37	84
Larceny ^e	12,458	16	41	28	17	43	53	9	79	58	38	64
Fraud ^f	3,832	5	33	30	18	39	62	11	58	58	37	51
Drug offenses	27,052	34	61	27	20	74	69	11	85	60	39	65
Trafficking	15,480	19	66	24	23	67	63	9	86	59	40	68
Possession	11,572	15	56	32	16	84	75	13	85	62	37	62
Weapons offenses	2,117	3	30	19	21	37	42	7	95	45	54	58
Other offenses ^g	13,239	17	45	26	18	36	42	9	86	66	31	55

Note: These data were compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data were drawn mainly from two surveys: a survey of felons sentenced to probation in 100 counties nationwide in 1986, and a follow-up survey of felons sentenced to probation in 32 of the original 100 counties. The follow-up survey comprised 12,370 sample cases representing 79,043 felons placed on probation in 32 counties from 17 States. These data are derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. Any person convicted of multiple offenses received the offense designation of the most serious felony conviction offense. The hierarchy from most to least serious is generally the order in which offense categories are displayed in the table. Conviction offense was ascertained in 100 percent of cases; jail confinement in original sentence, 99 percent; prior felony conviction, 76 percent; sentence recommendation, 50 percent; drug abuser, 69 percent; intensive supervision, 61 percent; sex, 99 percent; race and age, 97 percent.

For survey methodology and a list of participating counties, see Appendix 18.

^aBased on those for whom a Pre-Sentence Investigation Report was prepared.

^bIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cLess than 1 percent.

^dAggravated assault only.

^eIncludes larceny and motor vehicle theft.

^fIncludes forgery, fraud, and embezzlement.

^gIncludes receiving stolen property, sexual assault (not including rape), kidnaping, negligent manslaughter, and other felonies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89*, Special Report NCJ-134177 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 2.

Table 6.8

Felony probationers in 32 counties receiving a sentence with a special condition

By conviction offense, 1986-89 (aggregate)

Most serious felony conviction offense	Percent of probationers receiving a sentence with a special condition								
	Total	Residential placement	Alcohol treatment	Drug Treatment	Testing	Mental health counseling	House arrest	Day program	Community service
All offenses	53 %	5 %	14 %	23 %	31 %	10 %	1 %	1 %	12 %
Violent offenses	50	5	18	14	17	23	1	1	8
Murder ^a	63	1	25	12	22	17	8	0	13
Rape	75	2	16	9	15	62	1	1	7
Robbery	35	5	12	16	15	7	1	1	6
Assault ^b	53	6	23	14	20	22	1	1	9
Property offenses	46	6	11	17	23	8	2	1	13
Burglary	47	7	14	18	23	8	1	1	12
Larceny ^c	45	5	9	15	23	7	2	1	14
Fraud ^d	44	5	11	20	24	7	1	(e)	12
Drug offenses	63	4	9	38	48	5	1	(e)	10
Trafficking	57	3	8	33	42	5	1	(e)	10
Possession	71	6	10	45	58	6	1	(e)	11
Weapons offenses	35	3	9	8	13	6	1	(e)	11
Other offenses ^f	56	6	27	14	23	15	1	1	16

Note: See Note, table 6.7. Detail exceeds percentage total because 26 percent of probationers had more than one special condition. Imposition of a special condition was ascertained in 76 percent of the sample cases. For survey methodology and a list of participating counties, see Appendix 18.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bAggravated assault only.

^cIncludes larceny and motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery, fraud, and embezzlement.

^eLess than 1 percent.

^fIncludes receiving stolen property, sexual assault (not including rape), kidnaping, negligent manslaughter, and other felonies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89*, Special Report NCJ-134177 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 4, Table 2.

Table 6.9

Felony probationers in 32 counties receiving a financial penalty

By conviction offense and average amount of penalty, 1986-89 (aggregate)

Most serious felony conviction offense	Percent of probationers with a financial penalty				
	Total	Court costs	Probation supervision	Victim restitution	Other fees
All offenses	84 %	48 %	32 %	29 %	47 %
Violent offenses	76	39	28	24	41
Murder ^a	81	44	39	30	46
Rape	85	49	30	14	46
Robbery	65	33	21	26	36
Assault ^b	81	40	33	27	43
Property offenses	88	50	38	50	44
Burglary	83	50	36	43	43
Larceny ^c	90	48	40	51	43
Fraud ^d	94	56	36	65	52
Drug offenses	84	48	28	10	56
Trafficking	82	46	22	9	58
Possession	87	52	36	11	53
Weapons offenses	57	42	14	8	27
Other offenses ^e	88	51	37	32	42
Average penalty					
Mean	\$1,812	\$561	\$678	\$3,368	\$219
Median	598	385	565	500	199

Note: See Note, table 6.7. Detail exceeds totals because 51 percent of probationers had more than one type of penalty. Imposition of a financial penalty was ascertained in 77 percent of the sample cases; penalty amount, in 98 percent of the 77 percent of cases. For survey methodology and a list of participating counties, see Appendix 18.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bAggravated assault only.

^cIncludes larceny and motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery, fraud, and embezzlement.

^eIncludes receiving stolen property, sexual assault (not including rape), kidnaping, negligent manslaughter, and other felonies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89*, Special Report NCJ-134177 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 4, Table 3.

Table 6.10

Felony probationers in 32 counties arrested for a felony offense while on probation

By conviction offense and arrest offense, 1986-89 (aggregate)

Most serious felony conviction offense	Percent of probationers arrested for:														
	Total	Violent offenses					Property offenses				Drug offenses			Weapons offenses	Other offenses ^e
		Total	Murder ^a	Rape	Robbery	Assault ^b	Total	Burglary	Larceny ^c	Fraud ^d	Total	Trafficking	Possession		
All offenses	43.0 %	8.5 %	0.8 %	0.6 %	3.5 %	3.6 %	14.8 %	6.1 %	7.0 %	1.7 %	14.1 %	7.1 %	7.0 %	1.3 %	4.3 %
Violent offenses	41.0	17.9	1.2	1.5	8.6	6.6	9.4	4.3	4.6	0.5	8.9	3.4	5.5	1.5	3.3
Murder ^a	20.8	7.9	4.9	0.5	0.5	2.0	4.4	0.5	3.4	0.5	6.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	2.5
Rape	19.5	8.3	0.4	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.7	1.3	1.0	0.4	5.1	1.7	3.4	0.2	3.2
Robbery	54.6	24.8	1.0	1.3	17.3	5.2	13.3	6.0	7.0	0.3	11.4	3.8	7.6	2.2	2.9
Assault ^b	35.4	14.7	1.4	1.3	2.6	9.4	7.9	3.8	3.5	0.6	7.7	3.6	4.1	1.4	3.7
Property offenses	43.4	7.4	0.5	0.5	3.2	3.2	23.7	10.2	10.7	2.8	7.3	3.0	4.3	1.1	3.9
Burglary	49.1	9.3	0.7	0.8	3.8	4.0	25.8	17.2	7.6	1.0	9.0	3.9	5.1	1.0	4.0
Larceny ^c	39.4	6.7	0.5	0.3	3.3	2.6	21.3	6.6	12.2	2.5	6.7	2.7	4.0	1.1	3.6
Fraud ^d	41.0	4.5	0.0	0.4	1.0	3.1	25.5	2.7	13.9	8.9	5.1	1.8	3.3	1.3	4.6
Drug offenses	48.9	7.4	0.9	0.4	2.7	3.4	10.3	4.1	5.2	1.0	26.7	14.9	11.8	1.0	3.5
Trafficking	46.5	8.0	1.2	0.6	2.5	3.7	9.4	3.6	5.0	0.8	25.3	17.3	8.0	1.1	2.7
Possession	52.2	6.7	0.5	0.2	3.1	2.9	11.4	4.6	5.5	1.3	28.7	11.8	16.9	0.8	4.6
Weapons offenses	36.0	11.2	1.0	0.0	5.6	4.6	4.8	0.0	3.4	1.4	10.1	3.4	6.7	7.7	2.2
Other offenses ^e	32.2	5.8	0.7	0.7	1.9	2.5	11.4	4.2	5.5	1.7	5.7	2.1	3.6	1.5	7.8

Note: See Note, table 6.7. Any person arrested for multiple offenses received the arrest offense designation of the most serious arrest offense. The hierarchy from most to least serious was generally the order in which offense categories are displayed in the table. The arrest offense was known for up to three arrests. Arrest on probation was ascertained in 88 percent of the sample cases. For survey methodology and a list of participating counties, see Appendix 18.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bAggravated assault only.

^cIncludes larceny and motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery, fraud, and embezzlement.

^eIncludes receiving stolen property, sexual assault (not including rape), kidnaping, negligent manslaughter, and other felonies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89*, Special Report NCJ-134177 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 6.

Table 6.11

Sentences imposed on felony probationers arrested for a felony while on probation in 32 counties

By arrest offense, 1986-89 (aggregate)

Most serious felony arrest offense	Of probationers arrested for a felony and convicted, percent sentenced to					
	Total	Prison	Jail	Jail and probation	Straight probation	Other
All offenses						
First arrest	100 %	42 %	10 %	36 %	9 %	3 %
Second arrest	100	49	8	36	5	2
Third arrest	100	70	4	19	6	1
First arrest in detail						
Violent offenses						
Murder ^a	100	88	1	11	0	0
Rape	100	67	2	17	12	2
Robbery	100	58	18	16	4	4
Assault ^b	100	34	11	37	15	3
Property offenses						
Burglary	100	56	7	29	5	3
Larceny ^c	100	27	16	44	10	3
Fraud ^d	100	18	3	38	40	1
Drug offenses						
Trafficking	100	47	7	37	7	2
Possession	100	48	8	34	7	3
Weapons offenses						
Possession	100	46	7	40	6	1
Other offenses^e						
Other offenses ^e	100	24	14	46	12	4

Note: See Notes, tables 6.7 and 6.10 for information on offender classification rules. Of all probationers in the follow-up, 43 percent had one or more arrests, 20 percent had two or more, and 10 percent had three or more. Disposition of felony arrest was ascertained in 38 percent of the sample cases. For survey methodology and a list of participating counties, see Appendix 18.

^aIncludes murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bAggravated assault only.

^cIncludes larceny and motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes forgery, fraud, and embezzlement.

^eIncludes receiving stolen property, sexual assault (not including rape), kidnaping, negligent manslaughter, and other felonies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89*, Special Report NCJ-134177 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), p. 8.

Table 6.12

Juveniles held in public and private juvenile facilities

By sex, United States, selected years 1979-89

Type of facility	1979	1983	1985	1987	1989	Percent change 1979-89
Private						
Total admissions	69,507	88,806	101,007	125,954	141,463	103.5 %
Male	40,251	54,439	59,928	74,701	84,251	109.3
Female	29,256	34,367	41,079	51,253	57,212	95.5
1-day counts	28,688	31,390	34,080	38,143	37,822	31.8
Male	20,512	22,242	23,844	26,339	26,602	29.7
Female	8,176	9,148	10,236	11,804	11,220	37.2
Public						
Total admissions	568,802	530,200	527,759	590,654	619,181	8.9
Male	453,342	423,844	423,135	472,893	506,309	11.7
Female	115,460	106,356	104,624	117,761	112,872	-2.2
1-day counts	43,234	48,701	49,322	53,503	56,123	29.8
Male	37,167	42,182	42,549	46,272	49,443	33.0
Female	6,067	6,519	6,773	7,231	6,680	10.1
Public and private						
Total admissions	638,309	619,006	628,766	716,608	760,644	19.2
Male	493,593	478,283	483,063	547,594	590,560	19.6
Female	144,716	140,723	145,703	169,014	170,084	17.5
1-day counts	71,922	80,091	83,402	91,646	93,945	30.6
Male	57,679	64,424	66,393	72,611	76,045	31.8
Female	14,243	15,667	17,009	19,035	17,900	25.7

Note: These data are from the Census of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities, conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Census dates were Dec. 31, 1979; Feb. 1, 1983 and 1985; Feb. 2, 1987; and Feb. 15, 1989. One-day counts reflect the number of juveniles under custody on the census date. Admissions figures are calendar year data and were collected in 1978, 1982, 1984, 1986, and 1988. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 7.

Table 6.13

Juveniles held in public and private facilities

By type of facility, United States, Feb. 15, 1989

Type of facility	Juveniles in facilities		Rate per 100,000 ^a
	Number	Percent	
Public			
Detention centers	18,014	32 %	70.0
Training schools	27,823	50	108.8
Ranches and camps	4,617	8	18.1
Shelters	646	1	2.5
Diagnostic centers	1,424	3	5.6
Halfway houses	3,599	6	14.1
Total public facilities	56,123	100	219.1
Private			
Detention centers	396	1	1.5
Training schools	7,352	19	28.8
Ranches and camps	4,826	13	18.9
Shelters	2,821	8	11.0
Diagnostic centers	477	1	1.9
Halfway houses	21,950	58	85.8
Total private facilities	37,822	100	147.9
Total	93,945	X	367

Note: See Note, table 6.12. These data are from the 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities and 1-day courts for Feb. 15, 1989. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aRate is calculated on U.S. Bureau of Census estimates of the number of youth age 10 years to upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction in each State.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 8.

Table 6.14

Number of juveniles and confinement rate (per 100,000 juveniles) in public and private juvenile facilities

By region and State, selected years 1975-87

Region and State	1975		1977		1979		1983		1985		1987	
	Total number of juveniles	Confinement rate ^a	Total number of juveniles	Confinement rate ^a	Total number of juveniles	Confinement rate ^a	Total number of juveniles	Confinement rate ^a	Total number of juveniles	Confinement rate ^a	Total number of juveniles	Confinement rate ^a
United States, total	74,270	241	73,166	247	71,922	251	80,091	290	83,402	313	91,646	353
Northeast	12,601	194	11,743	191	12,429	216	13,502	246	13,709	266	16,625	356
Connecticut	607	171	626	189	614	195	894	306	997	365	1,013	419
Maine	561	334	481	294	463	292	436	287	467	322	287	209
Massachusetts	911	119	858	118	801	119	920	147	1,064	183	1,067	210
New Hampshire	515	402	326	255	400	314	223	180	235	196	220	186
New Jersey	1,281	114	1,349	126	1,815	178	2,114	219	1,814	200	2,263	271
New York	5,347	267	4,972	265	4,714	274	5,392	329	5,396	348	5,693	413
Pennsylvania	2,990	169	2,760	166	3,275	208	3,050	206	3,283	236	5,665	438
Rhode Island	182	131	164	123	207	166	308	261	316	284	252	247
Vermont	207	363	207	383	140	269	165	170	137	211	165	266
Midwest	18,662	216	19,121	232	18,000	236	20,447	284	22,216	323	23,624	356
Illinois	2,099	138	2,152	149	1,691	127	2,135	167	2,066	170	2,369	208
Indiana	1,754	208	1,830	225	2,048	267	2,008	277	2,886	418	2,769	414
Iowa	621	136	728	166	821	208	850	228	1,090	306	1,324	411
Kansas	1,005	292	1,273	386	1,425	476	1,349	470	1,363	488	1,522	566
Michigan	2,909	223	2,976	241	2,719	234	3,377	314	3,369	331	3,459	309
Minnesota	1,306	201	1,542	249	1,428	251	1,570	313	1,912	377	1,569	335
Missouri	1,647	261	1,717	286	1,517	271	1,309	247	1,415	274	1,590	323
Nebraska	882	365	731	315	745	361	790	399	834	434	993	555
North Dakota	228	213	231	227	193	221	258	300	207	244	226	297
Ohio	4,342	257	3,957	248	3,770	253	4,652	331	4,860	366	5,382	423
South Dakota	385	347	469	443	370	392	460	516	439	505	446	557
Wisconsin	1,484	197	1,515	211	1,273	191	1,589	252	1,775	298	1,975	356
South	21,180	219	21,204	222	20,232	213	22,119	244	22,451	252	23,526	258
Alabama	545	127	614	126	788	143	1,007	190	974	191	1,048	205
Arkansas	863	265	796	252	901	285	882	292	922	313	824	279
Delaware	209	227	213	245	206	247	253	329	190	264	251	359
District of Columbia	(b)	NA	602	669	(b)	(b)	512	788	417	684	525	991
Florida	3,698	320	2,750	247	2,740	234	2,948	251	3,335	290	3,469	297
Georgia	1,719	250	1,495	224	1,419	209	1,549	233	1,300	199	1,876	277
Kentucky	739	139	918	178	952	187	1,062	216	1,047	223	1,029	226
Louisiana	1,656	289	1,254	226	1,424	265	1,832	342	1,530	257	1,339	279
Maryland	1,489	226	1,550	248	1,557	259	1,763	314	2,154	412	1,732	354
Mississippi	751	188	533	137	448	118	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	381	107
North Carolina	1,209	194	1,271	212	1,204	205	1,336	231	1,344	240	1,301	240
Oklahoma	1,039	257	1,490	377	1,264	322	1,027	257	835	213	977	256
South Carolina	895	224	716	185	767	198	834	220	762	206	836	226
Tennessee	1,368	215	1,524	245	1,545	248	1,400	233	1,530	265	1,362	236
Texas	2,937	173	3,516	209	3,118	184	3,704	210	4,122	233	4,148	228
Virginia	1,598	207	1,611	215	1,613	222	1,758	253	1,724	258	2,112	327
West Virginia	465	172	351	133	286	109	252	98	265	107	316	134
West	20,992	363	20,474	368	20,615	371	23,307	423	24,340	448	27,871	508
Alaska	243	352	294	420	373	660	378	630	361	564	384	610
Arizona	1,592	448	1,384	396	1,218	333	1,376	371	1,799	485	1,587	421
California	12,608	398	12,203	395	12,766	422	15,388	519	15,812	543	19,159	649
Colorado	1,161	291	1,444	371	1,181	311	1,060	280	1,096	294	1,080	300
Hawaii	170	125	161	121	145	116	208	169	210	173	214	186
Idaho	303	224	234	176	307	236	346	260	261	193	245	191
Montana	362	290	394	329	291	271	254	242	247	240	281	296
Nevada	435	463	(b)	NA	461	444	516	487	542	511	656	631
New Mexico	508	250	694	349	566	293	725	379	804	433	656	357
Oregon	1,030	300	1,212	359	1,239	369	1,112	341	1,179	373	1,258	422
Utah	412	201	396	194	438	214	270	122	281	120	483	197
Washington	2,168	393	2,058	381	1,630	304	1,674	317	1,748	339	1,488	300
Wyoming	(b)	NA	(b)	NA	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	380	576

Note: See Note, table 6.12. The census dates for 1975 and 1977 were June 30 and Dec. 31, respectively. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aRate per 100,000 juveniles age 10 years through the statutorily defined age of majority within each State.

^bData not shown to preserve confidentiality.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities*, NCJ-114065 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 10, 13; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.15

Juveniles under custody in public and private juvenile facilities

By reason held, region, and State, Feb. 15, 1989

Region and State	All juvenile facilities			Public juvenile facilities			Private juvenile facilities ^a		
	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders
U.S. total	66,132	9,098	18,715	53,037	2,245	841	13,095	6,853	17,874
Northeast	10,344	2,299	4,046	6,235	156	113	4,109	2,143	3,933
Connecticut	440	96	359	276	21	0	164	75	359
Maine	290	0	56	262	0	0	28	0	56
Massachusetts	680	81	272	225	0	2	455	81	270
New Hampshire	162	43	34	136	0	0	26	43	34
New Jersey	1,823	125	219	1,794	81	82	29	44	137
New York	3,027	1,232	1,742	2,342	5	1	685	1,227	1,741
Pennsylvania	3,701	654	1,126	1,061	36	28	2,640	618	1,098
Rhode Island	170	65	140	115	13	0	55	52	140
Vermont	51	3	98	24	0	0	27	3	98
Midwest	14,620	3,876	6,016	11,119	1,204	291	3,501	2,672	5,725
Illinois	1,901	102	305	1,800	3	0	101	99	305
Indiana	1,340	595	648	1,035	226	79	305	369	569
Iowa	670	465	494	327	81	39	343	384	455
Kansas	898	158	544	665	28	27	233	130	517
Michigan	2,614	366	800	1,786	120	51	828	246	749
Minnesota	1,042	229	413	624	16	1	418	213	412
Missouri	718	421	588	700	286	22	18	135	566
Nebraska	394	189	412	287	8	4	107	181	408
North Dakota	128	57	75	73	20	0	55	37	75
Ohio	3,379	955	1,059	2,945	376	66	434	579	993
South Dakota	289	101	61	187	31	0	102	70	61
Wisconsin	1,247	238	617	690	9	2	557	229	615
South	16,620	1,700	5,441	14,683	592	327	1,937	1,108	5,114
Alabama	867	176	67	808	83	4	59	93	63
Arkansas	290	16	157	259	3	4	31	13	153
Delaware	161	0	10	146	0	0	15	0	10
District of Columbia	460	29	13	379	14	3	81	15	10
Florida	2,525	49	747	2,234	16	34	291	33	713
Georgia	1,621	132	444	1,509	73	13	112	59	431
Kentucky	542	196	322	500	97	17	42	99	305
Louisiana	1,112	135	140	1,032	27	15	80	108	125
Maryland	942	80	323	775	7	10	167	73	313
Mississippi	415	39	8	410	35	8	5	4	0
North Carolina	934	154	347	839	25	22	95	129	325
Oklahoma	431	105	372	280	12	30	151	93	342
South Carolina	738	65	87	724	38	5	14	27	82
Tennessee	972	84	268	892	46	34	80	38	234
Texas	2,826	212	1,358	2,290	38	22	536	174	1,336
Virginia	1,525	173	710	1,435	78	106	90	95	604
West Virginia	259	55	68	171	0	0	88	55	68
West	24,548	1,223	3,212	21,000	293	110	3,548	930	3,102
Alaska	267	32	138	191	0	0	76	32	138
Arizona	1,334	46	214	1,064	20	5	270	26	209
California	17,855	442	1,667	15,774	73	22	2,081	369	1,645
Colorado	850	134	305	546	20	0	304	114	305
Hawaii	85	18	14	80	8	1	5	10	13
Idaho	160	23	34	113	2	0	47	21	34
Montana	205	37	103	177	4	26	28	33	77
Nevada	659	74	43	496	54	16	163	20	27
New Mexico	574	45	91	512	7	5	62	38	86
Oregon	969	80	213	827	1	0	342	79	213
Utah	264	93	81	190	28	6	74	65	75
Washington	1,206	43	221	1,168	1	29	38	42	192
Wyoming	120	156	88	62	75	0	58	81	88

Note: See Note, table 6.12. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 14.

^aMay include out-of-State placements in some jurisdictions.

Table 6.16

Rate (per 100,000 juveniles) under custody in public and private juvenile facilities^a

By reason held, region, and State, Feb. 15, 1989

Region and State	All juvenile facilities			Public juvenile facilities			Private juvenile facilities ^b		
	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders	Delinquent offenses	Status offenses	Non-offenders
U.S. total	259	36	73	207	9	3	51	27	70
Northeast	228	51	89	137	3	3	91	47	87
Connecticut	184	40	150	98	7	0	69	31	150
Maine	215	0	41	169	0	0	21	0	41
Massachusetts	142	17	57	40	0	0	95	17	56
New Hampshire	136	36	29	100	0	0	22	36	29
New Jersey	230	16	28	198	9	9	4	6	17
New York	221	90	127	146	0	0	50	89	127
Pennsylvania	297	52	90	74	3	2	212	50	88
Rhode Island	173	66	143	102	12	0	55	53	143
Vermont	84	6	161	34	0	0	44	5	161
Midwest	225	60	93	171	19	5	54	41	88
Illinois	174	9	28	143	0	0	9	9	28
Indiana	204	90	98	138	30	11	46	56	86
Iowa	214	149	158	92	23	11	110	123	145
Kansas	329	58	199	214	9	9	85	48	189
Michigan	241	34	74	145	10	4	76	23	69
Minnesota	221	49	87	116	3	0	89	45	87
Missouri	148	87	121	125	51	4	4	28	116
Nebraska	219	105	229	140	4	2	59	101	227
North Dakota	171	76	100	86	24	0	73	49	100
Ohio	272	77	85	209	27	5	35	47	80
South Dakota	357	125	75	203	34	0	126	86	75
Wisconsin	232	44	115	113	1	0	104	43	114
South	185	19	61	164	7	4	22	12	57
Alabama	173	35	13	142	15	1	12	19	13
Arkansas	99	5	54	78	1	1	11	4	52
Delaware	227	0	14	180	0	0	21	0	14
District of Columbia	939	59	27	665	25	5	165	31	20
Florida	214	4	63	165	1	3	25	3	60
Georgia	237	19	65	192	9	2	16	9	63
Kentucky	122	44	72	99	19	3	9	22	69
Louisiana	239	29	30	194	5	3	17	23	27
Maryland	197	17	68	142	1	2	35	15	65
Mississippi	121	11	2	105	9	2	1	1	0
North Carolina	173	29	64	132	4	3	18	24	60
Oklahoma	119	29	102	68	3	7	42	26	94
South Carolina	201	18	24	172	9	1	4	7	22
Tennessee	171	15	47	138	7	5	14	7	41
Texas	160	12	77	113	2	1	30	10	76
Virginia	243	28	113	198	11	15	14	15	96
West Virginia	115	24	30	67	0	0	39	24	30
West	441	22	58	377	5	2	64	17	56
Alaska	453	54	234	285	0	0	129	54	234
Arizona	342	12	55	240	5	1	69	7	54
California	595	15	56	463	2	1	69	12	55
Colorado	246	39	88	138	5	0	88	33	88
Hawaii	75	16	12	62	6	1	4	9	12
Idaho	119	17	25	74	1	0	35	16	25
Montana	220	40	111	169	4	25	30	35	83
Nevada	594	67	39	397	43	13	147	18	24
New Mexico	310	24	49	245	3	2	34	21	46
Oregon	321	26	71	183	0	0	113	26	71
Utah	100	35	31	65	10	2	28	25	29
Washington	238	8	44	202	0	5	7	8	38
Wyoming	190	248	140	87	106	0	92	129	140

Note: See Note, table 6.12. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^bMay include out-of-State placements in some jurisdictions.

^aRates are calculated per 100,000 U.S. Bureau of Census estimates of youth age 10 to the upper age of original court jurisdiction in each State for 1989 and are rounded to the nearest whole number.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 15.

Table 6.17

Admissions to public and private juvenile facilities

By type of facility, United States, selected years, 1978-88

Type of facility	1978		1982		1984		1986		1988		Percent change 1978-88
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Public											
Admissions	568,802	100 %	530,200	100 %	527,759	100 %	590,654	100 %	619,181	100 %	8.9 %
Detention centers	451,859	79	411,201	78	404,178	77	467,668	79	499,621	81	10.6
Shelters	12,472	2	14,008	2	17,212	3	22,126	4	14,949	3	19.9
Reception/diagnostic center	13,037	2	15,751	3	16,493	3	13,313	2	13,924	2	6.8
Training schools	65,513	12	59,732	11	61,706	12	61,399	11	62,824	10	-4.1
Ranches/camps or farms	16,753	3	18,962	4	17,062	3	13,248	2	14,146	2	-15.6
Halfway houses/ group homes	9,168	2	10,546	2	11,108	2	12,900	2	13,717	2	49.6
Private											
Admissions	69,507	100	88,806	100	101,007	100	125,954	100	141,463	100	103.5
Detention centers	1,923	3	3,189	4	5,813	6	7,873	6	9,106	7	373.5
Shelters	20,209	29	40,160	45	47,617	47	66,387	53	75,459	53	273.4
Reception/diagnostic center	1,218	2	2,045	2	2,192	2	2,881	2	3,126	2	156.6
Training schools	5,210	8	5,712	6	7,225	7	7,952	6	9,161	7	75.8
Ranches/camps or farms	12,076	17	8,636	10	8,924	9	6,858	6	6,030	4	-50.1
Halfway houses/ group homes	28,871	41	29,064	33	29,036	29	34,003	27	38,581	27	33.6

Note: See Note, table 6.12. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 16.

Table 6.18

Public and private juvenile facilities

By selected facility and youth characteristics, United States, 1989

	Number and percent
Facility characteristics	
Total number of facilities	3,267
Secure	30 %
Nonsecure	70
Type of custody	
Strict	11
Medium	16
Minimum	49
None	24
Operational factors	
Operating expenditures	\$2,860,818,263
Average daily population	92,240
Design capacity	102,278
Staff/youth ratio	0.87
Percent allowing community access	66 %
Percent chronically overcrowded	10
Youth characteristics	
Total admissions	760,644
Male	78 %
Female	22
Total 1-day count	
Male	81 %
Female	19
Committed	77
Detained	23
Race, ethnicity	
White, non-Hispanic	48
Black	37
Hispanic	13
American Indian	1
American Asian	1
Delinquency offenses	
Violent crimes ^a	25
Serious property crimes ^b	28
Other property crimes ^c	17
Alcohol and drug-related crimes	13
Public order offenses	5
Technical violations	8
Other	4

Note: See Note, table 6.12. These data are from the 1989 Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities for calendar year admissions in 1988 and 1-day counts for Feb. 15, 1989. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes murder, negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, assault, and sexual assault.

^bIncludes burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^cIncludes vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized vehicle use.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 9.

Table 6.19

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By region and State, selected years 1975-89

Region and State	1975	1977	1979	1983	1985	1987	1989
United States, total	46,980	44,096	43,234	48,701	49,322	53,503	56,123
Northeast							
Connecticut	5,482	4,651	4,729	5,335	5,015	6,225	6,504
Maine	176	235	245	163	202	227	297
Massachusetts	245	157	181	208	242	214	262
New Hampshire	130	180	114	143	187	212	227
New Jersey	204	164	182	138	152	126	136
New York	1,102	1,094	1,388	1,775	1,508	1,997	1,957
Pennsylvania	1,950	1,545	1,395	1,708	1,516	2,226	2,348
Rhode Island	1,441	1,087	1,138	1,082	1,060	1,103	1,125
Vermont ^a	124	91	86	118	148	105	128
	110	98	X	X	X	15	24
Midwest							
Illinois	11,539	11,036	10,558	11,456	11,382	11,948	12,614
Indiana	1,197	1,208	1,175	1,621	1,534	1,930	1,803
Iowa	1,028	1,008	1,094	1,157	1,334	1,320	1,340
Kansas	369	409	387	377	399	427	447
Michigan	592	627	664	636	651	676	720
Minnesota	1,655	1,884	1,800	1,754	1,733	1,816	1,957
Missouri	619	626	715	678	634	581	641
Nebraska	1,124	1,130	1,002	878	815	815	1,008
North Dakota	290	242	231	250	269	274	299
Ohio	117	116	102	108	94	69	93
South Dakota	3,529	2,717	2,577	3,160	3,058	3,126	3,387
Wisconsin	141	182	135	174	193	228	218
	878	887	676	663	668	686	701
South							
Alabama	16,397	15,116	14,325	15,318	14,905	15,335	15,602
Arkansas	478	474	656	716	680	804	895
Delaware	335	423	313	288	274	249	266
District of Columbia	209	213	206	253	190	169	146
Florida	654	567	434	360	281	413	396
Georgia	2,937	2,026	2,012	2,161	2,179	2,311	2,284
Kentucky	1,425	1,194	1,156	1,261	1,053	1,338	1,595
Louisiana	569	635	718	650	609	607	614
Maryland	1,228	923	1,017	1,469	1,188	1,028	1,074
Mississippi	1,058	962	987	1,201	1,377	1,032	792
North Carolina	632	364	359	423	410	355	453
Oklahoma	996	868	733	724	798	812	886
South Carolina	464	918	617	468	314	446	322
Tennessee	788	595	623	696	647	715	767
Texas	1,233	1,323	1,125	1,047	1,128	1,038	972
Virginia	1,520	1,952	1,713	1,936	2,209	2,421	2,350
West Virginia	1,434	1,348	1,400	1,523	1,456	1,456	1,619
	437	331	256	142	112	141	171
West							
Alaska	13,562	13,293	13,622	16,592	18,020	19,995	21,403
Arizona	122	131	142	159	201	178	191
California	637	653	574	632	905	1,019	1,089
Colorado	8,720	8,287	8,834	11,559	12,524	14,712	15,869
Hawaii	527	779	627	561	581	503	566
Idaho	128	103	124	144	149	149	89
Montana	193	128	195	186	118	117	115
Nevada	231	242	176	193	204	228	207
New Mexico	375	347	370	419	451	482	566
Oregon	353	370	326	453	511	491	524
Utah	543	769	825	712	702	592	628
Washington	292	233	227	155	170	217	224
Wyoming	1,302	1,117	1,025	1,252	1,342	1,134	1,198
	139	134	177	167	162	173	137

Note: See Notes, tables 6.12 and 6.14. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aNo public juvenile facilities were reported in operation in Vermont in 1979, 1983, or 1985.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities*, NCJ-114065 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), p. 11; and U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 8. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.20

Juveniles admitted to and discharged from public juvenile facilities

By region and State, selected years 1975-88

Region and State	1975		1977		1979		1982		1984		1986		1988 ^a
	Admis- sions	Dis- charges	Admis- sions	Dis- charges	Admis- sions	Dis- charges	Admis- sions	Dis- charges	Admis- sions	Dis- charges	Admis- sions	Dis- charges	Admis- sions
United States, total	641,189	632,983	614,385	622,151	568,802	560,751	530,200	522,599	527,759	520,903	590,654	585,437	619,181
Northeast	61,755	60,562	57,484	56,175	51,689	50,503	49,862	48,135	41,670	40,765	44,909	43,839	51,103
Connecticut	4,038	3,824	2,375	2,439	2,801	2,781	1,921	1,935	1,704	1,678	2,242	2,200	2,990
Maine	813	804	929	906	704	632	542	318	784	777	691	648	587
Massachusetts	7,117	7,071	6,419	6,396	4,051	3,961	5,749	5,749	2,784	2,737	3,083	3,046	3,800
New Hampshire	1,099	1,078	1,071	1,111	970	1,129	773	896	847	847	423	424	493
New Jersey	13,197	12,778	14,691	14,098	16,129	15,611	17,383	16,369	13,651	13,026	14,927	14,643	17,081
New York	15,030	14,837	13,967	13,532	9,797	9,406	8,738	8,367	7,407	7,442	9,679	9,461	10,597
Pennsylvania	18,839	18,589	17,054	16,916	16,458	16,213	14,138	13,868	13,861	13,629	12,948	12,641	14,424
Rhode Island	1,428	1,402	667	480	779	770	618	633	632	629	740	615	909
Vermont ^b	194	179	311	297	X	X	X	X	X	X	176	161	222
Midwest	127,874	125,331	124,649	120,782	116,562	114,316	117,549	116,385	112,248	110,134	128,282	127,084	137,296
Illinois	18,462	18,263	15,158	14,756	13,783	13,598	18,724	18,352	16,111	15,562	18,432	17,934	20,676
Indiana	11,399	11,202	11,230	11,018	11,756	11,344	12,558	12,238	15,895	15,556	18,075	17,696	16,092
Iowa	2,272	2,246	3,099	3,080	3,345	3,316	3,468	3,435	2,726	2,677	4,095	4,128	4,382
Kansas	5,285	5,127	4,924	4,868	4,621	4,647	3,382	3,362	3,179	3,179	2,967	2,963	4,259
Michigan	22,466	22,184	21,543	21,069	17,623	17,250	15,850	15,605	13,318	12,966	16,828	16,538	16,834
Minnesota	9,480	9,501	8,283	8,492	8,812	8,511	8,168	8,021	8,703	8,510	8,608	8,532	9,029
Missouri	11,005	10,727	12,761	12,560	12,304	12,092	11,380	11,248	10,101	10,023	10,822	10,874	11,401
Nebraska	1,944	1,890	2,433	2,397	2,172	2,182	2,590	2,594	2,456	2,389	2,741	2,754	2,952
North Dakota	410	331	674	632	829	836	663	512	557	579	445	524	564
Ohio	34,719	34,535	35,269	32,813	35,374	34,555	33,529	33,950	32,737	32,372	37,229	37,194	42,181
South Dakota	768	709	1,548	1,567	1,488	1,504	1,735	1,715	1,598	1,575	1,976	1,930	2,244
Wisconsin	9,684	9,616	7,727	7,530	4,455	4,481	5,502	5,353	4,867	4,746	6,064	6,017	6,682
South	182,655	179,706	172,600	187,079	164,987	161,225	158,664	154,770	158,007	156,125	180,222	178,654	188,978
Alabama	5,849	5,874	5,420	5,072	7,290	6,943	6,220	6,131	7,512	7,197	7,804	7,655	9,805
Arkansas	2,205	2,303	3,813	3,755	5,842	5,754	2,373	2,166	1,919	1,906	2,793	2,790	3,413
Delaware	2,073	2,074	2,144	2,148	1,712	1,714	1,181	1,181	1,021	1,047	1,109	1,142	1,158
District of Columbia	7,951	7,854	6,035	5,974	4,570	4,514	3,937	3,573	6,012	5,819	8,870	8,702	8,582
Florida	36,190	34,744	33,967	33,962	32,933	33,036	35,128	34,639	32,462	32,154	39,398	39,039	42,487
Georgia	18,668	18,535	15,038	14,774	15,809	15,753	15,977	15,672	14,466	14,552	16,031	15,767	19,330
Kentucky	9,697	9,608	9,890	9,870	6,515	6,254	4,887	4,699	5,420	5,280	5,674	5,624	4,681
Louisiana	8,291	8,356	6,766	6,426	5,305	5,153	6,544	6,067	5,370	5,337	4,012	3,819	4,709
Maryland	8,713	8,515	8,251	7,968	7,789	7,484	8,321	8,109	8,653	8,491	8,329	8,830	7,843
Mississippi	4,127	4,004	3,574	3,538	4,547	4,556	5,069	4,997	4,642	4,660	5,588	5,677	5,609
North Carolina	7,791	7,102	4,896	4,569	4,888	4,735	3,828	3,781	4,392	4,368	5,882	5,701	7,265
Oklahoma	6,685	6,566	5,149	5,038	3,783	3,402	3,585	3,796	2,480	2,516	5,179	5,105	4,361
South Carolina	3,900	3,934	3,491	3,337	3,722	3,668	4,486	4,362	4,546	4,484	4,081	3,764	3,799
Tennessee	18,731	19,289	19,516	36,742	16,804	16,560	14,793	14,793	13,824	13,515	15,187	15,047	18,221
Texas	24,896	24,443	26,776	26,303	25,868	24,931	25,176	24,051	30,509	30,265	35,080	34,966	30,397
Virginia	14,458	14,145	15,599	15,251	15,358	14,481	16,001	15,629	13,405	13,164	13,932	13,718	15,767
West Virginia	2,430	2,360	2,275	2,352	2,252	2,287	1,158	1,124	1,374	1,390	1,273	1,308	1,571
West	268,905	266,384	259,652	258,115	235,564	234,707	204,125	203,309	215,834	213,879	237,241	235,860	241,804
Alaska	1,434	1,410	1,398	1,373	1,511	1,479	2,281	2,296	2,441	2,381	1,851	1,855	1,651
Arizona	11,985	11,761	11,926	11,899	12,036	11,808	9,015	9,048	10,636	10,470	12,344	12,244	15,784
California	187,444	185,384	176,004	175,140	160,465	160,548	126,305	126,022	139,444	138,058	156,940	156,080	158,434
Colorado	13,031	13,022	9,208	8,950	10,374	10,358	9,293	9,112	9,322	9,197	8,625	8,653	8,822
Hawaii	2,139	2,188	2,325	2,247	2,530	2,484	2,566	2,587	2,863	2,847	3,437	3,444	3,303
Idaho	1,149	1,116	917	932	2,393	2,249	1,672	1,678	1,176	1,173	921	1,010	1,129
Montana	602	564	543	588	456	343	535	532	478	421	578	466	537
Nevada	6,268	6,260	5,690	5,542	5,408	5,249	6,917	6,827	5,697	5,666	6,468	6,337	7,700
New Mexico	4,005	3,983	7,560	7,464	4,851	4,896	6,330	6,239	8,014	8,027	6,361	6,280	7,001
Oregon	7,404	7,503	9,172	9,180	9,341	9,361	9,561	9,458	7,965	8,067	9,475	9,557	8,525
Utah	7,658	7,760	6,050	5,972	5,568	5,527	6,134	6,081	5,414	5,374	6,177	6,116	6,557
Washington	25,598	25,218	28,599	28,558	20,329	20,080	23,177	23,035	22,107	21,931	23,690	23,399	21,919
Wyoming	188	215	260	270	362	325	339	394	277	267	374	419	442

Note: See Note, table 6.12. The data for 1975 are for the annual period ending June 30, 1975. Data for 1977, 1979, 1982, 1984, 1986, and 1988 are for the calendar year. Admissions include new entries, reentries, and transfer entries. Discharges include final exits, transfer exits, exits to supervision, and unauthorized exits. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aData on juvenile discharges were not available for 1988.

^bNo public juvenile facilities were reported in operation in Vermont in 1979, 1982, or 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. 19, 21; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 8; and data provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Table 6.21

Custody rate (per 100,000 juveniles) of juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By region and State, 1987 and 1989

	Custody rate (per 100,000) ^a	
	1987	1989
United States, total	208	221
Northeast	133	143
Connecticut	94	124
Maine	155	194
Massachusetts	42	48
New Hampshire	107	114
New Jersey	239	247
New York	161	171
Pennsylvania	85	90
Rhode Island	103	131
Vermont	24	39
Midwest	184	198
Illinois	169	165
Indiana	197	203
Iowa	133	143
Kansas	250	264
Michigan	188	208
Minnesota	124	136
Missouri	166	207
Nebraska	152	166
North Dakota	91	124
Ohio	246	273
South Dakota	285	269
Wisconsin	124	130
South	168	174
Alabama	157	178
Arkansas	85	91
Delaware	238	206
District of Columbia	779	808
Florida	198	193
Georgia	197	233
Kentucky	133	138
Louisiana	214	231
Maryland	211	166
Mississippi	100	132
North Carolina	150	164
Oklahoma	117	89
South Carolina	194	209
Tennessee	180	171
Texas	133	133
Virginia	226	258
West Virginia	60	76
West	364	385
Alaska	283	324
Arizona	270	279
California	498	529
Colorado	140	164
Hawaii	130	79
Idaho	90	85
Montana	240	223
Nevada	463	510
New Mexico	265	283
Oregon	199	208
Utah	88	85
Washington	229	236
Wyoming	262	217

Note: See Note, table 6.12. Juvenile custody rates are calculated by dividing the number of juveniles in public facilities on the census date by the number of persons from 10 years of age up to the statutorily defined maximum age of original juvenile court jurisdiction in each State. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aCustody rates refer to the number of juveniles on the census date.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.22

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1987 and 1989

	1987	1989	Percent change 1987-89
Total juveniles	53,503	56,123	5 %
Sex			
Male	46,272	49,443	7
Female	7,231	6,680	-8
Minority status			
Nonminority ^a	23,375	22,201	-5
Minority	30,128	33,922	13
Black ^b	20,898	23,836	14
Hispanic ^c	7,887	8,671	10
Other	1,343	1,415	5
Age on date of census			
9 years and younger	73	45	-38
10 to 13 years	2,811	3,276	17
14 to 17 years	43,898	44,894	2
18 years and older	6,721	7,908	18

Note: See Note, table 6.12. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes whites not of Hispanic origin.

^bIncludes blacks not of Hispanic origin.

^cIncludes both whites and blacks of Hispanic origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 3.

Table 6.23

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By reason held, United States, selected years, 1979-89

	1979		1983		1985		1987		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total 1-day counts	43,234	100 %	48,701	100 %	49,322	100 %	53,503	100 %	56,123	100 %
Violent ^a	--	--	8,901	18	8,656	17	7,943	15	8,566	15
Other violent ^b	--	--	3,263	7	3,589	7	5,357	10	5,761	10
Serious property ^c	--	--	16,644	34	16,129	33	15,746	30	15,181	27
Other property ^d	--	--	5,980	12	5,891	12	7,685	14	7,599	14
Part II ^e	--	--	10,563	22	11,821	24	13,538	25	15,930	28
Total number of delinquents	39,519	91	45,351	93	46,086	93	50,269	94	53,037	94
Status offenders ^f	2,789	7	2,390	5	2,293	5	2,523	4	2,245	4
Nonoffenders ^g	625	1	593	1	644	1	458	1	539	1
Voluntary admissions	301	1	367	1	299	1	253	1	302	1
Total number of nondelinquents	3,715	9	3,350	7	3,236	7	3,234	6	3,086	6

Note: See Note, table 6.12. For survey methodology and definitions of the terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter, assault, and sexual assault.

^cIncludes burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized vehicle use.

^eIncludes alcohol offenses, drug-related offenses, public-order offenses, and other delinquent offenses.

^fIncludes offenses not considered crimes if committed by adults.

^gIncludes dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, retardation, and other.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 21.

Table 6.24

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By sex and reason held, United States, 1987 and 1989

	1987			1989		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total juveniles	53,503	46,272	7,231	56,123	49,443	6,680
Delinquent offenses ^a	50,269	44,757	5,512	53,037	47,843	5,194
Offenses against persons	13,300	12,297	1,003	14,327	13,210	1,117
Violent ^b	7,943	7,438	505	8,566	7,976	590
Other ^c	5,357	4,859	498	5,761	5,234	527
Property offenses	23,431	21,272	2,159	22,780	20,849	1,931
Serious ^d	15,746	14,595	1,151	15,181	14,112	1,069
Other ^e	7,685	6,677	1,008	7,599	6,737	862
Alcohol and drug offenses	4,161	3,733	428	6,586	6,067	519
Public-order offenses	2,380	1,864	516	2,788	2,406	382
Probation violations	4,200	3,183	1,017	4,920	3,942	978
Other delinquent offenses ^f	2,797	2,408	389	1,636	1,369	267
Nondelinquent reasons	3,234	1,515	1,719	3,086	1,600	1,486
Status offenses ^g	2,523	1,198	1,325	2,245	1,128	1,117
Abuse and neglect ^h	429	190	239	426	205	221
Other ⁱ	29	20	9	113	78	35
Voluntarily admitted	253	107	146	302	189	113

Note: See Note, table 6.12. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aOffenses that would be criminal if committed by adults.

^bIncludes murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^cIncludes manslaughter, simple assault, and sexual assault.

^dIncludes burglary, arson, larceny/theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^eIncludes vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized use of a motor vehicle.

^fIncludes unknown and unspecified delinquent offenses.

^gOffenses that would not be criminal for adults, such as running away, truancy, and incorrigibility.

^hAlso includes those held for emotional disturbance or mental retardation.

ⁱIncludes all other unspecified reasons for detention or commitment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 4.

Table 6.25

Juveniles held in public juvenile facilities

By adjudication status and type of facility, United States, 1989

	All facilities	Short-term facilities			Long-term facilities		
		Total	Institutional	Open	Total	Institutional	Open
Total juveniles	56,123	19,967	19,146	821	36,156	25,704	10,452
Total detained	17,612	16,885	16,349	536	727	402	325
Delinquent offenses ^a	16,277	15,670	15,516	154	607	378	229
Status offenses ^b	1,008	929	701	228	79	21	58
Abuse and neglect ^c	249	212	62	150	37	3	34
Offenses unknown ^d	78	74	70	4	4	0	4
Total committed	38,209	3,014	2,762	252	35,195	25,291	9,904
Delinquent offenses ^a	36,760	2,847	2,664	183	33,913	24,927	8,986
Status offenses ^b	1,237	140	77	63	1,097	355	742
Abuse and neglect ^c	177	14	8	6	163	7	156
Offenses unknown ^d	35	13	13	0	22	2	20
Voluntarily admitted	302	68	35	33	234	11	223

Note: See Note, table 6.12. "Detained" juveniles refer to those temporarily held awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement; "committed" refers to placement following adjudication or any placement procedure; "voluntarily admitted" refers to those referred or admitted without formal adjudication for an offense. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aOffenses that would be criminal if committed by an adult.

^bOffenses that would not be criminal for adults, such as running away, truancy, or incorrigibility.

^cAlso includes dependency, emotional disturbance, and mental retardation.

^dIncludes unknown or unspecified acts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 5.

Table 6.26

Public juvenile facilities

By selected characteristics, United States, 1985, 1987, and 1989

	1985	1987	1989	Percent change 1985-89	Percent change 1987-89
Facilities					
Number of facilities	1,040	1,107	1,100	6 %	-1 %
Total design capacity ^a	56,895	58,580	57,767	2	-1
Type of facility					
Institutional	681	657	645	-5	-2
Open	359	450	455	27	1
Total annual operating expenditures (in billions) ^b	\$1.25	\$1.46	\$1.67	34	14
Population counts					
Average daily juvenile population ^c	47,496	51,525	54,351	14	5
Census day count					
Juveniles	49,322	53,503	56,123	14	5
Adults	2,080	2,594	2,180	5	-16
Juvenile custody rates (per 100,000 juveniles)	185	208	221	19	6
Population flow					
Admissions ^c	521,607	590,654	619,181	19	5
Discharges ^c	515,301	585,437	608,820	18	4

Note: See Note, table 6.12. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aDesign capacity is the number of residents a facility is constructed to hold without double bunking or housing residents in areas not designed as sleeping quarters.

^bRefers to the total annual operating costs for State and local governments administering juvenile facilities. Operating costs are not adjusted for inflation and are based on expenditures from the calendar year.

^cThese figures are based on annual data from the calendar year preceding each census date.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 2.

Table 6.27

Public juvenile facilities

By selected facility and youth characteristics, United States, 1989

	Number and percent
Facility characteristics	
Total number of facilities	1,100
Secure	62 %
Nonsecure	38
Type of custody	
Strict	28
Medium	25
Minimum	37
None	10
Operational factors	
Operating expenditures	\$1,674,010,899
Average daily population	54,351
Design capacity	57,767
Staff/youth ratio	0.95
Percent allowing community access	61 %
Percent chronically overcrowded	25
Youth characteristics	
Total admissions	619,181
Male	82 %
Female	18
Total 1-day count	
Male	56,123
Female	12
Committed	
Detained	69
Released	31
Race, ethnicity	
White, non-Hispanic	40
Black	42
Hispanic	16
American Indian	1
American Asian	1
Delinquency offenses	
Violent crimes ^a	27
Serious property crimes ^b	29
Other property crimes ^c	14
Alcohol and drug-related crimes	12
Public-order offenses	5
Technical violations	9
Other	3

Note: See Notes, tables 6.12 and 6.18. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes murder, negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, assault, and sexual assault.

^bIncludes burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^cIncludes vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized vehicle use.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 22.

Table 6.28

State and locally administered public juvenile facilities

By type of facility, population counts, and admissions, United States, 1989

	Total	State administered facilities	Locally administered facilities
Facilities			
Short-term	1,100	529	571
Institutional	492	105	387
Open	422	96	326
Long-term	70	9	61
Institutional	608	424	184
Open	223	177	46
Open	385	247	138
Juvenile residents			
Short-term	56,123	34,823	21,300
Institutional	19,967	4,855	15,112
Open	19,146	4,613	14,533
Open	821	242	579
Long-term	36,156	29,968	6,188
Institutional	25,704	23,202	2,502
Open	10,452	6,766	3,686
Juvenile admissions			
Short-term	619,181	167,372	451,809
Institutional	520,949	98,132	422,817
Open	504,863	96,060	408,803
Open	16,086	2,072	14,014
Long-term	98,232	69,240	28,992
Institutional	61,648	48,562	13,086
Open	36,584	20,678	15,906

Note: See Note, table 6.12. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 7.

Table 6.29

Public juvenile facilities administered by State and local governments

By total annual and per resident operating costs, United States, 1988

	Number of facilities			Total operating cost (in thousands)	Average cost per resident for 1 year ^a		Number of facilities			Total operating cost (in thousands)	Average cost per resident for 1 year ^a
	Total	State	Local				Total	State	Local		
United States, total	1,100	529	571	\$1,674,011	\$29,600	South	392	218	174	420,535	28,200
Northeast	205	144	61	296,826	47,300	Alabama	23	11	12	16,252	19,400
Connecticut	4	4	0	15,812	57,500	Arkansas	7	2	5	8,756	34,100
Maine	1	1	0	7,733	31,400	Delaware	3	3	0	4,231	33,300
Massachusetts	10	10	0	12,592	55,500	District of Columbia	4	0	4	18,051	42,600
New Hampshire	3	3	0	6,063	45,900	Florida	55	53	2	53,385	22,900
New Jersey	58	30	28	65,854	35,700	Georgia	28	27	1	36,508	25,800
New York	92	84	8	126,971	55,300	Kentucky	31	21	10	18,856	32,100
Pennsylvania	34	9	25	50,489	45,700	Louisiana	17	5	12	26,269	24,600
Rhode Island	2	2	0	10,162	78,800	Maryland	17	16	1	29,715	33,200
Vermont	1	1	0	1,150	50,000	Mississippi	8	2	6	7,664	18,500
Midwest	269	76	193	371,296	30,300	North Carolina	24	9	15	25,385	29,000
Illinois	20	7	13	57,784	33,400	Oklahoma	16	11	5	13,431	40,800
Indiana	33	5	28	31,356	21,500	South Carolina	11	10	1	14,316	23,600
Iowa	14	2	12	13,686	29,300	Tennessee	21	16	5	26,287	29,400
Kansas	13	5	8	21,778	33,100	Texas	56	16	40	67,997	31,400
Michigan	44	17	27	79,745	42,900	Virginia	64	11	53	49,661	32,700
Minnesota	16	3	13	25,730	37,100	West Virginia	7	5	2	3,771	25,700
Missouri	44	20	24	23,341	26,200	West	234	91	143	585,354	25,300
Nebraska	4	2	2	6,421	22,000	Alaska	4	4	0	9,925	54,500
North Dakota	2	1	1	2,846	30,300	Arizona	17	6	11	21,574	20,700
Ohio	65	9	56	81,363	25,300	California	113	18	95	415,329	23,300
South Dakota	5	3	2	3,845	17,600	Colorado	9	9	0	14,017	26,500
Wisconsin	9	2	7	23,401	34,800	Hawaii	2	2	0	4,237	34,400
						Idaho	3	2	1	4,938	39,500
						Montana	3	3	0	5,263	27,700
						Nevada	9	2	7	15,315	28,800
						New Mexico	13	9	4	13,051	24,600
						Oregon	13	7	6	20,529	34,300
						Utah	16	15	1	8,521	40,400
						Washington	30	12	18	46,839	41,100
						Wyoming	2	2	0	5,816	36,600

Note: See Note, table 6.12. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19. Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody 1989*, NCJ-127189 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aAverage cost to house one public juvenile facility resident for 1 year was calculated by dividing each State's or region's total operating cost by its average public juvenile facility resident population for 1988.

Table 6.30

Juveniles held in private juvenile facilities

By reason held, United States, selected years, 1979-89

	1979		1983		1985		1987		1989	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total 1-day counts	28,688	100 %	31,390	100 %	34,080	100 %	38,143	100 %	37,822	100 %
Violent ^a	--	--	716	2	810	2	699	2	770	2
Other violent ^b	--	--	807	3	1,038	3	1,539	4	1,749	5
Serious property ^c	--	--	2,872	9	3,183	9	2,992	8	3,407	9
Other property ^d	--	--	2,224	7	2,715	8	3,661	9	3,632	10
Part II ^e	--	--	4,093	13	3,911	12	4,101	11	3,537	9
Total number of delinquents	9,607	33	10,712	34	11,657	34	12,992	34	13,095	35
Status offenders ^f	6,296	22	6,652	21	6,726	20	7,811	20	6,853	18
Nonoffenders ^g	6,581	23	8,268	27	8,844	26	10,200	27	10,914	29
Voluntary admissions	6,204	22	5,758	18	6,853	20	7,140	19	6,960	18
Total number of nondelinquents	19,081	67	20,678	66	22,423	66	25,151	66	24,727	65

Note: See Note, table 6.12. For survey methodology and definitions of the terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

^bIncludes negligent manslaughter, assault, and sexual assault.

^cIncludes burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^dIncludes vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized vehicle use.

^eIncludes alcohol offenses, drug-related offenses, public-order offenses, and other delinquent offenses.

^fIncludes offenses not considered crimes if committed by adults.

^gIncludes dependency, neglect, abuse, emotional disturbance, retardation, and other.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 35.

Table 6.31

Private juvenile facilities

By selected facility and youth characteristics, United States, 1989

	Number and percent
Facility characteristics	
Total number of facilities	2,167
Secure	14 %
Nonsecure	86
Type of custody	
Strict	2
Medium	11
Minimum	55
None	32
Operational factors	
Operating expenditures	\$1,186,807,364
Average daily population	37,889
Design capacity	44,511
Staff/youth ratio	0.76
Percent allowing community access	95 %
Percent chronically overcrowded	2
Youth characteristics	
Total admissions	
Total admissions	141,463
Male	60 %
Female	40
Total 1-day count	
Total 1-day count	37,822
Male	70 %
Female	30
Committed	
Committed	92
Detained	8
Race, ethnicity	
White, non-Hispanic	60
Black	29
Hispanic	8
American Indian	2
American Asian	1
Delinquency offenses	
Violent crimes ^a	19
Serious property crimes ^b	26
Other property crimes ^c	28
Alcohol and drug-related crimes	14
Public-order offenses	2
Technical violations	2
Other	9

Note: See Notes, tables 6.12 and 6.18. For survey methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 19.

^aIncludes murder, negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, assault, and sexual assault.

^bIncludes burglary, arson, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft.

^cIncludes vandalism, forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and unauthorized vehicle use.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 36.

Table 6.32

Problems reported by youth seeking services from runaway and homeless youth centers

By type of problem and sex, United States, fiscal year 1990

Type of problem	Total	Female	Male
Family problems^a			
	(N=30,373)	(N=17,170)	(N=13,203)
Emotional conflict at home	41 %	43 %	39 %
Parent too strict	21	24	18
Parental physical abuse	20	23	18
Parental neglect	20	19	21
Parent drug or alcohol problems	18	19	17
Family mental health problems	11	12	11
Parental domestic violence	10	10	10
Parental unemployment	9	9	9
Wants to live with other parent	6	7	6
Parental sexual abuse	7	9	2
Physical or sexual abuse by other family member	5	6	3
Physical or sexual abuse by non-family member	4	5	2
No parent figure	4	4	5
Parent is homosexual	1	2	1
None of the above	16	13	19
Individual problems^a			
	(N=30,388)	(N=17,180)	(N=13,208)
Poor self image	49 %	51 %	46 %
Depressed	43	48	36
School attendance or truancy	33	33	33
Bad grades	31	30	33
In trouble with justice system	19	13	27
Drug abuse	15	13	17
Alcohol abuse	13	13	13
Possibly suicidal	12	15	8
Cannot get along with teachers	13	10	17
Learning disability	7	5	10
Custody change	5	5	5
Pregnant or suspects pregnancy	4	7	0
Other health problems or handicap	4	4	4
Homosexual or sexual identity issue	2	2	3
Prostitution	1	2	1
Veneral disease	1	1	0
None of the above	19	19	20

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and are for the period Oct. 1, 1989 to Sept. 30, 1990. The data were collected in response to Section 361 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, Title III of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended, including amendments and renumbering under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690). The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act is administered by the Family and Youth Services Bureau, within the Administration for Children, Youth and Families, Office of Human Development Services, Department of Health and Human Services.

These data are derived, in large part, from the Youth Information Forms that are filled out by basic center staff for each youth receiving shelter or ongoing services. In fiscal year 1990, there were 338 basic centers located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, and Palau. It is important to note that center submission of the data to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was voluntary. Approximately 60 percent of the centers reported at least partial data. Both the response rate and the nonrandom nature of the sample should be kept in mind when interpreting these data. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services defines a runaway youth as a "person under 18 years of age who absents himself or herself from home or place of legal residence without the permission of parents or legal guardian." A homeless youth is defined as a "person under 18 years of age who is in need of services and without a place of shelter where he or she receives supervision and care." (Source, pp. 2, 3.)

^aBecause multiple responses are permitted, totals exceed 100 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services, "Annual Report to the Congress on the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, Fiscal Year 1990," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991. (Mimeographed.) Tables 4 and 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.33

Deinstitutionalization of status offenders under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974

By State, 1988

State	Number of status offenders held in secure facilities		Percent decline
	Base year ^a	1988	
Alabama	6,008	33	99.45 %
Alaska	485	9	98.14
Arizona	5,436	242	95.55
Arkansas	4,260	8	99.81
California	34,216	260	99.24
Colorado	6,123	204	96.67
Connecticut	699	29	95.85
Delaware	335	8	97.61
District of Columbia	107	5	95.33
Florida	1,231	576	53.21
Georgia	410	443	8.05 ^b
Hawaii	64	64	0.00
Idaho	2,196	55	97.50
Illinois	1,797	87	95.16
Indiana	7,494	450	94.00
Iowa	1,189	0	100.00
Kansas	3,826	57	98.51
Kentucky	5,606	283	94.95
Louisiana	123	141	14.63 ^b
Maine	41	0	100.00
Maryland	857	1	99.88
Massachusetts	37	28	24.32
Michigan	19,332	102	99.47
Minnesota	6,309	3	99.95
Mississippi	4,172	108	97.41
Missouri	4,783	207	95.67
Montana	1,194	4	99.66
Nebraska	1,087	132	87.86
Nevada	2,997	2,997	(c)
New Hampshire	200	0	100.00
New Jersey	50	19	62.00
New Mexico	2,376	462	80.56
New York	7,993	160	98.00
North Carolina	3,228	457	85.84
North Dakota	(d)	(d)	(d)
Ohio	16,552	826	95.01
Oklahoma	208	154	25.96
Oregon	4,110	21	99.49
Pennsylvania	3,634	0	100.00
Rhode Island	1,972	0	100.00
South Carolina	4C9	274	33.01
South Dakota	(d)	(d)	(d)
Tennessee	4,078	85	97.92
Texas	4,772	555	88.37
Utah	3,344	79	97.64
Vermont	744	4	99.46
Virginia	6,558	64	99.02
Washington	66	24	63.64
West Virginia	627	3	99.52
Wisconsin	3,661	126	96.56
Wyoming	(d)	(d)	(d)
National total	186,996	9,849	94.73

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. General Accounting Office to determine the extent to which status offenders are detained in secure facilities. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 established a formula grant program for States to improve their juvenile justice systems. One component of the Act stipulated that States receive grant funds for removing status offenders from secure detention and correctional facilities. Status offenders are juveniles under 18 years of age who are charged with such violations as truancy, possession of alcohol, and running away. These data also include nonoffenders. Nonoffenders are juveniles who may have come in contact with the legal system for reasons other than illegal behavior, such as being neglected or abused.

^aStates have entered the program at varying times. When States enter the program, they are required to identify the number of status offenders held in secure detention for longer than 24 hours.

^bState increased from base year but did not exceed the maximum threshold of status offenders detained set by the program.

^cIn 1987, Nevada had 3 years to reduce its deinstitutionalization of status offenders violations.

^dDid not participate in the program in 1988.

Source: U.S. General Accounting Office, General Government Division, *Noncriminal Juveniles* (Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1991), pp. 20, 21.

Table 6.34

Number of jail inmates, average daily population, and rated capacity

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-91

	Number of jail inmates									
	National Jail Census 1983	Annual Survey of Jails					National Jail Census 1988	Annual Survey of Jails		
		1984	1985	1986	1987		1989	1990	1991	
1-day counts										
All inmates	223,551	234,500	256,615	274,444	295,873	343,569	395,553	405,320	426,479	
Adults	221,815	233,018	254,986	272,736	294,092	341,893	393,303	403,019	424,129	
Male	206,163	216,275	235,909	251,235	270,172	311,594	356,050	365,821	384,628	
Female	15,652	16,743	19,077	21,501	23,920	30,299	37,253	37,198	39,501	
Juveniles ^a	1,736	1,482	1,629	1,708	1,781	1,676	2,250	2,301	2,350	
Average daily population										
All inmates	227,541	230,641	265,010	265,517	290,300	336,017	386,845	408,075	422,609	
Adults	225,781	228,944	263,543	264,113	288,725	334,566	384,954	405,935	420,276	
Male	210,451	212,749	244,711	243,143	264,929	306,379	349,180	368,091	381,458	
Female	15,330	16,195	18,832	20,970	23,796	28,187	35,774	37,844	38,818	
Juveniles ^a	1,760	1,697	1,467	1,404	1,575	1,451	1,891	2,140	2,333	
Rated capacity of jails	261,556	261,432	272,830	285,726	301,198	339,633	367,769	389,171	421,237	
Percent of rated capacity occupied ^b		88 %	90 %	94 %	96 %	98 %	101 %	108 %	104 %	101 %

Note: Data for 1983 and 1988 are from the National Jail Census, taken every 5 years and conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Questionnaires were mailed to all (N=3,358) locally-administered jails in the Nation in January 1983. Through the use of various follow-up procedures a response rate of 99 percent was achieved. In 1988, questionnaires were mailed to 3,448 locally-administered jails in the Nation during the week of August 1. Forty-four jails were added to the initial mailout, and 176 were deleted, leaving a final count of 3,316 facilities. Through the use of various follow-up procedures a response rate of 100 percent was achieved.

Data for 1984-87 and 1989-91 are from the Annual Survey of Jails that is taken during noncensus years. Data for 1984-87 and 1989 are based on figures reported for June 30. Data for 1990 are based on figures reported for June 29. Data for 1991 are based on figures reported for June 28. The survey is based on all jails in jurisdictions with 100 or more jail inmates and a stratified random sample of jurisdictions with an average daily population of less than 100 inmates. For 1984, 1,164 jails representing 893 jurisdictions were surveyed; in 1985, 1,142 jails in 874 jurisdictions were represented in the survey; in 1986, 1,137 jails in 868 jurisdictions were included; in 1987, 1,135 jails in 866 jurisdictions were included; in 1989, 1,128 jails in 809 jurisdictions were included; in 1990, 1,135 jails in 804 jurisdictions were included; and in 1991, 1,124 jails in 799 jurisdictions were included. Data for these survey years are estimates and therefore subject to sampling error.

A local jail is defined as a facility that holds inmates beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours, and is administered by local officials. Specifically, excluded from the count were temporary lockups that house persons for less than 48 hours, physically separate drunk tanks, other holding facilities that did not hold persons after they had been

formally charged, and Federal or State administered facilities. (Source, 1991, p. 5.) Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont have combined jail-prison systems and therefore were excluded in 1983-91. Alaska was also excluded as a combined system in 1987-91. In 1988-91, five locally-operated jails in Alaska and eight jails that were privately-operated under contract for local governments were included.

For 1988 data, a number of items were incompletely reported. Where the number of inmates convicted and awaiting sentence was not available, estimates were accepted. In some cases data for inmates convicted and awaiting sentence may have been reported as awaiting arraignment/trial or being tried. The race of Hispanic inmates and Hispanic staff was incompletely reported. Respondents estimated approximately 20 percent of the data on time spent in jail prior to discharge.

^a Juveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 18) initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court. Because fewer than 1 percent of the jail population were juveniles, caution must be used in interpreting any changes over time.

^b Percent of rated capacity occupied is based on the 1-day count of inmates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 1 and p. 7, Table 5; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5; 1990, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 1, Table 1 and p. 2, Table 5; 1991, Bulletin NCJ-134726, p. 2, Table 1 and p. 3, Table 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.35

Number of jails, jail inmates, capacity, and rate (per 100,000 population) of jail inmates

By region and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	Number of jails	Number of inmates	Rated capacity ^a	Percent of capacity occupied	Jail inmates per 100,000 population ^b	Region and State	Number of jails	Number of inmates	Rated capacity ^a	Percent of capacity occupied	Jail inmates per 100,000 population ^b
United States, total	3,316	343,569	339,949 ^c	101 %	144	Kentucky	95	4,695	5,794	81 %	126
Northeast	223	57,613	52,386	110	126	Louisiana	90	11,222	12,726	88	255
Maine	15	669	614	109	56	Maryland	35	7,486	7,903	95	162
Massachusetts	19	5,454	4,242	129	93	Mississippi	96	3,501	4,377	80	134
New Hampshire	11	789	911	87	73	North Carolina	102	5,469	6,699	82	84
New Jersey	28	11,124	7,640	146	144	Oklahoma	100	2,595	4,106	63	80
New York	75	25,928	25,282	103	145	South Carolina	55	3,497	3,666	95	101
Pennsylvania	75	13,649	13,697	100	114	Tennessee	108	10,858	10,339	105	222
Midwest	964	50,646	58,958	86	85	Texas	275	29,439	29,339	100	175
Illinois	95	9,891	10,852	91	85	Virginia	95	9,372	6,872	136	156
Indiana	90	5,235	6,495	81	94	West Virginia	52	1,393	2,285	61	74
Iowa	90	1,036	1,866	56	37	West	530	91,559	78,171	117	185
Kansas	94	1,906	2,538	75	76	Alaska	5	27	74	36	(d)
Michigan	85	9,404	9,896	95	102	Arizona	33	6,006	5,864	102	172
Minnesota	71	3,227	3,770	86	75	California	149	64,216	47,626	135	227
Missouri	123	4,154	5,505	75	81	Colorado	61	4,882	5,307	92	148
Nebraska	66	1,156	1,890	61	72	Idaho	37	810	1,392	58	81
North Dakota	26	288	764	38	43	Montana	46	616	1,190	52	77
Ohio	122	9,160	8,986	102	84	Nevada	19	2,343	2,250	104	222
South Dakota	29	522	977	53	73	New Mexico	34	2,188	2,743	80	145
Wisconsin	73	4,667	5,419	86	96	Oregon	39	2,819	3,092	91	102
South	1,599	143,751	150,434 ^c	96	171	Utah	25	1,261	1,756	72	75
Alabama	110	4,819	7,177	67	117	Washington	60	5,934	5,975	99	128
Arkansas	87	1,994	2,776	72	83	Wyoming	22	457	902	51	95
District of Columbia	1	1,693	1,694 ^c	100	274						
Florida	102	28,236	28,039	101	229						
Georgia	196	17,482	16,642	105	276						

Note: See Note, table 6.34.

^aRated capacity is set by State or local correctional authorities.^bBased on estimates of the resident population of States, July 1, 1988, U.S. Bureau of the Census Press Release CB89-47.^cFigures differ from preliminary numbers reported in the Bureau of Justice Statistics Bulletin,*Census of Local Jails 1988* due to revised numbers for the District of Columbia.^dThe number of inmates per 100,000 population could not be calculated because most jail inmates in Alaska were housed in combined jail/prison facilities operated by the State.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 2.

Table 6.36

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 6.34. 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 6.37

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	2,607
Utah	647	944	1,354
Washington	2,457	3,660	5,806
Wyoming	246	383	487

Note: See Note, table 6.34. 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 6.38

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 6.34. 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 6.39

Average daily population of jails

By legal status, sex, region, and State, year ending June 30, 1988

Region and State	Average daily population for year ending June 30, 1988					Average population on weekends for year ending June 30, 1988
	Total	Adult		Juvenile		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
United States, total	336,017	306,379	28,187	1,320	131	354,521
Northeast	56,873	52,993	3,830	47	3	57,979
Maine	651	605	36	8	2	716
Massachusetts	5,412	5,394	18	0	0	5,448
New Hampshire	785	740	43	2	0	818
New Jersey	10,978	10,036	932	10	0	11,365
New York	25,484	23,576	1,880	27	1	25,857
Pennsylvania	13,563	12,642	921	0	0	13,775
Midwest	49,773	45,852	3,620	259	42	53,423
Illinois	9,453	8,875	559	15	4	10,358
Indiana	5,061	4,586	343	112	20	5,774
Iowa	1,062	984	77	1	0	1,241
Kansas	1,864	1,726	123	14	1	2,030
Michigan	9,444	8,704	732	8	0	9,792
Minnesota	3,001	2,807	187	6	1	3,318
Missouri	4,296	3,975	315	6	0	4,478
Nebraska	1,110	998	96	14	2	1,193
North Dakota	280	236	26	18	0	338
Ohio	9,062	8,277	779	5	1	9,541
South Dakota	514	446	54	10	4	598
Wisconsin	4,626	4,238	329	50	9	4,762
South	139,475	127,631	10,934	850	60	148,674
Alabama	4,900	4,551	342	7	0	5,412
Arkansas	1,959	1,770	123	60	6	2,178
District of Columbia	1,551	1,226	315	10	0	1,551
Florida	27,029	23,976	2,490	539	24	27,944
Georgia	16,172	15,147	1,020	5	0	17,179
Kentucky	4,711	4,285	394	25	7	5,189
Louisiana	11,092	10,388	704	0	0	11,429
Maryland	7,300	6,649	589	62	0	7,509
Mississippi	3,247	3,014	177	46	10	3,586
North Carolina	5,553	5,152	401	0	0	6,298
Oklahoma	2,717	2,410	285	20	2	2,950
South Carolina	3,521	3,242	246	24	9	3,909
Tennessee	10,082	9,497	583	1	1	11,418
Texas	29,124	26,698	2,420	5	1	30,603
Virginia	9,111	8,318	747	46	0	9,984
West Virginia	1,406	1,308	98	0	0	1,535
West	89,896	79,903	9,803	164	26	94,445
Alaska	28	28	0	0	0	29
Arizona	5,808	5,290	485	33	0	6,674
California	63,359	55,813	7,511	35	0	65,749
Colorado	4,492	4,060	420	11	1	4,737
Idaho	820	772	41	6	1	921
Montana	596	529	62	5	0	672
Nevada	2,184	1,928	252	2	2	2,345
New Mexico	2,155	1,935	162	42	16	2,357
Oregon	2,807	2,571	233	3	0	2,884
Utah	1,354	1,252	102	0	0	1,483
Washington	5,806	5,303	502	1	0	6,069
Wyoming	487	422	33	26	6	525

Note: See Note, table 6.34.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.40

Number of jails and average daily number of inmates

By size of jail, region, and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	Number of jails						Average daily number of inmates					
	Total	Less than 50 inmates	50 to 249 inmates	250 to 499 inmates	500 to 999 inmates	1,000 inmates or more	Total	Less than 50 inmates	50 to 249 inmates	250 to 499 inmates	500 to 999 inmates	1,000 inmates or more
United States, total	3,316	2,219	798	159	89	51	336,017	38,934	85,608	56,610	60,550	94,315
Northeast	223	67	90	31	25	10	56,873	1,937	10,364	11,273	17,331	15,968
Maine	15	10	5	0	0	0	651	232	419	-	-	-
Massachusetts	19	2	8	5	4	0	5,412	62	1,161	1,500	2,689	-
New Hampshire	11	5	6	0	0	0	785	179	606	-	-	-
New Jersey	28	3	9	6	9	1	10,978	75	1,335	1,978	6,370	1,220
New York	75	20	32	9	6	8	25,484	612	3,720	3,599	4,040	13,513
Pennsylvania	75	27	30	11	6	1	13,563	777	3,123	4,196	4,232	1,235
Midwest	964	775	157	20	8	4	49,773	11,309	16,496	6,625	5,835	9,508
Illinois	95	73	19	2	0	1	9,453	1,193	2,020	540	-	5,700
Indiana	90	68	18	3	0	1	5,061	1,414	1,727	820	-	1,100
Iowa	90	85	5	0	0	0	1,062	577	485	-	-	-
Kansas	94	85	9	0	0	0	1,864	876	988	-	-	-
Michigan	85	49	27	6	2	1	9,444	1,236	2,928	2,096	1,476	1,708
Minnesota	71	58	11	2	0	0	3,001	1,107	1,047	847	-	-
Missouri	123	106	13	3	1	0	4,296	1,316	1,354	994	632	-
Nebraska	66	61	4	1	0	0	1,110	494	319	297	-	-
North Dakota	26	25	1	0	0	0	280	225	55	-	-	-
Ohio	122	84	32	2	3	1	9,062	1,468	3,633	705	2,256	1,000
South Dakota	29	27	2	0	0	0	514	263	251	-	-	-
Wisconsin	73	54	16	1	2	0	4,626	1,140	1,689	326	1,471	-
South	1,599	1,069	412	71	30	17	139,475	20,930	42,245	25,177	20,106	31,017
Alabama	110	84	25	1	0	0	4,900	1,721	2,766	413	-	-
Arkansas	87	76	11	0	0	0	1,959	1,036	923	-	-	-
District of Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	1	1,551	-	-	-	-	1,551
Florida	102	24	45	16	12	5	27,029	611	5,599	6,068	7,516	7,235
Georgia	196	117	66	11	1	1	16,172	2,394	6,837	4,015	976	1,950
Kentucky	95	69	23	2	1	0	4,711	1,445	1,990	766	510	-
Louisiana	90	48	35	3	3	1	11,092	1,300	3,499	983	1,780	3,530
Maryland	35	10	19	3	2	1	7,300	341	2,456	1,142	1,430	1,931
Mississippi	96	76	20	0	0	0	3,247	1,300	1,947	-	-	-
North Carolina	102	65	33	4	0	0	5,553	1,474	2,718	1,361	-	-
Oklahoma	100	92	7	1	0	0	2,717	1,319	963	435	-	-
South Carolina	55	35	17	3	0	0	3,521	991	1,536	994	-	-
Tennessee	108	66	34	5	1	2	10,082	1,643	3,188	1,529	865	2,857
Texas	275	208	40	14	7	6	29,124	3,200	4,234	4,951	4,776	11,963
Virginia	95	56	28	8	3	0	9,111	1,474	2,864	2,520	2,253	-
West Virginia	52	43	9	0	0	0	1,406	681	725	-	-	-
West	530	308	139	37	26	20	89,896	4,758	16,503	13,535	17,278	37,822
Alaska	5	5	0	0	0	0	28	28	-	-	-	-
Arizona	33	15	12	3	2	1	5,808	210	1,506	1,159	1,514	1,419
California	149	28	60	26	19	16	63,359	615	7,614	9,447	12,773	32,910
Colorado	61	45	11	4	0	1	4,492	698	1,393	1,401	-	1,000
Idaho	37	34	3	0	0	0	820	459	361	-	-	-
Montana	46	43	3	0	0	0	596	364	232	-	-	-
Nevada	19	15	2	0	1	1	2,184	331	218	-	508	1,127
New Mexico	34	24	9	0	1	0	2,155	374	1,021	-	760	-
Oregon	39	22	16	0	1	0	2,807	498	1,783	-	526	-
Utah	25	20	4	0	1	0	1,354	330	499	-	525	-
Washington	60	37	17	4	1	1	5,806	510	1,730	1,528	672	1,366
Wyoming	22	20	2	0	0	0	487	341	146	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.34. Jail size is based on average daily population. - indicates that there are no jails of that size in the State.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 6.

Table 6.41

Jail inmates per correctional officer

By size of jail, region, and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	Number of inmates per correctional officer in jails holding:					
	Total	Less than 50 inmates	50 to 249	250 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 inmates or more
United States, total	4.6	3.0	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.4
Northeast	3.1	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.7	2.7
Maine	2.1	2.0	2.2	-	-	-
Massachusetts	3.4	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.8	-
New Hampshire	3.1	2.3	3.4	-	-	-
New Jersey	3.8	2.6	3.0	4.4	3.6	5.7
New York	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.8	4.1	2.5
Pennsylvania	3.6	2.4	4.2	3.7	3.5	3.7
Midwest	4.0	2.6	4.5	4.5	5.0	5.1
Illinois	4.1	2.6	4.0	3.5	-	4.8
Indiana	5.2	3.4	5.4	5.2	-	14.5
Iowa	1.9	1.5	3.1	-	-	-
Kansas	2.7	2.0	3.8	-	-	-
Michigan	5.5	3.7	6.7	5.0	9.5	4.6
Minnesota	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.8	-	-
Missouri	3.3	2.7	3.2	5.5	3.1	-
Nebraska	2.5	1.7	4.0	4.1	-	-
North Dakota	2.0	1.7	6.9	-	-	-
Ohio	3.8	2.7	4.1	3.0	4.2	4.8
South Dakota	3.0	2.1	5.8	-	-	-
Wisconsin	5.1	3.6	6.1	9.9	5.2	-
South	4.8	3.6	5.1	5.2	4.9	5.5
Alabama	4.9	4.2	5.3	5.9	-	-
Arkansas	2.9	2.4	3.6	-	-	-
District of Columbia	2.7	-	-	-	-	2.7
Florida	4.1	3.0	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.1
Georgia	5.7	4.4	5.3	8.1	7.7	5.4
Kentucky	4.4	3.4	4.6	8.4	4.2	-
Louisiana	5.6	5.9	5.9	6.4	5.1	5.5
Maryland	4.9	5.1	4.9	4.3	6.1	4.5
Mississippi	5.8	3.9	8.5	-	-	-
North Carolina	5.4	3.6	5.9	8.1	-	-
Oklahoma	4.5	3.2	6.8	8.1	-	-
South Carolina	4.7	4.0	5.4	4.6	-	-
Tennessee	7.2	5.8	6.4	6.8	6.7	10.9
Texas	5.1	2.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	7.3
Virginia	4.1	3.0	4.1	4.1	5.2	-
West Virginia	3.9	3.1	5.1	-	-	-
West	6.6	2.7	5.3	5.6	6.8	9.8
Alaska	1.1	1.1	-	-	-	-
Arizona	4.6	2.8	3.4	4.3	7.5	4.9
California	9.2	2.8	7.1	7.8	8.1	11.7
Colorado	3.2	2.8	3.6	2.5	-	4.9
Idaho	3.7	3.0	5.6	-	-	-
Montana	2.5	1.8	5.7	-	-	-
Nevada	4.1	4.9	5.2	-	3.6	4.0
New Mexico	3.5	2.5	4.4	-	3.3	-
Oregon	3.9	2.7	4.9	-	3.0	-
Utah	4.3	3.1	5.3	-	4.6	-
Washington	4.5	2.6	4.8	4.4	6.7	5.1
Wyoming	3.0	2.5	5.0	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.34. The ratio of jail inmates to correctional officers is determined by dividing the average daily inmate population by all correctional officers except community volunteers. Jail size is based on average daily population. - indicates that there are no jails of that size in the State.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 25.

Table 6.42

Admissions to and releases from local jails

By legal status and sex, United States, 1983-91

	June 30, 1983	June 30, 1984	June 30, 1985	June 30, 1986	June 30, 1987	June 30, 1988	June 30, 1989	June 29, 1990	June 28, 1991
Total admissions	8,084,344	7,838,521	8,364,533	8,354,032	8,627,200	9,669,954	9,774,096	10,064,927	10,266,267
Adults	7,978,978	7,742,941	8,252,427	8,261,176	8,529,983	9,604,891	9,720,102	10,005,138	10,206,086
Male	7,270,663	7,007,292	7,430,148	7,410,057	7,670,765	8,498,197	8,606,700	8,894,706	9,018,632
Female	708,315	735,649	822,279	851,119	859,218	1,106,494	1,113,402	1,110,432	1,187,454
Juveniles ^a	105,366	95,580	112,106	92,856	97,217	65,263	53,994	59,789	60,181
Male	86,850	79,617	94,579	72,046	74,970	54,087	45,294	51,226	53,257
Female	18,516	15,963	17,527	20,810	22,247	11,176	8,700	8,563	6,924
Total releases	7,941,236	7,716,067	8,279,054	8,284,676	8,408,914	9,550,369	9,494,814	9,870,546	9,929,347
Adults	7,837,156	7,622,366	8,169,461	8,193,124	8,314,491	9,485,883	9,442,773	9,811,198	9,873,048
Male	7,145,818	6,904,343	7,359,076	7,342,940	7,469,188	8,390,991	8,367,519	8,723,872	8,718,938
Female	691,338	718,023	810,385	850,184	845,303	1,094,892	1,075,254	1,087,326	1,154,110
Juveniles ^a	104,080	93,701	109,593	91,552	94,423	64,486	52,041	59,348	56,299
Male	85,564	77,564	92,235	70,442	72,567	53,375	43,559	50,913	49,571
Female	18,516	16,137	17,358	21,110	21,856	11,111	8,482	8,435	6,728

Note: See Note, table 6.34. Admissions and release data may include intra-system transfers within jail systems.

^aJuveniles are persons of an age specified by State statute (usually under 18) initially subject to juvenile court authority even if tried as adults in criminal court.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-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; *1990*, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 2, Table 4; *1991*, Bulletin NCJ-134726, p. 2, Table 4 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.43

Admissions to and releases from jails

By legal status, sex, region, and State, year ending June 30, 1988

Region and State	Admissions					Releases				
	Total	Adult		Juvenile		Total	Adult		Juvenile	
		Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	9,669,954	8,498,197	1,106,494	54,087	11,176	9,550,369	8,390,991	1,094,892	53,375	11,111
Northeast	697,659	635,040	60,315	2,084	220	681,428	620,459	58,658	2,093	218
Maine	33,470	28,228	3,852	1,234	156	33,060	27,829	3,816	1,259	156
Massachusetts	44,042	43,614	397	24	7	43,385	42,960	394	24	7
New Hampshire	12,291	11,228	964	87	12	11,933	10,898	938	86	11
New Jersey	137,469	125,546	11,688	235	0	133,326	122,131	10,970	225	0
New York	328,113	295,560	32,004	504	45	318,936	286,934	31,459	499	44
Pennsylvania	142,274	130,864	11,410	0	0	140,788	129,707	11,081	0	0
Midwest	1,524,814	1,349,108	156,932	15,069	3,705	1,508,158	1,335,477	154,100	14,896	3,685
Illinois	203,764	179,866	22,798	905	195	199,456	176,344	22,031	891	190
Indiana	173,921	151,072	15,071	6,304	1,474	170,531	148,124	14,707	6,233	1,467
Iowa	62,116	54,293	7,708	107	8	61,767	53,982	7,673	104	8
Kansas	90,798	80,177	9,293	1,097	231	89,686	79,290	9,086	1,082	228
Michigan	213,932	190,594	22,791	441	106	211,963	188,812	22,607	440	104
Minnesota	115,935	101,344	13,388	1,004	199	114,509	100,044	13,268	998	199
Missouri	114,647	104,185	9,824	474	164	113,298	103,082	9,578	474	164
Nebraska	45,008	37,819	5,963	923	303	44,748	37,658	5,875	912	303
North Dakota	19,566	15,938	3,028	549	51	19,435	15,828	3,011	545	51
Ohio	329,883	297,876	31,060	673	274	329,393	298,006	30,454	658	275
South Dakota	27,122	22,950	3,555	516	101	26,829	22,672	3,535	521	101
Wisconsin	128,122	112,994	12,453	2,076	599	126,543	111,635	12,275	2,038	595
South	4,743,034	4,163,413	550,440	25,077	4,104	4,679,024	4,107,270	543,073	24,607	4,074
Alabama	197,486	177,815	18,733	794	144	194,308	175,361	18,028	777	142
Arkansas	117,912	103,231	10,826	3,548	307	117,014	102,406	10,760	3,537	311
District of Columbia	17,860	12,899	4,231	621	109	16,167	11,714	3,754	597	102
Florida	756,424	650,458	97,320	7,940	706	740,165	637,625	94,248	7,591	701
Georgia	448,968	402,991	45,790	187	0	439,244	394,576	44,486	182	0
Kentucky	250,654	218,656	26,450	4,360	1,188	248,981	217,266	26,184	4,348	1,183
Louisiana	199,953	177,883	21,465	526	79	198,125	176,219	21,903	524	79
Maryland	86,231	76,496	8,503	1,210	4	83,430	74,133	8,094	1,201	2
Mississippi	105,571	93,412	9,037	2,265	857	104,515	92,470	8,947	2,244	854
North Carolina	311,362	281,867	29,495	0	0	307,947	278,785	29,162	0	0
Oklahoma	526,982	443,920	82,121	825	116	526,229	443,260	82,025	827	117
South Carolina	174,161	153,538	18,711	1,493	419	171,765	151,311	18,561	1,481	412
Tennessee	265,752	244,716	20,815	162	59	258,906	238,419	20,270	159	58
Texas	1,014,172	881,686	131,854	527	105	1,004,462	872,735	131,095	527	105
Virginia	239,070	216,003	22,437	619	11	237,831	213,658	23,553	612	8
West Virginia	30,494	27,842	2,652	0	0	29,935	27,332	2,603	0	0
West	2,704,447	2,350,636	338,807	11,857	3,147	2,681,759	2,327,785	339,061	11,779	3,134
Alaska	3,115	2,837	225	42	11	3,120	2,839	227	43	11
Arizona	171,012	157,138	12,805	993	76	167,527	154,161	12,318	972	76
California	1,723,935	1,484,344	234,786	4,025	780	1,713,851	1,474,391	234,655	4,025	780
Colorado	156,184	137,589	17,860	553	182	154,236	133,712	19,802	540	182
Idaho	39,371	35,133	3,775	359	104	39,028	34,805	3,766	356	101
Montana	32,262	28,429	3,508	218	107	32,037	28,245	3,467	217	108
Nevada	65,998	57,418	8,306	199	75	65,058	56,572	8,211	199	76
New Mexico	113,710	95,012	13,870	3,499	1,329	112,410	93,852	13,762	3,476	1,320
Oregon	115,881	101,903	13,675	259	44	114,743	100,808	13,632	257	46
Utah	46,364	41,028	5,335	1	0	44,891	40,168	4,722	1	0
Washington	218,184	194,924	23,020	213	27	216,776	193,641	22,895	213	27
Wyoming	18,431	14,881	1,642	1,496	412	18,082	14,591	1,604	1,480	407

Note: See Note, table 6.34.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 11.

Table 6.44

Jail Inmate deaths

By cause of death, region, and State, year ending June 30, 1988

(- represent zero)

Region and State	Total number of inmate deaths	Causes of death											
		Illness/ natural causes (excluding AIDS)		Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) ^a		Suicide		Homicide by other inmate(s)		Other homicide		Other ^b	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	667	263	11	65	1	271	13	7	-	3	-	31	2
Northeast	113	33	1	35	-	33	1	2	-	1	-	6	1
Maine	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	12	1	-	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
New Hampshire	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
New Jersey	27	11	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
New York	37	10	1	18	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
Pennsylvania	31	10	-	4	-	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	102	31	2	3	-	56	5	1	-	-	-	4	-
Illinois	17	6	-	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	14	3	-	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Iowa	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	16	8	1	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Minnesota	5	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	9	2	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	18	8	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	12	1	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
South	296	123	4	21	1	126	5	1	-	2	-	12	1
Alabama	13	4	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	5	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	10	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	40	22	-	8	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Georgia	34	14	1	1	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
Kentucky	14	8	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Louisiana	19	10	1	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	16	5	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Mississippi	16	6	1	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Carolina	15	5	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	8	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	14	7	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	22	8	1	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	51	14	-	4	-	26	2	1	-	2	-	2	-
Virginia	17	6	-	2	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
West Virginia	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	156	76	4	6	-	56	2	3	-	-	-	9	-
Alaska	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	8	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	-
California	99	61	4	2	-	24	-	3	-	-	-	5	-
Colorado	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Idaho	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	5	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	8	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
New Mexico	6	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	13	4	-	4	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Utah	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	9	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.34.

^bIncludes accidental self-injury.^aThe immediate cause of death in AIDS mortalities may have been pneumocystis carinii pneumonia, Kaposi's sarcoma, or other AIDS-related diseases.Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 12.

Table 6.45

Jail Inmates

By sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1990 and 1991^a

Characteristic	Percent of jail inmates	
	1990	1991
Total	100 %	100 %
Sex		
Male	90.8	90.7
Female	9.2	9.3
Race, Hispanic origin		
White non-Hispanic	41.8	41.1
Black non-Hispanic	42.5	43.4
Hispanic	14.3	14.2
Other ^b	1.3	1.2

Note: See Note, table 6.34. Data are for June 29, 1990 and June 28, 1991. Race was reported for 99 percent of the inmates in both years.

^aPercents may not add to total because of rounding.

^bNative Americans, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1991*, Bulletin NCJ-134726 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1992), p. 2, Table 3.

Table 6.46

Characteristics of jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1983 and 1989^a

Characteristic	Percent of female inmates		Percent of male inmates	
	1983	1989	1983	1989
Race and ethnicity				
White non-Hispanic	41.8 %	37.8 %	46.9 %	38.7 %
Black non-Hispanic	42.2	43.4	37.1	41.5
Hispanic	12.7	16.3	14.3	17.5
Other ^b	3.2	2.5	1.7	2.3
Age				
17 years or younger	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.6
18 to 24 years	36.8	27.2	40.7	33.2
25 to 34 years	44.3	51.2	38.2	42.1
35 to 44 years	12.4	15.6	12.4	16.9
45 to 54 years	4.3	3.9	4.9	4.6
55 years and older	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.7
Median age	26 years	28 years	26 years	28 years
Marital status				
Married	19.3	16.2	21.1	19.3
Widowed	3.9	3.8	1.2	0.7
Divorced	18.0	17.2	15.6	14.9
Separated	14.5	14.0	7.4	7.6
Never married	44.4	48.9	54.8	57.5
Education^c				
8th grade or less	13.7	11.9	17.9	16.0
Some high school	39.2	37.6	41.5	38.2
High school graduate	32.3	34.9	28.9	33.0
Some college or more	14.7	15.7	11.6	12.8
Median grade completed	11	11	11	11
Number of inmates	15,566	37,383	206,537	358,171

Note: The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. A nationally-representative sample of 5,675 inmates in 424 local jails were interviewed from July to September 1989. A jail is defined as a confinement facility administered by a local government agency that holds persons pending adjudication and persons committed after adjudication, usually for sentences of a year or less. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

^cBased on highest grade completed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 3, Table 1.

Table 6.47

Jail inmates

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

Region and State	All inmates			White (non-Hispanic)		Black (non-Hispanic)		Hispanic ^a		Other race ^b	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
United States, total	343,569	313,158	30,411	136,242	12,651	126,507	12,782	46,853	4,602	3,556	376
Northeast	57,613	52,965	4,648	19,919	1,405	23,177	2,486	9,655	733	214	24
Maine	669	642	27	620	27	16	0	2	0	4	0
Massachusetts	5,454	5,430	24	3,058	17	1,230	3	1,111	4	31	0
New Hampshire	789	749	40	696	38	35	2	18	0	0	0
New Jersey	11,124	10,241	883	2,814	255	5,489	491	1,922	133	16	4
New York	25,928	23,240	2,688	6,184	637	11,266	1,489	5,670	543	120	19
Pennsylvania	13,649	12,663	986	6,547	431	5,141	501	932	53	43	1
Midwest	50,646	46,927	3,719	26,757	2,036	17,793	1,517	1,701	99	676	67
Illinois	9,891	9,333	558	3,063	209	5,496	314	754	34	20	1
Indiana	5,235	4,870	365	3,135	252	1,708	111	24	2	3	0
Iowa	1,036	958	78	762	54	149	20	29	1	18	3
Kansas	1,906	1,772	134	1,208	90	440	40	110	4	14	0
Michigan	9,404	8,687	717	5,288	372	3,113	320	247	19	39	6
Minnesota	3,227	3,034	193	2,248	137	514	37	83	2	189	17
Missouri	4,154	3,645	309	2,175	164	1,605	142	57	3	8	0
Nebraska	1,156	1,044	112	745	71	201	30	51	3	47	8
North Dakota	288	262	26	178	16	4	1	6	0	74	9
Ohio	9,160	8,355	805	4,859	408	3,330	383	140	13	26	1
South Dakota	522	478	44	327	31	10	0	4	0	137	13
Wisconsin	4,667	4,289	378	2,769	232	1,223	119	196	18	101	9
South	143,751	131,750	12,001	54,051	4,842	66,212	6,474	11,075	639	412	46
Alabama	4,819	4,469	350	2,140	172	2,312	177	15	1	2	0
Arkansas	1,994	1,861	133	1,058	78	759	49	41	3	3	3
District of Columbia	1,693	1,209	484	121	49	1,088	435	0	0	0	0
Florida	28,236	25,460	2,776	10,422	1,125	12,884	1,440	2,115	205	39	6
Georgia	17,482	16,364	1,118	6,572	450	9,621	656	167	11	4	1
Kentucky	4,695	4,304	391	3,239	272	1,040	118	25	1	0	0
Louisiana	11,222	10,397	825	3,023	231	6,924	585	417	7	33	2
Maryland	7,486	6,897	589	2,500	199	4,264	385	102	5	31	0
Mississippi	3,501	3,298	203	941	65	2,296	137	59	1	2	0
North Carolina	5,469	5,063	406	2,079	192	2,895	210	57	0	32	4
Oklahoma	2,595	2,318	277	1,377	145	659	98	115	10	167	24
South Carolina	3,497	3,259	238	1,244	93	1,986	143	28	2	1	0
Tennessee	10,858	10,244	614	5,298	291	4,857	321	30	0	59	2
Texas	29,439	26,753	2,686	9,397	1,116	9,559	1,181	7,766	385	31	4
Virginia	9,372	8,544	828	3,507	299	4,899	523	131	6	7	0
West Virginia	1,393	1,310	83	1,133	65	169	16	7	2	1	0
West	91,559	81,516	10,043	35,515	4,368	19,325	2,305	24,422	3,131	2,254	239
Alaska	27	25	2	13	1	1	0	1	0	10	1
Arizona	6,006	5,496	510	3,080	311	759	91	1,416	86	241	22
California	64,216	56,570	7,646	20,088	2,904	15,639	1,856	19,616	2,784	1,227	102
Colorado	4,882	4,439	443	2,518	255	832	97	1,046	84	43	7
Idaho	810	766	44	584	38	12	0	137	2	33	4
Montana	616	547	69	409	38	13	3	20	0	105	28
Nevada	2,343	2,078	265	1,367	162	616	91	60	10	35	2
New Mexico	2,188	2,015	173	584	51	146	11	1,098	84	187	27
Oregon	2,819	2,590	229	2,062	178	269	25	197	17	62	9
Utah	1,261	1,165	96	988	73	53	8	101	10	23	5
Washington	5,934	5,423	511	3,502	317	975	123	677	43	269	28
Wyoming	457	402	55	320	40	10	0	53	11	19	4

Note: See Note, table 6.34.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 7.^a Any race.^b American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Table 6.48

Jail inmates

By most serious offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1989

Most serious offense	Percent of jail inmates					
	Sex		Race and Hispanic origin			
	Male	Female	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other ^a
Number of jail inmates	344,535	35,625	147,038	158,993	65,223	8,907
Violent offenses	23.5%	13.2%	21.2%	25.2%	17.8%	28.5%
Murder ^b	2.9	1.8	2.3	3.8	1.7	3.0
Negligent manslaughter	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9
Kidnaping	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1
Rape	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	3.6
Other sexual assault	2.8	0.2	4.3	1.6	1.3	1.8
Robbery	7.0	3.9	3.8	9.8	5.7	9.3
Assault	7.4	5.2	6.5	7.9	7.0	7.8
Other violent ^c	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.9
Property offenses	29.9	31.9	31.8	31.1	24.1	25.8
Burglary	11.4	4.0	11.4	11.1	8.4	9.2
Larceny/theft	7.4	12.9	7.9	8.8	6.0	4.8
Motor vehicle theft	3.0	0.9	2.9	2.2	4.0	2.8
Arson	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.0
Fraud	3.2	11.6	5.4	3.9	1.1	3.4
Stolen property	2.5	1.4	1.7	2.7	2.9	3.6
Other property ^d	1.7	0.5	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.1
Drug offenses	21.9	33.6	14.3	27.0	33.9	16.1
Possession	9.2	14.9	5.7	11.7	14.5	7.6
Trafficking	11.5	16.9	7.0	14.4	18.1	7.4
Other or unspecified	1.2	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.3	1.2
Public-order offenses	23.2	19.0	31.0	14.7	23.3	29.4
Weapons	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.4	0.9
Obstruction of justice	2.8	3.6	3.0	3.2	2.1	0.2
Traffic	2.8	1.3	4.1	1.6	2.4	2.8
Driving while intoxicated ^e	9.3	3.6	15.4	1.7	10.1	16.7
Drunkenness or morals ^f	1.3	5.3	2.4	1.2	1.4	3.5
Violation of parole or probation ^g	3.0	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.3	4.3
Other public-order ^h	2.0	0.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.9
Other offenses ⁱ	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.0	0.8	0.2

Note: See Note, table 6.46. The data presented above exclude an estimated 15,393 jail inmates whose conviction status or offense was unknown. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other racial groups.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes blackmail, extortion, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment.

^dIncludes destruction of property, vandalism, hit-and-run driving without bodily injury, trespassing, and possession of burglary tools.

^eIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

^fIncludes drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, unlawful assembly, morals, and commercialized vice.

^gIncludes parole or probation violations, escape, AWOL, and flight to avoid prosecution.

^hIncludes rioting, abandonment, non-support, immigration violations, invasion of privacy, liquor law violations, tax evasion, and bribery.

ⁱIncludes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 5, Table 6.

Table 6.49

Most serious offense of jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1983 and 1989^a

Most serious offense	Percent of jail inmates			
	1983		1989	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
All offenses	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Violent offenses	21.3	31.4	13.2	23.5
Murder ^b	3.8	4.1	1.8	2.9
Negligent manslaughter	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.5
Kidnaping	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.7
Rape	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.9
Other sexual assault	0.2	2.2	0.2	2.8
Robbery	6.2	11.5	3.9	7.0
Assault	8.1	8.7	5.2	7.4
Other violent ^c	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.1
Property offenses	42.7	38.3	31.9	29.9
Burglary	5.1	15.0	4.0	11.4
Larceny/theft	18.4	11.2	12.9	7.4
Motor vehicle theft	0.7	2.5	0.9	3.0
Arson	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7
Fraud	15.2	4.2	11.6	3.2
Stolen property	1.7	2.6	1.4	2.5
Other property ^d	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.7
Drug offenses	13.1	9.0	33.6	21.9
Possession	7.1	4.6	14.9	9.2
Trafficking	4.6	4.0	16.9	11.5
Other or unspecified	1.4	0.5	1.9	1.2
Public-order offenses	22.0	20.5	19.0	23.2
Weapons	1.1	2.4	1.4	2.0
Obstruction of justice	3.1	1.9	3.6	2.8
Traffic	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.8
Driving while intoxicated ^e	5.2	7.1	3.6	9.3
Drunkenness or morals ^f	8.3	3.0	5.3	1.3
Violation of parole or probation ^g	2.0	2.3	3.6	3.0
Other public-order ^h	0.9	1.7	0.2	2.0
Other offenses ⁱ	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.5
Number of inmates	15,259	204,314	35,625	344,535

Note: See Note, table 6.46. Excludes an estimated 15,393 inmates in 1989 and 3,979 inmates in 1983 because their offense was unknown. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes blackmail, extortion, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment.

^dIncludes destruction of property, vandalism, hit-and-run driving without bodily injury, trespassing, and possession of burglary tools.

^eIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

^fIncludes drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, unlawful assembly, morals, and commercialized vice.

^gIncludes parole or probation violations, escape, AWOL, and flight to avoid prosecution.

^hIncludes rioting, abandonment, non-support, immigration violations, invasion of privacy, liquor law violations, tax evasion, and bribery.

ⁱIncludes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 4, Table 3.

Table 6.50

Pre-arrest employment and income of jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1989^a

	Percent of female inmates			Percent of male inmates Total
	Free less than 1 year	Free at least 1 year	Total	
Pre-arrest employment				
Employed	26.1 %	40.3 %	38.0 %	68.2 %
Full-time	16.8	29.2	27.2	56.6
Part-time	9.3	11.1	10.8	11.5
Unemployed	74.0	59.7	62.0	31.7
Looking	26.6	28.7	28.4	20.4
Not looking	47.4	31.0	33.7	11.5
Income source^b				
Wages/salaries	38.6	61.6	58.0	84.7
Family or friend	28.4	31.6	31.1	20.7
Welfare	27.9	30.1	29.8	7.7
Illegal income	34.3	14.4	17.5	11.4
Social Security	7.2	7.3	7.3	5.4
Unemployment	0.3	2.9	2.5	4.5
Educational grants/scholarships	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.0
Other	2.9	3.9	3.7	3.2
Pre-arrest monthly income				
Less than \$500 ^c	47.0	57.4	55.7	42.3
\$500 to \$999	27.9	21.1	22.2	25.0
\$1,000 or more	25.0	21.5	22.1	32.7
Number of inmates	5,774	29,586	35,360	341,662

Note: See Note, table 6.46. Data exclude inmates free less than 1 month. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bPercents add to more than 100 because inmates may have had more than one source of income.

^cIncludes inmates reporting no income.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women In Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 3, Table 2.

Table 6.51

Conviction status of adult jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1983-91

	Number of jail inmates									
	National Jail Census 1983	Annual Survey of Jails					National Jail Census 1988	Annual Survey of Jails		
		1984	1985	1986	1987	1989		1990	1991	
Total number of adults with known conviction status	221,644	229,822	250,468	269,179	289,495	341,893	393,303	403,019	424,129	
Convicted	107,660	113,491	123,409	127,067	139,394	166,224	189,012	195,661	206,458	
Male	100,557	105,529	114,131	117,100	128,818	151,810	171,181	177,619	185,947	
Female	7,103	7,962	9,278	9,967	10,576	14,414	17,831	18,042	20,511	
Unconvicted	113,984	116,331	127,059	142,112	150,101	175,669	204,291	207,358	217,671	
Male	105,459	107,901	117,560	130,806	137,213	159,784	184,869	188,202	198,681	
Female	8,525	8,430	9,499	11,306	12,888	15,885	19,422	19,156	18,990	

Note: See Note, table 6.34. Annual Survey of Jails data may underestimate the number of convicted inmates and overestimate the number of unconvicted inmates. Some facility records do not distinguish inmates awaiting sentence (or other convicted persons) from unconvicted inmates. The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails indicated that 43 percent of the inmates were unconvicted and 57 percent were convicted. (Source, 1991, p. 2, Table 2.)

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates, 1985*, NCJ-105586 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1987), p. 5, Table 2; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Jail Inmates 1987*, Bulletin NCJ-114319, p. 2, Table 2; *1989*, Bulletin NCJ-123264, p. 2, Table 2; *1990*, Bulletin NCJ-129756, p. 2, Table 2; *1991*, Bulletin NCJ-134726, p. 2, Table 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice), Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.52

Jail Inmates

By detention status, region, and State, June 30, 1988

Region and State	Total number of inmates	Detention status							
		Awaiting arraignment/trial or being tried	Other unconvicted inmates	Convicted awaiting sentence	Sentenced and awaiting transfer to State or Federal prison	Serving sentence	Returned technical violators	Juveniles held for juvenile authorities	Other convicted
United States, total	343,569	171,172	5,533	12,975	27,220	115,527	10,351	344	447
Northeast	57,613	28,426	971	3,296	3,846	18,398	2,654	12	10
Maine	669	249	27	4	2	384	1	0	2
Massachusetts	5,454	1,660	0	123	120	3,528	22	1	0
New Hampshire	789	440	0	3	0	341	4	1	0
New Jersey	11,124	5,537	273	856	2,041	2,230	177	10	0
New York	25,928	14,067	479	1,514	1,093	6,882	1,886	0	7
Pennsylvania	13,649	6,473	192	796	590	5,033	564	0	1
Midwest	50,646	25,942	1,041	1,993	1,328	18,581	1,549	125	87
Illinois	9,891	7,494	219	181	129	1,743	114	11	0
Indiana	5,235	3,237	50	249	165	1,425	36	56	17
Iowa	1,036	654	42	22	15	258	41	2	2
Kansas	1,906	893	42	97	170	625	62	10	7
Michigan	9,404	3,948	228	843	166	4,045	145	1	28
Minnesota	3,227	1,018	88	122	73	1,858	67	1	0
Missouri	4,154	2,569	190	96	85	1,017	197	0	0
Nebraska	1,156	448	6	30	41	616	9	4	2
North Dakota	288	101	5	1	6	164	7	3	1
Ohio	9,160	3,894	124	245	352	4,182	353	3	7
South Dakota	522	165	5	12	23	284	4	8	21
Wisconsin	4,667	1,521	42	95	103	2,364	514	26	2
South	143,751	73,507	2,751	5,318	19,605	37,365	4,812	159	234
Alabama	4,819	2,562	160	94	385	1,518	94	6	0
Arkansas	1,994	1,009	39	125	298	452	47	24	0
District of Columbia	1,693	951	0	520	0	199	23	0	0
Florida	28,236	18,249	764	1,444	842	5,477	1,393	13	54
Georgia	17,482	8,626	50	333	2,729	5,004	737	3	0
Kentucky	4,695	1,483	277	294	820	1,608	194	10	9
Louisiana	11,222	5,146	119	172	3,435	2,046	254	48	2
Maryland	7,486	4,355	16	188	75	2,797	53	0	2
Mississippi	3,501	1,396	71	110	818	1,020	58	24	4
North Carolina	5,469	4,027	68	174	168	978	53	0	1
Oklahoma	2,595	1,574	260	150	150	420	34	5	2
South Carolina	3,497	2,040	95	91	156	1,045	53	17	0
Tennessee	10,858	2,958	299	397	1,027	5,850	322	0	5
Texas	29,439	14,788	484	818	6,635	5,284	1,274	2	154
Virginia	9,372	3,770	12	341	1,852	3,188	202	7	0
West Virginia	1,393	573	37	67	215	479	21	0	1
West	91,559	43,297	770	2,368	2,441	41,183	1,336	48	116
Alaska	27	12	0	4	0	8	3	0	0
Arizona	6,006	3,232	95	293	576	1,749	58	3	0
California	64,216	30,189	133	1,064	861	31,504	456	5	4
Colorado	4,882	2,487	101	105	427	1,578	107	6	71
Idaho	810	312	6	17	93	342	20	2	18
Montana	616	206	62	38	27	257	19	5	2
Nevada	2,343	1,313	14	237	86	521	172	0	0
New Mexico	2,188	1,143	54	39	76	822	36	18	0
Oregon	2,819	1,272	102	236	76	932	169	2	10
Utah	1,261	267	1	43	28	919	3	0	0
Washington	5,934	2,657	187	268	182	2,381	256	0	3
Wyoming	457	207	15	24	9	170	17	7	8

Note: See Note, table 6.34.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Census of Local Jails, 1988*, NCJ-127992 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 4, 5. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.53

Criminal history of jail inmates

By sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1989^a

Criminal history	Percent of jail inmates					
	Sex		Race and Hispanic origin			
	Male	Female	White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other ^b
Total	340,249	35,333	144,889	157,110	64,676	8,907
No previous sentence	21.5 %	31.3 %	19.1 %	23.0 %	29.2 %	19.2 %
Current violent offense	6.7	6.2	6.0	7.4	6.3	6.9
Current nonviolent offense	14.8	25.1	13.1	15.6	22.9	12.3
Violent recidivists ^c	31.4	16.2	27.3	33.7	25.5	35.7
Current and prior violent	8.1	2.2	6.3	8.9	6.0	13.0
Current violent only	10.9	6.2	11.1	11.0	7.7	10.0
Prior violent only	12.4	7.8	9.9	13.8	11.8	12.7
Nonviolent recidivists ^d	47.1	52.4	53.6	43.2	45.2	45.1
Prior minor public-order offenses only ^e	3.4	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.7
Other prior offenses	43.7	48.3	49.7	40.0	42.2	41.4

Note: See Note, table 6.46. A recidivist was defined as an inmate who reported a sentence to probation or incarceration at any time in the past. The data presented above exclude an estimated 19,971 inmates in 1989 for whom current offense and prior probation or incarceration offenses were unknown. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^dNonviolent recidivists were convicted of only nonviolent offenses in the past, and their current charge or conviction was for a nonviolent offense.

^eIncludes drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, minor traffic offenses, commercialized vice, invasion of privacy, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, liquor law violations, and juvenile-status offenses.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other racial groups.

^cViolent recidivists were convicted in the past, and at least either the current charge or a previous conviction was for a violent offense.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 6, Table 10.

Table 6.54

Criminal history of female jail inmates

By most serious current offense, United States, 1989

Criminal history	Most serious current offense				
	Total	Violent	Property	Drug	Public-order
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
First offense	31.5	45.4	23.3	36.6	26.0
Previous offenses	68.5	54.6	76.7	63.4	74.0
Violent offenses	10.0	15.5	9.7	7.9	10.8
Property offenses	40.2	27.1	64.1	30.3	30.3
Drug offenses	20.6	12.9	11.4	32.9	19.4
Public-order offenses	30.5	21.4	23.5	27.1	55.9
Number of inmates	35,087	4,656	11,233	11,771	6,642

Note: See Note, table 6.46. Excludes an estimated 2,296 inmates for whom data on present or prior offenses were unknown. Subtotals may add to more than total because inmates may have been sentenced more than once or for more than one type of offense. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 7, Table 10.

Table 6.55

Children of female jail inmates

By race, United States, 1989

Characteristic	Percent of female inmates		
	All ^a	White	Black
<u>Have children</u>			
No	26.2 %	28.6 %	23.3 %
Yes	73.8	71.5	76.7
Any under age of 18	67.9	64.9	71.3
Adult only	5.9	6.6	5.4
Number of inmates	37,071	19,306	16,513
Number of children under age 18 ^b			
1	37.8	38.9	35.5
2	33.4	37.0	31.3
3	17.9	14.9	21.1
4	6.4	5.3	7.9
5 or more	4.4	3.9	4.2
Lived with child(ren) under 18 before entering jail ^b			
No	32.8	35.9	27.7
Yes	67.2	64.1	72.3
Where child(ren) under 18 live(s) now ^{b,c}			
Child's father	23.5	30.1	15.8
Maternal grandparents	41.6	34.9	50.0
Paternal grandparents	8.7	9.3	7.1
Other relative	22.9	18.6	27.0
Friends	4.3	4.2	4.5
Foster home	6.5	7.2	6.1
Agency/institution	1.6	2.2	0.9
Other	4.0	5.0	1.9
Plan to live with child(ren) under 18 after release from jail ^b			
Yes	84.5	77.7	91.7
No	12.4	18.1	6.3
Don't know	3.1	4.3	1.9

Note: See Note, table 6.46. Female inmates had an estimated total of 52,267 children under age 18. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and other racial groups.

^bPercents are based on those inmates with children under age 18.

^cPercents add to more than 100 because inmates with more than one child may have provided multiple responses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 9, Table 15.

Table 6.56

Jail inmates

By family structure, incarceration of family members, and parental alcohol or drug abuse, United States, 1989

	Percent of all jail inmates
<u>Person(s) lived with most of time while growing up:</u>	
Both parents	47.7 %
Mother only	35.5
Father only	3.6
Grandparents	7.0
Other relatives	3.1
Friends	0.4
Foster home	1.4
Agency or institution	0.6
Other	0.7
<u>Ever lived in a foster home, agency or institution while growing up</u>	
No	86.3
Yes	13.7
<u>Family member ever incarcerated</u>	
No	64.6
Yes ^a	35.4
Spouse	0.3
Mother	1.3
Father	7.6
Brother/sister	28.9
Child	0.2
<u>Parent or guardian abused alcohol or drugs while inmate was growing up</u>	
No	73.7
Yes	26.3
Alcohol	22.4
Drugs	0.8
Both alcohol and drugs	3.1

Note: See Note, table 6.46. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aPercents add to more than 100 because more than one family member may have been incarcerated.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 9, Table 17.

Table 6.57

Jail Inmates

By most serious offense, sentence length, and time served since admission, United States, 1989

(In months)

Most serious offense	Number of jail inmates	Sentenced jail inmates			
		Maximum sentence length		Time served since admission	
		Median	Average	Median	Average
All offenses	117,960	6	17	2.4	5.0
Violent offenses	14,714	12	35	4.3	9.2
Homicide ^a	1,084	23	73	8.9	21.8
Sexual assault ^b	2,530	24	35	3.8	8.4
Robbery	3,030	24	56	6.8	11.4
Assault	6,429	9	23	4.1	7.8
Other violent ^c	1,641	12	18	1.3	3.2
Property offenses	31,366	10	21	2.8	5.7
Burglary	8,980	12	36	5.2	8.5
Larceny/theft	10,217	6	14	1.8	4.2
Motor vehicle theft	2,563	6	15	2.4	5.4
Fraud	4,872	12	18	3.1	6.2
Stolen property	2,750	8	13	2.6	3.9
Other property ^d	1,983	3	11	1.5	2.4
Drug offenses	23,928	9	19	2.8	5.5
Possession	12,202	7	15	2.8	5.1
Trafficking	10,758	12	22	3.3	5.5
Other or unspecified	968	B	B	B	B
Public-order offenses	46,236	5	8	1.6	2.9
Weapons	2,140	6	13	2.5	4.8
Obstruction of justice	3,263	3	5	1.3	3.2
Traffic	6,676	3	4	0.9	1.8
Driving while intoxicated ^e	24,465	6	7	1.8	3.0
Drunkenness or morals ^f	3,265	4	6	1.5	2.4
Violation of parole or probation ^g	3,311	12	18	2.5	4.1
Other public-order ^h	3,116	6	6	1.8	2.1
Other offenses ⁱ	1,717	6	15	1.3	3.1

Note: See Note, table 6.46. Data include only those inmates sentenced to local jails, who were new court commitments with valid sentence lengths and dates of admission. The median marks the point above which and below which 50 percent of all cases fall. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

^bIncludes rape and other sexual assault.

^cIncludes kidnaping, blackmail, extortion, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment.

^dIncludes arson, destruction of property, vandalism, hit-and-run driving without bodily injury, trespassing, and possession of burglary tools.

^eIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

^fIncludes drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, unlawful assembly, morals, and commercialized vice.

^gIncludes parole or probation violations, escape, AWOL, and flight to avoid prosecution.

^hIncludes rioting, abandonment, non-support, immigration violations, invasion of privacy, liquor law violations, tax evasion, and bribery.

ⁱIncludes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 7, Table 12.

Table 6.58

Jail inmates charged with drug and nondrug offenses

By selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1983 and 1989

Number of jail inmates	Percent of jail inmates charged with			
	Any drug offense		A nondrug offense	
	1983	1989	1983	1989
24,118	97,999	219,573	282,161	
Sex				
Male	90.7 %	86.3 %	93.3 %	92.1 %
Female	9.3	13.7	6.7	7.9
Race, ethnicity				
White non-Hispanic	43.7	25.5	46.8	43.3
Black non-Hispanic	34.6	48.3	37.8	39.6
Hispanic	19.9	24.7	13.6	14.6
Other ^a	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.6
Education				
8th grade or less	14.8	15.2	18.0	15.7
Some high school	36.7	39.0	42.1	38.3
High school graduate	33.3	32.7	28.6	33.2
Some college or more	15.2	13.0	11.4	12.8
Age				
17 years or younger	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.8
18 to 24 years	32.0	33.6	41.4	32.4
25 to 29 years	30.2	25.4	22.3	23.0
30 to 34 years	19.6	19.9	15.0	19.0
35 to 44 years	14.0	15.9	12.2	17.0
45 to 54 years	3.0	3.3	5.0	5.0
55 years or older	0.9	1.2	2.6	1.8
Median age (in years)	27	28	26	28

Note: See Note, table 6.46. The data presented above exclude an estimated 3,979 inmates in 1983 and 15,394 inmates in 1989 because their offense was unknown. In 1983, data were missing on race and Hispanic origin for 0.2 percent of cases. Data were missing on education for 1.1 percent of cases in 1983 and 0.5 percent of cases in 1989. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other racial groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 2, Table 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.59

Drug use history of jail inmates

By type of drug, United States, 1983 and 1989

Type of drug	Percent of jail inmates who had used drugs				Percent of convicted jail inmates who had used drugs					
	Ever		Regularly		In the month before the offense		Daily in the month before the offense		At the time of the offense	
	1983	1989	1983	1989	1983	1989	1983	1989	1983	1989
Any drug	76.1 %	77.7 %	60.8 %	58.1 %	46.1 %	43.9 %	32.9 %	29.7 %	29.6 %	27.0 %
Major drug	46.2	55.4	30.5	37.4	18.6	27.7	11.0	17.9	12.1	18.2
Cocaine or crack	38.0	50.4	17.8	30.7	11.8	23.6	6.4	14.2	5.5	13.7
Heroin	22.4	18.2	16.0	11.4	7.9	7.0	5.8	5.1	5.6	4.6
LSD	22.3	18.6	8.5	6.3	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.2	1.3	0.4
PCP	15.6	13.9	6.3	4.6	3.0	1.7	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.3
Methadone	6.9	4.8	3.1	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5
Other drug	74.5	71.9	57.9	49.8	41.8	31.3	28.2	19.0	22.8	12.0
Marijuana	73.0	70.7	55.0	47.9	38.6	28.1	25.6	16.8	16.9	9.1
Amphetamines	32.8	22.1	19.6	12.1	9.4	5.4	5.1	3.2	4.2	2.2
Barbiturates	27.8	17.2	13.9	7.2	5.9	3.3	2.8	1.4	2.9	0.9
Methaqualone	23.0	14.7	8.8	4.2	3.8	0.8	1.5	0.2	1.7	0.3
T's and blues ^a	10.9	11.0	5.9	5.4	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.7	0.2

Note: See Note, table 6.46. For information on methodology and sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aA combination of amphetamines and barbiturates.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 4, Table 6. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.60

Drug use history of jail inmates

By selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

	Number of jail inmates	Percent of jail inmates who had ever used		Number of convicted jail inmates	Percent of convicted jail inmates who had used			
		Any drug ^a	A major drug ^b		Drugs in the month before the offense		Drugs daily in the month before the offense	
					Any drug ^a	Major drug ^b	Any drug ^a	Major drug ^b
Sex								
Male	357,515	77.3 %	54.1 %	196,620	42.7 %	25.9 %	28.6 %	15.7 %
Female	37,293	82.0	67.8	21,782	55.1	43.9	40.1	31.6
Race, ethnicity								
White non-Hispanic	152,170	81.4	57.9	92,738	43.6	23.3	31.4	14.7
Black non-Hispanic	164,841	76.8	52.7	81,236	44.8	30.2	28.9	19.1
Hispanic	68,762	71.6	55.7	38,168	44.0	34.4	27.8	20.0
Other ^c	9,035	79.9	60.0	6,260	36.9	19.2	26.2	15.1
Age								
17 years or younger	5,825	68.5	39.0	2,428	37.5	11.3	21.2	3.3
18 to 24 years	128,816	80.2	53.2	67,422	48.7	28.4	32.7	16.1
25 to 29 years	93,646	83.8	61.3	54,266	48.0	30.3	31.5	18.8
30 to 34 years	75,772	81.7	62.3	41,743	48.0	32.1	35.1	20.9
35 to 44 years	66,146	74.4	57.0	37,265	37.3	35.4	34.5	18.4
45 to 54 years	18,037	46.4	25.2	10,929	16.6	11.0	11.4	9.1
55 years or older	6,566	22.6	14.3	4,950	6.7	4.9	4.2	0.4
Education^d								
8th grade or less	61,460	66.1	44.3	34,735	37.2	25.4	27.6	16.7
Some high school	149,921	82.2	58.1	82,727	48.2	30.2	31.0	18.0
High school graduate	129,828	79.4	58.3	69,715	46.1	27.0	31.7	16.9
Some college or more	51,228	76.6	55.3	29,839	36.6	25.8	25.0	17.6

Note: See Note, table 6.46. Data on drug use were missing for 0.2 percent of cases, and on education for 0.5 percent of cases. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aAny drug includes the major drugs, marijuana or hashish, amphetamines, barbiturates, and methaqualone.

^bMajor drug includes heroin, cocaine, crack, LSD, PCP, and methadone.

^cIncludes Asians, Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Aleuts, Eskimos, and other racial groups.

^dEducation is categorized by the last completed year.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 5.

Table 6.61

Drug use history of convicted jail inmates

By sex, United States, 1989

Drug use	Percent of inmates	
	Female	Male
Any drug^a		
Ever used	83.6 %	77.4 %
Ever used on a regular basis	70.0	56.8
Used in the month before current offense	55.1	42.7
Used daily in month before current offense	40.1	28.6
Under the influence at the time of current offense	37.5	25.9
Major drug^b		
Ever used	70.7	54.5
Ever used on a regular basis	56.7	35.4
Used in the month before current offense	43.9	25.9
Used daily in month before current offense	31.8	15.7
Under the influence at the time of current offense	31.3	16.8
Number of inmates	21,782	196,620

Note: See Note, table 6.46. Convicted jail inmates are either awaiting sentencing, serving sentences to jail confinement, awaiting transfer to a prison, or serving a prison sentence in jail by arrangement with prison authorities. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aIncludes cocaine, heroin, PCP, LSD, methadone, marijuana or hashish, amphetamines, barbiturates, methaqualone, and all other drugs.

^bIncludes only cocaine, crack, heroin, PCP, LSD, and methadone.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 7, Table 12.

Table 6.62

Drug use by convicted female jail inmates

By type of drug, United States, 1983 and 1989

Type of drug	Percent of convicted female inmates who had used drugs ^a			
	in the month before the offense		At the time of the offense	
	1983	1989	1983	1989
Any drug	50.5 %	55.1 %	31.2 %	37.5 %
Major drug	27.1	43.8	20.9	31.3
Cocaine or crack	15.2	39.3	7.4	24.9
Heroin	17.3	15.0	12.9	12.0
LSD	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.1
PCP	3.7	2.1	2.2	0.8
Methadone	1.7	1.1	2.2	0.7
Other drug	39.8	27.4	16.6	9.9
Marijuana	33.4	23.4	8.0	5.0
Amphetamines	8.7	6.6	4.0	4.1
Barbiturates	6.9	3.0	3.1	1.4
Methaqualone	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.2

Note: See Notes, tables 6.46 and 6.61. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aDetail may add to more than total because an inmate may have been using more than one drug.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Jail 1989*, Special Report NCJ-134732 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992), p. 8, Table 13.

Table 6.63

Convicted jail inmates under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of current offense

By most serious offense, United States, 1989^a

Most serious offense	Number convicted	Percent of convicted jail inmates under the influence of:			
		Total	Drugs only	Alcohol only	Both
All offenses	205,254	56.6 %	15.4 %	29.2 %	12.1 %
Violent offenses	34,188	55.6	8.8	30.7	16.1
Homicide ^b	3,912	68.7	5.5	49.5	13.7
Sexual assault ^c	6,888	45.7	3.5	21.1	21.1
Robbery	10,208	53.1	17.7	18.1	17.3
Assault	10,569	58.7	4.5	44.3	9.8
Other violent ^d	2,612	59.2	10.0	21.8	27.3
Property offenses	59,858	48.9	18.2	17.9	12.8
Burglary	20,172	58.3	20.4	20.4	17.5
Larceny/theft	16,905	44.7	18.4	16.5	9.8
Motor vehicle theft	5,606	42.6	16.4	13.2	13.0
Fraud	8,899	42.5	20.9	11.4	10.2
Stolen property	4,491	38.7	13.7	14.7	10.3
Other property ^e	3,786	53.9	6.8	36.4	10.6
Drug offenses	44,325	48.2	28.6	7.3	12.3
Possession	21,196	56.1	32.9	6.7	16.5
Trafficking	21,051	40.6	23.9	7.8	8.9
Other or unspecified	2,077	44.7	32.1	7.7	4.8
Public-order offenses	64,084	70.1	6.4	54.1	9.6
Weapons	4,910	46.5	16.3	21.4	8.8
Obstruction of justice	4,931	59.2	7.9	35.0	16.3
Traffic	8,750	40.5	6.8	29.1	4.6
Driving while intoxicated ^f	29,791	94.6	1.8	82.7	10.1
Drunkenness or morals ^g	4,197	65.9	17.8	42.1	6.1
Violation of parole or probation ^h	7,433	48.6	11.6	24.7	12.3
Other public-order ⁱ	4,072	39.4	4.9	26.5	8.0
Other offenses ^j	2,799	61.5	29.6	28.3	3.6

Note: See Note, table 6.46. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes rape and other sexual assault.

^dIncludes kidnaping, blackmail, extortion, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment.

^eIncludes arson, destruction of property, vandalism, hit-and-run driving without bodily injury, trespassing, and possession of burglary tools.

^fIncludes driving while intoxicated and driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

^gIncludes drunkenness, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, unlawful assembly, morals, and commercialized vice.

^hIncludes parole or probation violations, escape, AWOL, and flight to avoid prosecution.

ⁱIncludes rioting, abandonment, non-support, immigration violations, invasion of privacy, liquor law violations, tax evasion, and bribery.

^jIncludes juvenile offenses and unspecified offenses.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 8, Table 14.

Table 6.64

Use of cocaine or crack and other drugs by convicted jail inmates

By selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1989

	Jail inmates who in the month before the offense used		
	Cocaine or crack	Another drug	No drugs
Number of jail inmates	51,337	44,550	121,962
Sex			
Male	83.6 %	92.0 %	92.1 %
Female	16.4	8.0	7.9
Race, ethnicity			
White non-Hispanic	35.2	50.2	42.6
Black non-Hispanic	45.2	29.6	36.7
Hispanic	18.0	17.0	17.5
Other	1.6	3.3	3.1
Age			
17 years or younger	0.5	1.5	1.2
18 to 24 years	31.7	37.3	28.2
25 to 29 years	28.2	26.0	23.0
30 to 34 years	22.1	19.5	17.7
35 to 44 years	15.3	13.5	19.1
45 years or older	2.2	2.2	10.8
Education			
8th grade or less	14.4	12.4	18.0
9th to 11th grade	42.1	41.1	35.3
High school graduate	31.3	36.1	31.1
Some college or more	12.2	10.4	15.6
Employment			
Employed	53.4	65.8	70.3
Full-time	43.2	55.8	58.7
Part-time	10.2	10.0	11.6
Unemployed	46.6	34.1	28.7
Looking for work	27.4	20.7	17.9
Not looking for work	19.2	13.4	10.8
Sources of income			
Wages	69.6	76.7	79.1
Benefits	20.1	18.8	18.2
Family or friends	21.8	18.7	17.2
Illegal income	25.2	15.8	4.9
Other	2.2	2.7	3.4
Current offenses			
Violent	15.4	15.2	17.5
Robbery	7.9	3.8	4.3
Assault	3.4	4.4	6.0
Property	33.7	32.4	26.2
Burglary	12.9	11.5	7.9
Larceny	9.3	10.7	7.3
Drug	34.2	28.6	15.4
Possession	16.0	16.8	6.3
Trafficking	16.4	10.4	8.5
Other drug	1.7	1.3	0.5
Public-order	15.9	22.7	39.1
Other	0.9	1.3	1.8
Committed current offense for money for drugs	38.6	12.9	2.6
Incarcerated in past	67.3	63.7	52.4
Convicted in past	84.3	84.5	74.1
Received drug treatment in past	42.2	36.5	13.3

Note: See Note, table 6.46. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 8.

Table 6.65

Jail inmates who committed their offense for money to buy drugs

By race and most serious offense, United States, 1989

Most serious current offense	Number of inmates	Percent of convicted jail inmates who committed their offense for money to buy drugs		
		Total ^a	White	Black
All offenses	214,243	13.3 %	11.8 %	16.0 %
Violent offenses	35,592	11.5	9.4	15.1
Homicide ^b	4,074	2.8	1.8	4.0
Sexual assault ^c	7,242	2.2	1.6	4.4
Robbery	10,573	32.4	36.6	31.4
Assault	11,106	2.7	2.7	3.0
Other violent ^d	2,588	3.1	3.7	(e)
Property offenses	62,357	24.4	24.9	23.4
Burglary	21,001	31.0	32.4	38.8
Larceny/theft	17,886	27.8	29.7	25.9
Motor vehicle theft	5,917	6.8	2.1	16.8
Fraud	8,954	23.1	25.5	20.5
Stolen property	4,735	15.1	20.7	10.5
Other property ^f	3,864	13.1	9.7	(e)
Drug offenses	48,118	14.0	13.0	15.0
Possession	23,015	9.6	9.1	10.6
Trafficking	23,023	19.2	18.3	19.5
Other/unspecified	2,080	5.6	(e)	(e)
Public-order offenses	65,040	3.3	2.7	5.3
Driving while intoxicated	29,643	0.7	0.8	0.0
Other public-order	35,396	5.4	5.0	6.3
Other offenses	3,146	(e)	(e)	(e)

Note: See Note, table 6.46. The data presented above excludes 4,554 inmates whose offense or reason for committing the offense was unknown. For information on methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aIncludes jail inmates of races other than white and black.

^bIncludes murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and negligent manslaughter.

^cIncludes rape.

^dIncludes kidnaping.

^eToo few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

^fIncludes arson.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), p. 9, Table 14.

Table 6.66

Jail inmates participating in drug treatment programs

By type of drug use, United States, 1989

	Percent of jail inmates		
	Total	Who had ever used drugs	Who had ever used a major drug ^a
Number of jail inmates ^b	394,808	306,790	218,600
Ever participated in drug abuse treatment program ^c	24.0 %	30.9 %	38.7 %
Number of times in treatment ^d			
Once	14.7	18.9	23.1
Twice	4.6	5.9	7.7
3 to 5 times	3.5	4.5	5.9
6 or more times	1.0	1.3	1.7
In a program in the month before current admission	4.9	6.3	7.9
Most recent treatment was while incarcerated	7.0	9.1	11.3
Currently in treatment	5.0	6.5	8.1

Note: See Note, table 6.46. For methodology and survey sampling procedures, see Appendix 20.

^aMajor drugs include heroin, cocaine, crack, methadone, LSD, and PCP.

^bBased on cases with valid data on whether inmate had ever participated in drug treatment.

^cOverall, 32.8 percent had participated in some type of substance abuse program, including alcohol and drug abuse.

^dExcludes 1,958 inmates who did not report the number of times in treatment.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), p. 9, Table 16.

Table 6.67

Drug treatment services in jails

By size of jail, United States, 1987

Drug treatment services	Total	Size of jail					
		50 inmates or fewer	51 to 250 inmates	251 to 500 inmates	501 to 1,000 inmates	1,001 to 2,000 inmates	Over 2,000 inmates
Number of jails	1,687	1,031	447	104	57	33	15
Have drug treatment program ^a	28 %	15 %	41 %	60 %	67 %	72 %	87 %
Group counseling	15	6	20	43	47	58	60
Transition planning	8	2	11	31	32	33	53
Drug education	14	6	19	42	46	55	60
Have comprehensive program ^b	7	2	9	28	32	35	53
Volunteer services only	10	6	15	13	18	9	27
Plan program within 6 months	9	5	14	20	22	39	20
Additional services							
Detoxification	22	7	32	65	69	85	73
Intake screening							
Drug abuse screening interview	77	72	83	89	84	94	86
AIDS screening	6	5	8	12	6	9	20
Medical screening	76	67	89	91	93	97	100
Urinalysis	3	2	3	5	4	12	7
Other urinalysis							
Random	13	9	17	22	21	16	13
On suspicion	37	31	43	50	64	53	20
Work release	26	20	35	36	45	31	27
Training for correctional officers							
Inmates with drug abuse problems	65	59	70	79	79	91	86
AIDS screening	57	47	69	77	81	85	79

Note: The Drug Treatment Program Survey was conducted as part of a larger program funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), entitled "Drug Treatment in the Jail Setting: A National Demonstration Program." The American Jail Association was awarded a grant from BJA to administer a survey of the Nation's jails regarding the presence of drug treatment programs. Questionnaires were mailed to 3,400 jails in March 1988. Through the use of various follow-up procedures, 1,737 surveys were returned as of Apr. 10, 1990. Findings based on fewer than 1,737 respondents reflect missing information from the survey. Surveys were returned from 48 States and the District of Colum-

bia. Jails in Hawaii and Vermont did not respond. These responses represent 57 percent of all jails nationally.

^aDrug treatment services other than detoxification services.

^bProgram includes group counseling, drug education, transition planning, and referral to outside treatment agencies.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, "Drug Treatment Services in Jails: Results of a National Survey," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. (Mimeographed.) Pp. 6, 14, Table 8. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.68

Characteristics of drug treatment programs

By size of jail, United States, 1987

Program characteristics	Total	Size of jail					
		50 inmates or fewer	51 to 250 inmates	251 to 500 inmates	501 to 1,000 inmates	1,001 to 2,000 inmates	Over 2,000 inmates
Number of jails with drug treatment program	307	92	113	46	27	20	9
Average program capacity	42	17	24	48	75	71	171
Number of program hours per week	5.0	3.4	4.3	6.1	4.9	9.3	13.2
Number of paid staff	2.9	1.8	2.3	4.6	4.5	4.4	6.2
Staff/inmate ratio ^a	1/12	1/6	1/8	1/10	1/16	1/13	1/25
Number of volunteers	6.5	2.9	3.5	7.4	14.1	23.7	13.3
Program budget	\$74,450	\$13,042	\$67,160	\$53,450	\$59,563	\$233,080	\$178,400
Separate housing unit	12 %	8 %	4 %	18 %	7 %	35 %	90 %
Treatment intervention							
Group counseling	78 %	65 %	75 %	91 %	96 %	90 %	100 %
Individual counseling	78	65	75	91	96	90	100
Drug education	76	63	74	89	93	85	100
Community-based volunteers	82	76	75	98	96	95	89
Transition planning	44	26	40	65	63	50	89
Referral to outside agencies	84	79	83	87	93	80	100

Note: See Note, table 6.67. These figures are based on 307 jails that had drug treatment programs. Jail programs focusing on detoxification or relying exclusively on volunteer services were not included as drug treatment programs.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, "Drug Treatment Services in Jails: Results of a National Survey," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. (Mimeographed.) P. 8.

^aRatio is based on respondents who provided information regarding both the number of paid program staff and program capacity (N=208).

Table 6.69

Jail inmates participating in drug treatment programs

By average age, race, ethnicity, and conviction status of inmate, and size of jail, United States, 1987

Inmate characteristics	Total	Size of jail					
		50 inmates or fewer	51 to 250 inmates	251 to 500 inmates	501 to 1,000 inmates	1,001 to 2,000 inmates	Over 2,000 inmates
Number of jails with drug treatment program	307	92	113	46	27	20	9
Average age (in years)	26.0	25.3	26.4	26.1	26.2	25.7	25.8
<u>Race, ethnicity</u>							
White	66 %	82 %	75 %	43 %	37 %	33 %	36 %
Black	23	9	17	42	47	51	48
Hispanic	8	4	6	12	13	15	15
Other	3	5	2	4	3	1	1
Sentenced ^a	48	58	50	36	43	37	35

Note: See Notes, tables 6.67 and 6.68.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, "Drug Treatment Services in Jails: Results of a National Survey," Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. (Mimeographed.) P. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aFigures describe the entire jail population.

Table 6.70

Prisoners housed in jails due to overcrowded State facilities

By sex, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1989 and 1990

Region and jurisdiction	Number of prisoners housed in jails						Prisoners in jails as a percent of all prisoners 1990
	Total		Male		Female		
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	
United States, total	17,153	16,748	16,171	15,588	1,160	982	2.2 %
Northeast	3,457	3,215	3,282	3,011	204	175	2.7
Maine	22	10	22	10	0	0	0.7
Massachusetts ^a	377	430	365	418	12	12	5.0
New Jersey	3,024	2,741	2,861	2,549	192	163	13.0
Vermont	34	34	34	34	0	0	3.7
Midwest	706	855	706	835	20	0	0.6
Indiana ^a	633	757	633	757	0	0	5.6
Wisconsin	73	98	73	78	20	0	1.3
South	12,114	11,789	11,395	10,886	903	719	4.2
Alabama	824	858	792	806	52	32	5.5
Arkansas	419	777	335	645	132	84	11.5
Kentucky	1,411	693	1,304	627	66	107	7.7
Louisiana	4,138	4,493	3,968	4,236	257	170	24.2
Mississippi	1,159	775	1,097	668	107	62	9.3
Oklahoma ^a	0	210	0	189	21	0	1.7
South Carolina	405	443	399	437	6	6	2.6
Tennessee	2,733	1,869	2,640	1,854	15	93	18.0
Virginia	1,025	1,569	860	1,337	232	165	8.9
West Virginia ^a	NA	102	NA	87	15	NA	6.1
West	876	889	788	956	33	88	0.6
Arizona ^a	117	52	110	49	3	7	0.4
Colorado ^a	410	653	401	652	1	9	8.5
Idaho ^a	130	123	121	122	1	9	5.9
Oregon	127	61	74	33	28	53	0.9
Utah	92	0	82	0	0	10	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 21.

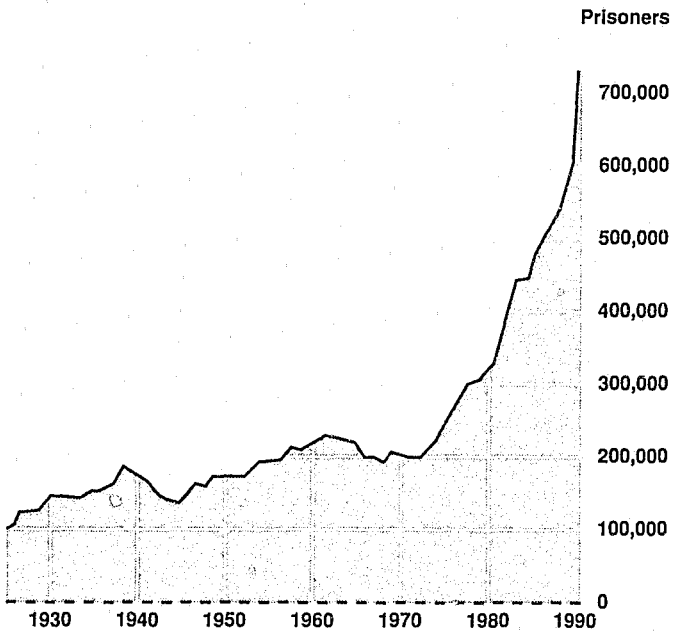
jails in their jurisdiction counts; however, the percent of jurisdiction population was calculated for all persons serving sentences to prison, whether in prison or in jail.

^aArizona, Colorado, Idaho, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oklahoma, and West Virginia did not include the inmates inSource: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 5.5.

Figure 6.1

Sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-90



Note: Prison population data were compiled by a yearend census of prisoners held in custody in State and Federal institutions. Data for 1925 through 1939 include sentenced prisoners in State and Federal prisons and reformatories whether committed for felonies or misdemeanors. Data for 1940 through 1970 include all adult felons serving sentences in State and Federal institutions. Since 1971, the census has included all adults or youthful offenders sentenced to a State or Federal correctional institution with maximum sentences of over 1 year.

Beginning on Dec. 31, 1978, a distinction was made between prisoners "in custody" and prisoners "under jurisdiction." As defined in a 1978 report (U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1978*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1980)), "in custody" refers to the direct physical control and responsibility for the body of a confined person. "Under jurisdiction" is defined as follows: A State or Federal prison system has jurisdiction over a person if it retains the legal power to incarcerate the person in one of its own prisons. Jurisdiction is not determined by the inmate's physical location; jurisdiction is determined by the legal authority to hold the inmate. Examples of prisoners under the jurisdiction of a given system, but not in its custody, are those housed in local jails, in other States, or in hospitals (including mental health facilities) outside the correctional system; inmates on work release, furlough, or bail; and State prisoners held in Federal prisons or vice versa.

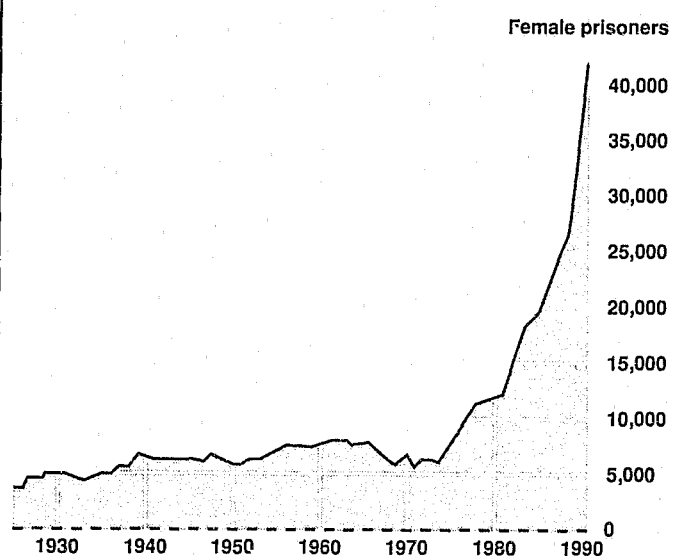
For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 3 (U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.1; 1986, NCJ-111611, Table 5.1; 1987, NCJ-118762, Table 5.1; 1988, NCJ-124280, Table 5.1; 1989, NCJ-130445, Table 5.1; 1990, NCJ-135946, Table 5.1 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.2

Sentenced female prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-90



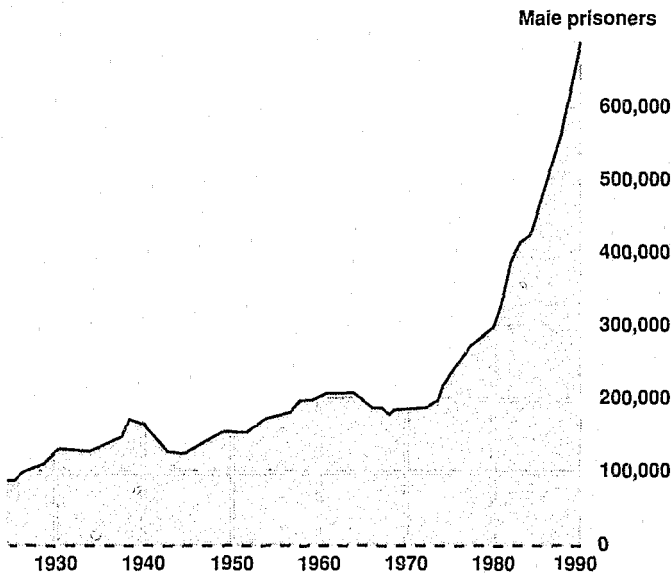
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.3; 1986, NCJ-111611, Table 5.3; 1987, NCJ-118762, Table 5.3; 1988, NCJ-124280, Table 5.3; 1989, NCJ-130445, Table 5.3; 1990, NCJ-135946, Table 5.3 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Figure 6.3

Sentenced male prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

United States, 1925-90



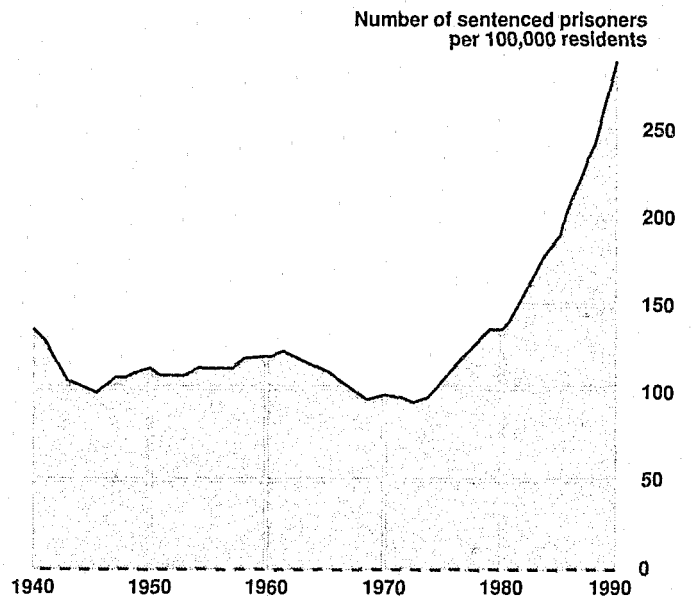
Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.2; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.2; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.2; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.2; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.2; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 5.2 (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, 1940-90



Note: See Note, figure 6.1. The rates for the period before 1980 are based on the civilian population. The civilian population represents the resident population less the armed forces stationed in the United States. Since 1980, the rates are based on the total resident population provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions on December 31, 1981*, NCJ-86485 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1983), p. 3; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1984), p. 2; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.4; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.4; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.4; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Figure constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.71

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, 1925-90

(Rate per 100,000 resident population of each sex)

Year	Total	Rate	Males		Females		Year	Total	Rate	Males		Females	
			Number	Rate	Number	Rate				Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1925	91,669	79	88,231	149	3,438	6	1960	212,953	117	205,265	230	7,688	8
1926	97,991	83	94,287	157	3,704	6	1961	220,149	119	212,268	234	7,881	8
1927	109,983	91	104,983	173	4,363	7	1962	218,830	117	210,823	229	8,007	8
1928	116,390	96	111,836	182	4,554	8	1963	217,283	114	209,538	225	7,745	8
1929	120,496	98	115,876	187	4,620	8	1964	214,336	111	206,632	219	7,704	8
1930	129,453	104	124,785	200	4,668	8	1965	210,895	108	203,327	213	7,568	8
1931	137,082	110	132,638	211	4,444	7	1966	199,654	102	192,703	201	6,951	7
1932	137,997	110	133,573	211	4,424	7	1967	194,896	98	188,661	195	6,235	6
1933	136,810	109	132,520	209	4,290	7	1968	187,914	94	182,102	187	5,812	6
1934	138,316	109	133,769	209	4,547	7	1969	196,007	97	189,413	192	6,594	6
1935	144,180	113	139,278	217	4,902	8	1970	196,429	96	190,794	191	5,635	5
1936	145,038	113	139,990	217	5,048	8	1971	198,061	95	191,732	189	6,329	6
1937	152,741	118	147,375	227	5,366	8	1972	196,092	93	189,823	185	6,269	6
1938	160,285	123	154,826	236	5,459	8	1973	204,211	96	197,523	191	6,004	6
1939	179,818	137	173,143	263	6,675	10	1974	218,466	102	211,077	202	7,389	7
1940	173,706	131	167,345	252	6,361	10	1975	240,593	111	231,918	220	8,675	8
1941	165,439	124	159,228	239	6,211	9	1976	262,833	120	252,794	238	10,039	9
1942	150,384	112	144,167	217	6,217	9	1977	278,141	126	267,097	249	11,044	10
1943	137,220	103	131,054	202	6,166	9	1977 ^a	285,456	129	274,244	255	11,212	10
1944	132,456	100	126,350	200	6,106	9	1978 ^b	294,396	132	282,813	261	11,583	10
1945	133,649	98	127,609	193	6,040	9	1979	301,470	133	289,465	264	12,005	10
1946	140,079	99	134,075	191	6,004	8	1980	315,974	138	303,643	274	12,331	11
1947	151,304	105	144,961	202	6,343	9	1981	353,167	153	338,940	302	14,227	12
1948	155,977	106	149,739	205	6,238	8	1982	394,374	170	378,045	336	16,329	14
1949	163,749	109	157,663	211	6,086	8	1983	419,820	179	402,391	352	17,429	14
1950	166,123	109	160,309	211	5,814	8	1984	443,398	188	424,193	NA	19,205	NA
1951	165,680	107	159,610	208	6,070	8	1985	480,568	200	458,972	NA	21,296	NA
1952	168,233	107	161,994	208	6,239	8	1986	522,084	216	497,540	NA	24,544	NA
1953	173,579	108	160,909	211	6,670	8	1987	560,812	228	533,990	NA	26,822	NA
1954	182,901	112	175,907	218	6,994	8	1988	603,732	244	573,587	NA	30,145	NA
1955	185,780	112	178,655	217	7,125	8	1989	680,907	271	643,643	NA	37,264	NA
1956	189,565	112	182,190	218	7,375	9	1990	738,894	292	698,410	NA	40,484	NA
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 1984-89 have been revised from previous presentations. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and a detailed explanation of revised, estimated, and noncomparable data, see Appendix 21.

^aCustody counts.

^bJurisdiction counts.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners 1925-81*, Bulletin NCJ-85861, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1985*, Bulletin NCJ-101384, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1986*, Bulletin NCJ-104864, p. 3, Table 5 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Tables 5.1-5.4; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Tables 5.1-5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.72

Rate (per 100,000 resident population) of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal institutions on Dec. 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1971-90

Region and jurisdiction	Rate per 100,000 resident population																			
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
United States, total	96.4	94.6	97.8	103.6	113	123	129	135	136	139	153	170	179	188	200	216	228	244	271	292
Federal Institutions, total	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.6	11	13	13	12	10	9	10	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	19	20
State institutions, total	86.2	84.1	86.8	93.0	102	111	116	123	126	130	144	160	167	176	187	201	211	227	253	272
Northeast	56.4	56.8	60.4	63.4	70	73	77	82	84	87	103	115	127	136	145	157	169	186	215	232
Connecticut ^a	63.3	59.3	54.2	47.6	59	62	53	70	69	68	95	114	114	119	127	135	144	146	194	238
Maine	45.1	46.3	43.8	50.4	60	57	61	53	58	61	71	69	75	72	83	106	106	100	116	118
Massachusetts ^b	38.3	32.1	34.3	38.4	42	46	48	49	50	56	65	77	79	84	88	92	102	109	122	132
New Hampshire	28.0	30.8	34.8	27.1	31	30	26	32	35	35	42	47	50	57	68	76	81	93	103	117
New Jersey	72.5	72.4	73.5	71.6	77	78	78	74	76	76	92	107	136	138	149	157	177	219	251	271
New York	65.0	64.0	71.4	78.5	89	98	108	114	120	123	145	158	172	187	195	216	229	248	285	304
Pennsylvania	44.7	52.6	55.0	56.9	60	56	56	65	67	68	78	88	98	109	119	128	136	149	169	183
Rhode Island ^a	40.5	36.1	43.2	48.7	41	53	56	56	63	65	72	82	92	92	99	103	100	118	146	157
Vermont ^a	46.5	30.0	40.3	51.5	51	64	57	76	62	67	76	84	72	74	82	81	91	98	109	117
Midwest	72.9	65.6	62.8	69.0	84	95	108	104	105	109	121	130	135	144	161	173	184	200	225	239
Illinois ^{b,c}	52.4	50.4	50.3	55.9	73	87	95	96	95	94	113	119	135	149	161	168	171	181	211	234
Indiana ^b	82.9	72.8	63.4	57.5	73	79	80	82	98	114	138	152	164	165	175	181	192	202	217	223
Iowa ^b	53.6	45.5	49.0	51.6	63	66	70	70	72	86	88	93	92	97	98	98	101	107	126	139
Kansas	90.5	73.5	60.6	63.5	76	91	97	98	95	106	116	129	152	173	192	217	233	232	222	227
Michigan ^b	106.4	93.9	86.8	94.6	119	137	151	162	163	163	165	162	159	161	196	227	259	298	340	366
Minnesota	40.2	34.5	36.0	35.1	42	41	44	49	51	49	49	50	52	52	56	58	60	64	71	72
Missouri	76.8	74.7	79.4	88.0	92	105	111	116	113	112	131	147	162	175	194	203	218	236	269	287
Nebraska	69.1	62.8	66.0	67.9	80	93	83	80	71	89	104	99	91	95	108	116	123	129	141	140
North Dakota	21.3	28.8	24.9	20.7	27	26	30	21	19	28	33	47	51	54	55	53	57	62	62	67
Ohio ^c	84.7	77.2	71.9	86.9	107	117	120	122	125	125	139	160	155	174	194	209	219	243	279	289
South Dakota	57.8	51.0	34.9	37.0	49	70	76	74	77	88	97	109	115	127	146	160	160	143	175	187
Wisconsin	55.4	44.9	47.2	56.4	65	71	72	73	73	85	93	96	102	105	113	119	126	130	138	149
South	123.9	124.5	128.3	135.0	150	161	169	181	196	188	201	224	225	231	236	248	255	266	292	316
Alabama	110.0	103.5	104.5	110.3	121	83	94	144	141	149	183	215	243	256	267	283	307	300	328	370
Arkansas	33.9	80.4	82.2	99.6	102	115	111	115	132	128	143	166	179	188	195	198	227	230	261	277
Delaware ^a	33.2	49.3	57.1	76.1	100	118	120	173	181	183	208	250	273	263	281	311	326	331	333	323
District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	349.2	340.8	324.2	289.2	327	334	330	383	433	426	467	531	558	649	738	753	905	1,078	1,132	1,148
Florida ^b	135.8	139.3	132.5	137.9	182	211	221	239	220	208	224	261	235	242	247	272	265	278	307	336
Georgia ^b	146.1	174.3	173.3	191.4	204	225	224	216	224	219	220	247	259	254	251	265	282	281	300	327
Kentucky	94.1	89.5	89.4	91.7	100	107	106	97	105	99	114	110	127	128	133	142	147	191	222	241
Louisiana	113.0	92.2	108.3	127.7	126	120	152	184	190	211	216	251	290	310	308	316	346	370	396	427
Maryland	124.9	139.3	144.0	155.0	169	192	198	193	187	183	218	244	277	285	279	280	282	291	323	348
Mississippi	82.7	83.1	75.5	91.8	103	91	67	110	141	132	177	210	211	229	237	249	256	277	293	307
North Carolina ^b	153.0	159.9	183.9	207.2	210	214	234	223	240	244	248	255	233	246	254	257	250	249	250	265
Oklahoma ^c	144.2	139.7	120.4	108.5	114	133	129	146	147	151	169	201	212	236	250	288	296	323	361	381
South Carolina	118.4	121.2	130.1	158.4	198	230	239	243	237	238	251	270	276	284	294	324	344	369	416	451
Tennessee ^c	86.1	81.9	84.2	90.9	109	114	127	134	151	153	171	173	187	154	149	157	156	157	213	207
Texas ^d	140.9	136.0	146.6	140.6	154	167	176	189	196	210	210	237	221	226	226	228	231	240	257	290
Virginia	108.9	106.3	107.9	105.1	110	126	142	157	158	161	165	177	177	185	204	215	217	230	263	279
West Virginia ^b	59.6	59.1	60.8	57.3	65	71	67	63	66	64	80	77	83	82	89	77	77	78	84	85
West	81.9	78.6	8.6	93.9	84	91	92	99	101	105	119	139	152	166	176	197	214	234	256	277
Alaska ^a	65.6	61.0	56.3	57.1	56	63	75	127	133	143	170	194	219	252	288	306	339	355	361	348
Arizona ^b	74.3	76.9	81.0	97.0	118	125	129	146	139	160	184	209	223	247	256	268	307	328	350	375
California ^b	87.4	83.9	96.7	105.6	81	85	80	88	93	98	114	135	150	162	181	212	231	257	283	311
Colorado ^c	85.9	81.3	77.5	79.4	80	87	89	93	90	96	92	108	109	104	103	115	145	174	207	209
Hawaii ^a	33.7	38.8	37.3	38.6	42	39	44	57	58	65	77	88	103	124	134	142	141	136	142	150
Idaho	48.9	49.6	54.6	65.5	71	82	87	91	92	87	99	107	121	127	133	144	144	157	180	190
Montana	35.4	39.5	43.5	45.6	50	73	81	87	96	94	104	114	104	121	136	135	147	158	165	176
Nevada	124.0	121.2	134.9	130.3	136	156	187	204	224	230	245	301	354	380	397	447	432	452	438	444
New Mexico	61.3	55.7	66.4	80.7	86	105	126	123	112	106	100	126	142	133	144	154	174	180	178	196
Oregon	93.5	84.4	74.7	88.3	108	122	122	117	122	120	124	146	157	170	165	176	200	215	235	223
Utah	53.3	51.2	44.7	46.1	54	60	64	69	68	64	73	77	77	84	98	108	110	115	137	142
Washington	82.4	77.1	77.1	86.2	96	109	118	122	113	106	125	148	155	156	156	147	134	124	142	162
Wyoming ^d	77.5	75.7	76.6	73.9	80	87	98	102	95	113	117	135	138	143	148	168	190	199	216	237

Note: See Notes, figures 6.1 and 6.4. Sentenced prisoners are defined as those serving sentences of more than 1 year. The data for the years 1971-77 represent sentenced prisoners in the custody of State and Federal institutions. The data for 1978-90 represent sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities. Population estimates are provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Data for 1985 and 1986 have been revised from previous presentations. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^cCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdictions in Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-2, pp. 20, 21; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-3, pp. 16, 17; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-4, p. 18; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-5, p. 13 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in State and Federal Institutions*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-6, p. 16; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-7, NCJ-73719, p. 14; NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-PSF-8, NCJ-80520, p. 16; NCJ-86485, p. 16 (Washington, DC: USGPO); U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Prisoners in 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-87933, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1983*, Bulletin NCJ-92949, p. 2; *Prisoners in 1984*, Bulletin NCJ-97118, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1985*, NCJ-103957, Table 5.4; *1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 5.4; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 5.4; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 5.4; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 5.4; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 5.4 (Washington, DC: USGPO). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.73

Movement of sentenced prisoners in State and Federal Institutions

By region and jurisdiction, 1990

Region and Jurisdiction	Number of prisoners on Dec. 31, 1989	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	680,907	474,128	323,069	133,870	9,324	697	4,065	3,103
Federal institutions, total	47,168	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
State institutions, total	633,739	474,128	323,069	133,870	9,324	697	4,065	3,103
Northeast	109,399	70,410	49,594	16,501	1,798	123	2,273	121
Connecticut ^{a,b}	6,309	12,107	6,458	4,967	670	10	2	0
Maine	1,432	888	686	188	7	0	0	7
Massachusetts ^{b,c,d}	7,268	5,311	2,897	1,327	117	NA	970	0
New Hampshire ^b	1,166	681	538	129	14	NA	0	0
New Jersey ^b	19,439	10,634	8,338	2,185	111	0	NA	0
New York ^c	51,232	30,179	23,115	5,137	716	83	1,016	112
Pennsylvania	20,458	9,067	6,423	2,276	78	26	264	0
Rhode Island ^a	1,469	864	598	200	48	4	12	2
Vermont ^a	626	679	541	92	37	NA	9	0
Midwest	136,046	79,287	60,833	15,971	1,346	374	343	420
Illinois ^{d,e}	24,712	18,309	13,488	4,614	171	36	NA	0
Indiana ^d	12,220	5,248	4,952	275	21	NA	0	0
Iowa ^d	3,584	3,101	1,989	763	187	22	59	81
Kansas ^b	5,616	3,609	2,259	1,249	41	NA	0	60
Michigan ^d	31,639	13,362	9,255	2,878	840	298	91	0
Minnesota	3,103	2,406	1,818	545	43	0	0	0
Missouri	13,921	8,152	5,736	2,135	NA	NA	4	277
Nebraska	2,278	1,253	1,034	201	18	0	0	0
North Dakota ^b	404	364	309	50	2	3	0	0
Ohio ^{b,e}	30,538	19,191	16,524	2,450	13	15	189	0
South Dakota	1,256	852	653	149	10	0	0	0
Wisconsin	6,775	3,440	2,776	662	NA	NA	0	2
South	252,769	196,922	150,216	38,775	4,514	178	927	2,312
Alabama ^b	13,575	7,291	5,011	1,821	209	145	51	54
Arkansas	6,546	4,273	3,302	953	12	0	6	0
Delaware ^{a,b}	2,284	1,074	835	62	66	0	0	111
District of Columbia ^{a,d,e}	6,650	6,106	1,137	2,368	1,780	NA	821	0
Florida ^d	39,966	43,569	40,136	2,262	749	NA	31	391
Georgia ^{b,d}	19,619	17,155	13,460	3,596	96	NA	3	0
Kentucky ^b	8,289	4,698	3,313	1,269	82	NA	0	34
Louisiana ^b	17,257	7,502	5,467	1,091	68	0	2	874
Maryland ^{b,c}	15,378	8,193	6,942	1,115	124	NA	8	4
Mississippi ^b	7,700	3,785	3,108	517	57	NA	3	100
North Carolina ^d	16,628	18,389	15,623	2,342	394	0	0	30
Oklahoma ^{b,e}	11,608	6,432	5,865	204	362	0	1	0
South Carolina ^b	14,808	6,839	5,171	1,530	119	19	0	0
Tennessee ^{c,e}	10,630	4,833	3,144	1,554	108	14	0	13
Texas ^d	44,022	45,829	28,708	16,965	155	NA	1	0
Virginia	16,273	10,081	8,310	1,024	46	X	0	701
West Virginia ^d	1,536	873	684	102	87	NA	0	0
West	135,525	127,509	62,426	62,623	1,666	22	522	250
Alaska ^{a,b}	1,908	1,389	1,195	194	0	0	0	0
Arizona ^d	12,726	6,657	5,604	914	105	0	34	0
California ^d	84,338	95,762	39,495	55,033	665	NA	447	122
Colorado ^a	6,908	3,439	2,373	628	435	0	3	0
Hawaii ^{a,c}	1,757	826	592	227	7	NA	0	0
Idaho	1,850	1,129	884	228	4	0	8	5
Montana ^b	1,328	662	505	126	21	2	8	9
Nevada ^b	5,112	3,121	2,510	572	39	NA	0	0
New Mexico	3,120	1,914	1,332	536	16	0	13	17
Oregon	6,156	6,050	2,950	2,818	176	0	NA	106
Utah	2,368	1,487	700	740	37	10	0	0
Washington	6,928	4,597	3,858	578	151	10	0	0
Wyoming ^{b,d}	1,026	476	428	29	10	0	9	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 1990; (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 21.

^aFigures 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, 1990
419,783	339,439	55,243	8,518	1,642	5,891	1,597	7,453	738,894
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50,810
419,783	339,439	55,243	8,518	1,642	5,891	1,597	7,453	688,084
60,746	48,765	6,072	1,604	1,053	2,688	430	134	119,063
10,645	8,493	1,057	328	708	39	20	0	7,771
840	491	324	8	8	3	6	0	1,480
4,680	2,056	1,330	144	NA	1,128	22	0	7,899
505	331	93	19	3	0	6	53	1,342
8,945	7,581	1,173	55	76	0	60	0	21,128
26,516	22,935	1,086	897	209	1,072	246	71	54,895
7,244	5,875	777	60	32	425	65	10	22,281
747	654	14	37	17	20	5	0	1,586
624	349	218	56	NA	1	0	0	681
69,855	53,324	13,400	1,408	180	402	259	882	145,478
15,505	13,544	1,501	193	21	NA	66	180	27,516
4,853	4,589	237	22	NA	0	5	0	12,615
2,718	2,334	269	8	27	70	10	0	3,967
3,450	3,303	100	29	10	0	8	0	5,775
10,734	8,871	584	1,073	23	109	74	0	34,267
2,333	2,127	146	47	0	0	13	0	3,176
7,130	5,868	540	NA	39	9	15	659	14,943
1,245	773	449	14	0	0	9	0	2,286
333	238	91	2	2	0	0	0	435
17,907	8,441	9,137	11	58	214	46	0	31,822
767	551	204	9	0	0	3	0	1,341
2,880	2,685	142	X	NA	0	10	43	7,335
174,474	137,616	27,591	3,465	316	2,579	671	2,236	275,217
5,501	3,644	1,550	156	54	37	50	10	15,365
4,101	2,419	1,492	11	161	0	18	0	6,718
1,117	638	244	101	0	26	3	105	2,241
5,958	1,152	866	1,156	NA	1,906	0	878	6,798
39,155	25,806	12,282	558	NA	46	100	363	44,380
15,169	12,945	1,541	104	NA	526	52	1	21,605
3,964	2,445	1,322	87	NA	18	19	73	9,023
6,160	5,381	706	9	15	2	44	3	18,599
6,837	5,866	824	104	NA	11	30	2	16,734
3,401	2,364	924	62	NA	1	29	21	8,084
17,253	16,412	428	368	0	0	45	0	17,764
5,755	3,260	2,044	343	1	3	36	68	12,285
5,439	3,470	1,797	101	24	0	47	0	16,208
5,075	4,181	709	99	54	0	32	0	10,388
39,809	39,103	126	141	NA	3	83	353	50,042
8,936	7,927	696	11	7	0	82	213	17,418
844	603	40	54	NA	0	1	146	1,565
114,708	99,734	8,180	2,041	93	222	237	4,201	148,326
1,446	759	629	4	31	0	3	20	1,851
5,602	4,177	1,124	92	0	9	31	169	13,781
85,978	79,410	1,348	1,124	NA	96	130	3,870	94,122
3,329	2,246	634	313	16	2	8	110	7,018
875	796	70	7	0	0	2	0	1,708
1,018	815	168	4	1	0	8	22	1,951
565	454	73	30	3	0	5	0	1,425
2,911	1,550	1,306	33	7	0	15	0	5,322
1,967	1,129	715	7	4	104	8	0	3,067
5,714	5,354	107	241	2	NA	10	0	6,492
1,381	1,241	90	25	20	0	5	0	2,474
3,530	1,565	1,800	145	9	0	11	0	7,995
392	238	116	16	0	11	1	10	1,110

^bNew court commitments may include a small number of other admissions. For Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Delaware unconditional releases may include a small number of inmates who were released to probation.

^cNumbers for admission and release categories are estimated.

^dAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^eCounts of inmates may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing Information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Tables 5.10a and 5.10b.

Table 6.74

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By region and jurisdiction, 1989 and 1990

Region and Jurisdiction	Total			Sentenced to more than a year		
	1989	1990	Percent change	1989	1990	Percent change
United States, total	712,364	774,375	8.7 %	680,907	738,894	8.5 %
Federal Institutions, total	59,171	67,432	14.0	47,108	50,810	7.7
State institutions, total	653,193	706,943	8.2	633,739	688,084	8.6
Northeast	113,970	123,392	8.3	109,399	119,063	8.8
Connecticut ^a	9,301	10,500	12.9	6,309	7,771	23.2
Maine	1,455	1,523	4.7	1,432	1,480	3.4
Massachusetts ^b	7,524	8,273	10.0	7,268	7,899	8.7
New Hampshire	1,166	1,342	15.1	1,166	1,342	15.1
New Jersey	19,439	21,128	8.7	19,439	21,128	8.7
New York	51,232	54,895	7.1	51,232	54,895	7.1
Pennsylvania	20,469	22,290	8.9	20,458	22,281	8.9
Rhode Island ^a	2,479	2,392	-3.5	1,469	1,586	8.0
Vermont ^a	905	1,049	15.9	626	681	8.8
Midwest	136,342	145,791	6.9	136,046	145,478	6.9
Illinois ^{d,c}	24,712	27,516	11.3	24,712	27,516	11.3
Indiana ^b	12,341	12,736	3.2	12,220	12,615	3.2
Iowa ^d	3,584	3,967	10.7	3,584	3,967	10.7
Kansas	5,616	5,775	2.8	5,616	5,775	2.8
Michigan ^b	31,639	34,267	8.3	31,639	34,267	8.3
Minnesota	3,103	3,176	2.4	3,103	3,176	2.4
Missouri	13,921	14,943	7.3	13,921	14,933	7.3
Nebraska	2,393	2,403	0.4	2,278	2,286	0.4
North Dakota	451	483	7.1	404	435	7.7
Ohio ^c	30,538	31,822	4.2	30,538	31,822	4.2
South Dakota	1,256	1,341	6.8	1,256	1,341	6.8
Wisconsin	6,788	7,362	8.5	6,775	7,335	8.3
South	262,270	284,029	8.3	252,769	275,217	8.9
Alabama	13,907	15,665	12.6	13,575	15,365	13.2
Arkansas	6,649	6,766	1.8	6,546	6,718	2.6
Delaware ^a	3,458	3,471	0.4	2,284	2,241	-1.9
District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	9,954	9,947	-0.1	6,650	6,798	2.2
Florida ^b	39,999	44,387	11.0	39,966	44,380	11.0
Georgia ^b	20,885	22,345	7.0	19,619	21,605	10.1
Kentucky	8,289	9,023	8.9	8,289	9,023	8.9
Louisiana	17,257	18,599	7.8	17,257	18,599	7.8
Maryland	16,514	17,848	8.1	15,378	16,734	8.8
Mississippi	7,911	8,375	5.9	7,700	8,084	5.0
North Carolina ^b	17,454	18,411	5.5	16,628	17,764	6.8
Oklahoma ^c	11,608	12,285	5.8	11,608	12,285	5.8
South Carolina	15,720	17,319	10.2	14,808	16,208	9.5
Tennessee ^c	10,630	10,388	-2.3	10,630	10,388	-2.3
Texas ^b	44,022	50,042	13.7	44,022	50,042	13.7
Virginia	16,477	17,593	6.8	16,273	17,418	7.0
West Virginia ^b	1,536	1,565	1.9	1,536	1,565	1.9
West	140,611	153,731	9.3	135,525	148,326	9.4
Alaska ^a	2,744	2,622	-4.4	1,908	1,851	-3.0
Arizona ^b	13,251	14,261	7.6	12,726	13,781	8.3
California ^b	87,297	97,309	11.5	84,338	94,122	11.6
Colorado ^c	6,908	7,018	1.6	6,908	7,018	1.6
Hawaii ^a	2,459	2,533	3.0	1,757	1,708	-2.8
Idaho	1,850	1,961	6.0	1,850	1,961	6.0
Montana	1,328	1,425	7.3	1,328	1,425	7.3
Nevada	5,112	5,322	4.1	5,112	5,322	4.1
New Mexico	3,158	3,187	0.9	3,120	3,067	-1.7
Oregon	6,156	6,492	5.5	6,156	6,492	5.5
Utah	2,394	2,496	4.3	2,368	2,474	4.5
Washington	6,928	7,995	15.4	6,928	7,995	15.4
Wyoming ^b	1,026	1,110	8.2	1,026	1,110	8.2

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^cCounts of inmates sentenced to more than 1 year may include some inmates sentenced to a year or less. See "Sentencing information" for relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 21.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, 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, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 5.1. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.75

Prisoners under jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By race, region, and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1990

Region and Jurisdiction	Total	White	Black	American Indian or Alaska Native	Asian or Pacific Islander	Not known
United States, total	774,375	369,485	367,122	6,251	2,806	28,711
Federal institutions, total	67,432	44,595	21,146	1,105	586	0
State institutions, total	706,943	324,890	345,976	5,146	2,220	28,711
Northeast	123,392	56,232	62,098	194	259	4,609
Connecticut ^{a,b}	10,500	2,319	5,111	7	20	2,543
Maine	1,523	1,484	29	10	0	0
Massachusetts ^{b,c}	8,273	4,309	3,011	13	46	894
New Hampshire	1,342	1,283	56	0	3	0
New Jersey ^b	21,128	6,931	13,563	0	1	633
New York ^b	54,895	26,774	27,324	136	140	521
Pennsylvania	22,290	9,988	12,223	23	38	18
Rhode Island ^a	2,392	1,595	781	5	11	0
Vermont ^{a,d}	1,049	1,049	NA	NA	NA	NA
Midwest	145,791	68,213	72,550	1,268	103	3,657
Illinois ^{b,c}	27,516	7,958	16,942	38	25	2,553
Indiana ^c	12,736	7,858	4,858	17	3	0
Iowa ^c	3,967	3,002	866	55	10	34
Kansas ^b	5,775	3,371	1,994	80	24	306
Michigan ^{b,c}	34,267	13,853	19,651	127	21	615
Minnesota ^b	3,176	1,902	885	256	2	131
Missouri	14,943	8,033	6,881	25	4	0
Nebraska	2,403	1,510	785	96	0	12
North Dakota	483	391	5	85	1	1
Ohio ^d	31,822	15,118	16,704	0	0	0
South Dakota	1,341	972	41	328	0	0
Wisconsin	7,362	4,245	2,938	161	13	5
South	284,029	101,985	167,424	1,193	235	13,192
Alabama ^b	15,665	5,764	9,693	5	2	1
Arkansas	6,766	3,592	3,133	2	1	38
Delaware ^{a,b}	3,471	1,137	2,268	1	5	60
District of Columbia ^{a,b,c,d}	9,947	137	9,801	0	0	9
Florida ^{b,c}	44,387	18,206	25,385	7	10	779
Georgia ^c	22,345	7,519	14,808	12	5	1
Kentucky	9,023	6,280	2,741	2	0	0
Louisiana ^e	18,599	5,169	13,427	0	0	3
Maryland	17,848	3,973	13,771	6	0	98
Mississippi ^b	8,375	2,360	5,965	6	6	38
North Carolina ^c	18,411	6,744	11,026	419	9	213
Oklahoma ^b	12,285	6,961	4,258	712	0	354
South Carolina	17,319	5,869	11,301	11	3	35
Tennessee ^e	10,388	5,461	4,562	NA	NA	365
Texas ^{b,c}	50,042	15,071	23,669	5	170	11,127
Virginia ^b	17,593	6,306	11,189	4	23	71
West Virginia ^c	1,565	1,336	227	1	1	0
West	153,731	98,460	43,904	2,491	1,623	7,253
Alaska ^{a,d}	2,622	1,452	311	831	28	0
Arizona ^c	14,261	11,332	2,461	456	10	2
California ^c	97,309	58,163	34,525	NA	NA	4,621
Colorado ^d	7,018	5,072	1,671	66	18	191
Hawaii ^{a,b,d}	2,533	590	142	37	1,364	400
Idaho ^d	1,961	1,824	31	90	14	2
Montana ^b	1,425	1,143	21	261	0	0
Nevada ^b	5,322	3,057	1,673	71	45	476
New Mexico	3,187	2,720	314	108	6	39
Oregon	6,492	4,861	881	146	24	580
Utah	2,496	2,125	221	61	38	51
Washington ^b	7,995	5,245	1,594	305	73	778
Wyoming ^{b,c}	1,110	876	59	59	3	113

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bHispanic prisoners were classified as persons of unknown race.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming are custody, rather

than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^dRacial group membership of the population was estimated.

^eLouisiana and Tennessee reported persons whose race is neither black nor white under "other race," here reported under "unknown race."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 5.6

Table 6.76

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, 1990

(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	306	292	14	South	326	316	10
Federal institutions, total	27	20	7	Alabama	377	370	7
State institutions, total	280	272	7	Arkansas	279	277	2
Northeast	241	232	8	Delaware ^a	500	323	177
Connecticut ^a	322	238	84	District of Columbia ^{a,b,c}	1,680	1,148	532
Maine	122	118	3	Florida ^b	336	336	0
Massachusetts ^b	139	132	6	Georgia ^b	338	327	11
New Hampshire	117	117	X	Kentucky	241	241	X
New Jersey	271	271	0	Louisiana	427	427	X
New York	304	304	X	Maryland	371	348	23
Pennsylvania	184	183	0	Mississippi	318	307	11
Rhode Island ^a	237	157	80	North Carolina ^b	274	265	10
Vermont ^a	180	117	63	Oklahoma ^c	381	381	NA
Midwest	240	239	1	South Carolina	482	451	31
Illinois ^{b,c}	234	234	NA	Tennessee ^c	207	207	0
Indiana ^b	225	223	2	Texas ^b	290	290	X
Iowa ^b	139	139	X	Virginia	282	279	3
Kansas	227	227	X	West Virginia ^b	85	85	X
Michigan ^b	366	366	X	West	287	277	10
Minnesota	72	72	X	Alaska ^a	493	348	145
Missouri	287	287	X	Arizona ^b	388	375	13
Nebraska	148	140	7	California ^b	321	311	11
North Dakota	74	67	7	Colorado ^c	209	209	NA
Ohio ^c	289	289	NA	Hawaii ^a	222	150	72
South Dakota	187	187	0	Idaho	190	190	X
Wisconsin	149	149	1	Montana	176	176	0
				Nevada	444	444	X
				New Mexico	204	196	8
				Oregon	223	223	X
				Utah	144	142	1
				Washington	162	162	X
				Wyoming ^b	237	237	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 21.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bIncarceration rates for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, and

Wyoming are based on custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^cCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing Information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 5.4.

Table 6.77

Prisoners in custody of State and Federal correctional authorities on Dec. 31

By maximum sentence length, region, and jurisdiction, 1989 and 1990

Region and jurisdiction	Maximum sentence length												
	Total			More than 1 year			Total			1 year or less and unsentenced		Unsentenced	
	1989	1990	Percent change	1989	1990	Percent change	1989	1990	Percent change	1989	1990	1989	1990
United States, total	683,382	745,157	9.0 %	653,901	713,216	9.1 %	29,481	31,941	8.3 %	12,320	11,359	17,161	20,582
Federal Institutions, total ^a	53,387	60,751	13.8	43,795	47,060	7.5	9,592	13,691	42.7	2,467	3,168	7,125	10,523
State Institutions, total	629,995	684,406	8.6	610,106	666,156	9.2	19,889	18,250	-8.2	9,853	8,191	10,036	10,059
Northeast	109,261	119,185	9.1	104,700	114,886	9.7	4,561	4,299	-5.7	1,790	1,667	2,771	2,632
Connecticut ^b	8,777	10,101	15.1	5,936	7,470	25.8	2,841	2,631	-7.4	843	747	1,998	1,884
Maine	1,442	1,541	6.9	1,419	1,498	5.6	23	43	87.0	23	43	0	0
Massachusetts	7,610	8,273	8.7	7,268	7,999	8.7	342	374	9.4	256	294	86	80
New Hampshire	1,135	1,357	19.6	1,101	1,304	18.4	34	53	55.9	0	10	34	43
New Jersey	16,017	17,746	10.8	16,017	17,746	10.8	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
New York	51,232	54,895	7.1	51,232	54,895	7.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	19,692	21,903	11.2	19,659	21,869	11.2	33	34	3.0	11	9	22	25
Rhode Island ^b	2,476	2,377	-4.0	1,467	1,581	7.8	1,009	796	-21.1	487	338	522	458
Vermont ^b	880	992	12.7	601	624	3.8	279	368	31.9	170	226	109	142
Midwest	136,153	145,530	6.9	135,790	145,172	6.9	363	358	-1.4	291	297	72	61
Illinois ^a	24,712	27,516	11.3	24,712	27,516	11.3	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	NA
Indiana	12,353	12,736	3.1	12,220	12,615	3.2	133	121	-9.0	121	117	12	4
Iowa	3,584	3,967	10.7	3,584	3,967	10.7	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	5,628	5,790	2.9	5,628	5,790	2.9	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Michigan	31,639	34,267	8.3	31,639	34,267	8.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	3,140	3,215	2.4	3,096	3,176	2.6	44	39	-11.4	0	0	44	39
Missouri	13,921	14,943	7.3	13,921	14,943	7.3	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	2,419	2,446	1.1	2,292	2,314	1.0	127	132	3.9	111	114	16	18
North Dakota	511	542	6.1	464	494	6.5	47	48	2.1	47	48	0	0
Ohio ^a	30,300	31,501	4.0	30,300	31,501	4.0	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	X
South Dakota	1,277	1,360	6.5	1,277	1,360	6.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	6,669	7,247	8.7	6,657	7,229	8.6	12	18	50.0	12	18	0	0
South	245,306	267,047	8.9	235,865	259,128	9.9	9,441	7,919	-16.1	6,726	5,252	2,715	2,667
Alabama	13,619	15,351	12.7	13,287	15,051	13.3	332	300	-9.6	332	300	0	0
Arkansas	5,777	6,569	13.7	5,674	6,521	14.9	103	48	-53.4	103	48	0	0
Delaware ^b	3,073	3,058	-0.5	2,078	2,034	-2.1	995	1,024	2.9	307	362	688	662
District of Columbia ^{a,b}	9,218	8,637	-6.3	5,914	5,972	1.0	3,304	2,665	-19.3	1,541	832	1,763	1,783
Florida	39,566	43,992	11.2	39,533	43,985	11.3	33	7	-78.8	33	7	0	0
Georgia	20,885	22,345	7.0	19,619	21,605	10.1	1,266	740	-41.5	1,266	740	0	0
Kentucky	6,878	8,330	21.1	6,878	8,330	21.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	13,119	14,106	7.5	13,119	14,106	7.5	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Maryland	16,248	17,567	8.1	15,129	16,469	8.9	1,119	1,098	-1.9	1,119	1,098	0	0
Mississippi	6,752	7,600	12.6	6,624	7,453	12.5	128	147	14.8	128	147	0	0
North Carolina	17,665	18,619	5.4	16,628	17,764	6.8	1,037	855	-17.6	826	647	211	208
Oklahoma ^a	9,818	10,502	7.0	9,818	10,502	7.0	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	NA
South Carolina	14,909	15,621	4.8	13,895	14,590	5.0	1,014	1,031	1.7	998	1,017	16	14
Tennessee ^a	7,769	8,519	9.7	7,725	8,519	10.3	44	0	X	44	0	0	0
Texas	44,022	50,042	13.7	44,022	50,042	13.7	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Virginia	14,415	14,624	1.4	14,386	14,620	1.6	29	4	-86.2	29	4	0	0
West Virginia	1,573	1,565	-0.5	1,536	1,565	1.9	37	0	X	X	X	37	0
West	139,275	152,644	9.6	133,751	146,970	9.9	5,524	5,674	2.7	1,046	975	4,478	4,699
Alaska ^b	2,484	2,362	-4.9	1,725	1,678	-2.7	759	684	-9.9	117	120	642	564
Arizona	13,251	14,261	7.6	12,726	13,781	8.3	525	480	-8.6	525	480	0	0
California	87,297	97,309	11.5	84,338	94,122	11.6	2,959	3,187	7.7	0	0	2,959	3,187
Colorado ^a	6,431	6,783	5.5	6,431	6,783	5.5	NA	NA	X	NA	NA	0	NA
Hawaii ^b	2,291	2,390	4.3	1,495	1,676	12.1	796	714	-10.3	184	95	612	619
Idaho	1,641	1,848	12.6	1,641	1,848	12.6	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,308	1,398	6.9	1,308	1,398	6.9	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Nevada	5,374	5,641	5.0	5,310	5,500	3.6	64	141	120.3	0	0	64	141
New Mexico	3,001	3,379	12.6	2,790	3,067	9.9	211	312	47.9	173	256	38	56
Oregon	5,714	6,236	9.1	5,714	6,236	9.1	0	0	X	0	0	0	0
Utah	2,433	2,543	4.5	2,307	2,435	5.5	126	108	-14.3	19	24	107	84
Washington	7,024	7,384	5.1	6,940	7,336	5.7	84	48	-42.9	28	0	56	48
Wyoming	1,026	1,110	8.2	1,026	1,110	8.2	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 21.

^bFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^aCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 5.18.

Table 6.78

Admissions to State and Federal prisons

By race, United States, selected years 1926-86

Year	Number of admissions to State and Federal prisons	Percent of State and Federal prison admissions				Number of admissions to State prisons	Percent of State prison admissions				Number of admissions to Federal prisons	Percent of Federal prison admissions			
		Total	White	Black	Other		Total	White	Black	Other		Total	White	Black	Other
1926	43,328	100 %	78 %	21 %	1 %	38,318	100 %	75 % ^a	23 %	2 % ^a	5,010	100 %	81 % ^a	13 %	6 % ^a
1927	44,062	100	78	21	1	39,041	100	77	22	1	5,021	100	84	14	2
1928	48,212	100	78	21	1	42,642	100	NA	NA	NA	5,570	100	NA	NA	NA
1929	58,906	100	78	21	1	49,172	100	76	23	1	9,734	100	86	12	2
1930	66,013	100	77	22	1	56,213	100	75	24	1	9,800	100	86	12	1
1931	71,520	100	77	22	1	60,905	100	76	23	1	10,615	100	87	11	2
1932	67,477	100	77	22	1	57,825	100	76	23	1	9,652	100	88	10	2
1933	62,801	100	76	23	1	54,468	100	74	25	1	8,333	100	88	10	2
1934	62,251	100	75	24	1	52,976	100	73	26	1	9,275	100	87	11	2
1935	65,723	100	74	25	1	53,886	100	72	27	1	11,837	100	84	14	2
1936	60,925	100	73	26	1	49,466	100	72	27	1	11,459	100	80	17	2
1937	59,073	100	73	26	1	46,412 ^b	100	72	27	1	10,342 ^b	100	80	18	2
1938	64,265	100	73	26	1	50,165 ^b	100	72	27	1	11,664 ^b	100	78	20	2
1939	62,000	100	73	26	1	48,324 ^b	100	72	27	1	11,108 ^b	100	76	21	3
1940	62,692	100	71	28	1	47,462 ^b	100	70	29	1	12,621 ^b	100	75	23	2
1941	56,023	100	70	29	1	41,202 ^b	100	69	30	1	12,586 ^b	100	74	24	2
1942	47,761	100	68	31	1	35,649	100	65	34	1	12,112	100	76	22	2
1943	40,273	100	69	30	1	29,537	100	65	34	1	10,736	100	78	20	2
1944	41,058	100	69	30	1	28,641	100	66	33	1	12,417	100	76	21	3
1945	43,281	100	68	31	1	31,450	100	66	33	1	11,831	100	74	24	2
1946	56,432	100	66	33	1	43,679	100	64	35	1	12,753	100	73	25	2
1947	51,016 ^b	100	69	30	1	40,601 ^b	100	68	31	1	10,415 ^b	100	75	23	2
1948	49,834 ^b	100	70	29	1	39,899 ^b	100	68	31	1	9,935 ^b	100	76	22	2
1949	54,370 ^b	100	70	29	1	43,941 ^b	100	69	30	1	10,429 ^b	100	74	24	2
1950	57,988	100	69	30	1	46,496	100	69	30	1	11,492	100	70	28	2
1960	84,068	100	66	32	2	69,235	100	65	34	1	14,833	100	71	25	4
1964	81,099	100	65	33	2	67,879	100	63	35	2	13,220	100	73	25	2
1970	48,497	100	61	39 ^c	X	37,437	100	57	43 ^c	X	11,060	100	73	27 ^c	X
1974	52,245	100	59	38	3	37,064	100	54	41	5	15,181	100	71	29 ^c	X
1975	42,351	100	64	35	1	25,796	100	60	38	2	16,555	100	70	30 ^c	X
1976	69,746	100	61	35	4	51,035	100	58	37	5	18,711	100	71	29 ^c	X
1977	72,183	100	61	38	1	54,023	100	59	40	1	18,160	100	70	30 ^c	X
1978	95,502	100	58	41	1	77,017	100	55	44	1	18,485	100	69	31 ^c	X
1979	94,828	100	60	39	1	79,535	100	58	41	1	15,293	100	73	27 ^c	X
1980	134,634	100	58	41	1	117,251	100	57	42	1	17,383	100	73	27 ^c	X
1981	135,611	100	57	42	1	121,211	100	55	44	1	14,400	100	74	26 ^c	X
1982	131,617	100	55	44	1	114,391	100	53	46	1	17,226	100	75	25 ^c	X
1983	122,575	100	58	41	1	103,588	100	55	44	1	18,987	100	76	24 ^c	X
1984	137,583	100	58	41	1	119,042	100	55	44	1	18,541	100	77	23 ^c	X
1985	166,743	100	56	43	1	146,862	100	54	45	1	19,881	100	76	24 ^c	X
1986	183,769	100	55	44	1	167,474	100	53	46	1	16,295	100	77	21	2

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program. The NPS is now administered by the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics and data are collected and processed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Where admission data are available on "sentenced felons admitted to prison as new court commitments," these data are used. Where there are no data on new court commitments, data on a more broadly defined category of admitted prisoners are the source of the numbers for race. The more broadly defined category of prisoners admitted applies to the years 1926-36 and 1980-82. For 1926 to 1936 the only available data are for new court commitments that include both sentenced felons and a small number of sentenced misdemeanants. For 1980 the data cover all types of sentenced felons admitted to prison, not just new court commitments. For 1981 and 1982 the figures for race cover sentenced felons who were new court commitments or returned conditional release violators. For 1926-36 felons were defined as all admissions regardless of sentence length. From 1937 to 1960 felons were defined as prisoners with maximum sentences of 6 months or longer. No data were available for 1961-63. From 1964 to 1970 felons were defined as prisoners with maximum sentences of 1 year or longer.

After 1970 felons were defined as prisoners with maximum sentences longer than 1 year. (Source, pp. 1, 2.)

No statistics were available for 1951-59, 1961-63, 1965-69, and 1971-73. The Federal Government apparently did not operate the NPS admissions series during these years. (Source, p. 2.) The number of admissions to State and Federal prisons includes prisoners whose race was unknown. Percentages are based on figures that exclude cases where race was unknown. The "other races" category consists of Asians, American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Pacific Islanders.

^aFor 1926 the "white" total shown excludes Mexicans and the "other races" total shown includes Mexicans.

^bMales only.

^cIncludes blacks plus "other" races.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Race of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions, 1926-86*, NCJ-125618 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 5.

Table 6.79

Prison admissions in 35 States

By admission type and selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

Characteristic	All admissions	New court commitments
Number of admissions	307,562	207,482
Total	100 %	100 %
Sex		
Male	92.8	92.0
Female	7.2	8.0
Race		
White	48.5	48.0
Black	50.9	51.3
Other ^a	0.7	0.7
Hispanic origin		
Hispanic	17.8	16.1
Non-Hispanic	82.2	83.9
Age at admission		
Under 18 years	1.1	1.6
18 to 24 years	31.1	35.0
25 to 29 years	26.1	24.5
30 to 34 years	19.2	17.7
35 to 44 years	17.0	15.6
45 to 54 years	4.0	4.1
55 years and older	1.3	1.5
Median age	28 years	27 years
Education		
9th grade or less	18.4	17.8
9th to 11th grade	45.1	44.8
High school graduate	28.6	29.1
Some college	7.6	8.0
Other	0.3	0.4
Median education	11th grade	11th grade

Note: These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the National Corrections Reporting Program. Thirty-five States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the District of Columbia, and the California Youth Authority (CYA) provided data on prison admissions and releases, and entries to parole. Twenty-eight States, the Federal jurisdiction, and the CYA provided data on discharges from parole.

The 307,562 prison admissions reported by 35 States, the District of Columbia, and the CYA accounted for about four-fifths of all prison admissions in these jurisdictions during 1988. New court commitments are offenders entering prison directly from a sentence by a court and not from an unsuccessful period of community supervision.

Data on race were reported for 92.8 percent of the 307,562 admissions to prison with a sentence of more than 1 year, data on ethnicity for 79.5 percent, and data on education for 46.3 percent. Data on race were also reported for 92.8 percent of the 207,482 new court commitments with a sentence of more than 1 year, data on ethnicity for 76.3 percent, and data on education for 51.7 percent. Data on age at admission were reported for 99.8 percent of all admissions and new court commitments. The median is the point above which and below which 50 percent of all cases fall.

For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 9.

Table 6.80

New court commitments to prisons in 35 States

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1988

Most serious offense	All new court commitments	Sex		Race			Hispanic
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^a	
Number of admissions	206,028	189,541	16,426	91,956	97,698	1,376	25,410
All offenses	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Violent offenses	29.9	30.8	19.3	28.6	31.4	37.4	26.0
Homicide	4.9	4.8	5.8	5.0	4.8	7.8	4.8
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.2	4.0	3.6
Murder	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.5	2.5
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.1
Negligent manslaughter	1.4	1.4	2.2	1.7	1.2	3.8	1.1
Unspecified homicide	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
Kidnaping	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.5
Rape	3.0	3.2	0.3	3.7	2.2	3.2	2.5
Other sexual assault	3.2	3.5	0.4	5.1	1.7	4.6	2.6
Robbery	10.7	11.1	6.6	7.0	14.4	9.7	8.8
Assault	6.7	6.8	5.2	6.1	7.2	9.4	6.3
Other violent	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.5
Property offenses	37.1	36.7	42.4	41.3	34.7	39.4	26.9
Burglary	17.5	18.5	6.6	19.9	15.6	20.2	16.1
Larceny-theft	9.1	8.4	17.0	9.3	9.5	9.5	5.4
Motor vehicle theft	2.6	2.8	0.8	2.8	2.5	3.6	2.5
Arson	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.3
Fraud	4.5	3.6	15.2	5.6	3.8	3.4	1.4
Stolen property	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.9	2.2	0.8	0.9
Other property	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3
Drug offenses	25.1	24.5	32.2	20.5	27.4	12.9	41.3
Possession	7.6	7.4	10.7	5.7	8.8	3.1	9.4
Trafficking	13.5	13.3	15.7	11.1	14.2	7.2	26.9
Other drug	4.0	3.8	5.8	3.7	4.3	2.6	4.9
Public-order offenses	6.9	7.0	5.0	8.2	5.9	9.6	4.3
Weapons	1.9	2.0	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.5	1.9
Other public-order	5.0	5.1	4.3	6.8	3.6	8.1	2.4
Other offenses	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.5

Note: See Note, table 6.79. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 12.

Table 6.81

New court commitments to prisons in 35 States

By offense and age at admission, United States, 1988

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Age at admission for new court commitments							Median age at admission
			Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 years and older	
All offenses	205,594	100 %	1.6 %	35.0 %	24.5 %	17.7 %	15.6 %	4.1 %	1.5 %	27 years
Violent offenses	61,411	100	2.2	35.6	23.2	16.2	15.9	4.7	2.3	27
Homicide	10,115	100	3.1	34.0	20.5	15.0	17.6	6.3	3.5	27
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	6,554	100	3.4	34.7	20.2	14.3	17.8	6.3	3.4	27
Murder	5,350	100	3.6	35.0	20.5	13.9	17.7	6.1	3.2	27
Nonnegligent manslaughter	1,204	100	2.4	33.3	19.3	15.8	18.1	7.1	4.1	28
Negligent manslaughter	2,922	100	2.1	32.7	21.7	16.5	17.2	6.1	3.8	28
Unspecified homicide	639	100	5.3	33.6	18.0	15.0	17.4	7.0	3.6	27
Kidnaping	1,394	100	1.8	35.2	23.9	16.7	16.5	5.0	0.9	27
Rape	6,105	100	1.4	24.2	22.3	18.3	22.2	7.6	3.9	30
Other sexual assault	6,682	100	0.9	19.3	18.9	18.1	25.5	10.6	6.7	32
Robbery	22,083	100	2.9	46.5	24.7	14.7	9.7	1.3	0.2	25
Assault	13,764	100	1.7	32.7	24.7	17.3	16.8	4.8	1.9	28
Other violent	1,268	100	0.9	29.5	26.3	18.8	16.6	5.8	2.2	28
Property offenses	76,268	100	2.1	40.7	24.2	16.6	13.1	2.6	0.7	26
Burglary	35,990	100	2.5	47.2	24.4	14.5	9.7	1.4	0.3	25
Larceny-theft	18,692	100	1.5	33.0	23.9	19.0	17.3	4.0	1.1	28
Motor vehicle theft	5,378	100	4.4	50.7	21.3	13.3	8.1	1.7	0.4	24
Arson	1,480	100	1.7	32.2	23.4	15.9	18.0	6.4	2.4	28
Fraud	9,220	100	0.2	26.1	25.5	21.9	20.3	4.5	1.4	29
Stolen property	4,047	100	1.4	41.2	24.7	17.3	12.4	2.4	0.6	26
Other property	1,461	100	3.1	42.4	23.0	14.7	12.4	3.4	1.0	25
Drug offenses	51,693	100	0.6	29.2	26.5	20.4	17.7	4.4	1.2	28
Possession	15,737	100	0.7	28.6	26.2	21.1	18.0	4.3	1.1	28
Trafficking	27,845	100	0.6	30.2	26.9	19.6	17.0	4.4	1.3	28
Other drug	8,111	100	0.3	27.3	25.7	21.3	19.6	4.4	1.4	29
Public-order offenses	14,101	100	0.8	24.0	24.5	19.7	20.4	7.5	3.1	30
Weapons	3,820	100	1.3	29.7	25.3	19.1	17.5	5.9	1.4	28
Other public-order	10,281	100	0.6	21.8	24.1	20.0	21.5	8.2	3.8	30
Other offenses	2,121	100	0.2	29.7	26.6	19.8	18.0	4.4	1.4	28

Note: See Note, table 6.79. Data on age at admission by offense were reported for 99.3 percent of the 207,482 with a sentence of more than a year. For survey methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 10.

Table 6.82

Characteristics of State prison inmates

United States, 1979 and 1986

	Percent of prison inmates	
	1979	1986
Sex		
Male	96.0 %	95.6 %
Female	4.0	4.4
Race		
White	49.6	49.7
Black	47.8	46.9
Other	2.6	3.4
Ethnicity		
Hispanic	9.9	12.6
Non-Hispanic	90.1	87.4
Age^a		
Less than 18 years	0.8	0.5
18 to 24 years	35.6	26.7
25 to 34 years	42.4	45.7
35 to 44 years	13.8	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		
Employed	70.5	69.0
Full-time	60.5	57.4
Part-time	10.0	11.6
Not employed	29.5	31.0
Looking	14.0	18.0
Not looking	15.5	13.0
Income prior to arrest		
Free at least 1 year, annual income		
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
Free less than 1 year, monthly income		
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 U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics through the Survey of Inmates of State Correctional Facilities. This survey, conducted in 1979 and 1986, employs a two-stage stratified probability sampling design with the probabilities proportional to the size of the correctional facility. In the first stage the sample is selected independently from two frames; the first for males only, and a second to allow an oversample of females. Within each frame, facilities are stratified by type (prison versus community corrections facility) and by census region. In the second stage, interviewers visit each selected facility and select a sample of inmates using predetermined sampling procedures. In 1979, 11,397 interviews were conducted at 215 prisons with a selected sample of about 12,000 inmates. In 1986, 13,711 interviews were conducted at 275 prisons from a sample of approximately 15,000 inmates. In 1979, the State prison population was an estimated 274,563. In 1986, the estimated prison population was 450,416. For each characteristic other than ethnicity and income, data were available for at least 99 percent of the inmates. Ethnicity data were available for 95 percent of the inmates in both 1979 and 1986. Income data were available for 50 percent of the inmates in 1979 and 89 percent of the inmates in 1986. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

^aThe median age was 26 in 1979 and 28 in 1986.

^bThe median number of years education was 11 in 1979 and 10 in 1986.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of State Prison Inmates 1986*, Special Report NCJ-109926 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1988), p. 3, Tables 1 and 2. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.83

Characteristics of State prison inmates

By sex, United States, 1979 and 1986

Characteristic	Percent of prison inmates			
	1979		1986	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Race and ethnicity				
White non-Hispanic	36.6 %	39.0 %	39.6 %	39.5 %
Black non-Hispanic	53.2	48.5	46.1	45.3
Hispanic	7.6	10.0	11.7	12.6
Other race ^a	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5
Age				
17 years or younger	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5
18 to 24 years	31.2	35.8	22.3	26.9
25 to 34 years	45.8	42.2	50.5	45.5
35 to 44 years	15.1	13.8	19.6	19.4
45 to 54 years	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.2
55 to 64 years	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9
65 years or older	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6
Marital status				
Married	21.4	22.4	20.1	20.4
Widowed	8.2	2.0	6.7	1.6
Divorced	18.9	16.8	20.5	18.0
Separated	15.0	6.3	11.0	5.8
Never married	36.4	52.5	41.7	54.3
Education^b				
8th grade or less	14.8	19.1	16.5	21.0
Some high school	46.3	48.3	40.4	40.8
High school graduate	26.5	22.5	28.4	27.4
Some college or more	12.4	10.2	14.8	10.8
Pre-arrest employment				
Employed	51.7	71.3	47.1	70.1
Full-time	43.0	61.3	37.1	58.4
Part-time	8.7	10.0	10.0	11.7
Not employed	48.2	28.7	52.9	30.0
Looking	14.7	13.9	22.0	17.8
Not looking	33.6	14.8	30.9	12.2

Note: See Note, table 6.82. The estimated number of female inmates is 11,060 in 1979 and 19,812 in 1986. The estimated number of male inmates is 263,484 in 1979 and 430,604 in 1986.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^bBased upon highest grade attended.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, Special Report NCJ-127991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991), p. 2, Table 1.

Table 6.84

Most serious offense of female State prison inmates

United States, 1979 and 1986

Most serious offense	Percent of female State prison inmates ^a	
	1979	1986
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %
Violent offenses	48.9	40.7
Murder ^b	15.5	13.0
Negligent manslaughter	9.8	6.8
Kidnaping	1.4	0.9
Rape	0.4	0.2
Other sexual assault	0.3	0.9
Robbery	13.6	10.6
Assault	7.6	7.1
Other violent	0.4	1.2
Property offenses	36.8	41.2
Burglary	5.3	5.9
Larceny/theft	11.2	14.7
Motor vehicle theft	0.5	0.5
Arson	1.2	1.2
Fraud	17.3	17.0
Stolen property	0.9	1.6
Other property	0.4	0.4
Drug offenses	10.5	12.0
Possession	2.7	4.0
Trafficking	7.1	7.3
Other or unspecified drug	0.7	0.7
Public-order offenses	2.9	5.1
Weapons	0.9	0.9
Other public-order	2.0	4.3
Other offenses	0.9	0.9

Note: See Notes, tables 6.82 and 6.83. Offense data were available for at least 99 percent of the inmates in 1979 and 1986.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

^bIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, Special Report NCJ-127991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991), p. 2, Table 2.

Table 6.85

Sentence length and time served by female State prison inmates

By most serious offense, United States, 1986

(In months)

Most serious offense	Average maximum sentence of women admitted in 1986	Average time served by female inmates released in 1986
All offenses	66	16
Violent offenses	108	27
Murder ^a	200	42
Negligent manslaughter	107	27
Kidnaping	106	38
Sexual assault ^b	146	24
Robbery	91	26
Assault	67	19
Other violent	71	19
Property offenses	53	13
Burglary	57	14
Larceny/theft	52	13
Motor vehicle theft	34	10
Arson	86	16
Fraud	52	13
Stolen property	43	14
Other property	39	13
Drug offenses	54	14
Possession	57	11
Trafficking	57	17
Other or unspecified drug	47	12
Public-order offenses	47	12
Weapons	53	15
Other public-order	47	12
Other offenses	48	15

Note: See Notes, tables 6.82 and 6.83. There were 8,506 females admitted and 9,471 released in 40 jurisdictions in 1986. The maximum sentence data is for new court commitments, and the time served data is for first releases only.

^aIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^bBased upon 74 new court commitments and 68 first releases.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, Special Report NCJ-127991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991), p. 4, Table 6.

Table 6.86

Use of illegal drugs prior to incarceration by State prison inmates

By sex, United States, 1986

Illegal drug use before prison	Percent of State prison inmates	
	Female	Male
Any drug^a		
Ever used	71.8 %	79.9 %
Ever used on a regular basis ^b	56.5	62.6
Used in month before current offense	49.6	56.0
Used daily in month before current offense	39.2	42.7
Major drug^c		
Ever used	53.8	52.3
Ever used on a regular basis ^b	39.3	34.8
Used in month before current offense	32.2	27.8
Used daily in month before current offense	24.2	18.3
Under the influence of drugs at the time of current offense	33.7	35.4

Note: See Notes, tables 6.82 and 6.83. Drug use history was based on self-reports provided by the inmates. In the interview, inmates were asked a very detailed set of questions about each of 10 drugs. Drug use histories were developed by examining the responses to all 10 sets of questions. The drugs that were specifically asked about were heroin or methadone; amphetamines and barbiturates (alone or in combination); methaqualone (qualaludes); cocaine; LSD; PCP; and marijuana or hashish. Alcohol use was examined in a separate set of questions.

^aIncludes heroin, methadone, amphetamines, methaqualone, barbiturates, cocaine, PCP, LSD, and marijuana/hashish.

^bUsed once a week or more for at least a month.

^cMajor drugs include heroin, methadone, cocaine, PCP, and LSD.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, Special Report NCJ-127991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991), p. 5, Table 8.

Table 6.87

Female offenders in correctional facilities reporting prior alcohol and drug use

By type of drug and frequency of use, United States, 1987^a

Type of drug	Adults (N=1,880)	Juveniles (N=214)
Alcohol		
Never	25.7 %	18.8 %
Once or twice a month	33.2	20.7
Once or twice a week	25.2	29.6
Daily	15.9	30.9
Marihuana		
Never	44.5	22.5
Once or twice a month	22.2	13.6
Once or twice a week	14.0	16.9
Daily	19.3	47.0
Heroin		
Never	69.8	87.8
Once or twice a month	5.5	4.7
Once or twice a week	3.5	1.9
Daily	21.2	4.6
Cocaine		
Never	50.8	53.0
Once or twice a month	16.8	18.9
Once or twice a week	10.4	9.9
Daily	22.0	18.3
Crack		
Never	85.5	76.1
Once or twice a month	4.3	10.3
Once or twice a week	3.4	6.1
Daily	6.8	7.5

Note: These data are from a survey conducted by the American Correctional Association's Task Force on the Female Offender. In late 1987 the Task Force mailed surveys to over 400 correctional facilities in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Each facility coordinator was asked to administer the questionnaire to a specified number of adult inmates or juvenile residents, using a random selection procedure specified in the instructions. Overall, the requested sample was 2,958 respondents. This represents approximately 6.9 percent of the approximately 43,000 female inmates in the United States. Usable responses were received from a total of 2,094 inmates, or 70.8 percent of those requested. The number of adult respondents was 1,880 and the number of juvenile respondents was 214. These data are estimates derived from a sample and therefore subject to sampling variation.

Respondents were asked: "How often did you use . . . ?" Information on alcohol use was not available for 20 adults and 1 juvenile; marihuana, 34 adults and 1 juvenile; heroin, 35 adults and 1 juvenile; cocaine, 38 adults and 1 juvenile; and crack, 38 adults and 1 juvenile.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Source: American Correctional Association, *The Female Offender: What Does the Future Hold?* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1990), pp. 59, 60; Tables 43-47. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.88

Female State prison inmates under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the current offense

By type of offense, United States, 1986

Most serious offense	Not under the influence	Under the influence			
		Total	Drugs only	Alcohol only	
All offenses	53.9 %	46.2 %	25.5 %	12.4 %	8.3 %
Violent offenses	53.3	46.7	16.7	20.0	10.0
Property offenses	55.7	44.2	30.2	7.0	7.0
Drug offenses	51.0	49.0	40.4	2.9	5.7
Public-order offenses	49.0	50.9	24.2	15.8	10.9
Other offenses	62.8	37.2	15.7	17.3	4.2

Note: See Notes, tables 6.82, 6.83 and 6.86.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, Special Report NCJ-127991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991), p. 5, Table 10.

Table 6.89

Relationship of violent female offenders to their victims

By offense and reported history of physical or sexual abuse, United States, 1986

Offense and victim-offender relationship	Percent of violent female State prison inmates		
	Total	Prior physical or sexual abuse	No prior physical or sexual abuse
All inmates	100.0 %	49.3 %	50.7 %
Relative or intimate			
Homicide	33.7	39.5	27.9
Robbery	25.2	31.8	18.7
Assault	1.0	0.8	1.1
Other ^a	3.6	3.0	4.2
Acquaintance	3.9	3.9	4.0
Homicide	30.2	29.3	31.2
Robbery	13.5	13.3	13.7
Assault	6.0	4.3	7.6
Other ^a	8.3	8.9	7.7
Stranger	2.5	2.9	2.1
Homicide	36.1	31.2	40.9
Robbery	10.9	10.6	11.2
Assault	19.1	14.8	23.3
Other ^a	4.7	4.7	4.7
Other ^a	1.4	1.1	1.7

Note: See Notes, tables 6.82 and 6.83. The set of questions about victims was asked of each inmate whose "controlling offense" was a violent crime. The controlling offense is defined as the offense with the longest sentence.

^aOther includes violent offenses such as sexual assault, kidnaping, child abuse, hit and run with injury, and extortion.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Women in Prison*, Special Report NCJ-127991 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991), p. 6, Table 12.

Table 6.90

Female offenders in correctional facilities reporting physical and sexual abuse

By prevalence of abuse, number of incidents, and age at first incident, United States, 1987^a

	Adults (N=1,880)	Juveniles (N=214)
Physical abuse		
Yes	53.0 %	61.8 %
No	47.0	38.2
Number of incidents^b		
1 or 2	17.7	17.4
3 to 10	33.3	35.6
11 or more	49.0	47.0
Age at first incident^b		
Under 5 years	5.3	15.1
5 to 9 years	15.4	30.2
10 to 14 years	15.6	45.2
15 to 19 years	33.8	7.9
20 to 24 years	18.3	1.6
25 to 29 years	5.3	NA
30 to 34 years	4.0	NA
35 to 39 years	1.4	NA
40 years and older	0.9	NA
Sexual abuse		
Yes	35.6	54.3
No	64.4	45.7
Number of incidents^c		
1 or 2	45.3	39.3
3 to 10	32.2	33.3
11 or more	22.5	27.4
Age at first incident^c		
Under 5 years	5.2	5.5
5 to 9 years	26.5	32.8
10 to 14 years	28.0	39.6
15 to 19 years	22.5	11.2
20 to 24 years	8.0	0.9
25 to 29 years	4.7	NA
30 years and older	3.1	NA

Note: See Note, table 6.87. The initial questions asked of respondents were: "Have you ever been the victim of physical abuse (e.g., being beaten, kicked, or tied up)?" and "Have you ever been the victim of sexual abuse?" Information on prevalence of physical abuse was not available for 27 adults and 10 juveniles; incidents of physical abuse, 30 adults and 6 juveniles; age at first incident of physical abuse, 51 adults and 11 juveniles; prevalence of sexual abuse, 63 adults and 4 juveniles; incidents of sexual abuse, 46 adults and 1 juvenile; and age at first incident of sexual abuse, 58 adults and 2 juveniles.

^aPercents may not add to 100 because of rounding.

^bPertains only to those respondents who reported physical abuse: 982 adults and 126 juveniles.

^cPertains only to those respondents who reported sexual abuse: 646 adults and 114 juveniles.

Source: American Correctional Association, *The Female Offender: What Does the Future Hold?* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1990), p. 56, Tables 31, 32; p. 57, Tables 37-39. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.91

Prison inmates serving life sentences

By selected characteristics, 1990

Jurisdiction	Number serving life sentence		Offense			Have a specific sentence of life without parole	Number sentenced to life without parole
	Male	Female	First degree murder	Second degree murder	Other		
Alabama	2,117 ^a	47 ^a	891 ^b	8 ^b	1,672 ^b	Yes	604
Alaska	119	5	96	14	14	No	X
Arizona	567	18	400 ^c	X	185	No	X
Arkansas	410	36	229	1	216	Yes	160
California	8,117	381	4,237	3,395	866	Yes	807
Colorado	405	8	291	2	120	No	X
Connecticut	125	2	105	7	15	Yes	4
Delaware	372	11 ^d	175	95	113	Yes	112
District of Columbia	474	0	226	100	148	No	X
Florida	4,132	136	2,075 ^e	11	1,624	No	864 ^f
Georgia	2,771	118	1,992	--	897	No	X
Hawaii	222	0	190	7 ^g	24	Yes	23
Illinois	447	13	370	0	90	Yes	446
Indiana	500 ^h	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	X
Iowa	315	16	273	46	12	(i)	331
Kansas	459	19	351	2	125	No	X
Kentucky	468	11	267	--	212	Yes	9
Louisiana	2,009	64	572	840	661	Yes	2,073
Maine	38	0	37	0	1	Yes	22
Maryland	1,265	22	1,030	0	257	Yes	46
Massachusetts	802	16	353	415	50	Yes	353
Michigan	2,473	90	1,379	555	629	Yes	1,459
Minnesota	160	8	167	1	--	Yes	0
Mississippi	927	15	NA	NA	NA	Yes	118 ^j
Missouri	967	45	587	259	166	Yes	262
Montana	27	0	22	3	2	Yes	5
Nebraska	156	5	99	53	9	No ^k	105
Nevada	764	27	299	73	419	Yes	196
New Hampshire	23	1	24	--	--	Yes	24
New Jersey	1,079	33	(l)	NA	NA	No	X
New Mexico	136	4	(l)	--	--	No	X
New York	7,882	510	(m)	4,155	4,237	No	X
North Carolina	1,944	59	576	516	911	No	X
North Dakota	10	0	10	--	--	No	X
Ohio	2,479	136	1,294	1,273	48	No	X
Oklahoma	736	44	567	98	115	Yes	22
Oregon	434	16	54	383 ^h	13	Yes	1
Pennsylvania	1,876	88	1,450 ^h	514 ^h	NA	Yes	1,964
Rhode Island	76	1	55	5	17	Yes	10
South Carolina	1,144	60	921 ⁿ	NA	348	Yes	31
South Dakota	87	3	54	11	25	Yes	90
Tennessee	1,157	35	626	87	479	No	X
Texas	3,439	65	1,451 ^c	X	2,053	No	X
Utah	163	6	102	67	--	Yes	(o)
Vermont	10	0	6	4	0	Yes	0
Virginia	1,068	21	360	9	720	--	--
Washington	314	21	326	5	4	Yes	101
West Virginia	270	11	225	23	33	Yes	121
Wisconsin	389	19	404	0	4	No	X
Wyoming	91	0	46	16	29	(p)	X
Federal Bureau of Prisons	1,274	36	795 ^q	30 ^r	385	Yes ^s	(l)

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in the Summer of 1990. Idaho did not provide information on life-term inmates. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aAs of Oct. 1, 1989.

^bAs of Sept. 29, 1989.

^cIncludes all homicides.

^dTwo without parole.

^eIncludes 1,426 capital felonies and 313 life felonies.

^fSentenced to life in prison.

^gInstituted in 1988.

^hEstimated.

ⁱAll life sentences.

^jIf sentenced to habitual offender status.

^kInmate may be sentenced to minimum life to maximum life and receive a commutation.

^lAll.

^mNew York statute held unconstitutional.

ⁿSome are serving more than one life sentence.

^oNone, legislation just passed.

^pCondition may result due to special court order or by Governor who commutes a death sentence.

^qMurder.

^rManslaughter.

^sHowever, parole was eliminated in 1984.

^tVery few remain under the old system.

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

Table 6.92

Federal prison admissions

By sentence length and selected demographic characteristics, United States, 1988

	Federal prison admissions		
	Total	Total maximum sentence length	
		12 months or less	More than 12 months
Number of admissions	25,084	9,890	14,354
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	88.7	86.6	90.0
Female	11.3	13.4	10.0
<u>Race</u>			
White	75.2	80.5	70.9
Black	22.7	17.9	26.7
Other ^a	2.1	1.6	2.5
<u>Hispanic origin</u>			
Hispanic	34.3	45.4	25.3
Non-Hispanic	65.7	54.6	74.7
<u>Age at admission</u>			
Under 18 years	0.1	0.1	0.2
18 to 24 years	19.0	25.5	13.3
25 to 29 years	21.0	22.5	19.7
30 to 34 years	20.0	18.5	21.3
35 to 44 years	25.2	20.8	28.8
45 to 54 years	10.2	8.4	11.8
55 years and older	4.6	4.2	5.0
Median age	32 years	30 years	33 years
<u>Education</u>			
8th grade or less	18.5	16.1	19.1
9th to 11th grade	26.5	27.1	26.4
High school graduate	50.7	52.0	50.4
Some college	4.3	4.8	4.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Median education	12th grade	12th grade	12th grade

Note: See Note, table 6.79. Data on education were reported for 60.9 percent of the 25,084 admissions to prison, and data on total maximum sentence length were reported for 96.7 percent. Sentence length refers to the total maximum sentence that an offender may be required to serve for all offenses. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 52.

Table 6.93

Federal prison admissions

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1988

Most serious offense	Federal prison admissions						
	All ad- missions	Sex		Race			Hispanic
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^a	
Number of admissions	25,084	22,243	2,841	18,875	5,694	515	8,612
All offenses	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Violent offenses	6.2	6.6	3.6	4.2	9.8	40.0	1.4
Homicide	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.8	9.9	(b)
Kidnaping	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Rape	0.1	0.1	0.0	(b)	0.1	3.9	0.0
Other sexual assault	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.2	(b)
Robbery	3.6	3.8	1.9	2.8	6.2	1.9	0.7
Assault	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.7	2.3	16.9	0.4
Other violent	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Property offenses	21.7	19.9	35.7	18.7	31.6	21.9	4.9
Fraud offenses	14.9	13.4	26.6	13.7	19.4	11.3	3.6
Embezzlement	1.8	1.2	6.6	1.7	2.1	2.7	0.3
Fraud	10.3	9.7	14.7	9.8	12.3	8.0	2.2
Forgery	1.7	1.3	4.6	1.0	4.1	0.0	0.5
Counterfeiting	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
Nonfraud offenses	6.8	6.5	9.1	5.1	12.2	10.7	1.3
Burglary	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.9	(b)
Larceny-theft	4.1	3.7	7.4	2.5	9.3	5.6	0.8
Arson	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	(b)	0.4	(b)
Motor vehicle theft	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.1
Other property	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.2
Drug offenses	38.9	39.0	38.6	38.4	42.2	22.3	38.1
Possession	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	0.2	1.8
Trafficking	22.3	22.5	21.0	21.6	25.3	15.9	24.1
Other drug	14.9	14.8	15.5	15.1	15.2	6.2	12.2
Public-order offenses	32.4	33.8	21.3	38.2	14.8	14.8	55.5
Regulatory offenses	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.6	0.5
Nonregulatory public-order	31.4	32.8	20.6	37.2	13.9	13.2	54.9
Weapons	4.2	4.6	1.1	3.7	5.8	3.9	1.8
Immigration	18.7	19.5	12.7	24.4	1.4	1.0	50.8
Tax law violations	2.0	2.1	1.2	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.1
Racketeering and extortion	1.9	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.7
Other public-order	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.6	4.3	6.6	1.5
Other offenses	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.2

Note: See Note, table 6.79. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^bLess than 0.1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 53.

Table 6.94

Federal prison admissions

By offense and age at admission, United States, 1988^a

Most serious offense	Number	Age at admission								Median age at admission
		Total	Under 18	18 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 years and older	
All offenses	25,004	100 %	0.1 %	18.9 %	21.0 %	20.0 %	25.1 %	10.2 %	4.6 %	32 years
Violent offenses	1,560	100	0.8	18.7	24.2	22.2	26.1	5.1	2.9	31
Homicide	133	100	4.5	24.1	20.3	25.6	19.5	4.5	1.5	30
Kidnaping	42	100	0.0	23.8	16.7	16.7	28.6	7.1	7.1	31
Rape	28	100	3.6	32.1	25.0	14.3	25.0	0.0	0.0	26
Other sexual assault	58	100	3.4	19.0	19.0	15.5	19.0	15.5	8.6	32
Robbery	899	100	0.0	15.6	23.8	22.6	30.4	5.3	2.3	32
Assault	354	100	1.1	22.3	26.8	23.4	20.1	2.8	3.4	29
Other violent	46	100	0.0	23.9	34.8	13.0	15.2	6.5	6.5	29
Property offenses	5,451	100	0.1	11.6	17.1	19.2	30.2	14.3	7.5	35
Fraud offenses	3,744	100	0.0	8.2	15.7	18.7	31.6	16.6	9.3	37
Embezzlement	451	100	0.0	10.2	17.5	18.8	30.8	14.4	8.2	35
Fraud	2,582	100	0.0	6.0	13.1	17.2	33.8	18.7	11.2	39
Forgery	429	100	0.0	14.2	28.9	23.8	23.3	6.8	3.0	31
Counterfeiting	282	100	0.0	16.0	16.7	24.1	24.8	14.9	3.5	33
Nonfraud offenses	1,707	100	0.2	19.3	20.2	20.3	27.2	9.2	3.6	32
Burglary	94	100	0.0	36.2	29.8	19.1	10.6	4.3	0.0	27
Larceny-theft	1,024	100	0.2	18.1	21.2	23.4	27.9	6.7	2.4	32
Arson	45	100	2.2	22.2	13.3	8.9	22.2	20.0	11.1	35
Motor vehicle theft	248	100	0.0	18.1	19.8	14.9	32.3	11.3	3.6	34
Other property	296	100	0.3	18.6	14.9	16.2	26.4	15.9	7.4	34
Drug offenses	9,763	100	0.1	15.5	21.6	22.3	27.3	9.9	3.2	32
Possession	428	100	0.0	27.3	22.7	22.9	20.8	5.8	0.5	29
Trafficking	5,594	100	0.1	15.9	21.9	22.1	26.9	9.8	3.3	32
Other drug	3,741	100	0.0	13.7	21.1	22.5	23.7	10.6	3.4	33
Public-order offenses	8,132	100	0.0	28.1	22.1	17.3	19.1	8.8	4.5	29
Regulatory offenses	259	100	0.0	8.1	18.1	13.9	31.3	17.8	10.8	38
Nonregulatory public-order	7,873	100	0.1	28.7	22.2	17.4	18.7	8.5	4.3	29
Weapons	1,049	100	0.0	12.0	21.2	23.5	30.0	10.6	2.7	33
Immigration	4,699	100	0.1	39.6	26.2	17.5	12.4	3.3	0.9	26
Tax law violations	491	100	0.0	0.6	2.6	7.7	32.4	33.6	23.0	47
Racketeering and extortion	487	100	0.0	6.0	10.9	15.6	31.2	19.7	16.6	41
Other public-order	1,147	100	0.0	20.9	20.1	16.7	22.8	12.4	6.7	32
Other offenses	178	100	0.0	15.2	23.0	25.3	21.9	9.6	5.1	32

Note: See Note, table 6.79. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 55.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Table 6.95

Characteristics of Federal prison inmates

United States, 1991

	Inmates confined in:					
	Total		Bureau of Prisons facilities		Contract facilities ^a	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	71,608	100.0 %	63,930	100.0 %	7,678	100.0 %
Sex						
Male	65,954	92.1	59,185	92.6	6,769	88.2
Female	5,654	7.9	4,745	7.4	909	11.8
Race						
White	46,868	65.5	41,150	64.4	5,718	74.5
Black	22,727	31.7	21,069	33.0	1,658	21.6
Other ^b	2,013	2.8	1,711	2.7	302	3.9
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	19,086	26.7	16,588	25.9	2,498	32.5
Non-Hispanic	52,522	73.3	47,342	74.1	5,180	67.5
Age						
Less than 18 years	54	0.1	1	(c)	53	0.7
18 to 25 years	9,322	13.0	7,957	12.4	1,365	17.8
26 to 30 years	12,653	17.7	11,215	17.5	1,438	18.7
31 to 35 years	14,254	19.9	12,774	20.0	1,480	19.3
36 to 40 years	12,736	17.8	11,441	17.9	1,295	16.9
41 to 45 years	9,715	13.6	8,852	13.8	863	11.2
46 to 50 years	5,869	8.2	5,325	8.3	544	7.1
51 to 55 years	3,405	4.8	3,105	4.9	300	3.9
56 to 60 years	1,960	2.7	1,777	2.8	183	2.4
61 to 65 years	1,028	1.4	923	1.4	105	1.4
66 years and older	612	0.9	560	0.9	52	0.7
Region						
Northeast	9,894	13.8	9,219	14.4	675	8.8
North Central	9,589	13.4	8,810	13.8	779	10.1
Midwest	11,322	15.8	10,269	16.1	1,053	13.7
Southeast	11,338	15.8	10,667	16.7	671	8.7
South Central	16,344	22.8	13,178	20.6	3,166	41.2
West	12,926	18.1	11,787	18.4	1,139	14.8
In transit	195	0.3	0	X	195	2.5
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	52,151	72.8	46,956	73.4	5,195	67.7
Non-citizen	17,695	24.7	15,330	24.0	2,365	30.8
Unavailable	1,762	2.5	1,644	2.6	118	1.5

^aA facility run by an entity other than the Bureau of Prisons in which Bureau prisoners are placed under contract, e.g., community corrections centers.

^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

^cLess than 0.1 percent.

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

Table 6.96

Federal prison inmates^a

By security level of facility, sex, and race, United States, 1991

Security level	Total		Male				Female							
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Other ^b		White		Black		Other ^b	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	63,930	100.0 %	38,387	100.0 %	19,193	100.0 %	1,605	100.0 %	2,763	100.0 %	1,876	100.0 %	106	100.0 %
Minimum	13,078	20.5	8,395	21.9	2,739	14.3	156	9.7	1,014	36.7	743	39.6	31	29.2
Low	9,103	14.2	5,080	15.8	2,789	14.6	224	14.0	0	X	0	X	0	X
Medium	22,920	35.9	13,828	36.0	7,546	39.3	747	46.5	525	19.0	234	12.5	40	37.7
High	8,373	13.1	4,414	11.5	3,653	19.0	224	14.0	54	2.0	27	1.4	1	0.9
Administrative ^c	10,456	16.4	5,670	14.8	4,456	23.2	254	15.8	1,170	42.3	872	46.5	34	32.1

^aIncludes Bureau of Prisons designated population only, which refers to inmates who have been sentenced and assigned to a facility.

^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.

^cIncludes medical facilities, detention facilities, and metropolitan correctional centers.

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

Table 6.97

Type of commitment offense among Federal prison inmates^a

By sex and race, United States, 1991

Offense	Total		Male						Female					
	Number	Percent	White		Black		Other ^b		White		Black		Other ^b	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drug	30,754	56.3 %	18,816	57.4 %	8,672	53.8 %	385	27.7 %	1,653	66.4 %	1,185	68.4 %	43	47.8 %
Robbery	6,423	11.8	3,535	10.8	2,623	16.3	63	4.5	126	5.1	73	4.2	3	3.3
Property	3,255	6.0	2,079	6.3	826	5.1	86	6.2	137	5.5	125	7.2	2	2.2
Extortion, fraud, bribery	3,666	6.7	2,395	7.3	764	4.7	48	3.5	262	10.5	189	10.9	8	8.9
Violent ^c	2,474	4.5	915	2.8	947	5.9	487	35.0	49	2.0	51	2.9	24	26.7
Firearms, explosives, arson	3,641	6.7	2,175	6.6	1,310	8.1	46	3.3	68	2.7	40	2.3	2	2.2
White collar	698	1.3	472	1.4	119	0.7	10	0.7	70	2.8	25	1.4	2	2.2
Immigration	489	0.9	422	1.3	34	0.2	4	0.3	26	1.0	1	0.1	2	2.2
Court, corrections ^d	474	0.9	343	1.0	71	0.4	7	0.5	43	1.7	9	0.5	1	1.1
Sex offenses	400	0.7	138	0.4	58	0.4	198	14.2	4	0.2	2	0.1	0	X
National security	68	0.1	47	0.1	9	0.1	3	0.2	9	0.4	0	X	0	X
Continuing criminal enterprise	544	1.0	406	1.2	119	0.7	7	0.5	8	0.3	4	0.2	0	X
Other	359	0.7	223	0.7	100	0.6	13	0.9	12	0.5	9	0.5	2	2.2
Offense unavailable ^e	1,361	2.5	809	2.5	476	3.0	33	2.4	22	0.9	20	1.2	1	1.1

^aIncludes Bureau of Prisons designated population only, which refers to inmates who have been sentenced and assigned to a facility.^bIncludes Asians and Native Americans.^cIncludes crimes such as homicide and kidnaping.^dIncludes crimes such as harboring a fugitive, possessing and bringing contraband into a prison, or perjury.^eOffense data temporarily unavailable until inmate's records arrive at assigned facility.

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

Table 6.98

Type of commitment offense among Federal prison inmates^a

By offense and jurisdiction, United States, 1991

Offense	Federal offenses		Military court		District of Columbia		State, reservation	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	51,491	100.0 %	157	100.0 %	1,116	100.0 %	1,842	100.0 %
Drugs	30,469	59.2	8	5.1	258	23.1	19	1.0
Robbery	6,141	11.9	5	3.2	189	16.9	88	4.8
Property	2,966	5.8	9	5.7	142	12.7	138	7.5
Extortion, fraud, bribery	3,642	7.1	1	0.6	13	1.2	10	0.5
Violent ^b	816	1.6	84	53.5	430	38.5	1,144	62.1
Firearms, explosives, arson	3,567	6.9	1	0.6	32	2.9	41	2.2
White collar	696	1.4	0	X	1	0.1	1	0.1
Immigration	489	0.9	0	X	0	X	0	X
Court, corrections ^c	468	0.9	0	X	2	0.2	4	0.2
Sex offenses	31	0.1	43	27.4	19	1.7	307	16.7
National security	66	0.1	2	1.3	0	X	0	X
Continuing criminal enterprise	544	1.1	0	X	0	X	0	X
Other	235	0.5	4	2.5	30	2.7	90	4.9
Offense unavailable ^d	1,361	2.6	0	X	0	X	0	X

^aIncludes Bureau of Prisons designated population only, which refers to inmates who have been sentenced and assigned to a facility.^bIncludes crimes such as homicide and kidnaping.^cIncludes crimes such as harboring a fugitive, possessing and bringing contraband into a prison, or perjury.^dOffense data temporarily unavailable until inmate's records arrive at assigned facility.

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

Table 6.99

Academic education programs in State and Federal prisons

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1991

Jurisdiction	Type of education programs						Are any programs offered in a second language?	Highest college degree an inmate can earn	Percent of inmates eligible to participate	Percent of eligible inmates actually participating	Percent of participants who successfully complete program
	Adult basic education (A.B.E.)	General equivalency diploma (G.E.D.)	Two-year college courses	Four-year college courses	Master's degree courses	Special education program					
Alabama	Y	Y	Y	Y			No	Bachelor's	95 %	30 %	40 %
Alaska	Y	Y	Y			A.B.E. for mentally ill prisoners	No	Associate's	100	(a)	(b)
Arizona	Y	Y	Y				Reading, math	Associate's	100 ^c	33 ^c	--
Arkansas	Y	Y		Y			No	Only basic courses offered	20-50 ^d	25-30	(e)
California	Y	Y	Y	Y			No	Bachelor's ^f	95 ^g	17 ^h	35
Colorado	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	100 ^c	25-30	60
Connecticut	Y	Y	Y			Y	No ⁱ	Associate's	100	20 ^c	(j)
Delaware	Y	Y	Y			Y	--	Associate's	90	50	80
Florida	Y	Y	(k)	(k)	(k)	Y	No	--	78	18	62
Georgia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	80	28	23
Hawaii	Y	Y	Y	Y			No	Bachelor's	90	85	NA
Idaho	Y	Y					No	X	80	24 ^l	60
Illinois	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Spanish	Bachelor's	96	31	67
Indiana	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	Ph.D. possible but unlikely	70-90	NA	NA
Iowa	Y	Y	Y				No	Associate's	80 ^c	28 ^c	90 ^c
Kansas	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's ^m	60 ^c	85 ^c	42 ^c
Kentucky	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	--	Bachelor's	80	62	50
Louisiana	Y	Y				Y	No ⁿ	--	75 ^o , 33-40 ^p	50 ^o , 5 ^p	40 ^o , 50 ^p
Maine	Y	Y	Y				No	Associate's	50	33	85
Maryland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No	Ph.D., Master's	60	33	89 ^c
Massachusetts	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Spanish	Bachelor's	100	78	58 ^c
Michigan	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	40-60 ^c	24 ^c	NA
Minnesota	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Associate's ^q	50-90	50-90	60
Mississippi	Y	Y	Y				No	Associate's	39	20 ^r	10 ^r
Missouri	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	A.B.E.	Bachelor's	100	71 ^c	--
Montana	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	40 ^c	20-25 ^c	65 ^c
Nevada	Y	Y	Y	Y			--	Associate's	45	35-40	NA
New Jersey	Y	Y	Y			Y	Spanish	Associate's	100 ^c	29	68
New Mexico	Y	Y	Y			Y	Spanish	Associate's	100	45-50	90
New York	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Literacy, G.E.D., college	Master's	100	35	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.99

Academic education programs in State and Federal prisons

By selected characteristics and jurisdiction, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	Type of education programs						Are any programs offered in a second language?	Highest college degree an inmate can earn	Percent of inmates eligible to participate	Percent of inmates actually participating	Percent of participants who successfully complete program
	Adult basic education (A.B.E.)	General equivalency diploma (G.E.D.)	Two-year college courses	Four-year college courses	Master's degree courses	Special education program					
North Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	100 %	20 %	7 %
North Dakota	Y	Y	Y			Y	No	Associate's	100	40	NA
Ohio	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Spanish	Bachelor's	95	50	70
Oklahoma	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	100	21 ^c	75 ^c
Oregon	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Spanish	Bachelor's	80	30-35	90
Pennsylvania	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	(f)	Bachelor's	90	25	50
Rhode Island	Y	Y	Y			Y	A.B.E., G.E.D.	Associate's	100 ^g	30-40	70-80
South Carolina	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	75	35	33 ^c
South Dakota	Y	Y					No	X	95	55	85
Tennessee	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	45	20	60 ^c
Texas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	(i)	Master's	65	60	(s)
Utah	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	No ⁱ	Master's	90	10	90
Vermont	Y	Y				Y	Spanish, French	X	80	34	NA
Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Associate's	80	27	(t)
Washington	Y	Y	Y				No	Associate's	95	45	NA
West Virginia	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	No	Bachelor's	100 ^u	50 ^v 65 ^w	67
Wisconsin	Y	Y	Y	(k)	(k)	Y	No	Associate's	100	26 ^c	21 ^c
Wyoming	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		(l)	Associate's	95	50 ^v 81 ^w	48 ^v 70 ^w
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	G.E.D.	Master's	90-100	90 ^x	62 ^y

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The survey was mailed to academic education departments in these corrections agencies during November and December 1991. Nebraska, New Hampshire, and the District of Columbia did not respond to the survey. In the table, Y indicates the existence of a program; -- indicates that the respondent did not provide the requested information.

^aOver course of incarceration, most inmates participate to some degree.

^bDifficult to report success rate because program requirements vary.

^cApproximately.

^dDepending on the unit to which inmate is assigned.

^eIn 1990, 499 inmates earned a G.E.D. from a population of about 7,000.

^fAt the Correctional Training Facility and the California Men's Colony inmates can earn a four-year degree. At other institutions inmates can earn a two-year degree.

^gAll except those in Security Housing Units; segregation.

^hIncludes vocational programs.

ⁱEnglish as a Second Language program offered.

^j375 to 400 G.E.D. diplomas and 5 to 7 associate's degrees awarded annually.

^kCorrespondence courses only.

^lAt one time; however almost all inmates participate prior to release.

^mWhile a bachelor's degree is possible, time and scheduling constraints severely limit this potential and associate's degrees are more attainable and more common.

ⁿInterpreters are available.

^oSatellite facilities.

^pMaximum security facilities.

^qMaster's degree is possible but not likely.

^rA.B.E. and G.E.D. only.

^sPrograms are competency based; 4,337 inmates earned a G.E.D. in 1990-91.

^t2,990 completions in fiscal year 1990-91; includes A.B.E., G.E.D., vocational, and college.

^uAll inmates are eligible to participate however, housing status and custody level preclude some from enrolling.

^vMales.

^wFemales.

^xLeisure activities, physical fitness, and wellness programs are also part of the education department.

^yG.E.D. only.

Source: Kathleen Maguire, "Academic Programs in State and Federal Prisons: Results of a National Survey," Albany, NY: The Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, March 1992. (Mimeographed.) Table 1.

Table 6.100

Academic education programs in State and Federal prisons

By education level at reception, reasons for dropout, and jurisdiction, 1991

Jurisdiction	Average education of inmates at reception (grade)	Any education programs mandatory	Common reasons for academic program dropout ^a					Other
			Transfer to another facility	Transfer to vocational program	Transfer to industry program	Disciplinary violations	Release from custody	
Alabama	9th	No	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y ^b
Alaska	NA	No			Y		Y	
Arizona	NA	No						
Arkansas	6.6	Yes ^c			Y		Y	
California	7th	Yes ^d	Y			Y	Y	
Colorado	8th	Yes ^e	Y		Y		Y	
Connecticut	5-6th	No	Y			Y	Y	
Delaware	6th	--				Y	Y	
Florida	6.6	Yes ^f			Y	Y	Y	
Georgia	6th	No	Y			Y		Y ^b
Hawaii	7-8th ^h	Yes ^g	Y			Y	Y	
Idaho	9th	Yes			Y		Y	
Illinois	8th	Yes ⁱ	Y			Y	Y	
Indiana	NA	No				Y	Y	
Iowa	(j)	No	Y			Y	Y	
Kansas	(k)	No			Y		Y	Y ^b
Kentucky	5th	No			Y	Y	Y	
Louisiana	5th	No			Y	Y	Y	
Maine	9th	No				Y	Y	Y
Maryland	7-8th	Yes ^l	Y			Y	Y	
Massachusetts	6th	No	Y		Y		Y	
Michigan	NA	Yes ^m	Y			Y		
Minnesota	(n)	No			Y		Y	
Mississippi	4th	Yes ^o				Y	Y	
Missouri	7.6	No						
Montana	10th	Yes ^p			Y	Y	Y	
Nevada	6-7th	No				Y	Y	Y ^b
New Jersey	6th	Yes ^q			Y	Y ^r	Y	
New Mexico	7th	Yes ^s			Y	Y	Y	
New York	6th	Yes ^t	Y	Y	Y		Y	
North Carolina	6th	Yes ^u	Y		Y		Y	
North Dakota	NA	Yes ^v			Y	Y	Y	
Ohio	7th	Yes ^u	Y			Y	Y	
Oklahoma	(w)	No		Y	Y		Y	
Oregon	10th	Yes ^x		Y	Y		Y	
Pennsylvania	6.5	(y)			Y	Y		Y ^b
Rhode Island	6-7th	No			Y	Y	Y	
South Carolina	--	Yes ^z			Y		Y	Y
South Dakota	11th	Yes ^{aa}				Y	Y	Y
Tennessee	5th	No			Y	Y	Y	
Texas	6th	Yes ^{ab}					Y	Y
Utah	9th	No	Y				Y	
Vermont	8-9th	Yes ^{ac}			Y		Y	Y ^b
Virginia	(ad)	No						
Washington	8th	No			Y		Y	
West Virginia	6th ^{ae}	No	Y			Y	Y	
Wisconsin	(af)	No			Y		Y	Y
Wyoming	11.5	(ag)			Y	Y	Y	
Federal Bureau of Prisons	(ah)	Yes ^{ai}	Y					

Note: See Note, table 6.99.

^a Respondents were asked to cite the three most common reasons for education program dropout.^b Inmates lose interest; change mind; make request.^c For inmates who score below 4.5 during orientation.^d Literacy training will become mandatory for inmates reading below 9th grade level.^e Basic literacy training for all inmates who are illiterate and functionally illiterate who have 2 or more years to serve.^f Inmates testing below 9.0 must take 150 hours of academic instruction.^g Under Act 147, State of Hawaii sentenced felons must have a high school diploma or G.E.D. or participate in an education program in order to be paroled.^h Approximately 50 percent have completed a high school diploma or G.E.D. upon entry but the average last grade completed in school was 9th.ⁱ Inmates who test below the 6th grade must attend basic education classes for 90 instructional days.^j 57.5 percent of inmates do not have a high school diploma at reception.^k Approximately 52 percent have less than high school or equivalency; 55 percent score below the 8th grade in reading; 74 percent score below 8th grade in math.^l Inmates testing below 8th grade in reading are required to attend a 90-day education program.^m Inmates testing below 8th grade in math or reading are required to attend a 90-day education program.ⁿ 60 percent have completed high school or G.E.D.; 40 percent have not.^o All offenders age 20 or younger.^p Per Montana State Prison policy, inmates in low literacy levels are required to attend.^q Inmates under age 21 without a high school diploma or equivalent.^r Most of these are not permanent dropouts, they are analogous to suspensions.^s G.E.D. statutorily required for all new commitments as of 7-1-91.^t Below 8th grade.^u Inmates testing below the 6th grade are required to participate in A.B.E. program.^v Up to G.E.D. only.^w Reading 9.1; math 7.8.^x Basic literacy.^y Only for inmates under 17 years of age due to school laws in Pennsylvania.^z Those sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act guidelines.^{aa} Those testing below 8th grade level must participate in G.E.D.^{ab} Basic education is mandatory to inmates scoring below 6.0 on standardized achievement tests.^{ac} Inmates without a high school diploma must participate in education programs in order to obtain institutional employment.^{ad} 35 percent at or below 8th grade level; 43 percent between 9th and 12th grade level.^{ae} Males 6th grade; females 8th grade.^{af} 51.45 percent tested at 10th grade level or below.^{ag} Inmates assigned to medium security and do not have a high school diploma or G.E.D. are enrolled in the A.B.E. or G.E.D. program for a minimum of 3 months.^{ah} 50 percent below high school completion.^{ai} Literacy up to the G.E.D. level for 120 days.

Source: Kathleen Maguire, "Academic Programs in State and Federal Prisons: Results of a National Survey," Albany, NY: The Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, March 1992. (Mimeographed.) Table 2.

Table 6.101

Academic education programs in State and Federal prisons

By number and salary of teachers, and Jurisdiction, 1991

Jurisdiction	Number of full-time teachers ^a	Teacher's annual salary		Public school teachers in same jurisdiction earn: ^b	Jurisdiction	Number of full-time teachers ^a	Teacher's annual salary		Public school teachers in same jurisdiction earn: ^b
		Starting	Maximum				Starting	Maximum	
Alabama	120	\$25,000	\$52,000	Less	New Jersey	418	\$28,330-	\$45,911	More
Alaska	18	32,000	40,000	More ^c			32,583		
Arizona	55	23,238	35,168	More	New Mexico	86	24,000	NA	About same
Arkansas	54	19,214	NA	About same	New York	480 ⁿ	26,000	32,000	About same (o)
California	NA	2,638 ^d	4,039 ^d	About same	North Carolina	92;250 ^p	21,000	44,796	About same
Colorado	75	21,000	58,000	About same	North Dakota	8	24,000	28,000	About same
Connecticut	120	30,820	61,899	About same	Ohio	230	21,000	39,000	More ^q
Delaware	22	25,000	50,000	Less	Oklahoma	104	22,718	35,036	More
Florida	217	23,000	36,000	More	Oregon	30	2,100 ^d	3,999 ^d	More
Georgia	130 ^e	1,900 ^d	4,100 ^d	Less ^f	Pennsylvania	160 ⁿ	25,000	34,000	More
Hawaii	23	25,776	36,708	More	Rhode Island	19	21,000	39,000	About same
Idaho	22	22,500	28,500	More ^g	South Carolina	176	23,409	47,403	About same ^f
Illinois	550	24,687	34,893	About same	South Dakota	8.5	18,137	27,206	More
Indiana	278	28,000	55,000	About same	Tennessee	160	1,887 ^d	4,020 ^d	About same
Iowa	57	(h)	(h)	Less	Texas	565	\$20,400-	\$42,504	About same
Kansas	54	17,500	44,000	More ^h			28,824		
Kentucky	112	24,800	NA	About same	Utah	26	14,907	36,000	Same
Louisiana	58	24,000	48,400	About same	Vermont	14	22,700	36,000	More ^s
Maine	10	20,000	26,000	More	Virginia	217	24,238	36,357	More
Maryland	113	25,000 ^j	58,000 ^j	About same	Washington	187	22,730 ^t	43,085	About same
Massachusetts	76	418.83 ^k	754.98 ^k	About same	West Virginia	21	23,969 ^j	40,158 ^j	About same
Michigan	150 ^j	27,582	46,604	(l)	Wisconsin	153 ^u	26,431	37,650	More
Minnesota	100	27,800	50,700	About same	Wyoming	9	18,060	28,872	More
Mississippi	15	23,856	39,467	About same					
Missouri	124-188	(m)	(n)	About same	Federal Bureau of Prisons	300 ^v	21,000	40,000	--
Montana	8	20,000	35,000	About same					
Nevada	16	22,000	40,000	About same					

Note: See Note, table 6.99.

^aIncludes full-time equivalent positions.^bRespondents were asked to compare salaries of teachers in prison to salaries of public school teachers in the same jurisdiction; response categories were: public school teachers earn more, public school teachers earn less, they both earn about the same.^cIn most jurisdictions.^dPer month.^e130 as of July 1991; 107 anticipated for December 1991.^fBecause public school teachers work fewer months.^gBoth prison and public school teachers start at the same salary but public school teachers advance in salary at a more rapid rate.^hSalaries vary because of differing salary schedules for the five community colleges involved.ⁱWhen compared for equivalent contract days; prison programs are 12-month programs.^jApproximately; about average.^kPer week.^lVaries with each local school district.^mPosition dependent.ⁿPlus an additional 120 part-time teachers.^oTeachers in prison start out higher but reach the top of the grade quickly.^p92 correctional teachers and 250 from the community college system.^qIn the large cities.^rHowever, prison teachers work 235 days and public school teachers work 190 days.^sBased on number of hours worked.^tState contracts for all teachers from local community college districts; district salary schedules vary.^u128 State employed teachers; 25 contracted teachers.^vPlus an additional 150 positions contracted.

Source: Kathleen Maguire, "Academic Programs in State and Federal Prisons: Results of a National Survey," Albany, NY: The Hindelang Criminal Justice Research Center, March 1992. (Mimeographed.) Table 3.

Table 6.102

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By number of inmates in treatment and program funding, 1990

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number in prison for drug offenses	Number in drug treatment program	Number on waiting list for drug treatment	Program offered in each facility?	Plans to expand treatment?	Departmental expenditures for treatment	
							1989	Budgeted for 1990
Alabama	14,000	2,000	580 ^a	1,400	Yes ^b	Yes	\$250,000	\$250,000
Alaska	2,800 ^c	270	240	Varies	Yes	Would like to look at a therapeutic milieu treatment program for long-term hard core substance abusers.	1,164,400	1,264,400 ^d
Arizona	13,553	1,388 ^e	5,000 to 6,000	No waiting list.	Yes	Plan to enhance drug-free prison program by identifying substance abuse and mitigating the flow of drugs in prison.	NA	NA
Arkansas	6,000 ^c	4,000 ^c	250 ^f	No waiting list.	Yes	Not at this time.	91,708	112,153
California	87,236	19,193	2,587	Possibly for the new R.J. Donovan Program.	No, California Rehabilitation Center in Norco, California.	Applying for Federal funds to support other treatment and research evaluation efforts.	47,500,000	48,266,000 ^g
Colorado	6,500	600	1,000	NA	Yes	Add intensive treatment, expand services to women.	1,000,000	1,200,000
Connecticut	8,916	2,586 ^h	2,500	Depends on location.	Yes, plus Western substance abuse treatment unit.	Yes	6,610,000	9,100,000
Delaware	3,600	1,800 ^h	170	100	Yes	Yes	180,000 ⁱ	378,000
District of Columbia	9,863	3,817	4,580	Sometimes	Yes	Adding women and youth residential programs.	1,787,000 ^j	2,891,000
Florida	40,000	15,111	1,299 ^k	NA	No, treatment in 8 institutions and 10 community correctional centers, drug education in 12 institutions.	1990 to 1991 expansion recommendations to serve 21,711 inmates.	12,631,198 ^l	36,097,552 ^m
Georgia	21,018	3,539	3,301 ⁿ	Not presently but expect to occur.	No, 27 State prisons, 6 transitional centers, 5 court institutions.	New resource manual was developed; Prison Setting Therapeutic Communities being implemented in 2 institutions, and modified therapeutic community models in 8 halfway house facilities.	(o)	(p)
Hawaii	1,600	NA	150 ^c	No	Yes	Yes	1,500,000 ^q	1,500,000 ^q
Idaho	1,796	NA	NA	Not at this point.	In some institutions and Boot Camp facility.	In the process of adding Boot Camp program, North Idaho Correctional Institution at Cottonwood.	(r)	74,800 ^s
Illinois	26,000 ^c	3,864	1,200 ^c	100	Yes	Implement a concept of continuum of care within the Illinois Department of Corrections for the chemically dependent.	1,000,000	2,000,000 ^c
Indiana	13,000	3,000 ^c	2,000 ^c	100 ^t	Yes, plus 3 units based on State hospital grounds.	Substance abuse counselors in camps, work release and parole districts, Federal grant for substance abuse and staff for pre-release program; in all will double staff in 1990-91.	NA	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.102

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By number of inmates in treatment and program funding, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number in prison for drug offenses	Number in drug treatment program	Number on waiting list for drug treatment	Program offered in each facility?	Plans to expand treatment?	Departmental expenditures for treatment	
							1989	Budgeted for 1990
Iowa	4,128	968	770	NA	Yes	More after care, community resources, expand program in at least one institution, expand programs in Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime and intensive supervision with electronic monitoring.	\$2,733,272	\$3,961,123
Kansas	5,578	834	313	800	No, 7 different institutions.	Want to expand halfway house treatment capacity if Federal funds available.	1,688,469	2,274,146
Kentucky ^u	8,686	921 ^h	X	X	X	X	X	X
Louisiana	15,000	10,500 ^h	1,000	NA	Yes	Yes	--	300,000
Maine	1,599	1,300 ^h	468 ^c	30 percent	Yes	Yes, however depends on financial resources.	913,758	874,558
Maryland	17,000	24,650 ^{h,v}	6,000	500	Yes, in major institutions.	Planning stages for tightening program, improving assessment, maybe a therapeutic community and maybe more focused treatment services to smaller, better-diagnosed population. Issue presents some conflict.	1,554,924 ^w	(x)
Massachusetts	8,000 ^c	6,000 ^h	129,324 ^y	Some programs have a waiting list.	Yes including Southeastern Correctional Center/ Addiction Center.	Yes, however funding is a problem.	1,400,000	1,400,000
Michigan	30,000	NA	3,500	NA	Yes	Yes	1,000,000	1,000,000
Minnesota	3,200	248 ^z	580 ^{aa}	100	Yes	Provide more treatment beds, staff a classification system and a program evaluation component.	876,028	1,071,031
Mississippi	--	24 percent	675 ^{ab}	150	Yes	Yes	370,755	370,755
Missouri	14,806	1,565	25	NA	Yes	Improve the coordination and standardization of programs and program expansion around pilot programs in operation at 2 sites.	52,000	52,000
Montana	1,350	1,215 ^h	405 ^h	25 to 30	Yes	Contingent on State funding.	51,424	53,796
Nebraska	2,388	453	160	20	Yes	Hiring additional counselors, due to increase in population and in drug-related incarcerations.	75,000 ^h	75,000
Nevada	5,600	1,232 ^h	280 ^h	200	Yes	Analyzing system and proposing a substance abuse plan for the State.	(ac)	(ad)
New Hampshire	1,220	1,061 ^h	200 ^c	50 to 60	Yes	Open a therapeutic community treatment program on the grounds of the prison--July 1990.	(p)	(p)
New Jersey	20,092	5,000 ^h	1,299 ^{ae}	50	Yes, some level of treatment at all; Southern State Correctional Facility has a separate unit.	Yes	1,715,138	NA

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.102

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By number of inmates in treatment and program funding, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number in prison for drug offenses	Number in drug treatment program	Number on waiting list for drug treatment	Program offered in each facility?	Plans to expand treatment?	Departmental expenditures for treatment	
							1989	Budgeted for 1990
New Mexico	3,120	2,028 ^h	2,028 ^h	No waiting list.	Yes	As funds permit.	\$1,000,000 ^c	\$1,000,000 ^c
New York	54,000 ^c	13,000 ^c	8,000 ^c	5,000	Yes, 61 of 62 facilities.	Yes	5,700,000	NA
North Carolina	17,670	2,212	NA	NA	Functioning program of some type in 80 of 90 facilities.	Expand treatment options for driving while intoxicated offenders, improve services for youthful offenders, increase drug testing and linking treatment and community supervision.	1,173,754 ^{af}	2,488,031
North Dakota	541	85	149	23	Yes	Not at present time due to lack of funding.	883,000	860,000
Ohio	31,000 ^c	25 percent	3,410 ^h	2,200	Yes	Mandatory drug treatment/education for inmates guilty of rules infraction; (intensive parole supervision) pilot project for parolees and probationers with substance abuse problems.	1,289,894 ^{c,af}	1,904,944 ⁱ
Oklahoma	10,003	1,060	312	NA	No, drug treatment at 3 facilities, alcohol treatment program at 1 facility.	Requesting funding for treatment programs at all facilities.	NA	NA
Oregon	5,959	957	639	700	In some institutions; others handled by State hospital system.	Expanding almost all programs.	996,000	1,816,670
Pennsylvania	21,400	NA	4,000 to 5,000 ^c	NA	Yes	Al-Anon, Parents Anonymous, Therapeutic Community, etc.	2,000,000	3,800,000
Rhode Island	2,613 ^{ag}	1,655 ^h	544	80	Yes	Current programs will be necessary for three new facilities, advance programming is being reviewed for possible incorporation into substance abuse program.	107,734	450,000
South Carolina	14,500	1,000 ^c	2,500 ^c	NA	Yes, including Pre-Release Center.	Expand residential treatment units to other regions of State as funds and resources permit.	500,000 ^{ah}	500,000 ^{ah}
South Dakota	1,220	1,499 ^{h,ai}	60	170	Yes	Working on a plan to develop a therapeutic treatment model in one of the adult programs.	466,419 ^{aj}	466,419 ^{ak}
Tennessee	13,000 ^{al}	560	960 ^h	No waiting list.	Yes	Addition of several therapeutic community approaches.	(p)	(p)
Texas	43,191	6,412	10,000 ^c	2,300	Yes	Expansion of the substance abuse program in Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Institutional Division.	995,648 ^{am}	2,668,766 ^{am}
Utah	2,451	219	--	100 ^c	Yes	--	220,000	357,000
Vermont	1,000 ^c	400 ^h	400 ^h	No waiting list.	Yes, includes referrals to Manathon House.	Long-term in-house residential program at medium security facility for drug abusers.	135,000	147,000

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.102

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By number of inmates in treatment and program funding, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number in prison for drug offenses	Number in drug treatment program	Number on waiting list for drug treatment	Program offered in each facility?	Plans to expand treatment?	Departmental expenditures for treatment	
							1989	Budgeted for 1990
Virginia	14,418	1,505	5,703	20 to 100 ^c	Yes, includes specialized programs located in 6 facilities.	Pending allocation of Federal/State funds to support expansion.	\$498,039 ^{an}	\$2,356,492 ^{an}
Washington	7,335	1,980 ^h	734 ^h	250	Some	Expansion scheduled to begin July 1, 1990 and will continue for at least 5 years.	893,000 ^q	1,400,000 ^q
West Virginia	1,675 ^{ao}	118	200	50 ^c	Yes	Seeking additional Federal grant funds to expand program and treatment services.	475,000	500,000
Wisconsin	6,500	NA	1,190	No waiting list.	Yes, including Drug Abuse Correctional Center.	Yes	3,000,000 ^c	4,500,000
Wyoming	975	780 ^h	195 ^h	NA	Yes	Studying need.	(o)	--
Federal Bureau of Prisons	56,600 ^c	28,300 ^h	3,800	No waiting list.	Yes	Yes	2,250,000	6,000,000

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

^a180 inpatients, 400 outpatients.

^bIn 15 institutions.

^cApproximation.

^dProposed.

^eDangerous drugs.

^fPer month approximation.

^g\$766,000 of which is for demonstration in-prison, community program.

^hEstimated.

ⁱPlus Federal funds.

^jExpended.

^k849 in treatment, 450 in drug education.

^l1989 to 1990.

^mRecommended for 1990 to 1991.

ⁿCounseling activities.

^oFigures not itemized.

^pNot budgeted separately, included in other programs.

^qFiscal year.

^rNo funds budgeted.

^sPlus a Federal grant for fiscal year 1990 to 1991.

^tAt some of the larger institutions.

^uKentucky does not have drug treatment programs.

^v13,600 are estimated to be abusers.

^w\$807,948 is from the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Administration of the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene.

^xSame as 1989 plus 4 percent salary increases.

^yMultiple attendance.

^zPossession or intent to sell, does not reflect other drug related charges.

^{aa}444 inpatients, 136 outpatients.

^{ab}Capacity with open entry open exit.

^{ac}Not specifically budgeted.

^{ad}Pending.

^{ae}162 inpatient, 1,137 in drug/alcohol awareness counseling.

^{af}Includes Federal and State funding.

^{ag}2,069 sentenced, 544 awaiting trial.

^{ah}Federal funds.

^{ai}353 direct charges, 1,146 as contributing factors.

^{aj}New program and all monies were not accessed.

^{ak}Juvenile, adult, and parole.

^{al}Includes 5,000 felons in local jails.

^{am}Includes grants.

^{an}For grant supported or specialized programs.

^{ao}1,553 adults, 122 juveniles.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, August 1990), pp. 8-13. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.103

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By selected characteristics, 1990

State	How do inmates qualify for drug treatment?	Is program voluntary?	Program participants housed in:		Inmates enter program:			Length of program	Treatment may lead to:			Department provides follow-up care in community
			Separate housing unit	General population	Soon after entry	Close to release	Various times		Early parole	Favorable parole consideration	No effect	
Alabama	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes	Y				Y	6 weeks, 8 weeks or 12 months.	(a)			(b)
Alaska	Court order, recommendation, inmate request, probation or, institutional request.	Yes		Y			Y	Varies from 3 to 12 months.	Y	Y		Yes
Arizona	Classification, court order or recommendation, volunteer.	Yes	(c)	Y			Y	Varies			Y	No
Arkansas	Classification	Yes ^d	Y				Y	30 days		Y		Yes
California	Court order or recommendation.	Yes		Y	Y			Indeterminate sentence.	Y			No
Colorado	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes		Y			Y	10 to 12 weeks.	Y			Yes
Connecticut	Classification, court order or recommendation, self-referral.	Yes	(c)	Y			Y	Varies by location.		Y		Yes
Delaware	Classification	Yes	Y	Y			Y	9 to 12 months.		Y		Yes
District of Columbia	Classification	Yes	Y	Y			Y	2 day seminar, 30 to 60 days counseling or 12 months residential.		Y		Yes
Florida	Classification	Yes	Y				Y	8 weeks to 12 months depending on classification.				Yes
Georgia	Classification or volunteer.	Yes	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	Y	30 days; 9 to 12 months.	Y	Y		Yes ^l
Hawaii	Caseworker referral, inmate request.	(j)	Y	Y			Y	36 hours; 6 to 8 weeks; 9 to 15 months.		Y		Yes
Idaho	Classification, court order or recommendation, self-referral.	Yes		Y			Y	Varies		Y		Yes ^k
Illinois	Classification or self-referral.	Yes	Y	Y			Y	Varies			Y	Yes
Indiana	Classification, court recommendation, self or staff referral.	Yes	(c)	Y			Y	10 to 12 weeks.			Y	Yes ^l
Iowa	Classification	Yes and no	Y	Y	Y		Y	Varies, average is 5 months.		Y		Yes and no ^l
Kansas	Classification	Yes		Y			Y ^m	6 weeks (intensive treatment) 6 to 13 weeks (after care treatment).		Y		Yes

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.103

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By selected characteristics, 1990--Continued

State	How do inmates qualify for drug treatment?	Is program voluntary?	Program participants housed in:		Inmates enter program:			Length of program	Treatment may lead to:			Department provides follow-up care in community
			Separate housing unit	General population	Soon after entry	Close to release	Various times		Early parole	Favorable parole consideration	No effect	
Louisiana	Classification	Yes		Y			Y			Y		Yes
Maine	Classification, court order or recommendation, self-referrals, probation and parole.	Yes and no	Y ⁿ	Y	Y		Y	Continuous		Y ^o		Yes ^p
Maryland	Classification, court order or recommendation, addiction counselor assessment or recommendation.	Yes ^q		Y			Y	10 weeks to 6 months.		Y		Yes ^r
Massachusetts	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes	Y ^s	Y			Y	Varies	(t)	(t)	(t)	Yes ^u
Michigan	Classification	Yes		Y				9 months			Y	Yes
Minnesota	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes	Y				Y	30 days to 9 months.			Y	Yes
Mississippi	Court order or recommendation, internal classification.	Yes	Y				Y	4 weeks to 120 days plus out-patient.		Y		Yes
Missouri	Referred and voluntary.	Yes		Y			Y	8 week (pilot program)		Y		Yes
Montana	Classification	Yes	Y	Y			Y	6 months ^v		Y		Yes
Nebraska	Inmate request.	Yes	Y	Y			Y	90 days minimum, open ended maximum.		Y		No
Nevada	Court order or recommendation, intake evaluation and referral.	Yes		Y			Y	Varies		Y		No
New Hampshire	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes		Y	Y		Y	11 weeks		Y		Yes
New Jersey	Self-referral, parole board referral.	Yes	(w)	(x)			Y	12 to 18 months. ^w	Y			Yes
New Mexico	Classification	Yes		Y	Y		Y	Individual case basis.	Y	Y		Yes
New York	Documented or self-reported history and willingness to participate.	Yes	Y ^s	Y			Y	200 hours or 6 months. ^y		Y		(i)
North Carolina	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes	(z)	(z)	Y			28 days for treatment, life long recovery program involvement.		Y		Yes
North Dakota	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes		Y	Y			9 months		Y		No
Ohio	Classification, court order or recommendation, inmate request.	Yes	Y	Y			Y	3 to 12 months.		Y		Yes

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.103

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates

By selected characteristics, 1990--Continued

State	How do inmates qualify for drug treatment?	Is program voluntary?	Program participants housed in:		Inmates enter program:				Treatment may lead to:			Department provides follow-up care in community
			Separate housing unit	General population	Soon after entry	Close to release	Various times	Length of program	Early parole	Favorable parole consideration	No effect	
Oklahoma	Referrals to treatment alternatives for drinking drivers.	Yes	Y	Y		Y		8 weeks to indefinite.	Y			Yes
Oregon	Classification, court order or recommendation, inmate request.	Yes	(aa)	(aa)		y ^{ab}	Y	1 to 18 months.		Y		Yes
Pennsylvania	Classification	(ac)	Y	Y			Y	Varies		Y		Yes
Rhode Island	Classification, court order or recommendation.	Yes		Y			Y	8 to 14 weeks on-going.		Y		Yes
South Carolina	Classification, self-referral, parole board, social work services, etc.	Yes	Y	Y			Y	60 days (residential), variable (out-patient).		Y		Yes ^{ad}
South Dakota	Diagnostic and statistical manual (edition 3, revised) assessment by the chemical dependency staff.	Yes		Y			Y	4 to 12 weeks.		Y		Yes
Tennessee	Classification	Yes		Y			Y	1 year plus after-care.			Y	No
Texas	Voluntary	Yes		Y			Y	6 to 12 months, longer if inmate desires.		Y		Yes
Utah	Classification	Yes ^{ae}		Y			y ^{af}	Open		Y		Yes
Vermont	Classification	Yes	Y	Y	Y			3 to 24 months.	Y			Yes
Virginia	Classification, inmate application.	Yes	y ^{ag}	Y			Y	12 weeks to 18 months.		Y		Yes ^{ah}
Washington	Classification, self-referral, assessment.	Yes		Y			Y	5 to 8 weeks.			Y	No
West Virginia	Classification, court order or recommendation, referral from parole board, magistrate, or Department of Corrections employees.	Yes		Y			Y	8 weeks in-house education/counseling and/or 28 day treatment.	Y	Y		No
Wisconsin	Classification	Yes	y ^s	Y			Y	8 weeks to 9 months.	Y	Y		Yes
Wyoming	Voluntary and planned.	Yes		Y			Y	Continuous, 10 week education program.		Y		No
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Classification, court ordered or recommendation, volunteer and have substance abuse histories.	Yes	Y	Y			Y	9 to 12 months.			Y	Yes

See notes on next page.

Table 6.103

Drug treatment programs for prison inmates
By selected characteristics, 1990--Continued

Note: See Note, table 6.102. The State of Kentucky offers no drug treatment programs.

- ^aNo formal promise.
- ^bVery little.
- ^cSeparate Institution.
- ^dExcept for special acts.
- ^eAt one institution.
- ^fAt 24 institutions.
- ^gVolunteer.
- ^hSelected.
- ⁱWhile under parole supervision.
- ^jDepends on program.
- ^kWith new program.
- ^lInadequate resources.
- ^mAt present within six months of parole eligibility.
- ⁿMaine Youth Center.
- ^oProbation.
- ^pMaine Youth Center part of the program.
- ^qWith some coercion.
- ^rParole and probation orders to community based services.
- ^sOr separate institution.

- ^tParole is a separate State agency.
- ^uFor some programs.
- ^vAverage.
- ^wIn-patient.
- ^xOut-patient.
- ^yApproximation.
- ^zSubstance abuse services are operated separate from other institutional/facility programs and are linked with a correctional continuum.
- ^{aa}Both separate housing and general population, however, intensive programs are either in a separate unit or separate institution.
- ^{ab}Intensive programs.
- ^{ac}Prescriptive programming at assessment guides treatment expectations.
- ^{ad}Residential.
- ^{ae}Board of Pardons may require.
- ^{af}Priority to offenders within 3 years of parole.
- ^{ag}Three specialized programs.
- ^{ah}Probation and parole referral only.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, August 1990), pp. 15-19. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.104

Shock incarceration programs

By selected program characteristics and jurisdiction, 1990

Jurisdiction	Length of program	Program start date	Gender eligibility	Program capacity	Number who have completed program	Assignment made		Participation voluntary
						As alternative to prison	From prison	
Alabama	3 months ^a	4/7/88	Males	128	547	Y		No
Arizona	4 months	10/88	Males	150	281	Y		Yes
Arkansas	105 days	4/90	Males	60	16		Y	Yes
Colorado	3 months	3/91	Both	100	--		Y	Yes
Connecticut	6 months	1/91	Males	100	--	Y		Yes
Florida	3 months	10/87	Males	100	429		Y	Yes
Georgia	3 months	11/83	Males	250	4,180	Y		Yes
Idaho	4 months ^b	1974	Males	160	3,745	Y		Yes
Illinois	4 months	10/15/91	Both	200	9	Y		Yes
Kansas	6 months	2/91	Both	104	--	Y	Y	Yes
Louisiana	90 to 180 days	2/87	Both	120	470	Y		Yes
Maryland	6 months	3/6/90	Males ^d	288	NA		Y	Yes
Michigan	3 months	3/88	Males	120	754	Y		Yes
Mississippi	90 to 120 days	4/85	Both	262	1,736	Y		No ^e
Nevada	--	2/91	Males	--	--	Y		No
New Hampshire	120 days	3/5/90	Both	96	13	Y	Y	Yes
New York	6 months	9/87	Both	1,500 ^f	1,158 ^g		Y	Yes
North Carolina	90 to 120 days	10/30/89	Males	90	158		Y	Yes
Oklahoma	3 months	1984	Males	150	NA	Y		No

See note at end of table

Program Includes				Requirements for participation
Drug/ alcohol treatment	Education	Counseling/ therapy	Work	
Y		Y	Y	No age limits, 1st degree crimes and enticing a child for immoral purposes are exempted, sentence of 15 years or less, class 1 physical condition, and ability to follow directions.
Y	Y	Y	Y	18 to 25 years of age, Class 2-6 non-violent offenses, specific requirements for physical and mental conditions.
Y	Y	Y	Y	No age requirements, non-violent crimes, sentence of 10 years or less, 1st time offender, physical and mental health condition must be approved.
Y	Y	Y	Y	18 to 35 years of age, not serving and have not served time for a violent offense, free of physical and mental defects.
Y	Y	Y	Y	16 to 21 years of age, non-violent, no class "A" felonies, sentenced to 1-3 years (approximately), no prior sentence or incarceration. physical and mental health must be approved.
Y		Y	Y	24 years and under in age, non-violent, no sex crimes, sentences 10 years or less, 1st offense, no serious medical or mental health problems.
			Y	17 to 25 years of age, no misdemeanors, sentenced to at least 1 year, good physical and mental condition.
Y	Y	Y	Y	Must be tried as an adult, felonies except murder 1, sentenced to a minimum of 1 year, no prior prison time, ambulatory physical condition and not currently psychotic.
Y	Y	Y	Y	17 to 29 years of age, light-weight offenses including drug, robbery, theft, burglary, sentenced to 5 years or less, 1st offense, good physical and mental condition.
Y	Y	Y	Y	18 to 25 years of age, primarily property and drug offenses, generally no prior incarcerations, must be physically capable to participate.
(c)	Y	Y	Y	39 years of age or younger, 1st and 2nd offenders sentenced to 7 years or less, parole eligible, good physical and mental health.
Y	Y	Y	Y	Under 26 years of age, non-violent crimes, sentenced to 5 years or less, first adult incarceration, good physical and mental condition.
Y	Y	Y	Y	17 to 25 years of age, excluding rape, murder, armed robbery and arson crimes, no limit on number of offenses, capable of completing the program.
Y	Y	Y	Y	No prior adult felony confinement, white collar, property, drug and crimes of aggression that do not involve a deadly weapon and result in a life sentence, 5.2 years average length of sentence, 1 1/4 average per cumulative total offenses, cannot be retarded or have a severe mental disorder.
Y	Y		Y	Minimum of 18 years, non-violent, no prior offenses.
Y		Y	Y	18 to 30 years of age, not incarcerated for prior offenses, no crimes of violence and/or assault, must pass complete physical exam.
Y	Y	Y	Y	16 to 29 years of age, non-violent crimes, time to parole 36 months or less, 1st incarceration, good physical and mental health.
Y	Y	Y	Y	17 to 25 years of age, sentenced up to 10 years, good physical and mental health.
Y	Y		Y	18 to 24 years of age, non-violent crimes, no prior incarcerations, physically and mentally able.

Table 6.104

Shock Incarceration programs

By selected program characteristics and jurisdiction, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Length of program	Program start date	Gender eligibility	Program capacity	Number who have completed program	Assignment made		Participation voluntary
						As alter-native to prison	From prison	
Pennsylvania	6 months	1991	Males	150 to 200	--	Y		No
South Carolina	90 days	(h)	Both	216 ⁱ	1,091 ^j	Y	Y	Yes
Tennessee	3 months	12/89	Males	120	75		Y	No
Texas	Up to 3 months	1/89	Males	400	1,010	Y		No
Virginia	3 months ^m	1/91	Males	100	--	--	--	Yes
Wisconsin	6 months	1/1/91	Males	60	NA		Y	Yes
Wyoming	3 months	2/90	Males	20	36		Y	Yes
Federal Bureau of Prisons	(n)	1/91	Males	192	--	Y		Yes

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted in November 1990. States not appearing in the table either had no shock incarceration programs at the time of the survey, had legislatively authorized programs but no funding, or had program proposals under review. Shock incarceration programs involve abbreviated prison stays in military style boot camps for eligible inmates. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^f1,350 males, 150 females.

^gAs of November 1989.

^hJune 25, 1986, shock probation; June 25, 1990, changed to shock incarceration; January

1991, second unit started.

ⁱ192 males, 24 females.

^j984 males, 107 females.

^kEducation.

^lLife skills.

^mFollowed by supervised probation.

ⁿSix months intensive, 1 to 5 months community.

^aWith extensions up to 180 days.

^bWith option of additional 60 days.

^cEducation and awareness.

^dFemale program to start within 2 years.

^eSentence imposed by court, inmate must sign agreement to participate.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, January 1991), pp. 9-12. Reprinted by permission.

Program Includes				
Drug/ alcohol treatment	Education	Counseling/ therapy	Work	Requirements for participation
Y	Y	Y	Y	18 to 35 years of age, 1 time offense, non-violent or substance abuse crimes.
(k)	Y	Y	Y	Less than 26 years of age, non-violent offenses, sentenced not to exceed 8 years, must be physically able to participate.
Y	Y	Y	Y	30 years of age or less, non-violent crimes, sentence of 6 years (longer for most drug offenders), no prior incarcerations, no disabling disabilities, no major health problems, must understand/comprehend basic instructions, no serious mental problems.
Y	(l)	Y	Y	17 to 25 years of age, sentence of less than 10 years, no prior offenses, no physical or mental conditions which would preclude strenuous exercise.
Y	Y	Y	Y	18 to 24 years of age at time of the crime, non-violent felonies, 1st adult offense, no pending charges of conflicting offenses.
Y	Y	Y	Y	24 years of age, physically and mentally fit.
Y	Y	Y	Y	19 to 25 years of age, 1st incarceration.
Y	Y	Y	Y	Adults, willing to participate, qualify for minimum status.

Table 6.105

Sex offenders, housing, treatment programs, and parole provisions

By Jurisdiction, 1990

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number of incarcerated sex offenders	Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Are all sex offenders eligible for parole?	Special parole provisions for sex offenders?
Alabama	16,017	1,247	No	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	Yes	No; must report to sheriff of county.
Alaska	2,622	497	No	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	Yes	Treatment may be required; some restrictions.
Arizona	14,771	797	No	Individual and group counseling.	No	--
Arkansas	6,817	881	No	Individual counseling, support groups, treatment for medical related problems.	Yes	May be referred to local mental health services for treatment or to attend support groups in community.
California	101,606	15,000 ^a	No	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	No; most are eligible; some receive life without parole.	Out-patient treatment, no contact with minors without approval, and other special conditions.
Colorado	8,043 ^b	1,693 ^c	No	Group counseling, individual counseling supplemental to group as needed, Sexaholics Anonymous support groups and limited chemical treatment.	Yes	Specialized parole supervision, participation in sex offender treatment, special conditions are added depending on offense.
Connecticut	12,300	560 ^d	No	Individual and group counseling, use of chemical treatment.	No; some have determinate sentences.	Usually stipulated to treatment; also true for majority of sexual offenders who leave on probation.
Delaware	3,372	434	No	Group counseling, medical services on a cyclical basis.	No; Department of Corrections goals emphasized the certainty and consistency of punishment. Truth in sentencing is determinate and parole for most is abolished.	No
District of Columbia	7,980	82	No	--	Yes	No
Florida	44,868	4,957	No	Individual and group counseling.	No; must successfully complete program of treatment.	--
Georgia	22,673	2,554	No	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	No; due to nature of crime, maximum sentence may be served.	Community treatment may be a condition for some.
Hawaii	2,500	300 ^a	No	Individual and group counseling.	Yes	Must be assessed, receive treatment and agree to follow-up treatment.
Idaho	1,906	402	Yes; security reasons.	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	No; some have fixed sentences.	No; hope to have specialized caseloads staffed with trained officers.
Illinois	27,516 ^e	3,755 ^f	No	Individual and group counseling.	Yes	Prisoner review board may put special conditions on parole.
Indiana	13,000 ^a	2,500 ^a	No	Individual and group counseling.	Yes; mandatory 1 year parole for all offenders.	None required, but could include counseling, avoiding certain individuals etc.
Iowa	4,015	(g)	Some; treatment purposes and security reasons.	Individual and group counseling; support groups.	Yes; however, lifers are not eligible for parole.	Continue sex offender treatment.
Kansas	5,674	1,221	No	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	Yes	Aftercare counseling; if child offender, must stay away from children.
Kentucky	9,023	951	Yes; most at Kentucky State Reformatory.	Individual and group counseling, referred to medical treatment.	No; must complete sex offender treatment program to meet the parole board.	Community sex offender treatment program where available, recommends conditions of parole; otherwise, referred to mental health center.

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.105

Sex offenders, housing, treatment programs, and parole provisions

By Jurisdiction, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number of incarcerated sex offenders	Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Are all sex offenders eligible for parole?	Special parole provisions for sex offenders?
Louisiana	18,994	1,981	No	Individual and group counseling.	No; some offenses are non-parolable.	Referral to mental health, sex offender therapy and support groups.
Maine	1,620	289	No	Limited group counseling.	No; parole abolished in 1976.	X
Massachusetts	7,553	1,131	No	Individual and group counseling, support group.	Yes	No
Michigan	31,880	3,881 ^h	No	Individual and group counseling.	Yes	--
Minnesota	3,178	643	Yes; only when involved in sex offender programming.	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	State does not have parole; has sentencing guidelines system.	Residential placement and other special conditions.
Mississippi	8,576	700	No	Individual (upon request) and general medical treatment.	Some are serving mandatory or habitual criminal sentences.	No
Missouri	15,188	1,800	Yes; when in final phase of treatment.	Individual (as needed) and group counseling, support groups, medical treatment (as needed).	Sex offender must complete Missouri Sex Offender Program to be eligible.	Usually; vary according to resources of the district and community.
Nebraska	2,433	280	Yes; treatment purposes.	Individual and group counseling, support groups, psychiatric consultation is available.	Yes	Placed on intensive supervision status for a minimum of 90 days.
Nevada	5,715	793	No	Individual and group counseling.	Yes	No
New Hampshire	1,580	315	Some for treatment purposes.	Individual and group counseling, support groups, chemical treatment.	Yes	Sometimes limitations on employment or living arrangements and other matters to limit exposure.
New Jersey	23,518	1,761	Yes; treatment purposes.	Individual and group counseling, support groups, specialized therapy at treatment center.	Yes	Those at special institution for sex offenders must be recommended for parole by special classification review board.
New Mexico	3,200	467	No	Individual counseling.	Yes	Depends on parole board requirements.
New York	55,399	3,802	No	Individual and group counseling.	Yes	Parole is a separate agency and establishes its own guidelines.
North Carolina	18,622	2,073	No	Individual and group counseling.	Yes	No
North Dakota	562	103	No	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	No; must successfully complete sex offender program.	If qualified sex offender counselors are available in the area, parolee must attend sessions.
Ohio	32,634	4,858	Some offenders are assigned to treatment units for the duration of the program.	Individual and group counseling, support groups, routine health care not specifically related to sex offense or behavior.	No; some are released after expiration of definite sentence without further supervision.	If ordered by parole board as a special condition.
Oklahoma	12,861	1,449	No	Group counseling, support groups.	Yes	Must register with local police.
Oregon	6,383	1,318	Some, treatment purposes.	Individual and group counseling, support groups, individual medical treatment determined by attending physician.	Yes	May include no contact with minors, submit to random polygraph tests, complete treatment, register with authorities, no contact with victims.
Pennsylvania	21,930	2,746	3 institutions have sex offender program housing units.	Individual and group counseling, support groups, therapeutic communities at 3 institutions.	No; lifers are not eligible.	Continue in therapy, intensive supervision, no contact with victim.
Rhode Island	2,605	283	No	Individual and group counseling.	Yes	No, continuation of counseling is encouraged.

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.105

Sex offenders, housing, treatment programs, and parole provisions

By Jurisdiction, 1990--Continued

Jurisdiction	Total prison population	Number of incarcerated sex offenders	Are sex offenders housed separately?	Treatment programming for sex offenders	Are all sex offenders eligible for parole?	Special parole provisions for sex offenders?
South Carolina	16,031	1,681	No	Group and limited individual counseling.	Yes	No; sex offenders are classified as violent offenders and therefore have longer sentences to serve before parole eligible.
South Dakota	1,406	226	No	Individual and group counseling.	Yes; however, lifers are not eligible.	Counseling in community.
Tennessee	13,861 ⁱ	2,344	No	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	Yes	Sometimes; special conditions for out-patient/community treatment.
Texas	49,665	6,009	Housing is assigned on a unit by unit basis for treatment and security purposes, depending on available facilities.	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	Yes	Must attend counseling for 1 year; follow-up counseling for 5 years; placement on a specialized caseload while on parole.
Utah	2,538	622	Some for treatment and security reasons.	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	Yes, however, some are required to complete mandatory term.	Longer maximum length of parole; required treatment.
Vermont	1,100	217	If they are involved in treatment.	Individual and group counseling.	Yes	Participation in specialized treatment.
Virginia	17,233	1,585	No	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	Yes	Frequently, special conditions for counseling and/or intensive supervision.
Washington	8,411	1,902	No; one facility is designed to house and treat sex offenders but assignment is not mandatory.	Individual and group counseling.	Yes	SRA provisions related to "community placement."
West Virginia	1,699	339	Yes; security reasons.	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	Yes	Recent psychological completed before granting of parole, parole board may mandate treatment as condition of parole.
Wisconsin	7,320	1,467	One 100-bed unit for sex offenders at Oshkosh Correctional Institution, otherwise no segregated housing.	Individual and group counseling, support groups.	Yes	No
Wyoming	703	251	No	Individual and group counseling, support groups, occasional chemical treatment.	Yes, if commuted from life sentence.	Parole board often stipulates sex offender therapy as a condition of parole, however, therapy may be unavailable in the various communities.
Federal Bureau of Prisons	62,000	500 ^a	Yes; treatment purposes.	Individual and group counseling, support groups, medical treatment if necessary.	Yes	Yes (no details provided).

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Maryland and Montana did not respond to the survey. The survey did not specify which offenses were to be included as sex offenses, therefore each jurisdiction used its own definition of "sex offenders." Total prison population figures were reported by each jurisdiction. However, the survey specified no time frame for reporting population figures. As a result, population figures may differ from those presented elsewhere in SOURCEBOOK.

The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aEstimated.

^bJail backlog, community and intensive probation supervision.

^cIncludes past and current convictions, plea bargains and institutional sex offenses; excludes jail backlog, community or intensive probation supervision.

^d560 have a primary sex offense and 3,000 are identifiable male sexual offenders.

^eTotal adult population; 26,369 institutional population.

^fTotal adult population.

^gUnknown, may have dual convictions.

^h1989 data.

ⁱIncludes felons in jail.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, July 1991), pp. 10-15. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.106

Prison population projections

By selected program characteristics and jurisdiction, 1991

Jurisdiction	Current prison population ^a	Population projections for:			Are construction plans adequate for projections?	Department initiating alternatives to prison?
		1993	1995	2000		
Alabama	16,290	18,304	19,393	--	No	Yes; community punishment and corrections act has been passed. Department will work with those counties desiring to initiate this type of community program.
Arizona	14,941	17,392	19,528	24,868	Yes; plans are adequate, but construction will not be adequate to handle projected population	No
Arkansas	7,040	8,527	9,168	10,721	No	Yes; increased capacity of boot camp program, early release, community service programs, emergency release, and intensive parole supervision. Legislature in 1991 established a Correction Resource Commission to review Arkansas Criminal Justice System which will be reviewing alternative punishment programs.
California	101,829	125,959	151,532	--	No	Yes; boot camp program is being developed. Programs have been implemented to reduce the number of parole violators by managing them in the community.
Connecticut	10,724	--	--	--	--	Yes; supervised home release, work release, and community release programs.
Delaware	3,417	3,975	4,265	--	No; unless efforts to divert inmates to community alternatives reduce the growth rate	Yes; proposed new sentencing alternatives including day fines, day treatment, day reporting, polygraph supervision, and super maximum probation supervision.
District of Columbia	9,632	13,500	14,550	--	Yes	Yes; use of alternatives to incarceration including pretrial options, sentencing alternatives, third-party custody, project triangle, intensive probation supervision, split-sentences, halfway back program, drug treatment and alcohol abuse program, client specific planning, community service program, emergency powers act of 1987, and good time credit act of 1986.
Florida	45,990	56,777	104,268	--	No; not enough to prevent early releases	Yes; department has initiated several programs including house arrests and boot camp for youthful offenders.
Georgia	23,385	30,706	35,589	NA	No	Yes; Georgia is internationally recognized for its pioneering in the area of alternatives to incarceration.
Hawaii	1,412	1,684	1,796	1,897	Yes	Yes; department is a strong proponent for alternatives to incarceration. However, experiencing minimum success working with the police, prosecutors, and courts.
Idaho	1,901	2,630	2,930	3,989	No - 1993 Yes - 1995 No - 2000	Yes; increase number of community work centers, revamp classification, develop pre-release programs and activities for better success before Parole Commission.
Illinois	28,832	36,198	42,109	54,577	No	Yes; initiated boot camp, electronic detention, and new parole program. Is promoting and supporting review of sentencing practice.
Indiana	13,231	16,758	19,238	23,843	Yes - 1993 No - 1995, 2000	Yes; community corrections (both adult and juvenile); regional community-based juvenile facilities.
Iowa	4,062	5,000	6,000	--	No	Developed 10 years ago and have 85 percent of committed felons in community programs as an alternative.
Kansas	5,619	5,759	6,269	7,700	Yes - 1993 Yes - 1995 No-2000	Yes; emphasis on community corrections, which recently became a statewide program (by statute). The department also participates in the Kansas Sentencing Commission, which has recommended consideration of sentencing guidelines. If adopted, guidelines could reduce reliance on incarceration for certain groups of offenders.
Kentucky	9,483	11,205	12,264	13,155	No	Yes; boot camps, drug rehabilitation for parole violators.
Louisiana	14,778	--	--	--	--	Yes; boot camps, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, work release, halfway houses for probation/parole violators.

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.106

Prison population projections

By selected program characteristics and jurisdiction, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	Current prison population ^a	Population projections for:			Are construction plans adequate for projections?	Department initiating alternatives to prison?
		1993	1995	2000		
Maine	1,662	1,920	2,253	3,086	No	Yes; intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, community detention, and work centers are being considered.
Maryland	18,389	23,000	25,000	30,000	No	Yes; boot camp and home detention.
Massachusetts	8,766	9,158	9,691	10,864	No	--
Michigan	26,096	(b)	(b)	(b)	Only if new initiatives are successful	Yes; special alternatives to incarceration prison and probation boot camp, State and local partnership, office of community corrections, whole range of diversion and alternative sanctions.
Minnesota	3,390	3,881	4,003	--	Yes	Yes; emphasis on community services alternatives and intensive community supervision.
Mississippi	7,975	9,798	10,677	12,382	No	Yes; house arrest, intensive supervision, proposed legislative statutory changes, electronic monitoring, and executive earned time.
Missouri	15,261	15,031	15,021	--	Yes	Yes; emphasizing short-term violator programs and community-based alternatives.
Montana	1,415	1,702	1,918	NA	No - 1993 Yes - 1995 (with double bunking)	Yes; community programs and early prison release alternatives (intensive supervision).
Nebraska	2,472	2,999	3,535	--	No	Yes; department is encouraging and supporting the pursuit of alternatives; in conjunction with the Nebraska Board of Parole, the department has initiated extended release programs.
Nevada	5,849	6,468	8,056	--	Yes - 1993 No - 1995	No
New Hampshire	1,607	1,650	--	--	Yes	Yes; shock incarceration, intensive probation, electronic monitoring, earned early release, study release, work release, house arrest, and community service.
New Jersey	18,917	27,200	--	--	No	Yes; early release with electronic monitoring, home confinement for county inmates, strengthening of probation and parole service to boost confidence of judiciary and Parole Board in supervision with increased use expected, expansion of community-based residential substance abuse services.
New Mexico	3,093	--	--	--	--	Yes; community service, intensive probation supervision, house arrest, electronic monitoring, and early release.
New York	59,791	61,625	68,474	73,396	No	Yes; propose a 2-month shock experience for non-violent, first felony offenders, expansion of eligibility criteria for traditional shock, and elimination of mandatory incarceration for non-violent second felons.
North Carolina	19,357	22,105	23,583	--	Yes	Yes; community service, intensive probation supervision, house arrest, electronic monitoring, early release, and the sentencing commission is working on revision to criminal punishments and establishing community corrections policies.
North Dakota	570	564	581	589	Yes	Yes; community confinement program, intensive supervised probation/parole, house arrest, and electronic monitoring.
Ohio	33,353	35,842	37,301	37,111	No	Yes; community based programs.
Oklahoma	13,156	15,431	17,380	--	No	Yes; community service sentencing programs.
Oregon	6,439	6,400	--	--	Yes	No
Pennsylvania	22,268	28,290	31,570	--	No	Yes; sentencing reform-presumptive release and earned time for most offenders.
Rhode Island ^c	2,857	X	X	X	X	X
South Carolina	16,337	20,101	23,701	--	Yes (if funded)	Yes; entire continuum of alternative sanctions from house arrest through shock incarceration. Legislation has been presented to alleviate prison overcrowding by providing for the identification, preparation, and placement of appropriate non-violent offenders in the community.

See notes at end of table.

Table 6.106

Prison population projections

By selected program characteristics and jurisdiction, 1991--Continued

Jurisdiction	Current prison population ^a	Population projections for:			Are construction plans adequate for projections?	Department initiating alternatives to prison?
		1993	1995	2000		
South Dakota	1,393	1,596	1,787	NA	No	Yes; community correctional facilities, intensive probation and parole, and youth-at-risk programs emphasizing prevention and intervention.
Tennessee	14,057	16,000	17,150	--	No	Yes; intensive supervision in community, changes in sentencing laws.
Texas	46,762	64,011 ^d	64,011 ^d	--	Yes	Yes; incentives are being developed by the Legislature to provide counties who initiate alternatives a monetary reward. Also increased utilization of the Parole in Absentia is being formulated which releases inmates directly from the county jails.
Utah	2,587	3,526	3,918	--	No - 1993 Yes - 1995	No
Vermont	852	1,275	1,414	--	No	Yes; day reporting centers, expanded community sentences, and work camps.
Virginia	15,182	21,823	24,719	31,700	No - 1993 Yes - 1995 (if funded)	Yes; intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, and boot camp.
Washington	7,985	10,976	11,257	12,325	Yes	Yes; community service program, supported legislation allowing for work crews, and introduced legislation for drug treatment alternative sentencing.
West Virginia	1,640	1,998	2,109	2,330	Yes - 1993 Yes - 1995 No - 2000	No
Wisconsin	7,464	9,581	11,841	19,385	No	Yes; community residential confinement, community structured supervision program, reconsideration of people originally deferred to mandatory release and boot camps.
Wyoming	1,102	--	--	--	--	Yes; increasing community alternative programs and introducing legislation for house arrest and day reporting centers.
Federal Bureau of Prisons	63,672	79,033	100,470	136,980	Yes	Yes; intermediate punishments such as community corrections centers, home confinement, electronic monitoring, etc.

Note: This information was collected through a survey of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons conducted between August and October 1991. Alaska did not respond to the survey. Colorado was unable to provide population projections or information on alternatives to prison. Colorado, Louisiana, New Mexico, Texas, and Wyoming do not develop population projections. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aAs of August through October, 1991.

^bUnavailable; information determined every 3 years.

^cRhode Island is currently initiating a prison projection model and initial research regarding intermediate sanctions. Both programs are within the scope of internal development. The department is researching all aspects of intermediate sanctions for sentenced and pretrial populations.

^dBased on current construction program.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, November 1991), pp. 7-12. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.107

Estimated number and percent of clients in drug and/or alcoholism treatment units

By sex, race, ethnicity, and age, United States, as of Sept. 28, 1990

Selected characteristics	Clients in treatment	
	Number	Percent
Sex		
All clients ^a	742,697	100 %
Male	535,836	72.1
Female	206,861	27.9
Race, ethnicity		
All clients ^a	716,556	100
White, non-Hispanic	443,012	61.8
Black, non-Hispanic	148,027	20.7
Hispanic	103,074	14.4
Asian	5,367	0.7
Native American	14,114	2.0
Other	2,962	0.4
Age		
All clients ^a	712,756	100
Under 18 years	45,585	6.4
18 to 20 years	40,741	5.7
21 to 24 years	92,318	13.0
25 to 34 years	249,742	35.0
35 to 44 years	185,755	26.1
45 to 54 years	67,493	9.5
55 to 64 years	23,908	3.3
65 years and older	7,214	1.0

Note: These data are from the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Sept. 28, 1990. The 1990 NDATUS was a joint effort between the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). The NDATUS is a national survey that is designed to measure the location, scope, and characteristics of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment and prevention facilities, services, and activities throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Both public and privately funded programs are included.

A total of 7,759 treatment units responded to the 1989 survey reporting a total of 734,955 clients in treatment and a total of 8,742 treatment units responded to the 1990 survey reporting a total of 767,829 clients in treatment. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms used in the 1989 NDATUS, see Appendix 23.

^aExcludes clients for whom sex, race, ethnicity, or age was not known or not reported.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *Highlights from the 1990 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS)* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991), p. 6.

Table 6.108

Estimated number of drug and/or alcohol treatment units, clients in treatment, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate

By jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989

Jurisdiction	Drug and/or alcohol treatment units	Clients in treatment	Budgeted capacity	Utilization rate
Total	7,642	718,966	903,250	79.6 %
Alabama	33	3,170	3,547	89.4
Alaska	47	2,489	3,449	72.2
Arizona	148	9,557	12,489	76.5
Arkansas	38	3,411	4,184	81.5
California	1,180	115,750	144,589	80.1
Colorado	247	17,502	28,537	61.3
Connecticut	134	10,990	13,587	80.9
Delaware	26	2,096	2,342	89.5
District of Columbia	39	4,057	5,044	80.4
Florida	242	26,949	27,466	98.1
Georgia	42	7,883	8,689	90.7
Guam	1	19	20	95.0
Hawaii	26	1,721	2,151	80.0
Idaho	25	3,150	4,415	71.3
Illinois	312	28,465	37,062	76.8
Indiana	205	14,323	18,486	77.5
Iowa	59	5,503	6,650	82.8
Kansas	128	5,261	9,477	55.5
Kentucky	142	8,144	10,879	74.9
Louisiana	90	9,550	10,673	89.5
Maine	39	3,289	5,776	56.9
Maryland	181	18,718	20,772	90.1
Massachusetts	198	17,432	20,057	86.9
Michigan	333	32,214	48,332	66.7
Minnesota	166	4,999	7,252	60.7
Mississippi	60	6,172	10,086	61.2
Missouri	111	9,105	13,073	69.6
Montana	35	1,933	2,500	73.3
Nebraska	125	6,568	7,613	86.3
Nevada	30	990	1,611	61.5
New Hampshire	34	1,767	2,241	78.8
New Jersey	269	20,825	23,195	89.8
New Mexico	46	3,222	4,144	77.8
New York	733	116,478	130,358	89.4
North Carolina	98	13,676	12,582	108.7
North Dakota	30	2,048	3,005	68.2
Ohio	332	27,926	36,398	76.7
Oklahoma	72	6,855	9,669	65.7
Oregon	141	14,728	17,490	84.2
Pennsylvania	291	21,749	32,336	67.3
Puerto Rico	138	12,588	13,275	94.8
Rhode Island	71	5,854	8,280	70.7
South Carolina	53	14,340	15,452	92.8
South Dakota	25	1,024	1,900	53.9
Tennessee	60	5,421	5,789	93.6
Texas	261	14,833	24,149	61.4
Utah	41	5,035	5,128	98.2
Vermont	21	1,653	1,883	87.8
Virgin Islands	1	64	74	86.5
Virginia	97	13,171	17,379	75.8
Washington	135	18,988	25,012	75.9
West Virginia	21	1,971	2,350	83.9
Wisconsin	191	12,218	17,586	69.5
Wyoming	39	2,322	2,767	83.9

Note: See Note, table 6.107. 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 6.112 and 6.116 because combined units are counted only once. Readers should note that utilization rates may be affected by problems that some units experience in determining a budgeted capacity level for outpatient treatment. (Source, p. 13.) For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 16.

Table 6.109

Estimated number of clients in drug and/or alcohol treatment units

By age and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989

Jurisdiction	Total	Age group								Unknown
		Under 18 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and older	
Total	734,955	69,412	45,406	87,926	225,352	160,932	59,856	22,335	7,134	56,602
Alabama	3,322	113	171	280	985	602	193	73	22	883
Alaska	2,489	163	209	506	842	432	177	130	30	0
Arizona	9,557	706	466	1,078	3,182	2,408	868	301	100	448
Arkansas	3,411	261	222	554	1,175	620	320	135	50	74
California	116,432	7,253	7,500	15,952	39,371	28,200	10,484	3,735	1,057	2,880
Colorado	18,964	1,089	1,082	2,373	6,272	4,166	1,683	488	143	1,668
Connecticut	12,351	269	1,282	749	2,782	2,113	566	241	229	4,120
Delaware	2,175	71	129	282	833	499	173	71	20	97
District of Columbia	4,212	74	99	336	1,321	986	389	107	18	882
Florida	28,703	1,717	1,694	3,682	8,409	7,572	2,199	840	287	2,303
Georgia	8,694	296	279	636	2,281	1,371	537	212	73	3,009
Guam	19	1	2	7	8	0	1	0	0	0
Hawaii	1,721	293	102	267	530	326	79	23	3	98
Idaho	3,150	398	393	630	892	414	168	70	16	169
Illinois	29,266	2,577	2,145	2,971	9,379	6,667	2,552	875	289	1,811
Indiana	14,323	990	1,184	2,207	3,952	3,245	1,230	560	164	791
Iowa	5,521	530	405	631	1,508	741	280	115	42	1,269
Kansas	5,261	508	536	1,036	1,720	996	254	100	38	7
Kentucky	8,144	828	614	1,113	2,654	1,463	625	243	60	544
Louisiana	9,550	721	594	1,241	3,470	2,046	832	331	122	193
Maine	3,696	199	259	412	931	1,281	336	90	42	146
Maryland	18,796	1,257	1,159	2,305	6,451	4,349	1,697	675	154	749
Massachusetts	18,654	846	1,053	2,334	5,741	3,838	1,214	468	168	2,992
Michigan	32,214	2,000	1,893	3,441	10,099	7,287	2,716	1,016	474	3,288
Minnesota	4,399	457	312	607	1,349	766	421	242	105	140
Mississippi	6,416	151	455	1,086	1,944	972	438	168	70	1,132
Missouri	9,105	494	546	1,387	3,220	2,223	665	241	38	291
Montana	1,833	208	166	284	572	387	109	43	25	39
Nebraska	6,568	693	908	1,303	1,732	1,094	449	253	75	61
Nevada	1,206	106	66	142	450	329	92	15	6	0
New Hampshire	1,767	151	126	201	398	293	167	68	40	323
New Jersey	20,825	1,378	1,162	2,833	6,078	4,518	1,887	554	195	2,220
New Mexico	3,773	454	270	412	1,185	779	288	85	35	265
New York	117,417	25,531	4,664	9,585	32,961	27,245	9,191	3,142	739	4,359
North Carolina	14,743	889	1,478	1,879	4,243	2,628	1,217	534	208	1,667
North Dakota	2,048	184	129	182	563	339	135	92	40	384
Ohio	27,926	2,849	2,125	3,492	7,325	5,451	1,933	620	209	3,922
Oklahoma	6,355	675	465	882	2,117	1,252	568	219	83	94
Oregon	15,242	1,422	808	1,630	4,257	2,828	1,215	561	136	2,385
Pennsylvania	23,363	1,746	1,547	3,243	7,424	5,597	1,872	663	147	1,124
Puerto Rico	12,932	1,040	351	1,102	3,427	2,477	1,237	448	171	2,679
Rhode Island	5,864	263	254	731	1,807	1,235	465	152	58	899
South Carolina	14,340	898	940	1,808	5,086	3,250	1,424	642	229	63
South Dakota	1,082	73	51	92	182	159	66	22	12	425
Tennessee	5,421	382	321	666	2,019	1,256	494	201	60	22
Texas	14,833	966	897	1,828	5,029	3,583	1,228	338	85	879
Utah	5,035	621	359	520	1,773	1,057	400	145	62	98
Vermont	1,653	195	125	251	532	315	148	61	22	4
Virgin Islands	64	0	1	7	34	13	5	3	1	0
Virginia	13,509	903	1,066	2,092	4,483	2,705	1,060	479	216	505
Washington	18,988	2,247	1,195	2,279	5,543	3,907	1,781	937	263	833
West Virginia	1,971	171	144	286	655	400	197	88	27	3
Wisconsin	13,330	863	718	1,800	3,528	1,840	901	360	156	3,164
Wyoming	2,322	242	285	293	645	412	164	60	20	201

Note: See Note, table 6.107. The total number of units reporting client age data was 7,697. Data from units that did not report clients by age were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 20.

Table 6.110

Estimated number of clients in drug and/or alcohol treatment units

By sex and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989

Jurisdiction	Total	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown
Total	734,955	494,095	207,510	33,350
Alabama	3,322	1,814	990	518
Alaska	2,489	1,765	716	8
Arizona	9,557	6,241	3,159	157
Arkansas	3,411	2,777	565	69
California	116,432	82,566	33,166	700
Colorado	18,964	13,438	4,155	1,371
Connecticut	12,351	7,578	3,345	1,428
Delaware	2,175	1,575	503	97
District of Columbia	4,212	3,179	970	63
Florida	28,703	19,221	8,352	1,130
Georgia	8,694	4,307	1,495	2,892
Guam	38	10	9	19
Hawaii	1,721	1,216	378	127
Idaho	3,150	2,121	1,029	0
Illinois	29,266	19,317	7,636	2,313
Indiana	14,323	10,050	3,580	693
Iowa	5,521	3,737	1,198	586
Kansas	5,261	3,901	1,360	0
Kentucky	8,144	6,128	2,010	6
Louisiana	9,550	6,642	2,626	282
Maine	3,696	2,448	1,084	164
Maryland	18,796	14,252	4,279	265
Massachusetts	18,654	11,515	5,342	1,797
Michigan	32,214	20,597	9,761	1,856
Minnesota	4,399	3,217	1,036	146
Mississippi	6,416	4,238	1,413	765
Missouri	9,105	6,649	2,374	82
Montana	1,833	1,177	615	41
Nebraska	6,568	4,350	2,164	54
Nevada	1,206	802	404	0
New Hampshire	1,767	965	491	311
New Jersey	20,825	13,574	5,724	1,527
New Mexico	3,773	2,252	1,314	207
New York	117,417	70,212	42,068	5,137
North Carolina	14,743	9,455	3,721	1,567
North Dakota	2,048	1,348	489	211
Ohio	27,926	18,818	7,739	1,369
Oklahoma	6,355	4,186	2,126	43
Oregon	15,242	10,961	4,272	9
Pennsylvania	23,363	15,762	6,899	702
Puerto Rico	12,932	11,717	1,215	0
Rhode Island	5,864	3,373	1,922	569
South Carolina	14,340	11,353	2,948	39
South Dakota	1,082	781	152	149
Tennessee	5,421	3,984	1,433	4
Texas	14,833	10,678	3,536	619
Utah	5,035	3,526	1,446	63
Vermont	1,653	1,103	547	3
Virgin Islands	64	59	5	0
Virginia	13,509	9,248	3,900	361
Washington	18,988	12,033	5,093	1,072
West Virginia	1,971	1,503	465	3
Wisconsin	13,330	8,026	3,659	1,645
Wyoming	2,322	1,550	642	130

Note: See Note, table 6.107. The total number of units reporting sex of client was 7,697. Data from units that did not report clients by sex were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 21.

Table 6.111

Estimated number of clients in drug and/or alcohol treatment units

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity				
		White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Total	734,955	424,513	139,702	93,759	20,685	56,296
Alabama	3,322	1,739	721	2	7	853
Alaska	2,489	1,235	69	44	1,137	4
Arizona	9,557	5,345	478	1,684	1,536	514
Arkansas	3,411	2,226	1,056	33	27	69
California	116,432	61,707	17,260	30,977	4,645	1,843
Colorado	18,964	10,587	1,207	4,673	348	2,149
Connecticut	12,351	5,972	1,503	746	54	4,076
Delaware	2,175	910	375	23	8	859
District of Columbia	4,212	602	3,437	83	26	64
Florida	28,703	18,065	5,700	2,126	431	2,381
Georgia	8,694	3,673	1,947	19	15	3,040
Guam	19	8	0	0	11	0
Hawaii	1,721	727	111	70	721	92
Idaho	3,150	2,029	22	331	49	719
Illinois	29,266	18,166	7,212	2,210	146	1,532
Indiana	14,323	11,654	1,612	183	55	819
Iowa	5,521	3,757	192	69	102	1,401
Kansas	5,261	3,977	705	379	190	10
Kentucky	8,144	7,059	642	11	12	420
Louisiana	9,550	5,321	3,758	118	151	202
Maine	3,696	3,429	14	5	81	167
Maryland	18,796	11,222	6,520	337	220	497
Massachusetts	18,654	13,242	1,559	1,132	462	2,259
Michigan	32,214	21,199	7,356	756	714	2,189
Minnesota	4,399	3,453	269	57	358	262
Mississippi	6,416	2,777	2,489	6	12	1,132
Missouri	9,105	6,018	1,961	109	44	973
Montana	1,833	1,310	11	34	436	42
Nebraska	6,568	5,374	460	230	432	72
Nevada	1,206	898	99	46	126	37
New Hampshire	1,767	1,295	21	12	9	430
New Jersey	20,825	10,509	6,167	2,011	179	1,959
New Mexico	3,773	989	78	1,490	1,040	176
New York	117,417	50,052	30,883	23,057	1,306	12,119
North Carolina	14,743	8,157	4,547	68	400	1,571
North Dakota	2,048	1,649	8	14	264	113
Ohio	27,926	18,338	6,525	528	121	2,414
Oklahoma	6,355	3,890	833	168	1,278	186
Oregon	15,242	11,709	504	699	999	1,331
Pennsylvania	23,363	15,754	5,604	732	84	1,189
Puerto Rico	12,932	3	766	12,163	0	0
Rhode Island	5,864	4,116	457	244	76	971
South Carolina	14,340	9,709	4,407	38	114	72
South Dakota	1,082	452	1	5	179	445
Tennessee	5,421	4,444	882	8	11	76
Texas	14,833	7,424	2,521	4,010	118	760
Utah	5035	4,044	124	454	251	162
Vermont	1,653	1,627	16	7	3	0
Virgin Islands	64	6	55	3	0	0
Virginia	13,509	8,765	3,787	184	83	690
Washington	18,988	14,830	1,271	735	1,181	971
West Virginia	1,971	1,839	123	0	4	5
Wisconsin	13,330	9,326	1,358	496	298	1,852
Wyoming	2,322	1,905	19	140	131	127

Note: See Note, table 6.107. The total number of units reporting race and ethnicity data was 7,697. Data from units that did not report clients by race and ethnicity were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 22.

Table 6.112

Estimated number of drug abuse treatment units, clients in treatment, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate

By jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Treatment units	Clients in treatment	Budgeted capacity	Utilization rate
Total	6,170	344,529	433,647	79.4 %
Alabama	31	1,674	1,938	86.4
Alaska	27	521	970	53.7
Arizona	115	4,291	5,699	75.3
Arkansas	36	1,444	1,903	75.9
California	749	50,055	63,770	78.5
Colorado	155	5,979	10,447	57.2
Connecticut	105	6,782	8,046	84.3
Delaware	20	731	886	82.5
District of Columbia	33	3,015	3,685	81.8
Florida	228	13,953	15,230	91.6
Georgia	30	5,025	5,502	91.3
Guam	1	1	10	10.0
Hawaii	25	903	1,139	79.3
Idaho	25	1,247	2,001	62.3
Illinois	265	11,877	16,550	71.8
Indiana	200	4,844	7,005	69.2
Iowa	57	1,295	1,867	69.4
Kansas	128	1,994	4,249	46.9
Kentucky	139	2,389	3,602	66.3
Louisiana	89	5,125	5,570	92.0
Maine	37	1,139	2,676	42.6
Maryland	140	8,534	9,950	85.8
Massachusetts	183	8,343	9,634	86.6
Michigan	318	14,114	22,256	63.4
Minnesota	143	1,558	2,980	52.3
Mississippi	58	1,869	4,119	45.4
Missouri	107	4,207	6,085	69.1
Montana	33	612	965	63.4
Nebraska	119	1,666	2,366	70.4
Nevada	28	519	719	72.2
New Hampshire	31	670	896	74.8
New Jersey	171	11,385	11,351	100.3
New Mexico	25	923	1,200	76.9
New York	369	78,576	82,708	95.0
North Carolina	79	5,472	5,846	93.6
North Dakota	30	508	1,005	50.5
Ohio	315	13,902	18,214	76.3
Oklahoma	70	2,832	4,239	66.8
Oregon	99	5,263	5,986	87.9
Pennsylvania	282	11,553	16,840	68.6
Puerto Rico	123	8,627	8,481	101.7
Rhode Island	51	2,410	3,309	72.8
South Carolina	51	3,672	4,472	82.1
South Dakota	23	126	581	21.7
Tennessee	59	2,411	2,610	92.4
Texas	246	10,236	14,771	69.3
Utah	39	1,875	2,222	84.4
Vermont	21	742	854	86.9
Virgin Islands	1	37	37	100.0
Virginia	93	5,411	7,515	72.0
Washington	119	7,026	10,356	67.8
West Virginia	21	312	509	61.3
Wisconsin	184	4,204	6,810	61.7
Wyoming	38	650	1,016	64.0

Note: See Notes, tables 6.107 and 6.108. A total of 6,287 drug abuse only and combined drug abuse and alcoholism units serving 351,430 drug abuse clients on Sept. 30, 1989 responded to the survey. However, this table excludes treatment units which did not report budgeted capacity for drug abuse clients. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 33.

Table 6.113

Estimated number of clients in drug abuse treatment units

By age and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Age groups								Unknown
		Under 18 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and older	
Total	351,430	47,432	21,384	40,335	109,172	76,601	20,925	5,790	1,444	28,347
Alabama	1,713	77	98	147	560	298	60	18	3	452
Alaska	521	39	54	124	174	85	28	13	4	0
Arizona	4,291	403	215	453	1,507	1,128	274	64	20	227
Arkansas	1,444	172	123	286	579	210	45	17	6	6
California	50,391	4,019	3,755	6,780	17,228	11,732	3,669	1,106	290	1,812
Colorado	6,243	599	379	471	1,828	1,300	400	72	26	1,168
Connecticut	6,861	171	252	469	1,815	1,448	266	60	14	2,366
Delaware	731	37	56	99	263	176	30	7	1	62
District of Columbia	3,144	67	67	212	953	732	256	65	7	785
Florida	15,194	1,125	911	2,165	4,723	3,898	759	217	68	1,328
Georgia	5,490	244	171	379	1,211	508	98	29	11	2,839
Guam	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	903	153	42	97	266	203	35	7	2	98
Idaho	1,247	167	196	217	366	176	74	37	10	4
Illinois	12,029	1,216	771	1,219	3,699	2,919	953	291	43	918
Indiana	4,844	402	437	736	1,387	1,145	420	180	39	98
Iowa	1,298	174	164	218	489	172	42	16	2	21
Kansas	1,994	204	171	355	747	431	67	13	5	1
Kentucky	2,389	378	235	343	812	318	95	41	10	157
Louisiana	5,125	407	299	688	1,931	1,114	413	134	37	102
Maine	1,246	105	99	153	342	423	66	11	8	39
Maryland	8,577	766	516	1,009	3,120	2,046	559	149	11	401
Massachusetts	8,953	45	1,538	1,182	2,937	1,966	497	164	53	1,165
Michigan	14,114	948	759	1,483	4,709	3,522	939	266	73	1,415
Minnesota	1,558	227	147	217	477	250	106	48	23	63
Mississippi	1,930	62	150	386	694	256	50	26	12	294
Missouri	4,207	262	275	720	1,566	920	239	82	8	135
Montana	612	89	59	111	215	116	15	5	2	0
Nebraska	1,666	223	174	286	514	343	79	26	7	14
Nevada	734	52	27	90	272	240	43	6	4	0
New Hampshire	670	107	59	100	189	117	53	22	17	6
New Jersey	11,385	633	653	1,820	3,665	2,837	1,017	155	30	575
New Mexico	1,103	248	83	110	295	221	72	21	9	44
New York	79,515	24,414	3,012	5,411	21,466	18,299	4,474	1,062	186	1,191
North Carolina	5,601	442	804	816	1,751	814	262	87	35	590
North Dakota	508	47	20	29	79	36	10	13	5	289
Ohio	13,902	1,702	1,113	1,894	3,382	2,556	674	170	39	2,372
Oklahoma	2,832	321	241	423	990	496	198	73	24	66
Oregon	5,700	611	424	567	1,466	869	288	75	33	1,367
Pennsylvania	12,383	751	776	1,709	4,180	3,209	793	259	52	654
Puerto Rico	8,769	1,038	333	897	2,473	1,111	267	2	0	2,648
Rhode Island	2,420	157	108	314	890	547	124	7	3	270
South Carolina	3,672	312	317	558	1,461	718	201	62	42	1
South Dakota	127	22	7	20	29	16	5	1	2	25
Tennessee	2,411	232	177	298	992	486	147	53	11	15
Texas	10,236	661	646	1,330	3,808	2,519	635	153	34	450
Utah	1,875	355	112	196	690	367	90	24	11	30
Vermont	742	114	59	114	228	136	57	23	10	1
Virgin Islands	37	0	1	5	22	8	1	0	0	0
Virginia	5,411	461	461	1,017	1,997	927	225	77	15	231
Washington	7,026	1,046	394	818	2,079	1,438	516	201	58	476
West Virginia	312	69	33	44	104	38	18	5	1	0
Wisconsin	4,693	364	321	639	1,362	649	194	65	27	1,072
Wyoming	650	86	90	111	189	112	27	10	1	24

Note: See Notes, tables 6.107 and 6.112. The total number of units reporting client age data was 6,132. Data from units that did not report clients by age were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and redefinitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 38.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Table 6.114

Estimated number of clients in drug abuse treatment units

By sex and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown
Total	351,430	219,551	114,252	17,627
Alabama	1,713	1,025	601	87
Alaska	521	375	146	0
Arizona	4,291	2,695	1,570	26
Arkansas	1,444	1,164	280	0
California	50,391	32,015	18,007	369
Colorado	6,243	3,623	1,470	1,150
Connecticut	6,861	3,817	1,860	1,184
Delaware	731	455	214	62
District of Columbia	3,144	2,321	823	0
Florida	15,194	9,696	4,775	723
Georgia	5,490	1,869	814	2,807
Guam	1	0	1	0
Hawaii	903	572	241	90
Idaho	1,247	810	437	0
Illinois	12,029	7,412	3,631	986
Indiana	4,844	3,493	1,330	21
Iowa	1,298	898	372	28
Kansas	1,994	1,454	540	0
Kentucky	2,389	1,696	692	1
Louisiana	5,125	3,389	1,527	209
Maine	1,246	809	406	31
Maryland	8,577	5,999	2,534	44
Massachusetts	8,953	5,558	2,819	576
Michigan	14,114	8,623	4,524	967
Minnesota	1,558	1,117	378	63
Mississippi	1,930	1,106	571	253
Missouri	4,207	2,948	1,224	35
Montana	612	407	204	1
Nebraska	1,666	1,137	521	8
Nevada	734	468	266	0
New Hampshire	670	441	224	5
New Jersey	11,385	7,286	3,690	409
New Mexico	1,103	640	419	44
New York	79,515	43,408	31,787	4,320
North Carolina	5,601	3,661	1,461	479
North Dakota	508	369	79	60
Ohio	13,902	9,082	4,268	552
Oklahoma	2,832	1,814	994	24
Oregon	5,700	3,756	1,940	4
Pennsylvania	12,383	8,291	3,675	417
Puerto Rico	8,769	7,731	1,038	0
Rhode Island	2,420	1,362	800	258
South Carolina	3,672	2,587	1,046	39
South Dakota	127	69	33	25
Tennessee	2,411	1,718	692	1
Texas	10,236	7,342	2,584	310
Utah	1,875	1,162	685	28
Vermont	742	482	260	0
Virgin Islands	37	35	2	0
Virginia	5,411	3,453	1,772	186
Washington	7,026	4,541	2,296	189
West Virginia	312	220	92	0
Wisconsin	4,693	2,740	1,477	546
Wyoming	650	410	230	10

Note: See Notes, tables 6.107 and 6.112. The total number of units reporting sex of client was 6,132. Data from units that did not report clients by sex were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 39.

Table 6.115

Estimated number of clients in drug abuse treatment units

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity				
		White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
		non-Hispanic	non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Total	351,430	172,275	84,895	56,105	7,131	31,024
Alabama	1,713	932	358	1	4	418
Alaska	521	320	44	15	41	1
Arizona	4,291	2,683	294	946	212	156
Arkansas	1,444	882	533	15	14	0
California	50,391	24,417	8,849	14,288	1,728	1,109
Colorado	6,243	3,135	531	1,282	65	1,230
Connecticut	6,861	2,974	1,000	473	23	2,391
Delaware	731	407	245	11	6	62
District of Columbia	3,144	369	2,746	18	11	0
Florida	15,194	8,705	3,747	1,203	190	1,349
Georgia	5,490	1,621	1,000	5	5	2,859
Guam	1	1	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	903	291	30	29	461	92
Idaho	1,247	771	3	148	20	305
Illinois	12,029	5,985	4,316	905	72	751
Indiana	4,844	3,871	754	86	23	110
Iowa	1,298	1,057	113	32	41	55
Kansas	1,994	1,419	380	129	63	3
Kentucky	2,389	2,033	339	5	8	4
Louisiana	5,125	2,794	2,098	68	62	103
Maine	1,246	1,169	5	0	29	43
Maryland	8,577	4,438	3,858	74	33	174
Massachusetts	8,953	6,152	999	661	290	851
Michigan	14,114	7,589	4,712	336	369	1,108
Minnesota	1,558	1,185	170	21	72	110
Mississippi	1,930	745	887	2	2	294
Missouri	4,207	2,759	1,204	46	26	172
Montana	612	489	4	13	106	0
Nebraska	1,666	1,305	192	71	88	10
Nevada	734	554	57	33	59	31
New Hampshire	670	606	13	9	4	38
New Jersey	11,385	5,200	4,092	1,456	75	562
New Mexico	1,103	360	47	489	163	44
New York	79,515	24,918	22,945	19,589	802	11,261
North Carolina	5,601	2,933	1,969	19	199	481
North Dakota	508	407	5	4	70	22
Ohio	13,902	7,987	4,483	265	69	1,098
Oklahoma	2,832	1,693	416	78	500	145
Oregon	5,700	4,093	209	203	146	1,049
Pennsylvania	12,383	7,384	3,974	524	61	440
Puerto Rico	8,769	0	2	8,767	0	0
Rhode Island	2,420	730	251	73	21	345
South Carolina	3,672	2,134	1,452	15	35	36
South Dakota	127	76	0	1	24	26
Tennessee	2,411	1,909	469	4	3	26
Texas	10,236	5,034	1,883	2,963	74	282
Utah	1,875	1,575	50	143	39	68
Vermont	742	723	11	6	2	0
Virgin Islands	37	2	33	2	0	0
Virginia	5,411	3,260	1,754	46	37	314
Washington	7,026	5,294	587	297	438	410
West Virginia	312	281	30	0	1	0
Wisconsin	4,693	3,068	742	191	112	580
Wyoming	650	556	10	45	33	6

Note: See Notes, tables 6.107 and 6.112. The total number of units reporting race and ethnicity data was 6,132. Data from units that did not report clients by race and ethnicity were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 40.

Table 6.116

Estimated number of alcohol abuse treatment units, clients in treatment, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate

By jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Treatment units	Clients in treatment	Budgeted capacity	Utilization rate
Total	6,374	374,437	469,603	79.7 %
Alabama	31	1,496	1,609	93.0
Alaska	43	1,968	2,479	79.4
Arizona	125	5,266	6,790	77.6
Arkansas	35	1,967	2,281	86.2
California	903	65,695	80,819	81.3
Colorado	231	11,523	18,090	63.7
Connecticut	96	4,208	5,541	75.9
Delaware	21	1,365	1,456	93.8
District of Columbia	20	1,042	1,359	76.7
Florida	200	12,996	12,236	106.2
Georgia	36	2,858	3,187	89.7
Guam	1	18	10	180.0
Hawaii	23	818	1,012	80.8
Idaho	25	1,903	2,414	78.8
Illinois	267	16,588	20,512	80.9
Indiana	202	9,479	11,481	82.6
Iowa	59	4,208	4,783	88.0
Kansas	126	3,267	5,228	62.5
Kentucky	141	5,755	7,277	79.1
Louisiana	87	4,425	5,103	86.7
Maine	36	2,150	3,100	69.4
Maryland	129	10,184	10,822	94.1
Massachusetts	185	9,089	10,423	87.2
Michigan	292	8,100	26,076	69.4
Minnesota	161	2,841	4,272	66.5
Mississippi	59	4,303	5,967	72.1
Missouri	106	4,898	6,988	70.1
Montana	34	1,221	1,535	79.5
Nebraska	124	4,902	5,247	93.4
Nevada	28	471	892	52.8
New Hampshire	31	1,097	1,345	81.6
New Jersey	221	9,440	11,844	79.7
New Mexico	41	2,299	2,944	78.1
New York	429	37,902	47,650	79.5
North Carolina	84	8,204	6,736	121.8
North Dakota	30	1,540	2,000	77.0
Ohio	300	14,024	18,184	77.1
Oklahoma	71	3,523	5,430	64.9
Oregon	123	9,465	11,504	82.3
Pennsylvania	258	10,196	15,496	65.8
Puerto Rico	30	3,961	4,794	82.6
Rhode Island	60	3,444	4,971	69.3
South Carolina	52	10,668	10,980	97.2
South Dakota	25	898	1,319	68.1
Tennessee	59	3,010	3,179	94.7
Texas	214	4,597	9,378	49.0
Utah	38	3,160	2,906	108.7
Vermont	21	911	1,029	88.5
Virgin Islands	1	27	37	73.0
Virginia	89	7,760	9,864	78.7
Washington	123	11,962	14,656	81.6
West Virginia	21	1,659	1,841	90.1
Wisconsin	189	8,014	10,776	74.4
Wyoming	38	1,672	1,751	92.5

Note: See Notes, tables 6.107 and 6.108. A total of 6,493 alcoholism only and combined alcoholism and drug abuse units serving 383,525 alcoholism clients on Sept. 30, 1989 responded to the survey. However, this table excludes treatment units which did not report budgeted capacity for alcoholism clients. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 50.

Table 6.117

Estimated number of clients in alcohol abuse treatment units

By age and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Age groups								Unknown
		Under 18 years	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and older	
Total	383,525	21,980	24,022	47,591	116,180	84,331	38,931	16,545	5,690	28,255
Alabama	1,609	36	73	133	425	304	133	55	19	431
Alaska	1,968	124	155	382	668	347	149	117	26	0
Arizona	5,266	303	251	625	1,675	1,280	594	237	80	221
Arkansas	1,967	89	99	268	596	410	275	118	44	68
California	66,041	3,234	3,745	9,172	22,143	16,468	6,815	2,629	767	1,068
Colorado	12,721	490	703	1,902	4,444	2,866	1,283	416	117	500
Connecticut	5,490	98	1,030	280	967	665	300	181	215	1,754
Delaware	1,444	34	73	183	570	323	143	64	19	35
District of Columbia	1,068	7	32	124	368	254	133	42	11	97
Florida	3,509	592	783	1,517	3,686	3,674	1,440	623	219	975
Georgia	3,204	52	108	257	1,070	863	439	183	62	170
Guam	18	1	2	7	7	0	1	0	0	0
Hawaii	818	140	60	170	264	123	44	16	1	0
Idaho	1,903	231	197	413	526	238	94	33	6	165
Illinois	17,237	1,361	1,374	1,752	5,680	3,748	1,599	584	246	893
Indiana	9,479	588	747	1,471	2,565	2,100	810	380	125	693
Iowa	4,223	356	241	413	1,019	569	238	99	40	1,248
Kansas	3,267	304	365	681	973	565	253	87	33	6
Kentucky	5,755	450	379	770	1,842	1,145	530	202	50	387
Louisiana	4,425	314	295	553	1,539	932	419	197	85	91
Maine	2,450	94	160	259	589	858	270	79	34	107
Maryland	10,219	491	643	1,296	3,331	2,303	1,138	526	143	348
Massachusetts	9,701	395	515	1,152	2,804	1,872	717	304	115	1,827
Michigan	18,100	1,052	1,134	1,958	5,390	3,765	1,777	750	401	1,873
Minnesota	2,841	230	165	390	872	516	315	194	82	77
Mississippi	4,486	89	305	700	1,250	716	388	142	56	838
Missouri	4,898	232	271	667	1,654	1,303	426	159	30	156
Montana	1,221	119	107	173	357	271	94	38	23	39
Nebraska	4,902	470	734	1,017	1,218	751	370	227	68	47
Nevada	472	54	39	52	178	89	49	9	2	0
New Hampshire	1,097	44	67	101	209	176	114	46	23	317
New Jersey	9,440	745	509	1,013	2,413	1,681	870	399	165	1,645
New Mexico	2,670	206	187	302	890	558	216	64	26	221
New York	37,902	1,117	1,652	4,174	11,495	8,946	4,717	2,080	553	3,168
North Carolina	9,142	447	674	1,063	2,492	1,814	955	447	173	1,077
North Dakota	1,540	137	109	153	484	303	125	79	35	115
Ohio	14,024	1,147	1,012	1,598	3,943	2,895	1,259	450	170	1,550
Oklahoma	3,523	354	224	459	1,127	756	370	146	59	28
Oregon	9,542	811	384	1,063	2,791	1,959	927	486	103	1,018
Pennsylvania	10,980	995	771	1,534	3,244	2,388	1,079	404	95	470
Puerto Rico	4,163	2	18	205	954	1,366	970	446	171	31
Rhode Island	3,444	106	146	417	917	688	341	145	55	629
South Carolina	10,668	586	623	1,250	3,625	2,532	1,223	580	187	62
South Dakota	955	51	44	72	153	143	61	21	10	400
Tennessee	3,010	150	144	368	1,027	770	347	128	49	7
Texas	4,597	305	251	498	1,221	1,064	593	185	51	429
Utah	3,160	266	247	324	1,083	690	310	121	51	68
Vermont	911	81	66	137	304	179	91	38	12	3
Virgin Islands	27	0	0	2	12	5	4	3	1	0
Virginia	8,098	442	605	1,075	2,486	1,778	835	402	201	274
Washington	11,962	1,201	801	1,461	3,467	2,469	1,265	736	205	357
West Virginia	1,659	102	111	242	551	362	179	83	26	3
Wisconsin	8,637	499	397	1,161	2,166	1,191	707	295	129	2,092
Wyoming	1,672	156	195	182	456	300	137	50	19	177

Note: See Notes, tables 6.107 and 6.116. The total number of units reporting client age data was 6,379. Data from units that did not report clients by age were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 55.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Table 6.118

Estimated number of clients in alcohol abuse treatment units

By sex and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Sex		
		Male	Female	Unknown
Total	383,525	274,544	93,258	15,723
Alabama	1,609	789	389	431
Alaska	1,968	1,390	570	8
Arizona	5,266	3,546	1,589	131
Arkansas	1,967	1,613	285	69
California	66,041	50,551	15,159	331
Colorado	12,721	9,815	2,685	221
Connecticut	5,490	3,761	1,485	244
Delaware	1,444	1,120	289	35
District of Columbia	1,068	858	147	63
Florida	13,509	9,525	3,577	407
Georgia	3,204	2,438	681	85
Guam	18	10	8	0
Hawaii	818	644	137	37
Idaho	1,903	1,311	592	0
Illinois	17,237	11,905	4,005	1,327
Indiana	9,479	6,557	2,250	672
Iowa	4,223	2,839	826	558
Kansas	3,267	2,447	820	0
Kentucky	5,755	4,432	1,318	5
Louisiana	4,425	3,253	1,099	73
Maine	2,450	1,639	678	133
Maryland	10,219	8,253	1,745	221
Massachusetts	9,701	5,957	2,523	1,221
Michigan	18,100	11,974	5,237	889
Minnesota	2,841	2,100	658	83
Mississippi	4,486	3,132	842	512
Missouri	4,898	3,701	1,150	47
Montana	1,221	770	411	40
Nebraska	4,902	3,213	1,643	46
Nevada	472	334	138	0
New Hampshire	1,097	524	267	306
New Jersey	9,440	6,288	2,034	1,118
New Mexico	2,670	1,612	895	163
New York	37,902	26,804	10,281	817
North Carolina	9,142	5,794	2,260	1,088
North Dakota	1,540	979	410	151
Ohio	14,024	9,736	3,471	817
Oklahoma	3,523	2,372	1,132	19
Oregon	9,542	7,205	2,332	5
Pennsylvania	10,980	7,471	3,224	285
Puerto Rico	4,163	3,986	177	0
Rhode Island	3,444	2,011	1,122	311
South Carolina	10,668	8,766	1,902	0
South Dakota	955	712	119	124
Tennessee	3,010	2,266	741	3
Texas	4,597	3,336	952	309
Utah	3,160	2,364	761	35
Vermont	911	621	287	3
Virgin Islands	27	24	3	0
Virginia	8,098	5,795	2,128	175
Washington	11,962	8,292	2,787	883
West Virginia	1,659	1,283	373	3
Wisconsin	8,637	5,286	2,252	1,099
Wyoming	1,672	1,140	412	120

Note: See Notes, tables 6.107 and 6.116. The total number of units reporting sex of client was 6,397. Data from units that did not report clients by sex were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 56.

Table 6.119

Estimated number of clients in alcohol abuse treatment units

By race, ethnicity, and jurisdiction, as of Sept. 30, 1989^a

Jurisdiction	Total	Race, ethnicity				
		White non-Hispanic	Black non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Other	Unknown
Total	383,525	252,236	54,807	37,654	13,554	25,272
Alabama	1,609	807	363	1	3	435
Alaska	1,968	915	25	29	996	3
Arizona	5,266	2,662	184	738	1,324	358
Arkansas	1,967	1,344	523	18	13	69
California	66,041	37,290	8,411	16,689	2,917	734
Colorado	12,721	7,452	676	3,393	283	919
Connecticut	5,490	2,998	503	273	31	1,685
Delaware	1,444	503	130	12	27	97
District of Columbia	1,068	233	691	65	15	64
Florida	13,509	9,360	1,953	923	241	1,032
Georgia	3,204	2,052	947	14	10	181
Guam	18	7	0	0	11	0
Hawaii	818	436	81	41	260	0
Idaho	1,903	1,258	19	183	29	414
Illinois	17,237	12,181	2,896	1,305	74	781
Indiana	9,479	7,783	858	97	32	709
Iowa	4,223	2,700	79	37	61	1,346
Kansas	3,267	2,558	325	250	127	7
Kentucky	5,755	5,026	303	6	4	416
Louisiana	4,425	2,527	1,660	50	89	99
Maine	2,450	2,260	9	5	52	124
Maryland	10,219	6,784	2,662	263	187	323
Massachusetts	9,701	7,090	560	471	172	1,408
Michigan	18,100	13,610	2,644	420	345	1,081
Minnesota	2,841	2,268	99	36	286	152
Mississippi	4,486	2,032	1,602	4	10	838
Missouri	4,898	3,259	757	63	18	801
Montana	1,221	821	7	21	330	42
Nebraska	4,902	4,069	268	159	344	62
Nevada	472	344	42	13	67	6
New Hampshire	1,097	689	8	3	5	392
New Jersey	9,440	5,309	2,075	555	104	1,397
New Mexico	2,670	629	31	1,001	877	132
New York	37,902	25,134	7,938	3,468	504	858
North Carolina	9,142	5,224	2,578	49	201	1,090
North Dakota	1,540	1,242	3	10	194	91
Ohio	14,024	10,351	2,042	263	52	1,316
Oklahoma	3,523	2,197	417	90	778	41
Oregon	9,542	7,616	295	496	853	282
Pennsylvania	10,980	8,370	1,630	208	23	749
Puerto Rico	4,163	3	764	3,396	0	0
Rhode Island	3,444	2,386	206	171	55	626
South Carolina	10,668	7,575	2,955	23	79	36
South Dakota	955	376	1	4	155	419
Tennessee	3,010	2,535	413	4	8	50
Texas	4,597	2,390	638	1,047	44	478
Utah	3,160	2,469	74	311	212	94
Vermont	911	904	5	1	1	0
Virgin Islands	27	4	22	1	0	0
Virginia	8,098	5,505	2,033	138	46	376
Washington	11,962	9,536	684	438	743	561
West Virginia	1,659	1,558	93	0	3	5
Wisconsin	8,637	6,258	616	305	186	1,272
Wyoming	1,672	1,349	9	95	98	121

Note: See Notes, tables 6.107 and 6.116. The total number of units reporting race and ethnicity data was 6,379. Data from units that did not report clients by race and ethnicity were excluded. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aIncludes combined alcohol/drug abuse treatment units.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 57.

Table 6.120

Estimated number of treatment units providing services

By type of treatment unit and type of service, as of Sept. 30, 1989

Services provided	Total treatment units ^a	Alcohol treatment units	Drug treatment units	Combined treatment units	Alcohol and combined treatment units	Drug and combined treatment units
Units reporting services ^b	7,741	1,468	1,261	5,012	6,480	6,273
Outreach	3,705	601	555	2,549	3,150	3,104
Aftercare follow-up	5,514	857	630	4,027	4,884	4,657
Child care	276	37	41	198	235	239
Transportation	1,317	272	160	885	1,157	1,045
Early intervention	3,418	532	436	2,450	2,982	2,886
Self help group	4,523	903	508	3,112	4,015	3,620
Physical exam	2,917	392	581	1,944	2,336	2,525
Research	589	76	123	390	466	513
Treat intravenous drug users	3,794	180	856	2,758	2,938	3,614
Driving while intoxicated/ alcohol safety action program	2,656	582	85	1,989	2,571	2,074
Employee assistance program	2,305	271	163	1,871	2,142	2,034
Individual therapy/counseling	7,368	1,324	1,224	4,820	6,144	6,044
Group therapy/counseling	7,238	1,339	1,134	4,765	6,104	5,899
Family therapy/counseling	6,241	945	982	4,314	5,259	5,296
Teen suicide prevention	838	61	120	657	718	777
Crisis intervention	4,030	589	609	2,832	3,421	3,441
Aversive techniques	218	24	25	169	193	194

Note: See Note, table 6.107. These data exclude 18 treatment units that did not report type of services provided. For a discussion of survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms, see Appendix 23.

^aTotal is the unduplicated sum of alcohol only, drug only and combined units.

^bTotal number of units reporting does not equal the sum of number of units reporting services provided because units may report multiple services.

Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), p. 26.

Table 6.121

Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Navy correctional centers

By location, 1991

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Naval Station, Long Beach, California	34	19
Naval Station, Treasure Island, California	30	24
Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut	18	13
Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Florida	35	42
Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida	45	17
Naval Station, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	65	38
Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois	60	34
Naval Station, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	105	82
Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, Rhode Island	60	10
Naval Air Station, Millington, Tennessee	35	25
Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi, Texas	62	30
Naval Station, Norfolk, Virginia	328	123
Naval Station, Seattle, Washington	30	18
Naval Station, Guam	25	4
Fleet Activities, Yokosuka, Japan	42	20
Naval Base, Subic Bay, Philippines	47	14
Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	10	2
Naval Station, Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico	10	4
Naval Station, Rota, Spain	26	12
Naval Air Consolidated Brig, ^a Miramar, San Diego, California	360	227
Naval Consolidated Brig, ^a Charleston, South Carolina	360	250

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.

^aThese facilities retrain inmates for return to honorable service, preparation for return to civilian life, or holding for transfer to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Source: American Correctional Association, *1992 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1992), pp. 457, 458. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.122

Normal capacity and average population of U.S. Marine Corps correctional centers

By location, 1991

Correctional center and location	Normal capacity	Average population
Marine Corps Base, Camp Pendleton, California	301	302
Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina	354	267
Marine Corps Education and Development Command, Quantico, Virginia	150	64
Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina	38	16
Marine Corps Base, Okinawa, Japan	192	80

Note: See Note, table 6.121. 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, *1992 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities* (Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1992), p. 460. Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.123

Number of escapes from correctional facilities and number of inmates returned

By type of facility and jurisdiction, 1989 and 1990

Jurisdiction	1989						1990					
	Total	Escapes				Number of escapees returned	Total	Escapes				Number of escapees returned
		Medium and maximum security	Minimum security	Work and education release	Furlough and other			Medium and maximum security	Minimum security	Work and education release	Furlough and other	
Alabama	207	37	12	140	13	122	156	24	11	100	16	125
Alaska	--	--	--	--	5	7	2	--	2	--	5	7
Arizona	44	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	61	2	10	8	41	47
Arkansas	20	3	2	15	2	19	11	2	4	5	1	9
California	1,510	1	75	--	1,434	1,468	1,405	1	81	--	1,324	1,260
Connecticut	47	12 ^a	23 ^b	3	9	28	115	14 ^a	63 ^b	2	36	70
Delaware	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2	0	X	X	X	X	X
District of Columbia	16 ^c	5	11	0	14	29	4 ^d	1	3	0	6	9
Florida	1,540	139	1,156	245	NA	1,511 ^e	1,064	97	798	169	NA	1,146 ^f
Georgia	98	37	9	49	0	86	69	24	5	39	0	60
Hawaii	12	0	6	6	--	11	6	0	5	1	--	5
Idaho	10	5	4	1	0	7	3	1	2	0	0	1
Illinois	92	1	5	86	NA	102	193	6	5	182	NA	171
Indiana	65	14	--	51	0	59	22	14	--	8	0	21
Iowa	201	1	12	188	0	194	198	0	8	190	0	187
Kansas	96	17	23	56	0	92	30	6	11	13	0	27
Kentucky	99	3	68	28	--	66	70	6	53	11	--	63
Louisiana	79	37	25	15	NA	72	90	39	27	14	NA	100
Maine	8	2	2	4	0	6	8	2	1	4	1	7
Maryland	80	2	4	74	NA	89	104	0	5	99	NA	119
Massachusetts	155	6	32	42	75	170	160	4	38	40	78	149
Michigan	1,271	15	160	1,096	--	580	1,073	14	135	924	--	763
Minnesota	28	0	28	4	16	28	41	0	41	7	17	41
Mississippi	2	0	2	0	--	2	0	X	X	X	--	X
Missouri	536	16	516	1 ^g	3	429	557	10	543	2 ^g	2	544
Montana	24	0	7	14 ^h	1	24	30	0	6	24 ^h	1	27
Nebraska	30	0	6	12	12	28	14	0	2	4	8	19
Nevada	40	0	31	9	0	42	33	1	20	12	0	39
New Hampshire	10	0	7	3	0	13	18	0	3	15	0	13
New Mexico	13	--	13	--	0	13	9	--	9	--	0	9
New York	12	7	5	0	0	12	10	4	6	0	0	10
North Carolina	377	12	213	152	NA	421	382	4	245	133	NA	409
North Dakota	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	2
Ohio	15	5	10	--	0	14	12	2	10	--	1	14
Oklahoma	2	2	10	0	NA	1	0	X	X	X	X	X
Oregon	273	0	273	0	NA	236	478	2	204	0	272	138 ⁱ
Pennsylvania	61	14	2	25	20	40	60	4	2	30	24	35
Rhode Island	85	0	47	31	17	65	65	0	43	10	15	56
South Carolina	141	4	56	32	49	128	110	3	39	30	38	98
South Dakota	5	1	4	(j)	(j)	5	9	0	9	(j)	(j)	10
Tennessee	153	10	143	(j)	(j)	155	112	15	97	(j)	(j)	135
Texas	19	NA	NA	NA	8	27	19	NA	NA	NA	6	25
Utah	25	3	--	4	18	40	21	2	--	2	17	41
Vermont	31	0	0	11	14	25	47	0	6	8	33	43
Virginia	3	3	0	0	0	3	11	9	2	0	0	11
Washington	148	3	36	89	20	144	145	1	34	87	23	122
West Virginia	60	6	20	30	4	56	61	7	21	28	5	57
Wisconsin	65	5	60	NA	0	NA	140	4	110	26	0	NA
Wyoming	5	0	5	10	NA	15	14	2	12	13	NA	21

Note: This information was collected through a survey mailed to the departments of correction in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Colorado, New Jersey, and the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not respond to the survey. Categories may not add to total because work and education releases, furloughs, walkaways, and late returns may not be calculated in the total escape category for some States. Number of escaped inmates returned may include returned escapes from previous years. The Source presents the information as submitted by the responding agencies. No attempt is made by the Source to verify the information received.

^aLevel 4 facility.
^bLevel 2 and 3 facilities.
^cFiscal year 1989.

^dFiscal year 1990.
^e1988-89.
^f1989-90.
^gIncludes furloughs.
^hPrerelease.
ⁱInstitutional escapes only.
^jIncluded in minimum security figures.

Source: CEGA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing, May 1991), pp. 9-11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.124

Conditional and unconditional releases of sentenced prisoners from State and Federal Jurisdiction

By type of release, region, and jurisdiction, 1990

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	339,439	159,731	21,014	116,857	41,837	55,243	51,288	385	3,570
State Institutions, total	339,439	159,731	21,014	116,857	41,837	55,243	51,288	385	3,570
Northeast	48,765	35,908	1,105	2,973	8,779	6,072	5,889	8	175
Connecticut ^{a,b}	8,493	51	NA	X	8,442	1,057	1,004	6	47
Maine	491	0	451	0	40	324	324	0	0
Massachusetts ^{b,c,d}	2,056	2,056	NA	X	0	1,330	1,246	0	84
New Hampshire	331	283	48	X	0	93	93	0	0
New Jersey	7,581	7,284	X	X	297	1,173	1,173	0	0
New York	22,935	19,962	X	2,973	0	1,086	1,086	0	0
Pennsylvania	5,875	5,875	X	X	0	777	733	1	43
Rhode Island ^a	654	205	449	X	0	14	12	1	1
Vermont ^a	349	192	157	X	0	218	218	0	0
Midwest	53,324	26,320	5,928	19,712	1,364	13,400	13,088	18	294
Illinois ^{c,e}	13,544	59	X	13,485	0	1,501	1,482	16	3
Indiana ^c	4,589	23	1,254	3,294	18	237	5	1	231
Iowa ^c	2,334	1,512	217	X	605	269	256	1	12
Kansas	3,303	2,386	611	X	306	100	100	0	0
Michigan ^c	8,871	8,871	X	X	0	584	584	0	0
Minnesota	2,127	36	X	1,689	402	146	122	NA	24
Missouri	5,868	5,159	709	X	0	540	540	NA	NA
Nebraska	773	773	X	X	0	449	442	0	7
North Dakota	238	116	107	X	15	91	91	0	0
Ohio ^b	8,441	5,460	2,981	X	0	9,137	9,120	0	17
South Dakota	551	502	49	X	0	204	204	0	0
Wisconsin	2,685	1,423	0	1,244	18	142	142	0	0
South	137,616	84,759	12,313	12,895	27,649	27,591	24,297	353	2,941
Alabama	3,644	2,360	1,284	X	0	1,550	1,550	0	0
Arkansas	2,419	1,978	X	X	441	1,492	1,491	0	1
Delaware ^{a,b}	638	168	NA	470	0	244	92	0	152
District of Columbia ^{a,c,e}	1,152	900	NA	252	0	866	866	0	0
Florida ^c	25,806	246	5,523	X	20,037	12,282	11,222	2	1,058
Georgia ^c	12,945	6,325	31	X	6,589	1,541	1,529	12	0
Kentucky	2,445	1,953	492	X	NA	1,322	1,322	0	0
Louisiana	5,381	1,132	4	4,245	0	706	465	0	241
Maryland ^d	5,866	3,359	X	2,500	7	824	192	3	629
Mississippi	2,364	1,628	734	X	2	924	850	0	74
North Carolina ^c	16,412	16,383	29	NA	0	428	393	0	35
Oklahoma ^e	3,260	1,990	887	X	383	2,044	1,619	272	153
South Carolina	3,470	2,032	1,325	0	113	1,797	1,739	0	58
Tennessee ^{d,e}	4,181	3,469	636	NA	76	709	709	0	0
Texas ^c	39,103	34,496	1,280	3,326	1	126	126	0	0
Virginia	7,927	5,825	X	2,102	0	696	92	64	540
West Virginia ^c	603	515	88	X	0	40	40	0	0
West	99,734	12,744	1,668	81,277	4,045	8,180	8,014	6	160
Alaska ^a	759	110	422	227	0	629	604	0	25
Arizona ^c	4,177	1,464	37	428	2,248	1,124	1,074	0	50
California ^a	79,410	NA	X	79,410	0	1,348	1,348	0	NA
Colorado ^a	2,246	2,149	97	X	0	634	634	0	0
Hawaii ^{a,d}	796	440	356	X	0	70	66	0	4
Idaho	815	235	580	X	0	168	157	0	11
Montana	454	352	102	X	0	73	73	0	0
Nevada	1,550	1,548	X	X	2	1,306	1,306	0	0
New Mexico	1,129	1,079	X	X	50	715	715	0	0
Oregon	5,354	3,606	3	0	1,745	107	91	1	15
Utah	1,241	1,241	0	0	0	90	35	0	55
Washington	1,565	353	X	1,212	0	1,800	1,799	1	0
Wyoming ^c	238	167	71	0	0	116	112	4	0

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.73. Data for the Federal jurisdiction were unavailable for 1990. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates, jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bUnconditional releases may include a small number of inmates who were released to probation.

^cAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^dNumbers for release categories are estimated.

^eCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing Information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 5.13.

Table 6.125

First releases from prisons in 35 States

By offense, sentence length, and time served in prison, United States, 1988

Most serious offense	First releases from State prison				
	Percent of releases	Maximum sentence length (in months)		Time served in prison (in months)	
		Median ^a	Mean ^b	Median	Mean
All offenses	100 %	48	69	13	22
Violent offenses	29.9	60	95	25	35
Homicide	3.7	120	150	42	56
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.2	180	190	61	73
Murder	1.6	180	207	66	78
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.6	144	148	52	59
Negligent manslaughter	1.3	60	90	21	28
Unspecified homicide	0.2	165	176	43	52
Kidnaping	0.5	60	108	26	37
Rape	2.6	96	117	36	45
Other sexual assault	3.0	60	75	22	27
Robbery	13.0	72	99	27	37
Assault	6.6	48	63	15	22
Other violent	0.5	36	57	15	20
Property offenses	41.8	48	62	11	17
Burglary	20.2	54	71	13	20
Larceny-theft	10.3	36	52	9	14
Motor vehicle theft	3.1	36	53	8	12
Arson	0.8	60	78	17	23
Fraud	4.9	36	54	9	14
Stolen property	1.9	36	48	12	16
Other property	0.6	36	51	10	15
Drug offenses	20.1	36	51	10	14
Possession	6.5	36	52	6	11
Trafficking	10.4	36	54	12	15
Other drug	3.2	24	42	9	13
Public-order offenses	7.0	36	46	9	15
Weapons	1.9	36	51	13	18
Other public-order	5.1	30	44	8	13
Other offenses	1.2	36	54	11	16

Note: See Note, table 6.79. Data are based on 171,988 first releases with a sentence of more than a year for whom the most serious offense, sentence length, and time served in prison were reported. All data exclude persons released from prison by escape, death, transfer, appeal, or detainer. Sentence length refers to the maximum sentence that an offender may be required to serve for the most serious offense. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aIncludes sentences of "life without parole," "life plus additional years," "life," and "death."

^bExcludes sentences of "life without parole," "life plus additional years," "life," and "death."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 28.

Table 6.126

First releases from Federal prisons

By offense, sentence length, and time served in prison, United States, 1988

Most serious offense	Sentence length of more than 12 months				
	Percent of releases	Maximum sentence length (in months)		Time served in prison (in months)	
		Median ^a	Mean ^b	Median	Mean
All offenses	100 %	42	59	22	27
Violent offenses	10.8	108	127	46	54
Homicide	1.0	180	192	48	62
Kidnaping	0.4	180	214	72	91
Rape	0.4	66	126	37	53
Other sexual assault	0.2	72	108	26	28
Robbery	6.1	96	122	48	55
Assault	2.5	108	119	45	51
Other violent	0.3	36	43	22	25
Property offenses	26.1	36	47	18	23
Fraud offenses	16.2	36	42	18	20
Embezzlement	1.6	36	39	16	19
Fraud	10.4	36	41	18	20
Forgery	2.5	36	45	16	20
Counterfeiting	1.8	36	47	21	23
Nonfraud offenses	9.8	36	55	21	26
Burglary	0.8	60	90	26	34
Larceny-theft	5.4	36	49	18	23
Arson	0.4	36	57	25	30
Motor vehicle theft	1.3	48	51	24	28
Other property	2.0	48	61	25	30
Drug offenses	45.2	48	57	22	25
Fraud offenses	0.7	42	51	21	22
Trafficking	25.6	48	58	22	25
Other drug	19.0	48	55	23	25
Public-order offenses	17.5	36	43	18	23
Regulatory offenses	1.0	36	45	18	23
Nonregulatory public-order	16.4	36	42	18	23
Weapons	5.0	36	42	19	24
Immigration	4.4	24	29	12	17
Tax law violations	1.6	36	39	17	19
Racketeering and extortion	2.3	60	69	25	30
Other public-order	3.2	36	43	19	25
Other offenses	0.5	36	57	22	26

Note: See Note, table 6.79. Data are based on 13,674 releases with a sentence length of more than 12 months. First releases are persons released for the first time on their current sentence. All data exclude persons released from prison by escape, death, transfer, appeal, or detainer. Sentence length refers to the maximum sentence that an offender may be required to serve for the most serious offense. Data on maximum sentence length were reported for 96.7 percent of first releases. Data on time served in prison are based on all first releases for whom the most serious offense and time served were reported. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aIncludes sentences of "life."

^bExcludes sentences of "life."

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 69.

Table 6.127

Movement of the parole population under State and Federal jurisdiction

By region and jurisdiction, 1990

Region and jurisdiction	Parole population on Jan. 1, 1990	Movement during 1990		Parole population on Dec. 31, 1990	Percent change in parole population during 1990
		Entries	Exits		
United States, total	456,803	358,820	284,216	531,407	16.3 %
Federal	21,422	9,790	9,519	21,693	1.3
State, total	435,381	349,030	274,697	509,714	17.1
Northeast	110,749	71,214	53,017	128,946	16.4
Connecticut	322	49	80	291	-9.6
Massachusetts ^a	4,688	5,774	5,742	4,720	0.7
New Hampshire	477	408	363	522	9.4
New Jersey	20,062	13,019	9,783	23,298	16.1
New York	36,885	23,273	17,321	42,837	16.1
Pennsylvania	47,702	28,225	19,270	56,657	18.8
Rhode Island	393	276	348	321	-18.3
Vermont	220	190	110	300	36.4
Midwest	55,773	50,053	40,133	65,693	17.8
Illinois	14,550	16,349	13,228	17,671	21.5
Indiana	3,456	2,965	2,643	3,778	9.3
Iowa	1,900	1,572	1,361	2,111	11.1
Kansas	5,089	3,107	2,445	5,751	13.0
Michigan	9,890	8,994	6,983	11,901	20.3
Minnesota	1,699	2,249	2,075	1,873	10.2
Missouri ^a	7,545	4,746	3,095	9,196	21.9
Nebraska	490	840	698	632	29.0
North Dakota	138	136	158	116	-15.9
Ohio	6,464	5,788	4,307	7,945	22.9
South Dakota	510	571	461	620	21.6
Wisconsin	4,042	2,736	2,679	4,099	1.4
South	183,715	117,556	85,498	215,773	17.4
Alabama	5,724	2,225	1,979	5,970	4.3
Arkansas	3,657	2,402	2,088	3,971	8.6
Delaware ^a	1,013	676	406	1,283	26.7
District of Columbia	4,915	3,268	2,837	5,346	8.8
Florida	2,318	645	899	2,064	-11.0
Georgia	17,437	16,611	11,402	22,646	29.9
Kentucky	3,133	2,210	2,160	3,183	1.6
Louisiana	9,177	6,220	6,520	8,877	-3.3
Maryland	9,862	7,715	6,385	11,192	13.5
Mississippi	3,349	1,657	1,528	3,478	3.9
North Carolina	7,559	9,148	6,824	9,883	30.7
Oklahoma	1,993	1,990	747	3,236	62.4
South Carolina	3,386	1,129	972	3,543	4.6
Tennessee	10,511	5,914	5,098	11,327	7.8
Texas	91,294	46,476	28,044	109,726	20.2
Virginia	7,444	8,790	7,186	9,048	21.5
West Virginia	943	480	423	1,000	6.0
West	85,144	110,207	96,049	99,302	16.6
Alaska ^a	533	542	507	568	6.6
Arizona	2,048	4,087	3,424	2,711	32.4
California	57,515	91,379	81,332	67,562	17.5
Colorado	1,974	2,149	1,727	2,396	21.4
Hawaii	1,287	527	389	1,425	10.7
Idaho	238	275	270	243	2.1
Montana	752	406	347	811	7.8
Nevada	2,417	1,620	1,187	2,850	17.9
New Mexico ^a	1,151	1,277	1,204	1,224	6.3
Oregon	5,794	5,805	3,576	8,023	38.5
Utah	1,277	1,244	960	1,561	22.2
Washington	9,832	741	958	9,615	-2.2
Wyoming	326	155	168	313	-4.0

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Maine eliminated parole in 1976. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

^aEstimated numbers in one or more categories. For more information, see jurisdictional explanatory notes in Appendix 17.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133285 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1991), p. 3. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.128

Rate (per 100,000 adult residents) of persons in the parole population

United States, 1979-90

	Rate per 100,000 adult residents
1979	138
1980	136
1981	136
1982	144
1983	147
1984	155
1985	158
1986	184
1987	201
1988	224
1989	248
1990	287

Note: See Note, table 6.1. Rates were calculated using U.S. Bureau of the Census population figures for the number of adult residents. Rates for 1979 and 1980 presented in earlier editions of SOURCEBOOK were based on the number of inhabitants and thus are not comparable to the data presented here. For a discussion of survey methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 17.

Source: Table constructed by SOURCEBOOK staff from data provided by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Research Center West; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1982*, Bulletin NCJ-89874, p. 4; *1983*, Bulletin NCJ-94776, p. 2; *1984*, Bulletin NCJ-100181, p. 4; *1985*, Bulletin NCJ-103683, p. 3; *1986*, Bulletin NCJ-108012, p. 3; *1987*, Bulletin NCJ-113948, p.3; *1988*, Bulletin NCJ-119970, p. 3; *1989*, Bulletin NCJ-125833, p. 3; and *1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133285, p. 3 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice).

Table 6.129

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, 1990

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Parole violators						Other conditional release violators					
		Total	New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed		Total	New sentence imposed		No new sentence imposed			
			Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female		
United States, total	133,870	58,236	30,438	1,769	24,688	1,341	75,634	20,253	1,261	49,989	4,131		
State institutions, total	133,870	58,236	30,436	1,769	24,688	1,341	75,634	20,253	1,261	49,989	4,131		
Northeast	16,501	10,829	1,410	42	9,014	363	5,672	230	29	5,072	341		
Connecticut ^a	4,967	91	4	0	86	1	4,876	187	29	4,340	320		
Maine	188	4	0	0	4	0	184	8	0	169	7		
Massachusetts ^{b,c}	1,327	1,327	NA	NA	1,298	29	NA	X	X	X	X		
New Hampshire	129	129	NA	NA	125	4	NA	X	X	X	X		
New Jersey	2,185	2,143	326	4	1,737	76	42	X	X	34	8		
New York	5,137	4,659	0	0	4,463	196	478	NA	NA	472	6		
Pennsylvania	2,276	2,276	987	37	1,201	51	0	0	0	0	0		
Rhode Island ^a	200	108	32	1	70	5	92	35	0	57	0		
Vermont ^a	92	92	61	0	30	1	NA	X	X	X	X		
Midwest	15,971	9,269	3,619	230	5,124	296	6,702	2,214	134	4,054	300		
Illinois ^{b,d}	4,614	NA	X	X	X	X	4,614	1,716	81	2,701	116		
Indiana ^b	275	NA	X	X	X	X	275	243	32	NA	NA		
Iowa ^b	763	436	153	8	251	24	327	38	1	274	14		
Kansas	1,249	871	192	10	621	48	378	75	12	220	71		
Michigan ^b	2,878	2,878	1,286	55	1,456	81	NA	X	X	X	X		
Minnesota	545	545	170	4	343	28	NA	X	X	X	X		
Missouri	2,135	2,135	970	101	1,009	55	0	0	0	0	0		
Nebraska	201	201	NA	0	187	14	0	0	0	0	0		
North Dakota	50	24	NA	0	24	0	26	0	0	25	1		
Ohio ^c	2,450	1,856	788	48	994	26	594	NA	NA	513	81		
South Dakota	149	123	8	0	104	11	26	1	2	21	2		
Wisconsin	662	200	52	4	135	9	462	141	6	300	15		
South	38,775	31,522	24,109	1,397	5,734	282	7,253	4,427	211	2,333	282		
Alabama	1,821	1,821	178	9	1,567	67	NA	X	X	X	X		
Arkansas	953	864	282	10	549	23	89	36	2	43	8		
Delaware ^a	62	21	21	0	0	0	41	41	0	NA	NA		
District of Columbia ^{a,b,d}	2,368	2,065	1,381	99	585	0	303	241	NA	62	0		
Florida ^b	2,262	365	90	2	262	11	1,897	345	32	1,318	202		
Georgia ^b	3,596	3,596	3,098	151	311	36	NA	X	X	X	X		
Kentucky	1,269	1,180	127	7	982	64	89	12	1	68	8		
Louisiana	1,091	447	125	6	301	15	644	249	10	374	11		
Maryland ^c	1,115	1,112	939	45	122	6	3	0	0	3	0		
Mississippi	517	512	360	13	135	4	5	3	0	2	0		
North Carolina ^b	2,342	2,342	2,228	114	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X		
Oklahoma ^b	204	204	127	8	62	7	NA	X	X	X	X		
South Carolina	1,530	734	72	3	628	31	796	281	25	439	51		
Tennessee ^{c,d}	1,554	1,517	1,435	82	NA	NA	37	33	4	NA	NA		
Texas ^b	16,965	13,752	12,956	796	NA	NA	3,213	3,081	132	NA	NA		
Virginia	1,024	889	664	52	156	17	135	104	5	24	2		
West Virginia ^b	102	101	26	0	74	1	1	1	0	0	0		
West	62,623	6,616	1,300	100	4,816	400	56,007	13,382	887	38,530	3,208		
Alaska ^a	194	194	1	0	191	2	NA	X	X	X	X		
Arizona ^b	914	520	30	0	439	51	394	0	0	344	50		
California ^b	55,033	NA	X	X	X	X	55,033	13,294	880	37,736	3,123		
Colorado ^d	628	626	184	13	404	25	2	0	0	2	0		
Hawaii ^{a,c}	227	171	14	4	144	9	56	14	1	37	4		
Idaho	228	104	16	0	84	4	124	46	5	65	8		
Montana	126	126	20	1	100	5	0	0	0	0	0		
Nevada	572	572	221	6	306	39	0	0	0	0	0		
New Mexico	536	528	NA	NA	480	48	8	0	0	4	4		
Oregon	2,818	2,534	602	60	1,703	169	284	28	0	256	0		
Utah	740	740	96	12	592	40	0	0	0	0	0		
Washington	578	472	107	4	353	8	106	0	1	86	19		
Wyoming ^b	29	29	9	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Note: See Notes, figure 6.1 and table 6.73. Admissions and releases are of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year. Most, but not all, States reserve prison for offenders sentenced to a year or more. Data for the Federal jurisdiction were unavailable for 1990. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aFigures include both jail and prison inmates; jails and prisons are combined in one system.

^bAll data for Arizona, California, the District of Columbia, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa,

Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, and Wyoming are custody, rather than jurisdiction counts. Florida's counts are based on custody data.

^cNumbers for admission categories are estimated.

^dCounts of inmates by sentence length may be slightly incorrect. See "Sentencing Information" for the relevant jurisdiction in Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 5.16.

Table 6.130

Entries to parole supervision from prisons in 35 States

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1988

Most serious offense	All entries	Sex		Race			Hispanic
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^a	
Number of entries	138,086	128,070	9,974	62,171	60,915	894	21,427
All offenses	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Violent offenses	30.1	30.9	20.0	26.4	34.0	35.9	28.3
Homicide	3.8	3.7	5.6	3.6	3.9	7.0	3.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2.6	2.5	3.4	2.1	2.8	3.6	2.9
Murder	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.7	2.0	3.1	1.9
Nonnegligent manslaughter	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.0
Negligent manslaughter	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.4	1.1	3.5	0.7
Unspecified homicide	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	(b)	(b)
Kidnaping	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.4
Rape	2.7	2.9	0.2	3.1	2.4	2.8	2.1
Other sexual assault	2.7	2.9	0.4	4.1	1.5	3.6	2.0
Robbery	13.7	14.1	8.1	8.4	18.7	9.8	13.4
Assault	6.3	6.4	4.8	5.9	6.7	10.4	6.4
Other violent	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.3
Property offenses	42.2	41.8	48.1	45.1	41.0	43.1	33.1
Burglary	20.8	21.8	8.0	22.6	19.0	21.9	20.8
Larceny-theft	10.2	9.6	18.1	10.0	11.5	9.8	6.1
Motor vehicle theft	2.9	3.1	1.0	2.9	2.9	4.1	2.7
Arson	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5
Fraud	5.1	4.1	18.5	6.4	4.5	4.3	1.9
Stolen property	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.9
Other property	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.3
Drug offenses	19.2	18.7	25.6	18.3	18.0	8.8	32.3
Possession	6.0	5.8	8.7	5.5	5.7	1.8	8.1
Trafficking	10.4	10.3	12.2	9.7	9.5	5.8	20.5
Other drug	2.7	2.6	4.7	3.0	2.8	1.2	3.7
Public-order offenses	7.1	7.3	4.9	8.5	6.1	11.4	4.7
Weapons	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.2
Other public-order	5.3	5.4	4.1	7.1	3.9	9.5	2.5
Other offenses	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.6

Note: See Note, table 6.79. Data on offense distribution were reported for 99.9 percent of the 138,256 State parole entries who entered prison with a sentence of more than a year. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^bLess than 0.1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 33.

Table 6.131

Parole discharges in 28 States

By method of parole discharge, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1988

Method of parole discharge	All discharges	Sex		Race			Hispanic
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^a	
Number of discharges	115,856	106,992	8,859	54,769	50,329	582	22,106
All methods	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Successful completion	35.2	35.0	38.1	37.4	32.3	47.1	27.9
Absconder	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.2
Return to prison ^b	61.7	61.8	60.1	59.5	64.7	47.3	69.7
Transfer	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Death	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1
Other	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.2	3.3	1.0

Note: See Note, table 6.79. Data were reported for 94 percent of the 123,228 State parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than a year and include those on supervised release even if not technically termed "parole." For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

^bIncludes those returned to prison with a new sentence, technical parole violators, and those returned pending parole revocation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 39.

Table 6.132

Parole discharges in 28 States

By offense and type of discharge, United States, 1988

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Successful completion of term	Ab-sconder	Type of discharge					
					Return to prison with:					
					New sentence	Parole pending	Re-vocation pending	Transfer	Death	Other
All offenses	115,811	100 %	35.2 %	0.5 %	11.2 %	26.2 %	24.3 %	0.2 %	1.0 %	1.0 %
Violent offenses	34,384	100	36.7	0.5	9.5	26.5	22.9	0.3	1.4	1.6
Homicide	3,395	100	45.2	0.4	7.5	24.9	13.8	0.4	2.3	4.9
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	2,461	100	39.5	0.4	8.7	27.5	14.6	0.2	2.2	6.4
Murder	1,870	100	40.9	0.5	7.2	27.2	18.4	0.3	2.2	2.6
Nonnegligent manslaughter	591	100	34.9	0.0	13.5	28.6	2.5	0.0	2.0	18.4
Negligent manslaughter	863	100	61.0	0.6	3.5	18.2	12.9	0.5	2.1	1.0
Unspecified homicide	71	100	52.1	0.0	16.9	16.9	0.0	7.0	7.0	0.0
Kidnaping	656	100	38.1	0.3	10.7	19.4	28.0	0.6	1.2	0.6
Rape	2,462	100	42.3	0.8	6.4	26.1	20.3	0.4	0.9	1.8
Other sexual assault	1,812	100	55.5	0.3	4.7	18.7	18.5	0.2	1.2	0.6
Robbery	18,737	100	30.7	0.5	11.5	30.2	23.5	0.2	1.5	1.5
Assault	6,792	100	40.3	0.7	7.6	20.6	28.2	0.2	1.0	0.7
Other violent	530	100	58.3	0.9	5.3	17.0	15.7	0.4	1.1	0.6
Property offenses	50,689	100	34.6	0.5	10.9	29.4	22.7	0.2	0.8	0.5
Burglary	26,645	100	32.3	0.5	10.3	29.5	25.4	0.2	0.9	0.5
Larceny-theft	12,609	100	34.9	0.5	12.9	27.8	22.4	0.1	0.6	0.3
Motor vehicle theft	3,675	100	25.4	0.5	15.3	31.5	25.1	0.3	0.7	0.2
Arson	754	100	48.9	0.3	5.8	23.6	18.0	0.0	1.6	1.3
Fraud	5,120	100	43.9	0.4	7.1	31.4	15.3	0.1	0.5	0.6
Stolen property	1,355	100	49.7	0.2	10.5	33.2	2.7	1.0	1.9	0.9
Other property	531	100	56.9	0.0	7.3	24.3	9.8	0.0	1.1	0.6
Drug offenses	20,440	100	31.8	0.2	14.7	20.0	30.8	0.1	1.0	1.1
Possession	4,121	100	34.1	0.3	8.8	30.1	21.9	0.3	1.3	3.0
Trafficking	10,264	100	32.6	0.2	15.1	18.5	31.2	(a)	1.0	1.0
Other drug	6,055	100	28.9	0.1	18.2	15.7	36.1	(a)	0.7	0.1
Public-order offenses	7,301	100	48.0	0.9	10.3	21.8	16.3	0.2	1.1	1.1
Weapons	2,748	100	39.0	0.3	15.6	19.4	22.7	0.1	1.3	1.2
Other public-order	4,553	100	53.4	1.3	7.1	23.2	12.5	0.3	1.0	1.0
Other offenses	2,997	100	21.1	0.1	14.6	20.9	42.2	0.1	0.5	0.2

Note: See Note, table 6.79. Data on type of parole discharge were reported for 94.0 percent of the 123,228 State parole discharges who entered prison with a sentence of more than a year. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aLess than 0.1 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 41.

Table 6.133

Prisoners granted parole by U.S. Parole Commission

By region, fiscal years 1977-90

	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	1,084	55.7
1979	6,427	65.8	1,113	60.3	1,727	71.4	1,564	71.3	939	59.8	1,084	62.3
1980	6,722	69.7	1,149	63.8	1,988	74.1	1,354	72.0	977	67.2	1,254	68.7
1981	5,436	64.8	1,072	64.0	1,608	68.3	1,066	65.9	939	65.9	751	57.0
1982	5,283	64.0	1,063	67.3	1,401	62.7	1,130	65.9	983	63.3	706	59.8
1983	6,214	64.0	1,125	64.3	1,663	64.3	1,237	63.2	1,426	66.2	763	60.4
1984	6,073	63.4	1,414	67.7	1,461	63.5	1,133	59.3	1,331	63.8	734	61.2
1985	5,667	59.0	1,223	61.8	1,380	60.2	1,078	53.6	1,280	61.5	706	56.7
1986	6,788	60.5	1,576	61.7	1,746	66.1	1,196	54.3	1,598	64.3	672	50.6
1987	7,561	62.9	1,487	59.7	1,982	69.6	1,383	58.3	1,925	66.8	784	54.4
1988	7,773	62.4	1,653	63.2	2,079	71.9	1,337	55.3	1,793	64.6	911	52.0
1989	7,718	65.8	1,990	71.5	2,126	72.3	1,251	58.9	1,565	66.4	786	51.3
1990	6,537	66.4	1,750	74.2	1,770	71.7	1,065	60.3	1,263	65.6	689	51.7

Note: The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for 24,000 inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over 22,000 Federal parolees (Source, p. 1). 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, 1989 to September 30, 1990*, 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, 1989 to September 30, 1990* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.134

Entries to Federal parole supervision

By offense, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1988

Most serious offense	All entries	Sex		Race ^a			Hispanic ^c
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^b	
Number of parole entries	11,394	10,403	991	8,255	2,870	259	2,494
All offenses	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Violent offenses	10.9	11.3	6.7	7.2	18.7	43.1	3.6
Homicide	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	11.5	0.0
Kidnaping	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
Rape	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	8.2	0.2
Other sexual assault	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.5	0.0
Robbery	6.8	7.0	4.7	5.0	12.4	3.0	2.2
Assault	2.5	2.6	1.0	1.1	4.9	18.6	1.1
Other violent	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Property offenses	25.1	23.9	38.0	22.7	32.2	24.5	8.6
Fraud offenses	15.7	14.5	28.4	15.2	17.8	9.3	5.7
Embezzlement	1.5	1.1	6.2	1.6	1.3	2.2	0.4
Fraud	10.2	9.7	15.3	10.3	10.5	4.8	2.9
Forgery	2.3	2.0	5.7	1.4	4.8	1.1	1.0
Counterfeiting	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.3
Nonfraud offenses	9.4	9.4	9.7	7.5	14.5	15.2	2.9
Burglary	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.3	5.2	0.2
Larceny-theft	5.1	4.8	7.8	3.2	10.3	5.9	1.9
Arson	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	(d)
Motor vehicle theft	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.2
Other property	2.0	2.1	1.1	2.1	1.8	1.9	0.6
Drug offenses	48.2	48.4	46.1	52.4	38.2	23.4	68.1
Possession	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.2
Trafficking	27.6	27.8	26.1	30.3	20.6	19.0	41.6
Other drug	19.9	20.0	19.0	21.4	17.0	4.1	25.3
Public-order offenses	15.3	16.0	8.8	17.3	10.1	8.9	19.2
Regulatory offenses	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5	2.2	0.3
Nonregulatory public-order	14.4	15.0	7.9	16.3	9.6	6.7	18.8
Weapons	4.5	4.8	1.0	4.4	4.9	2.2	2.7
Immigration	3.1	3.3	1.5	4.1	0.6	1.1	12.2
Tax law violations	1.6	1.7	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.3
Racketeering and extortion	2.5	2.5	1.8	3.0	1.0	1.1	1.4
Other public-order	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.2
Other offenses	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5

Note: See Note, table 6.79. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^cIncludes people of all races.^dLess than 0.1 percent.^aIncludes people of Hispanic origin.^bIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 77.

Table 6.135

Federal parole discharges

By method of parole discharge, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, United States, 1988^a

Method of parole discharge	All discharges	Sex		Race ^b			Hispanic ^d
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other ^c	
Number of discharges	10,173	9,396	776	6,844	3,035	245	1,586
All methods	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Successful completion	77.4	76.9	83.2	83.6	63.3	78.0	84.6
Unsuccessful, returned to prison ^e	21.2	21.6	15.7	15.2	34.7	21.2	14.8
Death	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.6

Note: See Note, table 6.79. Data on race were reported for 99.5 percent of the 10,173 Federal parole discharges, and data on Hispanic origin for 99.5 percent. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.^bIncludes persons of Hispanic origin.^cIncludes American Indians, Alaska Natives, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.^dIncludes persons of all races.^eIncludes those returned to prison with a new sentence, technical parole violators, and those returned pending parole revocation.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 84.

Table 6.136

Federal parole discharges

By offense and type of discharge, United States, 1988^a

Most serious offense	Number	Total	Type of discharge		Death
			Successful completion of term	Unsuccessful completion of term	
All offenses	10,173	100 %	77.4 %	21.2 %	1.4 %
Violent offenses	1,486	100	53.5	44.3	2.2
Homicide	16	100	81.3	18.8	0.0
Kidnaping	57	100	56.1	42.1	1.8
Rape	42	100	57.1	42.9	0.0
Other sexual assault	0	X	X	X	X
Robbery	1,220	100	50.7	46.8	2.5
Assault	124	100	73.4	25.8	0.8
Other violent	27	100	59.3	40.7	0.0
Property offenses	2,871	100	75.5	23.1	1.4
Fraud offenses	1,647	100	80.4	18.0	1.6
Embezzlement	567	100	88.9	10.4	0.7
Fraud	439	100	87.0	11.6	1.4
Forgery	509	100	65.2	33.0	1.8
Counterfeiting	132	100	81.1	13.6	5.3
Nonfraud offenses	1,224	100	69.0	29.9	1.1
Burglary	163	100	58.3	41.1	0.6
Larceny-theft	837	100	69.4	29.3	1.3
Arson	6	100	100.0	0.0	0.0
Motor vehicle theft	207	100	73.4	25.6	1.0
Other property	11	100	90.9	9.1	0.0
Drug offenses	4,209	100	84.4	14.3	1.3
Possession	102	100	86.3	11.8	2.0
Trafficking	4,072	100	84.5	14.3	1.3
Other drug	35	100	68.6	28.6	2.9
Public-order offenses	1,532	100	84.3	14.4	1.2
Regulatory offenses	16	100	87.5	12.5	0.0
Nonregulatory public-order	1,516	100	84.3	14.4	1.3
Weapons	565	100	81.1	17.7	1.2
Immigration	296	100	87.5	11.8	0.7
Tax law violations	136	100	97.1	2.2	0.7
Racketeering and extortion	205	100	89.3	9.3	1.5
Other public-order	314	100	78.3	19.7	1.9
Other offenses	75	100	85.3	14.7	0.0

Note: See Note, table 6.79. For methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 22.

^aDetail may not add to total because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 86.

Table 6.137

Federal parolees terminating supervision

By outcome and offense, United States, 1988

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of parolees terminating parole	Percent of parolees terminating supervision with:			
		Total	No violation	Revocations	
				Technical violation ^a	New crime ^b
All offenses	10,032	100 %	58.7 %	23.0 %	18.3 %
Violent offenses	1,500	100	35.3	30.7	34.0
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	67	100	50.7	20.9	28.4
Negligent manslaughter	3	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Assault	59	100	47.5	30.5	22.0
Robbery	1,259	100	33.4	31.9	34.7
Rape	25	100	28.0	32.0	40.0
Other sex offenses ^d	19	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Kidnaping	57	100	33.3	26.3	40.4
Threats against the President	11	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Property offenses	2,286	100	54.9	24.0	21.0
Fraudulent offenses	1,252	100	61.7	21.6	16.8
Embezzlement	133	100	75.9	14.3	9.8
Fraud ^e	542	100	69.6	16.1	14.4
Forgery	479	100	47.4	31.3	21.3
Counterfeiting	98	100	68.4	14.3	17.3
Other offenses	1,034	100	46.8	27.0	26.2
Burglary	160	100	31.3	33.8	35.0
Larceny ^f	586	100	43.7	32.8	23.5
Motor vehicle theft	154	100	57.8	12.3	29.9
Arson	4	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Transportation of stolen property	124	100	68.5	8.9	22.6
Other property offenses ^g	6	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Drug offenses	5,241	100	65.0	21.6	13.4
Trafficking	5,080	100	64.6	21.7	13.7
Possession and other	161	100	78.3	18.0	3.7
Public-order offenses	1,005	100	69.4	16.0	14.6
Regulatory offenses	120	100	71.7	19.2	9.2
Agriculture	3	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Antitrust	0	X	X	X	X
Labor law	0	X	X	X	X
Food and drug	2	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Motor carrier	1	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Other regulatory offenses	114	100	70.2	20.2	9.6
Other offenses	885	100	69.0	15.6	15.4
Weapons	259	100	49.4	25.1	25.5
Immigration offenses	282	100	82.3	8.5	9.2
Tax law violations including tax fraud	69	100	94.2	4.3	1.4
Bribery	21	100	85.7	4.8	9.5
Perjury	16	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
National defense	1	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Escape	80	100	36.3	38.8	25.0
Racketeering and extortion ^h	139	100	78.4	7.9	13.7
Gambling offenses	8	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Liquor offenses	1	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Mail or transport of obscene material	0	X	X	X	X
Traffic offenses	6	100	(c)	(c)	(c)
Migratory birds	0	X	X	X	X
Other	3	100	(c)	(c)	(c)

Note: See Note, table 6.6. Total includes offenders whose offense category could not be determined. For methodology and definitions of terms, see Appendix 13.

^aViolation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^bIncludes both "major" and "minor" offenses.

^cToo few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^dMay include some non-violent offenses.

^eExcludes tax fraud.

^fExcludes transportation of stolen property.

^gExcludes fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property, trespass.

^hPredominately prosecution under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1988*, NCJ-130474 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), p. 51.

Table 6.13B

Deaths among sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of State and Federal correctional authorities

By cause of death, sex, region, and jurisdiction, 1990

Region and jurisdiction	Total		Illness or natural cause		Suicide		Accidental self-injury		Execu- tion ^a	Caused by another		Unspecified cause	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
United States, total	1,550	47	1,097	37	97	1	30	3	22	48	1	256	5
Federal Institutions, total	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
State institutions, total	1,550	47	1,097	37	97	1	30	3	22	48	1	256	5
Northeast	419	11	347	10	13	0	8	1	0	11	0	40	0
Connecticut ^b	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	20	0
Maine	6	0	4	X	1	X	0	X	NA	1	X	0	X
Massachusetts ^c	20	2	18	2	1	0	1	0	NA	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	6	0	6	X	0	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X
New Jersey	60	0	57	X	2	X	0	X	0	1	X	0	X
New York	241	5	209	5	1	0	3	0	0	8	0	20	0
Pennsylvania	61	4	49	3	7	0	4	1	0	1	0	0	0
Rhode Island ^b	5	0	4	X	1	X	0	X	NA	0	X	0	X
Vermont ^b	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Midwest	248	11	194	8	20	0	2	0	4	8	0	20	3
Illinois ^c	64	2	46	2	4	0	1	0	1	6	0	6	0
Indiana ^c	5	0	5	X	0	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X
Iowa ^c	10	0	8	X	2	X	0	X	X	0	X	0	X
Kansas	8	0	8	X	0	X	0	X	X	0	X	0	X
Michigan ^c	70	4	59	2	5	0	0	0	X	1	0	5	2
Minnesota	12	1	8	1	3	0	1	0	X	0	0	0	0
Missouri	15	0	11	X	1	X	0	X	3	0	X	0	X
Nebraska	9	0	7	X	2	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X
North Dakota	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	43	3	39	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Dakota	3	0	3	X	0	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X
Wisconsin	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0	0	9	1
South	650	21	386	16	34	1	12	2	17	17	1	184	1
Alabama	50	0	0	X	0	X	0	X	1	0	X	49	X
Arkansas	18	0	13	X	2	X	0	X	2	1	X	0	X
Delaware ^b	3	0	3	X	0	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X
District of Columbia ^{b,c}	0	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	NA	X	X	NA	X	0
Florida ^c	96	4	85	4	2	0	2	0	4	3	0	0	0
Georgia ^c	52	0	46	X	3	X	0	X	0	1	X	2	X
Kentucky	19	0	19	X	0	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X
Louisiana	42	2	34	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1
Maryland	28	2	22	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0
Mississippi	28	1	23	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0
North Carolina ^c	42	3	38	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Oklahoma	34	2	24	0	4	0	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
South Carolina	43	4	38	3	2	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Tennessee	30	2	23	2	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Texas ^c	83	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4	NA	NA	79	0
Virginia	81	1	17	1	10	0	0	0	3	2	0	49	0
West Virginia ^c	1	0	1	X	0	X	0	X	X	0	X	0	X
West	233	4	170	3	30	0	8	0	1	12	0	12	1
Alaska ^b	3	0	2	X	0	X	0	X	NA	0	X	1	X
Arizona ^c	31	0	19	X	2	X	6	X	0	1	X	3	X
California ^c	129	1	101	1	17	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	0
Colorado	8	0	7	X	0	X	0	X	0	1	X	0	X
Hawaii ^b	2	0	2	X	0	X	0	X	X	0	X	0	X
Idaho	8	0	7	X	1	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X
Montana	5	0	1	X	4	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X
Nevada	15	0	10	X	2	X	0	X	1	1	X	1	X
New Mexico	7	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	NA	NA	7	1
Oregon	8	2	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	5	0	2	X	3	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X
Washington	11	0	10	X	1	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X
Wyoming ^c	1	0	1	X	0	X	0	X	0	0	X	0	X

Note: See Note, figure 6.1. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aNo female died by execution during 1990.

^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, 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, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 5.17.

Table 6.139

Deaths and assaults among inmates and staff in State and Federal prisons

By jurisdiction, 1989 and 1990

Jurisdiction	Inmates killed by inmates		Staff killed by inmates		Assaults on staff by inmates resulting in injury		Assaults on inmates by inmates resulting in injury	
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
Alabama	1	4	0	1	232	293	521	508
Alaska	0	0	0	0	37	33	39	39
Arizona	2	0	0	0	119	69	137	133
Arkansas	1	1	0	0	5	10	40	45
California	6	7	0	0	830	774	1,801	1,335
Colorado	2	1	0	0	4 ^a	11 ^a	25 ^a	20 ^a
Connecticut	--	1	0	0	264	555	795	1,341
Delaware	0	0	0	0	13	22	99	101
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	1	3	0	0	494	470	1,083	1,252
Georgia	NA	1	NA	0	NA	15	NA	145
Hawaii	1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Illinois	3	5	1	0	39 ^a	30 ^a	55 ^a	72 ^a
Indiana	1	0	0	0	15	29	148	79
Iowa	0	0	0	0	NA	307	NA	349
Kansas	1	0	0	0	19	24	61	59
Kentucky	1 ^b	0 ^c	0	0	0	17	67	79
Louisiana	3	1	0	0	(d)	(e)	(d)	(e)
Maine	0	1	0	0	30	12	57	27
Maryland	2	0	0	0	600 ^f	324 ^f	1,181	1,130
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Michigan	4	1	0	0	48	31	249	175
Minnesota	0	0	0	3	3	12	18	18
Mississippi	2	2	1	0	134	52	269	208
Missouri	0	1	0	0	186	209	237	207
Montana	0	0	0	0	6	5	4 ^g	3 ^g
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	16	18	23	27
Nevada	0	1	0	0	NA	2	NA	6
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	2	13 ^h	17	55 ^h
New Jersey	1	2	0	0	101	196	NA	NA
New Mexico	1	0	0	0	28	35	NA	NA
New York	6	4	0	0	460	717	NA	807
North Carolina	1	1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	4	6	NA	6
Ohio	2	6	0	1	165	206	965	961
Oregon	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	1
Pennsylvania	1	0	0	0	547	474	1,345	1,609
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	NA	30	NA	26
South Carolina	0	1	0	0	262	214	541	500
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	(i)	(i)	(i)	2
Tennessee	4	3	0	0	99	75	95	96
Texas	1	2	0	0	207	155	150	216
Utah	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--
Virginia	1	1	0	0	(j)	(j)	(j)	(j)
Washington	0	0	0	0	15	18	NA	7
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	5-10 ^k	5-10 ^k	40-50 ^k	40-50 ^k
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	5	0	9	11
Federal Bureau of Prisons	2	4	0	0	161 ^l	187 ^l	425 ^l	481 ^l

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

^aAssaults requiring outside medical attention.

^bFiscal year 1988-89.

^cFiscal year 1989-90.

^d1,151 total assaults. Includes assaults by inmates and staff; statistics not kept separately.

^e1,279 total assaults. Includes assaults by inmates and staff; statistics not kept separately.

^fFiscal year.

^gResulted in prosecution.

^hImproved reporting.

ⁱNone of the assaults reported were serious.

^jInjuries are noted daily but not aggregated for reporting purposes.

^kEstimated.

^lIncludes assaults with and without injury.

Source: CEQA Publishing, *Corrections Compendium* (Lincoln, NE: CEQA Publishing, June 1991), pp. 10-12. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff. Reprinted by permission.

Table 6.140

Prisoners under sentence of death

By race or ethnicity and jurisdiction, Spring 1992

Jurisdiction	Total	Race or ethnicity					Unknown
		White	Black	Hispanic	Native American	Asian	
United States	2,588	1,316	1,008	185	47	19	13
Federal statutes	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. military	5	1	4	0	0	0	0
Alabama	115	56 ^a	55 ^b	1 ^d	0	0	3
Arizona	101	68 ^{c,d}	12 ^e	18 ^d	3	0	0
Arkansas	35	21	12 ^d	1	1 ^d	0	0
California	323	143 ^{b,f}	113	40	12	5	5
Colorado	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
Connecticut	4	2	2	0	0	0	0
Delaware	6	1	5	0	0	0	0
Florida	315	174 ^{a,e}	106 ^c	33 ^c	1	1	0
Georgia	110	59	51	0	0	0	0
Idaho	21	20	0	1	0	0	0
Illinois	145	45	92 ^{b,d}	8	0	0	0
Indiana	52	34 ^{c,d}	17 ^{c,e}	1	0	0	0
Kentucky	29	23 ^{c,d}	6	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	40	15	24	1	0	0	0
Maryland	14	2	12	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	52	19 ^d	32 ^b	1	0	0	0
Missouri	82	45 ^a	34 ^d	0	1	2 ^c	0
Montana	8	6	0	0	2	0	0
Nebraska	12	8	3	0	1	0	0
Nevada	60	35	18 ^c	7	0	0	0
New Hampshire	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Jersey	8	4	4	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	105	53 ^g	45 ^c	1	4	2	0
Ohio	104	47	51	3	2	0	1
Oklahoma	125	77 ^{a,d}	28 ^c	2	15 ^d	1	2
Oregon	16	13	2	1	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	140	53	81 ^{c,d}	4	0	2	0
South Carolina	46	25 ^c	20	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	0	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tennessee	100	68 ^c	27 ^d	1	2	1	1
Texas	349	156 ^{a,d}	126 ^{c,d}	59	4	4	0
Utah	12	8 ^d	3	1	0	0	0
Virginia	47	26	21	0	0	0	0
Washington	9	7 ^h	1	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	0	X	X	X	X	X	X

Note: The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. periodically collects data on persons on death row. As of Spring 1992, 36 jurisdictions, the Federal Government, and the United States military had capital punishment laws; and 33 jurisdictions, the Federal Government, and the United States military had at least 1 prisoner under sentence of death. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and Spring 1992, an estimated 1,176 convictions or sentences have been reversed or vacated on grounds other than constitutional. Between Jan. 1, 1973 and May 30, 1990, an estimated 558 death sentences have been vacated as unconstitutional.

^aIncludes three females.

^bIncludes two females.

^cIncludes one female.

^dIncludes one person sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^eIncludes two people sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^fIncludes three people sentenced to death in the State but serving another sentence in another State.

^gIncludes five females.

^hIncludes one person who was a juvenile 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 6.141

Prisoners under sentence of death

By region and jurisdiction, on Dec. 31, 1989 and 1990

Region and jurisdiction	Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1989			Changes during 1990									Prisoners under sentence of death on Dec. 31, 1990		
	Total ^b	White	Black	Received under sentence of death			Removed from death row (excluding executions) ^a			Executed			Total ^b	White	Black
				Total ^b	White	Black	Total ^b	White	Black	Total ^b	White	Black			
National	2,243	1,308	898	244	147	94	108	64	42	23	16	7	2,356	1,375	943
Federal ^c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
State	2,243	1,308	898	244	147	94	108	64	42	23	16	7	2,356	1,375	943
Northeast	134	52	81	13	6	7	14	6	8	0	0	0	133	52	80
Connecticut	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	18	7	11	3	1	2	11	4	7	0	0	0	10	4	6
Pennsylvania	144	43	70	10	5	5	3	2	1	0	0	0	121	46	74
Midwest	348	167	179	34	15	19	13	5	8	5	4	1	364	173	189
Illinois	119	45	74	17	5	12	7	0	7	1	1	0	128	49	79
Indiana	47	30	17	3	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	48	32	16
Missouri	72	41	31	6	3	3	2	2	0	4	3	1	72	39	33
Nebraska	12	8	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	7	3
Ohio	98	43	54	8	4	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	105	46	58
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South	1,298	759	516	144	88	56	56	34	20	17	11	6	1,369	802	546
Alabama	106	52	53	14	6	8	2	0	2	1	0	1	117	58	58
Arkansas	33	23	10	7	4	3	5	4	1	2	2	0	33	21	12
Delaware	7	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	2	4
Florida	285	187	98	31	21	10	13	12	1	4	3	1	299	193	106
Georgia	90	46	44	14	7	7	6	2	4	0	0	0	98	51	47
Kentucky	26	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	20	6
Louisiana	35	16	19	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	0	1	31	14	17
Maryland	15	3	12	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	3	16
Mississippi	40	18	22	10	2	8	3	2	1	0	0	0	47	18	29
North Carolina	83	41	37	14	9	5	13	5	7	0	0	0	84	45	35
Oklahoma	112	78	25	9	6	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	118	81	28
South Carolina	41	19	22	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	0	42	18	24
Tennessee	76	48	26	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	56	26
Texas	306	185	116	24	19	5	6	4	2	4	2	2	320	198	117
Virginia	43	21	21	6	5	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	45	24	21
West	463	330	122	53	38	12	25	19	6	1	1	0	490	348	128
Arizona	84	76	6	11	8	2	4	3	1	0	0	0	91	81	7
California	253	153	94	33	23	8	6	3	3	0	0	0	280	173	99
Colorado	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0
Idaho	18	18	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	0
Montana	8	5	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	6	4	0
Nevada	53	39	14	5	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	57	11	16
New Mexico	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Oregon	23	20	3	0	0	0	13	12	1	0	0	0	10	8	2
Utah	11	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	3
Washington	7	5	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	1
Wyoming	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0

Note: Thirty-six States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1989 and on Dec. 31, 1990. Some figures shown for yearend 1989 have been revised from previous presentations.

^bTotals include persons of other races.

^cExcludes 5 males held under Armed Forces jurisdiction with a military death sentence for murder.

^aIncludes 5 deaths due to natural causes (2 in California and 1 each in Pennsylvania, Nebraska, and Georgia), 1 suicide in Arkansas, and 1 murder by another inmate in Texas.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-131648 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1991), p. 6.

Table 6.142

Prisoners under sentence of death

By demographic characteristics, prior felony conviction history, and legal status, United States, on Dec. 31, 1990

Total number	2,356
Sex	
Male	98.6 %
Female	1.4
Race	
White	58.4
Black	40.0
Other ^a	1.6
Ethnicity	
Hispanic	7.9
Non-Hispanic	92.1
Age^b	
17 years or younger	(c)
18 to 19 years	0.3
20 to 24 years	7.1
25 to 29 years	20.1
30 to 34 years	27.0
35 to 39 years	18.2
40 to 44 years	13.2
45 to 49 years	8.0
50 to 54 years	3.3
55 to 59 years	1.4
60 years and older	1.4
Education	
Grade 7 or less	8.6
Grade 8	9.0
Grades 9 to 11	37.3
Grade 12	35.1
College	10.1
Marital status	
Married	28.9
Divorced or separated	23.0
Widowed	2.4
Never married	45.7
Prior felony conviction history	
Prior felony convictions	69.2
No prior felony convictions	30.8
Legal status at time of capital offense	
Charges pending	6.8
Probation	7.8
Parole	20.3
Prison escapee	1.8
Prison inmate	3.1
Other status ^d	1.4
None	58.8

Note: See Note, table 6.141. Thirty-six States and the Federal Government had death penalty statutes in effect on Dec. 31, 1990. Data on ethnicity were not reported for 188 prisoners; education, 279 prisoners; marital status, 172 prisoners; prior felony conviction history, 156; legal status at time of capital offense, 305.

^aConsists of 24 American Indians and 14 Asians.

^bThe youngest person under sentence of death was a white inmate in Alabama born in January 1973. The oldest was a white inmate in Arizona born in September 1915.

^cLess than 0.05 percent.

^dIncludes 13 persons on furlough or work release, 4 persons on mandatory conditional release, 3 persons out on bail, 2 persons residing in halfway houses, 1 person residing in a pre-release center, 1 person confined in a local jail, 1 person under house arrest, 1 for whom charges were pending from the U.S. Army, 1 assigned to road gang work, and 1 on an accelerated release program.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-131648 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1990), p. 8, Tables 6 and 7; p. 9. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.143

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By race, region, and jurisdiction, 1990

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total ^a	White	Black
United States	244	147	94
Federal	-	-	-
State	244	147	94
Northeast	13	6	7
Connecticut	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-
New Jersey	3	1	2
Pennsylvania	10	5	5
Vermont	-	-	-
Midwest	34	15	19
Illinois	17	5	12
Indiana	3	3	-
Missouri	6	3	3
Nebraska	-	-	-
Ohio	8	4	4
South Dakota	-	-	-
South	144	88	56
Alabama	14	6	8
Arkansas	7	4	3
Delaware	-	-	-
Florida	31	21	10
Georgia	14	7	7
Kentucky	-	-	-
Louisiana	-	-	-
Maryland	4	-	4
Mississippi	10	2	8
North Carolina	14	9	5
Oklahoma	9	6	3
South Carolina	3	1	2
Tennessee	8	8	-
Texas	24	19	5
Virginia	6	5	1
West	53	38	12
Arizona	11	8	2
California	33	23	8
Colorado	-	-	-
Idaho	1	1	-
Montana	-	-	-
Nevada	5	3	2
New Mexico	-	-	-
Oregon	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-
Washington	3	3	-
Wyoming	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.142. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aIncludes two American Indians (one sentenced in California and one in Arizona) and one Asian (sentenced in California), as well as whites and blacks.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 7.11. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.144

Prisoners received from court under sentence of death

By age, legal status at time of arrest, and region, United States, 1990

(- represents zero)

	Total	Age							Legal status at arrest							
									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	244	9	44	64	52	31	38	6	129	14	20	29	2	5	2	43
Northeast	13	2	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	6
Midwest	34	-	6	9	9	3	7	-	21	-	1	3	-	2	1	6
South	144	6	27	36	31	22	18	4	66	7	17	19	2	2	1	30
West	53	1	8	16	10	5	12	1	40	6	1	4	-	1	-	1

Note: See Note, table 6.142. No prisoners sentenced to death were received from courts under Federal jurisdiction. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Tables 7.11 and 7.14. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aOther includes mandatory conditional release, bail, temporary leave, work release or furlough, halfway house, house arrest, and jail.

Table 6.145

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

United States, 1968-90

(- represents zero)

Year	Received death sentence	Dispositions other than execution ^a	Executions	Under sentence of death on Dec. 31
1968	138	78	-	517
1969	143	85	-	575
1970	133	77	-	631
1971	113	102	-	642
1972	83	391	-	334
1973	42	242	-	134
1974	167	57	-	244
1975	322	78	-	488
1976	249	317	-	420
1977	159	155	1	423
1978	209	150	-	482
1979	172	59	2	593
1980	198	100	-	691
1981	245	79	1	856
1982	264	68	2	1,050
1983	259	111	5	1,209
1984	280	63	21	1,405
1985	273	84	18	1,591
1986	297	73	18	1,781
1987	299	90	25	1,984
1988	296	128	11	2,124
1989	251	102	16	2,250
1990	244	108	23	2,356

Note: See Note, table 6.142. Figures for 1974-81 have been revised from those reported in *Capital Punishment 1981*, NPS Bulletin SD-NPS-CP-10, December 1982. In addition, as a result of a major procedural change regarding dispositions, the number of dispositions other than execution and the number of persons under sentence of death in 1976 and subsequent years are not strictly comparable to corresponding data for earlier years. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aDispositions of death sentences other than by execution included dismissal of indictment, reversal of judgment, commutation, resentencing, order of a new trial, and death.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1984*, NCJ-99562 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1985), Table 6; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1986*, NCJ-111611, Table 7.2; *1987*, NCJ-118762, Table 7.2; *1988*, NCJ-124280, Table 7.2; *1989*, NCJ-130445, Table 7.2; *1990*, NCJ-135946, Table 7.2 (Washington, DC: USGPO); and data provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.146

Movement of prisoners under sentence of death

By race, ethnicity, region, and jurisdiction, United States, 1990

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	White dispositions				Black dispositions					
	Under sentence of death on 12/31/89	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/90	Under sentence of death on 12/31/89	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/90
United States	1,308	147	64	16	1,375	898	94	42	7	943
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	1,308	147	64	16	1,375	898	94	42	7	943
Northeast	52	6	6	-	52	81	7	8	-	80
Connecticut	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	7	1	4	-	4	11	2	7	-	6
Pennsylvania	43	5	2	-	46	70	5	1	-	74
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	167	15	5	4	173	179	19	8	1	189
Illinois	45	5	-	1	49	74	12	7	-	79
Indiana	30	3	1	-	32	17	-	1	-	16
Missouri	41	3	2	3	39	31	3	-	1	33
Nebraska	8	-	1	-	7	3	-	-	-	3
Ohio	43	4	1	-	46	54	4	-	-	58
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	759	88	34	11	802	516	56	20	6	546
Alabama	52	6	-	-	58	53	8	2	1	58
Arkansas	23	4	4	2	21	10	3	1	-	12
Delaware	2	-	-	-	2	5	-	1	-	4
Florida	187	21	12	3	193	98	10	1	1	106
Georgia	46	7	2	-	51	44	7	4	-	47
Kentucky	20	-	-	-	20	6	-	-	-	6
Louisiana	16	-	2	-	14	19	-	1	1	17
Maryland	3	-	-	-	3	12	4	-	-	16
Mississippi	18	2	2	-	18	22	8	1	-	29
North Carolina	41	9	5	-	45	37	5	7	-	35
Oklahoma	78	6	2	1	81	25	3	-	-	28
South Carolina	19	1	1	1	18	22	2	-	-	24
Tennessee	48	8	-	-	56	26	-	-	-	26
Texas	185	19	4	2	198	116	5	2	2	117
Virginia	21	5	-	2	24	21	1	-	1	21
West	330	38	19	1	348	122	12	6	-	128
Arizona	76	8	3	-	81	6	2	1	-	7
California	153	23	3	-	173	94	8	3	-	99
Colorado	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	18	1	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	5	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	-
Nevada	39	3	-	1	41	14	2	-	-	16
New Mexico	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	20	-	12	-	8	3	-	1	-	2
Utah	8	-	-	-	8	3	-	-	-	3
Washington	5	3	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	1
Wyoming	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.142. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aTwenty-four American Indians and 14 Asians were under a death sentence at yearend; 2 American Indians and 1 Asian were received from court, and 1 American Indian and 1 Asian had their death sentences 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 6.141, 6.142, and 6.145.

^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 American Indian prisoner in North Carolina had his death sentence overturned by an appellate court and was awaiting resentencing. An Asian prisoner in Virginia had his conviction and sentence vacated and was awaiting retrial to determine guilt.

^eNo prisoners of Hispanic origin were executed in 1990.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Tables 7.2 and 7.4. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Other dispositions ^a				Hispanic dispositions ^b					
Under sentence of death on 12/31/89	Received from court	Other than execution ^{c,d}	Executions	Under sentence of death on 12/31/90	Under sentence of death on 12/31/89	Received from court	Other than execution ^c	Executions ^e	Under sentence of death on 12/31/90
37	3	2	-	38	156	20	4	-	172
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	3	2	-	38	156	20	4	-	172
1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	2	14	1	-	-	15
-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	8
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	-	2	-	21	75	13	-	-	88
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	24	4	-	-	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
5	-	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	1
9	1	-	-	9	4	1	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	5	44	7	-	-	51
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	3	-	-	14	64	6	4	-	66
2	1	-	-	3	17	2	-	-	19
6	2	-	-	8	35	4	2	-	37
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.147

Prisoners removed from death row

By current status, region, and jurisdiction, 1990

(- represents zero)

Region and Jurisdiction	Total	Life Imprisonment	Deceased	Awaiting new trial	Awaiting resentencing	Other status
United States	131	32	30	28	36	5
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	131	32	30	28	36	5
Northeast	14	1	1	8	4	0
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	11	1	-	6	4	-
Pennsylvania	3	-	1	2	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	18	3	6	7	2	-
Illinois	8	1	1	4	2	-
Indiana	2	1	-	1	-	-
Missouri	6	-	4	2	-	-
Nebraska	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ohio	1	1	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	73	19	20	13	18	3
Alabama	3	1	1	-	-	1
Arkansas	7	-	3	2	2	-
Delaware	1	-	-	-	1	-
Florida	17	7	4	5	-	1
Georgia	6	3	1	-	2	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	4	3	1	-	-	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	3	-	-	1	2	-
North Carolina	13	1	-	1	11	-
Oklahoma	3	2	1	-	-	-
South Carolina	2	1	1	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	10	1	5	3	-	1
Virginia	4	-	3	1	-	-
West	26	9	3	-	12	2
Arizona	4	3	-	-	-	1
California	6	4	2	-	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	2	1	-	-	-	1
Nevada	1	-	1	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	13	1	-	-	12	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.142. This table identifies the 1990 yearend status of persons removed from death row during the year. Disposition is final only for those who are serving reduced sentences, who are deceased, or who have been found not guilty. Persons in each of the other categories are subject to further legal proceedings prior to final disposition. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 7.16. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.148

Prisoners removed from death row

By method of removal, region, and jurisdiction, 1990

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	Execution	Death other than execution ^a	Commutation ^b	Capital sentence vacated (conviction affirmed) ^c	Capital sentence and conviction vacated ^c
United States	131	23	7	1	66	34
Federal	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	131	23	7	1	66	34
North east	14	-	1	-	5	8
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	5	-
New Jersey	11	-	-	-	-	6
Pennsylvania	3	-	1	-	-	2
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	18	5	1	-	5	7
Illinois	8	1	-	-	3	4
Indiana	2	-	-	-	1	1
Missouri	6	4	-	-	-	2
Nebraska	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ohio	1	-	-	-	1	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-
South	73	17	3	1	35	17
Alabama	3	1	-	-	1	1
Arkansas	7	2	1	-	2	2
Delaware	1	-	-	-	1	-
Florida	17	4	-	-	7	6
Georgia	6	-	1	1	4	-
Kentucky	-	-	1	-	-	-
Louisiana	4	1	-	-	3	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	3	-	-	-	2	1
North Carolina	13	-	-	-	12	1
Oklahoma	3	1	-	-	2	-
South Carolina	2	1	-	-	1	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	10	4	1	-	-	5
Virginia	4	3	-	-	-	1
West	26	1	2	-	21	2
Arizona	4	-	-	-	3	1
California	6	-	2	-	4	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	2	-	-	-	1	1
Nevada	1	1	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	13	-	-	-	13	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.142. This table identifies the legal or other event effectively terminating the death sentence. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aInmates died of natural causes in each of the following States: California (2), Georgia (1), Nebraska (1), and Pennsylvania (1). One inmate in Arkansas committed suicide and one inmate in Texas was murdered by another inmate.

^bCommutation effects an immediate change in sentence from death to life imprisonment or a term of years.

^cFurther legal proceedings may have followed the vacating of sentences and of convictions and may have resulted in new sentences of death. An American Indian prisoner in North Carolina had his sentence overturned and was awaiting resentencing. An Asian inmate in Virginia had his conviction and sentence vacated and was awaiting retrial to determine guilt.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 7.17. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.149

Prisoners executed

By jurisdiction, 1930-Dec. 31, 1990 (aggregate)

State or jurisdiction	Number executed	
	Since 1930	Since 1977 ^a
United States, total	4,002	143
Georgia	380	14
Texas	334	37
New York ^b	329	0
California	292	0
North Carolina	266	3
Florida	195	25
Ohio	172	0
South Carolina	165	3
Mississippi	158	4
Pennsylvania	152	0
Louisiana	152	19
Alabama	143	8
Arkansas	120	2
Kentucky	103	0
Virginia	103	11
Tennessee	93	0
Illinois	91	1
New Jersey	74	0
Maryland	68	0
Missouri	67	5
Oklahoma	61	1
Washington	47	0
Colorado	47	0
Indiana	43	2
West Virginia ^b	40	0
District of Columbia ^b	40	0
Arizona	38	0
Nevada	34	5
Federal System	33	0
Massachusetts ^b	27	0
Connecticut	21	0
Oregon	19	0
Iowa ^b	18	0
Utah	16	3
Kansas ^b	15	0
Delaware	12	0
New Mexico	8	0
Wyoming	7	0
Montana	6	0
Vermont ^b	4	0
Nebraska	4	0
Idaho	3	0
South Dakota	1	0
New Hampshire	1	0
Wisconsin ^b	0	0
Rhode Island ^b	0	0
North Dakota ^b	0	0
Minnesota ^b	0	0
Michigan ^b	0	0
Maine ^b	0	0
Hawaii ^b	0	0
Alaska ^b	0	0

Note: See Note, table 6.141.

^aThe Supreme Court reinstated the death penalty in 1976.

^bState not authorizing the death penalty as of Dec. 31, 1989.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-131648 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1991), p. 10, Table 10. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.150

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By region and jurisdiction, 1930-90

(- represents zero)

Region and jurisdiction	Total	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975											
		to 1934	to 1939	to 1944	to 1949	to 1954	to 1959	to 1964	to 1969	to 1974	to 1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
United States	4,002	776	891	645	639	413	304	181	10	-	3	-	1	2	5	21	18	18	25	11	16	23
Federal	33	1	9	7	6	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State	3,969	775	882	638	633	407	301	180	10	-	3	-	1	2	5	21	18	18	25	11	16	23
Northeast	608	155	145	110	74	56	51	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	21	2	3	5	5	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Massachusetts	27	7	11	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Hampshire	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	74	24	16	6	8	8	9	3	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	329	80	73	78	36	27	25	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pennsylvania	152	41	41	15	21	19	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vermont	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midwest	411	105	113	42	64	42	16	16	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	5
Illinois	91	34	27	13	5	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Indiana	43	11	20	2	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	18	1	7	3	4	1	-	2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kansas	15	X	-	3	2	5	-	1	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Minnesota	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Missouri	67	16	20	6	9	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Nebraska	4	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ohio	172	43	39	15	36	20	12	7	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	1	X	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
South	2,433	419	524	413	419	244	183	102	2	-	1	-	-	2	5	21	16	18	24	10	13	17
Alabama	143	19	41	29	21	14	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	4	1
Arkansas	120	20	33	20	18	11	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Delaware	12	2	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District of Columbia	40	15	5	3	13	3	1	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Florida	195	15	29	38	27	22	27	12	-	-	1	-	-	1	8	3	3	3	1	2	2	4
Georgia	380	64	73	58	72	51	34	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	5	1	1	1	-
Kentucky	103	18	34	19	15	8	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	152	39	19	24	23	14	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	8	3	-	1	-
Maryland	68	6	10	26	19	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	158	26	22	34	26	15	21	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
North Carolina	266	51	80	50	62	14	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	61	25	9	6	7	4	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Carolina	165	37	30	32	29	16	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tennessee	93	16	31	19	18	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	334	48	72	38	36	49	25	29	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	10	6	3	4	4
Virginia	103	8	20	13	22	15	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	1	1	3
West Virginia	40	10	10	2	9	5	4	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West	517	96	100	73	76	65	51	45	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	1
Alaska ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arizona	38	7	10	6	3	2	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
California	292	51	57	35	45	39	35	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorado	47	16	9	6	7	1	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii ^a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Idaho	3	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	6	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	34	5	3	5	5	9	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
New Mexico	8	2	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	19	1	1	6	6	4	-	1	X	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Utah	16	-	2	3	1	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Washington	47	10	13	9	7	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	7	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: In three States, Maine, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, the death penalty was abolished for the entire period covered by the table. Alaska and Hawaii have not had the death penalty since 1960, when they were first included as States. The death penalty was abolished in Michigan in 1963 and in Iowa and West Virginia in 1965. Death penalty legislation expired in 1975 in North Dakota and was not renewed. Death penalty laws were found unconstitutional in Kansas (1973), the District of Columbia (1973), Rhode Island (1979), and New York (1984) and have not been rewritten. In South Dakota, the death penalty was abolished in 1915, restored in 1939, abolished again in 1977, and restored in 1979. Oregon abolished the death penalty in 1914, restored it in 1920, abolished it again in 1964, restored it in 1978, and it was found to be unconstitutional in 1981. Massachusetts abolished the death penalty in 1980, restored it in 1983, and it was found unconstitutional in 1984. In California, the death penalty was found to be partially unconstitutional in 1984. In the following States death penalty laws

were found unconstitutional but have been revised to meet constitutional standards: Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Washington. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

^aAs States, Alaska and Hawaii are included in the series beginning Jan. 1, 1960.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 7.25. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

Table 6.151

Prisoners executed under civil authority

By race and offense, United States, 1930-90

(- represents zero)

Year	Total				White				Black				Other			
	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses ^a	Total	Murder	Rape	Other offenses ^a
1930-90	4,002	3,477	455	70	1,838	1,751	48	39	2,122	1,686	405	31	42	40	2	-
1990	23	23	-	-	16	16	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	16	16	-	-	8	8	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	11	11	-	-	6	6	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	25	25	-	-	13	13	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	18	18	-	-	11	11	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	21	21	-	-	13	13	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	5	5	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1979	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1977	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1973	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1966	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1965	7	7	-	-	6	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	15	9	6	-	8	5	3	-	7	4	3	-	-	-	-	-
1963	21	18	2	1	13	12	-	1	8	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
1962	47	41	4	2	28	26	2	-	19	15	2	2	-	-	-	-
1961	42	33	8	1	20	18	1	1	22	15	7	-	-	-	-	-
1960	56	44	8	4	21	18	-	3	35	26	8	1	-	-	-	-
1959	49	41	8	-	16	15	1	-	33	26	7	-	-	-	-	-
1958	49	41	7	1	20	20	-	9	28	20	7	1	1	1	-	-
1957	65	54	10	1	34	32	2	-	31	22	8	1	-	-	-	-
1956	65	52	12	1	21	20	-	1	43	31	12	-	1	1	-	-
1955	76	65	7	4	44	41	1	2	32	24	6	2	-	-	-	-
1954	81	71	9	1	38	37	1	-	42	33	8	1	1	1	-	-
1953	62	51	7	4	30	25	1	4	31	25	6	-	1	1	-	-
1952	83	71	12	-	36	35	1	-	47	36	11	-	-	-	-	-
1951	105	87	17	1	57	55	2	-	47	31	15	1	1	1	-	-
1950	82	68	13	1	40	36	4	-	42	32	9	1	-	-	-	-
1949	119	107	10	2	50	49	-	1	67	56	10	1	2	2	-	-
1948	119	95	22	2	35	32	1	2	82	61	21	-	2	2	-	-
1947	153	129	23	1	42	40	2	-	111	89	21	1	-	-	-	-
1946	131	107	22	2	46	45	-	1	84	61	22	1	1	1	-	-
1945	117	90	26	1	41	37	4	-	75	52	22	1	1	1	-	-
1944	120	96	24	-	47	45	2	-	70	48	22	-	3	3	-	-
1943	131	118	13	-	54	54	-	-	74	63	11	-	3	1	2	-
1942	147	115	25	7	67	57	4	6	80	58	21	1	-	-	-	-
1941	123	102	20	1	59	55	4	-	63	46	16	1	1	1	-	-
1940	124	105	15	4	49	44	2	3	75	61	13	1	-	-	-	-
1939	160	145	12	3	80	79	-	1	77	63	12	2	3	3	-	-
1938	190	154	25	11	96	89	1	6	92	63	24	5	2	2	-	-
1937	147	133	13	1	69	67	2	-	74	62	11	1	4	4	-	-
1936	195	181	10	4	92	86	2	4	101	93	8	-	2	2	-	-
1935	199	184	13	2	119	115	2	2	77	66	11	-	3	3	-	-
1934	168	154	14	-	65	64	1	-	102	89	13	-	1	1	-	-
1933	160	151	7	2	77	75	1	1	81	74	6	1	2	2	-	-
1932	140	128	10	2	62	62	-	-	75	63	10	2	3	3	-	-
1931	153	137	15	1	77	76	1	-	72	57	14	1	4	4	-	-
1930	155	147	6	2	90	90	-	-	65	57	6	2	-	-	-	-

Note: See Note, table 6.150. For information on methodology, definitions of terms, and jurisdictional explanatory notes, see Appendix 21.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992), Table 7.26. Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes 25 executed for armed robbery, 20 for kidnaping, 11 for burglary, 6 for sabotage, 6 for aggravated assault, and 2 for espionage.

Table 6.152

Female prisoners executed under civil authority

By offense, race, and jurisdiction, United States, 1930-90

(- represents zero)

Year	Total	Offense		Race		Jurisdiction in which executed
		Murder	Other ^a	White	Black	
1930-90	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 6.150. No females were executed in the years that are not listed.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1984*, NCJ-99562, Table 4; *1986*, Bulletin NCJ-106483, p. 9, Appendix table 2; *1988*, Bulletin NCJ-118313, p. 2; *1989*, Bulletin NCJ-124545, p. 2 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice). Table adapted by SOURCEBOOK staff.

^aIncludes one kidnaping and one espionage case (both Federal).

Table 6.153

Methods of execution in States authorizing the death penalty

By State, 1990

Lethal injection	Electrocution	Lethal gas	Hanging	Firing squad
Arkansas ^{a,b}	Alabama	Arizona	Montana ^a	Idaho ^a
Colorado	Arkansas ^{a,b}	California	New Hampshire ^{a,d}	Utah ^a
Delaware	Connecticut	Maryland	Washington ^a	
Idaho ^a	Florida	Mississippi ^{a,c}		
Illinois	Georgia	Missouri ^a		
Mississippi ^{a,c}	Indiana	North Carolina ^a		
Missouri ^a	Kentucky			
Montana ^a	Louisiana ^e			
Nevada	Nebraska			
New Hampshire ^{a,d}	Ohio ^f			
New Jersey	South Carolina			
New Mexico	Tennessee			
North Carolina ^a	Virginia			
Oklahoma				
Oregon				
Pennsylvania				
South Dakota				
Texas				
Utah ^a				
Washington ^a				
Wyoming				

Note: See Note, table 6.141. Federal executions are to be carried out according to the method of the State in which performed.

^aAuthorizes two methods of execution.

^bArkansas authorizes lethal injection for those whose capital offense occurred after July 4, 1983; for those whose offense occurred before that date, the condemned prisoner may elect lethal injection or electrocution.

^cMississippi authorizes lethal injection for those convicted after July 1, 1984; execution of those convicted prior to that date is to be carried out with lethal gas.

^dNew Hampshire authorizes hanging only if lethal injection could not be given.

^eAll death sentences imposed on or after Jan. 1, 1991 in Louisiana will be carried out by lethal injection. Sentences imposed prior to that date will be carried out by electrocution.

^fOn June 13, 1989, the Ohio legislature passed a bill to adopt lethal injection as the method of execution. This bill was vetoed by the Governor on July 3, 1989. Action to override the veto was pending in the legislature at yearend.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Capital Punishment 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-131648 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1991), 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

1990 Annual Report of the Director

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 319 pages, 135 tables (estimated), 9 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1990 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1980-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.76, 1.81, 1.92, 1.94, 5.25-5.31, 5.34-5.38, 5.69-5.74, 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 1990

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1990. 167 pages, 125 tables.)

Presents data for years ending June 30, 1985-90. SOURCEBOOK table 1.80.

This report presents workload and performance statistics on both civil and criminal matters for each of the U.S. Courts of Appeals and each of the 94 U.S. District Courts. Data for the former include appeals filed, terminated, and pending; number of judgeships; types of appeals; number of opinions and percent reversed or denied; median time from filing to disposition; and other matters pertaining to the appellate courts. Data for the U.S. District Courts include cases filed, terminated, and pending; actions per judgeship; median time from filing to disposition; juror usage index; and other matters related to activities in U.S. District Courts. As part of the profile, each court is ranked on various dimensions. Two tables presenting the national profile for all U.S. Courts of Appeals and all U.S. District Courts on workload and performance measures are also included.

Federal Judicial Workload Statistics December 31, 1990

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 71 pages, 28 tables, 5 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1989 and 1990 and trend tables for 1986-90. SOURCEBOOK table 5.24.

This report reviews the judicial workload in Federal courts. Data on criminal and civil cases filed, terminated, and pending in U.S. District Courts and Courts of Appeal are presented by district and in aggregate form. Information on persons received and removed from probation supervision under the Federal jurisdiction is presented, and U.S. Bankruptcy Court workload data are also highlighted. Data on pretrial services, juror service, the U.S. Court of International Trade, and the U.S. Claims Court are also presented.

Grand and Petit Juror Service in United States District Courts

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1990. 180 pages, 112 tables, 3 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for year ending June 30, 1989 and trend tables for years ending June 30, 1982-89. SOURCEBOOK table 1.91.

This report on juror utilization in the Federal courts is presented in three sections. The first section presents information on grand jury operation, petit juror activity, comparisons of grand jury duration for the period July 1, 1984-June 30, 1989, and comparisons of petit juror utilization for the period June 30, 1984-June 30, 1989. The second section contains information on 1989 payments for juror attendance, subsistence, mileage, and

other costs. The final section provides individual profile pages that highlight pertinent juror statistics for each of the 94 U.S. District Courts. Historical data for a 5-year period are also provided along with comments discussing specific factors affecting juror usage. Appendix A is a glossary of terms found in the report. Appendix B lists the most recent rules setting the size of juries adopted by U.S. District Courts. Appendix C provides the local rules assessing juror costs for late settlements for each of the circuits. Appendix D presents the 1989 schedule of juror fees.

Report on Applications for Orders Authorizing or Approving the Interception of Wire, Oral, or Electronic Communications for the Period January 1, 1990 to December 31, 1990

(Annual. Washington: Administrative Office of the United States Courts, 1991. 222 pages, 13 tables, 4 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend tables for 1980-90. 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 1980 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.

The Third Branch

(Monthly. Washington: USGPO. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK table 1.74.)

The Third Branch is a monthly newsletter for the Federal courts compiled by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. The publication focuses on current issues facing the Federal judiciary. In addition to segments on special topics (e.g., October 1991--expanded role for Federal courts, problems with mandatory minimums, and the fiscal 1992 judiciary budget), regular features include interviews with prominent judicial and con-

gressional personnel, and a calendar of events pertinent to judicial personnel.

American Correctional Association

1992 Directory of Juvenile and Adult Correctional Departments, Institutions, Agencies and Paroling Authorities

(Annual. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1992. 623 pages, 18 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.103-1.105, 1.120, 1.122, 6.121, 6.122.

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 also included.

The Female Offender: What Does the Future Hold?

(Special. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1990. 108 pages, 188 tables, 32 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.87, 6.90.

This report presents the findings from three surveys conducted in 1987 by the American Correctional Association's Task Force on the Female Offender. The report is divided into five sections. The first section provides descriptive information from a survey of adult and juvenile female offenders incarcerated in over 400 correctional facilities in the United States. The second section profiles local government jails designed to house female inmates. The third section presents information on State correctional facilities for females. The fourth section summarizes the Task Force recommendations for improving the administration and treatment of female inmates. The final section presents detailed findings from the female offender survey, the local government jail survey, and the State

correctional facility survey. Some of the information from the surveys includes: demographic information on female offenders, their living arrangements prior to incarceration, number of children, prior physical and sexual abuse, use of alcohol and drugs, employment history, arrest and sentence information, the physical characteristics, capacity and utilization, and staffing of local jails and State correctional facilities.

Vital Statistics in Corrections 1991

(Periodic. Laurel, MD: American Correctional Association, 1991. 74 pages, 48 tables, 18 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and 1991, and trend tables for 1840-1991. SOURCEBOOK table 1.108.

This report is divided into seven sections and presents detailed information on correctional departments in the United States. Section one presents operating expenditures and budgets for State correctional systems. Section two includes salary and benefit information for personnel employed in State systems. Section three discusses educational and training requirements as well as salaries for State correctional officers. Section four presents information on State and county probation and parole departments. Statistics on inmate populations, court orders, recidivism, and the death penalty are presented in section five. Section six discusses State employee unions and organizations. The final section provides data on jails and detention centers including budgets, inmate populations, and personnel. Also included is an overview of the American Correctional Association.

American Judicature Society, The Center for Judicial Conduct Organizations

Judicial Conduct Reporter

(Quarterly. Chicago: American Judicature Society. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.90, 5.102.)

The **Judicial Conduct Reporter** is a quarterly publication presenting recent developments in laws relating to judicial conduct and ethics as well as data on the procedures and operations of State judicial conduct commissions. The newsletter features annual reports on the disposition of complaints of judicial misconduct and on the personnel and budgets of the State commissions. Also presented are reviews of recent law review articles in the field.

Anno, B. Jaye

"The Cost of Correctional Health Care: Results of a National Survey"

(Special. Chicago: National Commission on Correctional Health Care, August 1990. Mimeographed. 19 pages, 11 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for fiscal 1989. SOURCEBOOK table 1.10.

This report presents data on the cost of correctional health care in 46 State correctional systems and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Data are presented on total departmental expenditures; total health care expenditures, including mental health care; and annual health care costs per inmate. Line items included in correctional health care service budgets are also provided. Comparisons of per inmate health care costs are provided for each jurisdiction for three time periods. The report also contains an appendix which provides a rank ordering, by jurisdiction, of total departmental expenditures and health care expenditures.

Prison Health Care: Guidelines for the Management of an Adequate Delivery System

(Special. U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 360 pages, 20 tables, 6 figures, 12 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1989. SOURCEBOOK table 1.107.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of issues involved in prison health care. It discusses the history of correctional health care, legal and ethical issues, as well as health promotion and disease prevention in correctional facilities. The organizational structure of prison health services is also presented. Staffing levels, programming for inmates with special health needs, and planning correctional health facilities are discussed. Finally, chapters are devoted to data management of health records and methods that can be used to improve the quality of prison health care. Data comparing prison health issues in State correctional systems and the Federal Bureau of Prisons are provided. Data describing the organizational structure of health services programs, personnel working in prison health care, and inmate to staff ratios are presented from a 1989 survey. Information on the cost of inmate health care is also included. The appendices provide detailed data and additional technical information.

Astin, Alexander W.; Eric L. Dey; William S. Korn; and Ellyne R. Riggs

The American Freshman: National Norms for Fall 1991

(Annual. Higher Education Research Institute. Los Angeles: University of California, 1991. 166 pages, 13 tables, 6 figures, 6 appendices.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.70-2.76.

This report presents national data on the characteristics of students entering American colleges and universities as first-time, full-time freshmen in Fall 1991. These data are based on the responses of 210,739 students at 431 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 1991. Major trends from the Fall 1991 survey are also presented.

Bennack, Frank A., Jr.

The American Public's Hopes and Fears for the Decade of the 1990s

(Special. New York: The Hearst Corporation, 1989. 51 pages, 79 tables.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK table 2.24.

The results of the sixth annual Hearst survey are presented in this report. The national survey asked respondents about their expectations concerning a number of topics for the 1990s. The topics included international affairs, science, technology, the environment, the economy, selected social issues, and lifestyle. The report is divided into three sections: a summary of the findings, the findings in tabular form, and the survey methodology.

Bray, Robert M.; Mary Ellen Marsden; L. Lynn Guess; Sara C. Wheelless; Vincent G. Iannacchione; and S. Randall Keesling

1988 Worldwide Survey of Substance Abuse and Health Behaviors Among Military Personnel

(Special. Research Triangle Park, NC: Research Triangle Institute, 1988. 53 pages, 19 tables, 24 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for selected years, 1980-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.93, 3.99.

This report presents the results of a worldwide survey of the prevalence and correlates of substance use and abuse, and health behaviors among U.S. military personnel. The data are based on survey responses from 18,673 military personnel in the Army, Navy, Marines, and Air Force. The report presents an overview of trends in substance use, the negative effects of substance use, and other health practices. Estimates of the prevalence of alcohol, drug, and tobacco use are provided. The negative effects of alcohol and drug abuse are also discussed. Additionally, specific health behaviors are explored as are attitudes about AIDS. An appendix provides detailed tabular material.

Carter, David L. and Allen D. Sapp

Police Education and Minority Recruitment: The Impact of a College Requirement

(Special. Washington: Police Executive Research Forum, 1991. 35 pages, 6 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK table 1.36.

This report presents data obtained through a comprehensive literature review; a national survey of municipal, State, and county police departments, as well as county sheriff departments; and site visits to seven police departments. Information from the mail survey provides data on minority representation within police departments and sworn officer education levels. The legal issues concerning requiring college for police employment as well as recruitment issues are discussed.

CEGA Publishing

Corrections Compendium

(Monthly. Lincoln, NE: CEGA Publishing. Contents and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.9, 1.95, 1.96, 1.106, 1.109, 1.115-1.119, 3.172, 6.91, 6.102-6.106, 6.123, 6.139)

The *Corrections Compendium* is a monthly publication focusing on issues related to corrections. Regular features of the *Corrections Compendium* include articles on subjects of special interest in the field, sections on court decisions, legal issues, and news items focusing on corrections. Each issue also carries the results of a survey and tabular information on a selected correctional issue (e.g., May 1991 escapes from State prisons).

The Council of State Governments

The Book of the States 1992-93

(Biennial. Lexington, KY: The Council of State Governments, 1992. 706 pages, 245 tables, 2 figures. Dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.82, 1.83.)

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; the State Finances; State Management and Administration; Selected State Activities, Issues, and Services; Intergovernmental Affairs; and a final section on historical and contemporary State characteristics. Data that were collected by the Council of State Governments or that were compiled from other sources are presented on a wide variety of topics.

DeSantis, Victor S.

"Salaries of County Officials for 1991"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1992*, pp. 101-110. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1992. 10 pages, 3 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK table 1.68.

This article presents data collected from the 1991 County Salary Survey conducted by the International City/County Management Association. The salaries of county officials are presented by job title, region, county population, and county type. County officials surveyed include the governing board chairperson/president/county judge, county manager, county administrator, clerk to the governing board, chief financial officer, county health officer, planning director, county engineer, director of welfare/human services, chief law enforcement official, purchasing director, and personnel director.

"Salaries of Municipal Officials for 1991"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1992*, pp. 79-100. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1992. 22 pages, 3 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend tables for 1986-91. SOURCEBOOK table 1.67.

This article presents data collected from a survey of municipal officials conducted by the

International City/County Management Association in July and August of 1991. 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.

Elam, Stanley M.; Lowell C. Rose; and Alec M. Gallup

"The 23rd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools"

(*Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1991), pp. 41-56. 16 pages, 47 tables.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend data for 1981-90. SOURCEBOOK table 2.2.

This article presents the results of public opinion surveys on attitudes toward public schools. Data are provided on various topics including: America's future strength, national goals for education, extending the public school day and year, publicly supported pre-schools, national curriculum and standards, teacher salaries, budgets, and problems facing schools. A brief explanation of the composition of the sample and the research procedure is also provided.

Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget

Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1993

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1992. 1,713 pages, 600 tables (estimated), 3 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1991-95 and trend tables for fiscal 1977-95. SOURCEBOOK table 1.12.

This report details the actual budgetary expenditures for fiscal 1991 and the projected expenditures for fiscal 1992-95. Data are presented on expenditures of the Federal Government, by department, and on the budget as a whole. The report is divided into three sections. Part one presents an agenda for growth and priorities for the future. This includes the President's budget message and a general overview of the budget. Part two includes receipts, user fees and other collec-

tions, and tax expenditures. Part three provides alternative budget presentations. The first appendix discusses Federal programs by function, agency, and account. This includes summary information and detailed budget estimates. Appendix two presents the Budget Enforcement Act Preview Report and current services estimates. The final appendix includes a glossary of budget terms, a list of charts and tables, Office of Management and Budget contributors to the 1993 budget, and an index.

Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy

National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary

(Annual. Washington: Executive Office of the President, 1992. 214 pages, 110 tables (estimated), 1 figure.)

Presents data for fiscal 1993 and trend tables for fiscal 1981-93. SOURCEBOOK table 1.14.

This report summarizes the budget authority for the National Drug Control Strategy developed by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The report outlines Federal drug funding priorities and resource requirements. Descriptions of the fiscal 1993 budget requests for each of the approximately 50 agencies and accounts that comprise the National Drug Control Budget are also presented. The final section provides additional information on funding and employment levels, including trend tables presenting funding levels for fiscal 1981 through the President's request for 1993.

Gallup, George, Jr.

The Gallup Poll

(Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.1, 2.9-2.14, 2.16.)

The results of public opinion research conducted by the Gallup Organization are released several times monthly by The Gallup Poll News Service. A wide variety of topics are included in these surveys including problems facing the nation, personal drinking habits, and selected political issues. A brief note on sample size, sample tolerance, and survey dates is included in each release.

The Gallup Poll Monthly

(Monthly. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll. Contents and dates of data presented: See

below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.4, 2.6, 2.15, 2.17, 2.20, 2.25, 2.27, 2.33-2.36, 2.40, 2.41 2.43-2.45, 2.48, 2.51-2.54, 2.56, 2.84, 2.89, 2.99, 2.100, 2.102, 2.103, 3.119-3.123.)

The Gallup Poll Monthly contains the results of opinion surveys conducted by the Gallup Poll with demographic breaks on selected questions. Political, social, and economic trends are presented in monthly issues that include many topics (e.g., February 1992--ratings of various foreign countries, the economy, President Bush's job performance, the Presidential race, and consumption of alcoholic beverages). A brief note on sample size, sampling tolerance, and survey dates is included in each issue.

Gardner, Thomas and Drew Wallner

"Police, Fire, and Refuse Collection Personnel and Expenditures--1991"

(Annual. *The Municipal Year Book 1992*, pp. 111-183. Washington: International City/County Management Association, 1992. 73 pages, 24 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend tables for 1981-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.61, 1.62, 1.66.

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 1991 by the International City/County 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.

Goldman, Sheldon

"The Bush Imprint on the Judiciary: Carrying on a Tradition"

(*Judicature* 74 (April-May 1991), pp. 294-306. 13 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for 1963-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.78, 1.79.

This article reports the results of research on judgeships to Federal district and appeals courts. Background characteristics of those appointed by President Bush during 1989 and 1990 are compared with those of appointees made by Presidents Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Reagan. Appointees who had noteworthy political and legal credentials are highlighted as are controversial appointees.

Harris, Louis

The Harris Poll

(Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.5, 2.26.)

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; the Presidential campaign; and government spending on medical, environmental, energy, defense, and space research. A brief note on sample size and survey dates is included in each release.

Hunzeker, Donna

State Legislative Response to Crimes Against the Elderly

(Special. Washington: National Conference of State Legislatures, 1990. 25 pages, 2 tables, 2 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK table 1.128.

This report presents information on State legislative responses to crimes against the elderly. It provides information on the extent of elder abuse, the creation of adult protective services, the existence of mandatory reporting statutes, investigative and support services, and extended care facilities. Data are presented on penalties and enhanced penalties for crimes and abuse against the elderly and handicapped. In addition, information on crime prevention and community education, and future legislation is provided. Finally, the four appendices list the statutes which pertain specifically to crimes against the elderly.

Insurance Information Institute

1992 Property/Casualty Insurance Facts

(Annual. New York: Insurance Information Institute, 1992. 132 pages, 100 tables, 37 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend tables for 1981-90. SOURCEBOOK table 3.155.

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

Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1992.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend tables for 1975-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.63-2.69, 3.90-3.93, 3.95-3.98.

This document is the fourteenth in an annual series reporting on drug use and related attitudes of high school seniors, college students, and young adults in the United States. The research is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse. Two major topics treated in the report are trends in drug use among American high school students since 1975 and prevalence of drug use among American high school seniors. Also reported are data on school grade at first use; intensity of "high" produced by drug use; attitudes and beliefs among seniors about various types of drug use; and their perceptions of certain relevant aspects of the social environment, such as parental disapproval of drug use or availability of drugs. Beginning in 1985, data on the prevalence and trends in drug use among young adults who have completed high school are incorporated into the report.

Karter, Michael J., Jr.

"Fire Loss in the United States During 1990"

(Annual. *NFPA Journal* 85(September/October 1991), pp. 36-48. 10 pages, 6 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend tables for 1977-90. SOURCEBOOK table 3.179.

This article reports the results of the 1990 National Fire Experience Survey conducted by the National Fire Protection Association. Data are presented that describe fire incidence, deaths, injuries, and property loss, by fire type (structural, vehicular, and arson), property use, and geographic region.

Knopp, Fay Honey; Robert Freeman-Longo; and William Ferree Stevenson

Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs and Models, 1992

(Special. Orwell, VT: The Safer Society Program, 1992. 39 pages, 9 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK table 1.127.

This report presents data from a national survey of identified treatment programs for both juvenile and adult sex-offenders. The number of facilities available and the type of treatment services provided are presented for each State and the District of Columbia. Also included is information about the treatment of special juvenile and adult populations. The appendices provide sample questionnaires and the names and addresses of the facilities that were surveyed.

NFO Research, Inc.

Final Report, Drug Awareness and Attitude Study

(Special. Chicago: NFO Research, Inc., 1990. 34 pages, 23 tables, 1 appendix.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.77-2.82.

This report presents data from the drug awareness and attitude study conducted by NFO Research, Inc. for Edelman Public Relations. A nationally-representative sample of 500 fifth and sixth graders were surveyed during the Spring of 1990. The report begins with an executive summary of the survey findings. Detailed findings in tabular form are presented on the awareness and classification of drugs, knowledge of drug use, discussions with others about drugs, the ability to describe drugs, and drugs seen in public areas. Data is also presented on whether respondents had been offered drugs, perceptions of the effects of drugs, attitudes toward and intentions to try drugs, self esteem and peer pressure questions, and the awareness of drug education programs. An appendix provides a demographic comparison between the sample and U.S. households.

National Center for State Courts

Survey of Judicial Salaries

(Biannual. Williamsburg, VA: National Center for State Courts, 1992. 12 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for January 1992. SOURCEBOOK table 1.84.

This report presents State judicial salaries as of January 1992. Salaries are presented for judges in the highest court, the intermediate appellate court, general trial court, and the courts of limited and special jurisdiction of each State. Information is also presented on salary levels of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the highest court and intermediate court as well as salaries of State court administrators.

National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty

1991 Survey of State Legislation

(Annual. Washington: National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty, 1991. 72 pages.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK table 1.121.

This report presents information on capital offenses as they are statutorily defined by each State. This includes the statutory provisions relating to the minimum age below which the death penalty may not be imposed, whether the State prohibits execution of persons with mental retardation, and the maximum penalty for States that do not have a sentence of death. Also provided is a description of State legislation introduced during 1991 that pertains to capital punishment and each bill's status at the end of the 1991 legislative sessions. The names of the Governor and Attorney General for each State, the expiration of their current term, the party composition of each State legislature, and its session length are also provided.

National Criminal Justice Association

A Guide to State Controlled Substances Acts

(Special. Washington: National Criminal Justice Association, 1991. 146 pages, 18 tables, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.134, 1.135.

This guide presents a comparative review of the controlled substances acts (CSA's) of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal government. These acts govern the possession, use, sale, distribution, and manufacture of drugs that may lead to dependence or abuse. The guide is divided into four sections. The first section briefly reviews the history of Federal drug control efforts, the development of the model Uni-

form Controlled Substances Acts, and general variations among State CSA's. The second section describes the Federal CSA and recent amendments contained in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1990. The next section includes a general overview of each State's CSA and a comparative analysis of State and Federal CSA provisions. Section three lists summaries of each State's CSA in tabular form for comparison purposes. These summaries include highlights of the particular State's controlled substances act and lists penalties, forfeiture possibilities, and other consequences associated with violation of the CSA. The final section of the guide contains four appendices which list elements of controlled substances acts; penalties for basic violations; substances targeted for enhanced penalties; types of assets forfeitable; currency transaction reporting statutes; and drug tax provisions. The U.S. Attorney General's guidelines on seized and forfeited property are also presented.

National Opinion Research Center

General Social Surveys, 1972-91

(Annual. Storrs, CT: The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research, University of Connecticut, distributors. Contents: See below.)

Presents data for 1972-78, 1980, and 1982-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.7, 2.18, 2.19, 2.21-2.23, 2.28, 2.37, 2.42, 2.46, 2.49, 2.50, 2.55, 2.83, 2.96, 2.97, 3.35, 3.36, 3.48.

This cumulative data file merges all 18 General Social Surveys into a single machine-readable data file with each survey year as a subfile. Interviews were conducted by the National Opinion Research Center during February, March, and April of 1972-78, 1980, and 1982 through 1991. The data are derived from a national probability sample of English speaking adults, 18 years or older, living in non-institutional arrangements in the continental United States. Survey questions relate to a variety of social issues, including politics, abortion, religion, homosexuality, crime, law enforcement, guns, and capital punishment.

The items appearing on the surveys are one of three types: permanent questions that occur in each survey, rotating questions that appear two out of every three years, and a few questions that occur in a single survey. A comprehensive codebook entitled **General Social Surveys, 1972-1991: Cumulative Codebook** is published by The Roper Center for Public Opinion Research. Survey methodology and the data program are explained in detail in the document.

National Victim Center

"America Speaks Out: Citizens' Attitudes About Victims' Rights and Violence"

(Special. Fort Worth, TX: National Victim Center, April 1991. Mimeographed. 68 pages, 32 tables, 14 figures.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 2.8, 2.29, 2.30, 2.32, 2.38, 2.39.

This report presents findings from a national public opinion survey conducted by Schulman, Ronca and Bucuvalas, Inc. for the National Victim Center. Survey results for a wide variety of criminal justice and victimization topics are presented including data comparing attitudes on defendants' and victims' rights. Data are also presented on the effects of crime and fear of crime on the public, and the public's rating of the performance of various elements of the criminal justice system. Additionally, the report discusses key issues related to victims' rights such as AIDS testing for defendants charged with rape, the death penalty, and notoriety for profit statutes.

Sherman, Lawrence W.; Christine DeFiso; Daneé Gaines; Dennis Rogan; and Ellen G. Cohn

Police Murdered in Drug-Related Situations, 1972-88

(Special. Crime Control Reports No. 7. Washington, DC: Crime Control Institute, 1988. 49 pages, 3 tables, 3 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents trend data for 1972-88. SOURCEBOOK table 3.165.

This report contains narrative, data, and descriptive summaries on law enforcement officers feloniously killed in the line of duty. Data are presented on officers killed in drug-related matters and by type of drug-related enforcement activities. Descriptive summaries of drug-related killings of police officers are also provided.

Snyder, Howard N.; Terrence A. Finnegan; Ellen H. Nimick; Melissa H. Sickmund; Dennis P. Sullivan; and Nancy J. Tierney

Juvenile Court Statistics 1988

(Annual. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 197 pages, 91 tables, 50 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend tables for 1987-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.91-5.100.

This report is a product of the National Juvenile Court Data Archive and presents juvenile court workload data for 1988. The data were collected by the National Center for Juvenile Justice through a grant provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The data describe the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed by courts with juvenile jurisdiction in participating States. The report is divided into three sections: national estimates of delinquency cases; national estimates of petitioned status offense cases; and sample specific analyses of caseloads for jurisdictions providing comparable information. Data are presented on age, race, and sex of juveniles under court jurisdiction, offense type, case dispositions, use of secure detention, probation, and out of home placement. Comparisons with 1987 data are provided when available. The appendices provide methodology and estimation procedures, a glossary of terms, and reported cases in each county for 1988.

Stanley, Harold W. and Richard G. Niemi

Vital Statistics on American Politics

(Special. Washington: CQ Press, 1990. 435 pages, 187 tables, 35 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents single year data and trend tables covering a broad range of years. SOURCEBOOK table 1.77.

This source compiles statistical data on topics relevant to American politics. Information is presented on elections; Congress; the presidency; the judiciary; the Constitution; the mass media; interest groups; foreign, social, military, and economic policy; as well as a variety of issues related to State and local governments. Various types of data are provided including hard data such as votes cast and offices won, as well as ranking of public officials' reputations, content data, and public opinion data. When available, data spanning numerous years are presented in trend tables. A reference list of available political statistics is also provided.

Szymanski, Linda A., Esq.

Waiver/Transfer/Certification of Juveniles to Criminal Court: Age Restrictions--Crime Restrictions

(Special. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 1991. 88 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK table 1.126.

This report presents information on the transfer of juvenile offenders to adult criminal court by judicial waiver. Citations to specific provisions of State juvenile codes, age restrictions, and offense restrictions governing juvenile waiver to criminal court for the 50 States and the District of Columbia are provided in tabular form. Information regarding the currency of each State's legislation is also included.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control

Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report

(Washington: USGPO. Periodicity, contents, and dates of data presented: See below. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.80, 3.81, 3.94.)

The ***Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*** is a weekly series prepared by the Centers for Disease Control. Releases present national data compiled by State health departments on a variety of health issues and risk behaviors. Often featured are data from the national Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, which measures the prevalence of priority health-risk behaviors among youth.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse

Annual Emergency Room Data 1990

(Statistical Series I, Number 10-A. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 120 pages, 86 tables, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.115-3.118.

This report presents information on drug abuse-related emergency room (ER) episodes. The data were compiled by the National Institute on Drug Abuse through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). These data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse ER episodes in 1990 from hospitals in the 48 coterminous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas. Estimates are provided for demographic and episodic characteristics as well as type of drug involved. These data are also presented for the 21 metropolitan areas. The survey methodology is described in detail, and the reporting form is provided in an appendix.

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990

(Biennial. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 258 pages, 108 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.100-3.105, 3.110-3.114.

This report presents data on drug abuse among the Nation's population age 12 and older. Prevalence estimates for specific drugs are provided for age groups, sex and race, as well as other demographic characteristics. The drugs included are marijuana, cocaine, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, heroin, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, other psychotherapeutics, alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco. Estimates of frequency of use as well as problems associated with use are provided. Population estimates, based on the prevalence figures, are also presented. A series of appendices provide methodological and statistical information as well as definitions of terms. Finally, selected portions of the survey questionnaire are provided including questions on drugs.

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1991

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 125 pages, 143 tables.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.106-3.109.

This report presents data on drug abuse among the Nation's population age 12 and older. Prevalence estimates for specific drugs are provided for age groups, sex and race, as well as region of the country. The drugs included are: marijuana, cocaine, crack, inhalants, hallucinogens, PCP, psychotherapeutics, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, 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

Highlights from the 1990 National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS)

(Annual. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991. 13 pages, 11 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK table 6.107.

This report presents data on drug and alcoholism treatment units in the United States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The data were collected through the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Sept. 28, 1990. Data on the number of treatment units and the number of clients in treatment are presented. Information is also provided on treatment unit function, utilization rate, and unit capacity.

Demographic characteristics for clients in treatment are included as well as information on funding sources and staffing of treatment units. Finally, the number of treatment units and clients in treatment are presented for each State.

National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report

(Annual. Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990. 73 pages, 51 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.108-6.120.

This report presents data on drug abuse and alcoholism treatment units in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These data were collected through the National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) and reflect information as of Sept. 30, 1989. The information is presented by treatment type, location, ownership, specialized populations served, and types of services provided. Also provided is a profile of total drug abuse and alcoholism clients in all treatment units that responded to the survey. The client tables present the number of persons in treatment, the number of clients who could be treated (budgeted capacity), and the utilization rate. Additional client data include distributions by demographic characteristics, which are displayed separately for outpatients and inpatients. Also presented are tabulations of the annual unduplicated client count, the number of family members or others receiving services, and the estimated number of intravenous drug users. State level tabulations are provided for client demographics and for the number of treatment units, clients in treatment, budgeted capacity, and utilization rate. Also presented is information on sources of funding and average cost per client. Two appendices provide a glossary of terms used in the survey and the data collection instrument.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services

"Annual Report to the Congress on the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, Fiscal Year 1990"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1991. Mimeographed. 21 pages, 10 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1990. SOURCEBOOK table 6.32.

This report is submitted to Congress by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act enacted in 1974. The report provides an overview of the status of the runaway and homeless youth centers funded under the Act. The legislative history of the program, and information regarding the extent of the problem of runaway and homeless youth are presented. Data are provided for centers funded during fiscal 1990, clients served, and services provided. Also discussed are the major activities undertaken by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to support the Runaway and Homeless Youth Basic Centers Program, such as funding of additional grants and research initiatives.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance

"Drug Treatment Services in Jails: Results of a National Survey"

(Mimeographed. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 21 pages, 8 tables, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1987. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.67-6.69.

This report presents findings from a national survey of drug treatment programs in jails. The survey was conducted by the American Jail Association and funded by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance. Data on drug treatment programs in jails are presented by size of jail, program characteristics, treatment interventions, inmate characteristics, funding sources, and additional treatment services. Information is also presented on factors related to the development of drug treatment programs. The effectiveness of drug treatment and the results of previous jail surveys are discussed.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs: FY 1991 Formula Grant Program Guidance and Application Kit

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 71 pages, 1 table, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1991 and 1992. SOURCEBOOK table 1.15.

This document describes the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Programs and provides guidance on the application procedure necessary to obtain program funds. The document describes key program elements, the purpose of formula grant funds, and the allocation of funds to the States. Detailed information is also provided on the requirements necessary to obtain program funds, allowable and unallowable expenses, State application requirements, State application review procedures, and program evaluation and State reporting requirements. The appendices provide information on authorized program areas, allocation of funds, application forms and assurances, and a description of Statewide program strategy development.

U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

Capital Punishment 1990

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-131648. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1991. 15 pages, 16 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend tables for 1930-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.141, 6.142, 6.149, 6.152, 6.153.

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 1.101, 6.36-6.38.

This document presents selected findings from the June 30, 1988 National Jail Census conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. This census is the fifth in a

series of surveys of local jails conducted in 1970, 1972, 1978, and 1983. Data are presented on the number of jails and inmates for both 1983 and 1988 by State and region, jail overcrowding, average daily jail population, admissions and releases, rated jail capacity, inmate deaths, number of jail employees, jails under court order, and jail expenditures. This bulletin precedes a detailed five volume publication presenting additional data from the 1988 Census.

Census of Local Jails, 1988

(Periodic. NCJ-127992. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 36 pages, 44 tables.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.98-1.100, 6.35, 6.39, 6.40, 6.41, 6.43, 6.44, 6.47, 6.52.

This report presents findings from the 1988 Census of Local Jails conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. This census is the fifth in a series of surveys of local jails conducted in 1970, 1972, 1978, and 1983. Data presented are as of June 30, 1988 and include tables on the number of jails and jail inmates, jail capacity, use of space, and number of jails under court order or consent decree. Also presented are data on programs and health services available for inmates and causes of inmate deaths. Number and characteristics of jail employees, jail expenditures, and expansion plans are also provided. Data on juveniles detained in local jails are included as are data on amount of time served prior to release. The survey methodology is described and an appendix provides a copy of the questionnaire.

Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1988

(Annual. NCJ-130474. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 119 pages, 47 tables, 7 figures.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.8-5.11, 5.17-5.19, 5.22, 6.6, 6.137.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of cases in the Federal criminal justice system during 1988. The data are derived from the Federal Justice Statistics data base which is constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Information is provided on prosecutorial decision-making processes by U.S. Attorneys, form and outcome of pretrial release or detention, disposition of cases, type and length of sentences imposed, and outcomes

of parole and probation. In addition, information on average time served and sentence length for those offenders who were incarcerated are presented. A brief methodological description, as well as a glossary of terms are included.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990

(Annual. NCJ-135946. Washington: USGPO, 1992, 189 pages, 92 tables.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1930-90. SOURCEBOOK tables Fig. 6.1-Fig. 6.70-6.77, 6.124, 6.129, 6.138, 6.143-6.148, 6.150, 6.151.

This report consolidates information collected through a series of surveys of State and Federal corrections officials. The surveys, which include the 1990 Sample Survey of Jails; the 1990 Probation Data Survey; and the Census of State and Federal Correctional Facilities in 1990, among others, 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. Probation and parole populations are examined. Jail facilities and inmates housed in local jails are presented. In addition, data on the numbers and characteristics of offenders under sentence of death are reported.

Crime and the Nation's Households, 1990

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-130302. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991. 7 pages, 5 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend tables for 1975-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.41, 3.42, Fig. 3.1, Fig. 3.2.

This annual bulletin presents data from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) regarding the frequency with which American families experience crime directly. While concentrating on 1990, the bulletin also presents trend data from 1975. Demographic characteristics presented include race and ethnicity of household head, annual family income, region, and place of residence. An explanation of the methodology involved in developing the households touched by crime indicator is also included.

Crime Victimization in City, Suburban, and Rural Areas

(Special. NCJ-135943. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 16 pages, 14 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1987-89 and trend data for 1973-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.4-3.6, 3.34, 3.64.

This report presents information on city, suburban, and rural victimizations using data reported to the National Crime Victimization Survey from 1973-89. Data are presented on trends in violent, theft, and household victimizations. Average annual rates of crimes of violence and theft, and household crimes are presented by demographic characteristics for city, suburban, and rural areas. Data on self-protection measures employed by victims are included. Victims' perceptions of offender characteristics, offenders' use of a weapon, and offenders' use of drugs and alcohol are also provided.

Criminal Victimization 1990

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-130234. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, October 1991. 8 pages, 9 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1989 and 1990 and trend tables for 1973-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.2, 3.3.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States using National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data from 1989 and 1990. 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 1989 and 1990. Changes in victimization rates and police reporting rates for personal and household crimes for the period 1973 through 1990 are also presented.

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990

(Annual. NCJ-134126. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 156 pages, 133 tables, 4 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.1, 3.10-3.13, 3.16-3.28, 3.37-3.40, 3.43-3.45, 3.49, 3.51-3.61.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the U.S. during 1990, and is the 18th in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) program. The NCVS, conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is based on findings from a continuous survey of a representative sample of approximately 47,000 housing units across the U.S., inhabited by about 95,000 individuals age 12 and older.

The NCVS concentrates on certain criminal offenses: the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and larceny, and the

household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Both completed and attempted crimes are included in the survey. These crimes are examined from the perspective of their frequency, characteristics of the victims and offenders, circumstances surrounding the offenses and their impact, and patterns of police reporting.

The appendices present the data tables, survey questionnaire and instrument, and technical information concerning sampling design, data collection, estimation procedures, reliability of estimates, and information on standard error computation. Estimates of the economic cost of crime to victims are presented as is a supplementary analysis on family violence. The final section of the report is a glossary, listing crime category definitions and the meanings of variables and other terms used in the NCVS.

Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1973-88 Trends

(Special. NCJ-129392. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991, 94 pages, 49 tables, 9 figures, 2 appendices.)

Presents trend data for 1973-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.14, 3.29-3.32, 3.46, 3.47, 3.50.

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the U.S. from 1973-88. The data are derived from the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Numbers and rates of personal and household crimes are provided for the 16-year period. Data are broken down by victim age, race, sex, and locality of residence for the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny. For the crimes of burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft, data are presented by race of head of household, household tenure and size, and locality of residence. In addition, number and percent of victimizations reported to the police are displayed by the age, race, and sex of the victim. The survey methodology is discussed and a glossary of terms is provided.

Drug Enforcement by Police and Sheriffs' Departments, 1990

(Special Report NCJ-134535. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, May 1992. 10 pages, 17 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.56-1.60, 4.37, 4.38.

This report presents data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice

Statistics. Findings are presented for 49 State police agencies and a nationally-representative sample of 1,830 local police departments and 840 sheriffs' departments. Data are presented on seizures of drugs, special drug enforcement units, participation in multi-agency drug enforcement, receipt of money or goods from drug asset forfeiture, and drug testing of arrestees. Information is also included on drug testing of employees by random and mandatory tests and tests under suspicion of use; sanctions for testing positive; and drug testing programs. A description of the methodology used for the 1990 LEMAS survey is included.

Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989

(Special Report NCJ-130836. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991. 12 pages, 20 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.58-6.60, 6.64, 6.65.

This report presents data from the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The report focuses on inmates who were charged with or convicted of a drug offense or had used drugs prior to committing their offense. Information is provided on characteristics of jail inmates, type of current and prior sentence, and criminal history. In addition, data are presented on drug use, drug use history, crack and cocaine use, reason for committing the offense, drug treatment participation, family background, and prior physical or sexual abuse. A brief methodology section is also provided.

Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-89, With Preliminary Data for 1990

(Annual. NCJ-130526. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 29 pages, 18 tables.)

Presents trend data for 1980, and 1985-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.12-5.16, 5.20, 5.21, 5.23.

This report presents detailed information on the processing of cases in the Federal criminal justice system for the years 1980, 1985-89, and preliminary figures for 1990. The data are derived from the Federal Justice Statistics database and describe initial prosecution decisions by U.S. Attorneys, suspects referred to U.S. magistrates, total number of cases terminated, defendants convicted or dismissed in U.S. District Courts, and defendants convicted and dismissed under the jurisdiction of U.S. magistrates. In addition, the number and percent of offenders sentenced to prison in U.S. District Courts, and

their average sentence length is provided.

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-126923. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990. 11 pages, 14 tables.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.46-5.52.

This bulletin presents data on felony sentences imposed by State courts. The data are derived from the National Judicial Reporting Program administered by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The results are based on case processing in a nationally-representative sample of 300 counties. Information presented includes number of felony convictions and types of sentences imposed by State courts. Data on sentence length and time served are provided. Demographic characteristics of persons convicted of felonies are also presented, as are data on number and type of felony convictions. Mean and median number of days between arrest and sentencing are included as is information on the use of collateral penalties by State courts.

Forgery and Fraud-Related Offenses in 6 States, 1983-88

(Special Report NCJ-132445. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 7 pages, 10 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents trend data for 1983-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.17, 5.58-5.62.

This report presents information on forgery and fraud-related criminal case processing in California, Minnesota, Nebraska, 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 likelihood of being prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to jail or prison is provided as well. The report also contains data on the sex, race, and age of persons arrested for felonies in the six States. A brief methodology section describes the Offender Based Transaction Statistics database from which this information was obtained.

Immigration Offenses

(Special Report NCJ-124546. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1990. 6 pages, 12 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1987 and trend tables for 1980-87. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.83-5.86.

This report presents information on the apprehension and disposition of immigration law violators. These data are provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys and the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Data are presented on the number of suspects investigated by U.S. Attorneys for the years 1980-87 and the number of suspects referred to U.S. Attorneys in 1987 by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). Also presented is information on decisions to prosecute by U.S. Attorneys and prosecutions and case outcomes handled by U.S. Magistrates and U.S. District Courts. Type of sentence and average length of prison sentences imposed on offenders convicted of immigration offenses in U.S. District Courts are also provided. An appendix table presents a detailed breakdown of the immigration offense categories for suspects investigated by U.S. Attorneys in 1987. A brief methodological description is also included.

Jail Inmates 1991

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-134726. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1992. 7 pages, 12 tables.)

Presents data for 1990 and 1991 and trend tables for selected years 1978-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.34, 6.42, 6.45, 6.51.

The bulletin presents data from the 1991 Annual Survey of Jails. Data presented include average daily population, admissions and releases, demographic characteristics of inmates, rated jail capacity, percent occupied, inmate deaths, and jails under court order. Also included is an appendix table which lists the one-day counts and the average daily population of jail inmates for 1978, 1983, and 1988-91.

Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-135777. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1992. 13 pages, 14 tables.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend tables for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.1-1.4, 1.16, 1.17, 1.20.

This report presents criminal justice expenditure and employment data for 1990 and trend tables for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990. The information was collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from the Federal Government, all State governments, all county governments, and a sample of municipal and township governments. Data are presented on six categories of criminal justice

activities: police protection; courts; prosecution and legal services; public defense; corrections; and a residual "other" category. The report contains a description of the methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms. Public expenditure data are for fiscal 1990. Employment data are for the government's pay period that includes Oct. 12, 1990 and payroll data are for the month of October 1990.

Justice Expenditure and Employment in the U.S., 1990

(Annual. NCJ-137754. Washington: USGPO, 1992. 179 pages, 72 tables.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.5-1.8, 1.18, 1.19, 1.21.

This publication is the 23rd in a series of reports that present public expenditure and employment data on civil and criminal justice activities in the United States. The data in this report were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics through a special Survey of Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment, which was an annual survey from 1971 to 1979 and was conducted for 1985, 1988, and 1990. Data are presented for six categories of justice activity: police protection; courts; legal services and prosecution; public defense; corrections; and a residual "other" category. Specific data are supplied for the Federal Government, each of the 50 State governments, and the aggregate local level of government within each State. Data are published separately for the county governments and the municipal governments (cities, towns, and townships) for each of the 72 counties with a 1986 population of 500,000 or more, and for the 49 municipalities with a 1986 population of 300,000 or more. A survey methodology section discusses the variation in some fiscal year ending dates. The data in this report are not comparable to those in the Justice Expenditure and Employment Extracts series.

Justice Variable Passthrough Data, 1990

(Periodic. Technical Report NCJ-133018. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992. 8 pages, 2 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1971-90. SOURCEBOOK table 1.11.

This report presents criminal justice expenditures from "own sources" revenues and variable passthrough (VPT) data for 1990 for each State government and the aggregate of all local governments in each State. VPT data determine the amount of a State's grant that must be allotted to local governments in the

State. Specifically, the VPT data indicate to each State government how much of its total award can be used at the State level and how much it must pass through to local governments. The data in this report were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). BJS provides the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) with the VPT data for use in BJA's State and local formula grant program. A brief methodology section is included in the report.

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988

(Annual. NCJ-123522. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 93 pages, 74 tables, 8 figures.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.79-6.81, 6.92-6.94, 6.125, 6.126, 6.130-6.132, 6.134-6.136.

This report presents data from the National Corrections Reporting Program. It is the fourth in an annual series that describes the characteristics of persons admitted to and released from State and Federal prison and parole systems during 1988. The report is divided into eight sections. The first two sections provide information on admissions and releases from State prison by a number of demographic characteristics, offense type, sentence length, time served, and method of release. The next two sections present data on entries and discharges from State parole. These data also include demographic characteristics, offense type, and time served, as well as successful and unsuccessful parole discharges. Four sections are devoted to Federal prison admissions and releases, and Federal parole entries and discharges. These sections reflect the same type of information presented for the States. A description of the methodology is included as well.

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 1.97, 1.102.

This report presents data on jail population density from the 1988 Census of Local Jails conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Information is provided on amount of housing space available, number and size of jails, number of correctional officers, and inmate to staff ratios. Also presented is average square feet of living space per inmate, inmates per living unit, and hours confined to living unit. Indicators of social and spatial density are also

provided by region. Data from the 1983 Census of Local Jails is presented in some cases for comparison.

Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988

(Special. Bulletin NCJ-127202. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991. 10 pages, 16 tables.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.63-5.68.

This report presents pretrial release data on a sample of felony defendants in the 75 most populous counties in the United States. The data are derived from the National Pretrial Reporting Program initiated in 1988 by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Information is presented on the number of felony defendants released before case disposition, financial and nonfinancial release, and type of offense. In addition, data on bail amounts, number of prior convictions, and the number rearrested prior to case disposition are provided. Finally, time from pretrial release to rearrest, time from arrest to adjudication, adjudication outcome, and sentencing outcome are presented. A methodology section describes the study and provides definitions of terms used in the report.

Probation and Parole 1990

(Annual. Bulletin NCJ-133285. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, November 1991. 8 pages, 5 tables, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend tables for 1977-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.1, 6.2, 6.127, 6.128.

This bulletin reports on probation and parole populations for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Federal system. Data are presented on probation and parole entries and exits for 1990, and on the rate of probationers and parolees per 100,000 adult residents. Summary data comparing prison, probation, and parole populations are presented as are national data on trends in methods of State prison releases.

Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989

(Special Report NCJ-129027. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991. 12 pages, 20 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.48, 6.53, 6.56, 6.57, 6.63, 6.66.

This report presents data from the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails conducted

for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Information is provided on characteristics of jail inmates, detention status, current offenses, criminal justice status at arrest, prior sentences and criminal history, sentence length, and time served. In addition, data are presented on drug and alcohol use, treatment for drug and alcohol abuse, family background, prior physical and sexual abuse, and mental health problems. A brief methodology section is also provided.

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 table 6.82.

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.

Prosecutors in State Courts, 1990

(Periodic. Bulletin NCJ-134500. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992. 9 pages, 20 tables.)

Presents data for 1990 and comparison data for 1974. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.88, 1.89, 5.45.

This report presents data from the 1990 National Prosecutor Survey Program (NPSP), the first national survey of prosecutors since the 1974 National District Attorneys Association survey. The 1990 NPSP survey was conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The data are derived from a nationally-representative sample of 290 chief prosecutors, resulting in 289 completed questionnaires. The prosecutorial districts of these chief prosecutors encompassed a total of 514 counties and independent cities. The report presents information on chief prosecutors in State courts including prosecutorial employment, workload, and population served. Data are also presented on policies and practices related to the stages of felony prosecution. A brief methodological description is also provided.

Race of Prisoners Admitted to State and Federal Institutions, 1926-86

(Special. NCJ-125618. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 54 pages, 10 tables, 3 appendices.)

Presents trend data for 1926-86. SOURCEBOOK table 6.78.

This report provides information on the race of prisoners admitted to State and Federal prisons from 1926 through 1986. These data were collected through the National Prisoner Statistics program conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data are presented for each State and Federal jurisdiction for each year as well as in aggregate form.

Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89

(Special Report NCJ-134177. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992. 11 pages, 14 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1986-89 (aggregate). SOURCEBOOK tables 6.7-6.11.

This report presents data collected in a followup survey of felony probationers compiled by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. The original survey, conducted in 1986, collected data on felony sentencing in 100 counties. The followup survey was conducted in 32 of the original 100 counties. This survey used criminal history files and probation files to obtain information on arrests during probation, and also used probation files to obtain additional information. Data are presented on the characteristics of felony probationers, felony probationers that received a sentence with special conditions or a financial penalty, and compliance with these sentences. Also presented is information on the number of probationers arrested for a felony while on probation and the type of sentence imposed on probationers arrested for a felony.

School Crime

(Special. NCJ-131645. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 18 pages, 31 tables.)

Presents data for 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.64-3.70.

This report summarizes the responses collected by the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) in a special supplement focusing on victimization at school, conducted during the first half of 1989. The data represent an estimated 21.6 million students,

ages 12 to 19. Data are presented on victimizations occurring at school by demographic characteristics of students and characteristics of the school. Several tables also present information on the availability of drugs and alcohol at school as well as the existence of drug prevention measures at school. Data on gang presence and fear of victimization at school are also provided. Fear-inspired behaviors such as avoiding certain areas of the school or bringing a weapon to school for protection are also examined. A discussion of the NCVS methodology and a copy of the school crime supplement questionnaire are included.

Sheriffs' Departments 1990

(Bulletin NCJ-133283. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992. 11 pages, 24 tables.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.24, 1.26, 1.29, 1.31, 1.34, 1.38, 1.40, 1.42, 1.44, 1.46, 1.49, 1.52, 1.55.

This bulletin presents data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Findings are presented for sheriffs' departments that comprise approximately 30 percent of the police agencies participating in the LEMAS program. National estimates are derived from a sample of 840 responding sheriffs' departments. Data are presented on number and characteristics of personnel, size of population served, operating expenditures, workload and job functions, and training and educational requirements for recruits. Information is also presented on lethal and nonlethal weapons authorized for use, and body armor policies. The extent of computerization, and the existence of special units and written policy directives are also discussed. A description of the methodology used for the 1990 LEMAS survey is included.

State and Local Police Departments, 1990

(Bulletin NCJ-133284. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992. 14 pages, 34 tables.)

Presents data for 1987 and 1990. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.22, 1.23, 1.25, 1.27, 1.28, 1.30, 1.32, 1.33, 1.35, 1.37, 1.39, 1.41, 1.43, 1.45, 1.47, 1.48, 1.50, 1.51, 1.53, 1.54.

This bulletin presents data from the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics (LEMAS) program of the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Findings are presented for 49 State

police agencies and a nationally representative sample of 1,830 local police departments. Data are presented on number and characteristics of sworn personnel, size of population served, operating expenditures, job functions, and training and educational requirements for recruits. Information is also presented on lethal and nonlethal weapons authorized for use, and body armor policies. The extent of computerization, and the existence of special units and written policy directives are also discussed. A description of the methodology used for the 1990 LEMAS survey is included.

Teenage Victims

(Special. NCJ-128129. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 13 pages, 26 tables.)

Presents aggregate data for 1985-88 and trend data for 1979-88. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.7, 3.8, 3.15, 3.33, 3.63.

This report presents aggregate data for 1985-88 on the number of teenagers victimized by crimes of violence and theft. Data on rape, robbery, assault, and crimes of theft were derived from the National Crime Victimization Survey conducted annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data on homicides were collected from the Uniform Crime Reports compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Information on teenage victimization is reported by various victim and offender characteristics including sex, race, ethnicity, victim-offender relationship, and household composition. In addition, data on place of occurrence, type of weapon, injuries sustained, reasons for not reporting to the police, and perceived alcohol use by the offender are presented.

Tracking Offenders, 1988

(Bulletin NCJ-129861. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1991. 6 pages, 10 tables, 1 figure.)

Presents data for 1988. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.16, 5.53-5.57.

This report presents information on criminal case processing in Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia. Information is presented on felony arrests, prosecutions, and dispositions by type of offense. Also provided is information on sentences received by those arrested for felonies. Sentence information is presented by arrest

offense as well as conviction offense. The likelihood of being prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to jail or prison is provided as well. The report also contains data on the sex, race, and age of persons arrested for felonies in the fourteen States. A brief methodology section describes the Offender Based Transaction Statistics data base from which this information was derived.

Women in Jail 1989

(Special Report NCJ-134732. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1992. 12 pages, 22 tables.)

Presents data for 1983 and 1989. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.46, 6.49, 6.50, 6.54, 6.55, 6.61, 6.62.

This report presents data on women incarcerated in local jails throughout the United States. The data were collected through the 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data presented include inmate demographic characteristics, pre-arrest employment and income, current offenses, criminal history, prior drug and alcohol use, and past physical or sexual abuse. For women convicted of violent offenses, the characteristics of their victims are described. Data from the 1983 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails are also presented for comparison. A brief methodology section presents details on the survey procedures.

Women in Prison

(Special Report NCJ-127991. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, March 1991. 8 pages, 15 tables.)

Presents data for 1979 and 1986, and trend data for 1980-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.83-6.86, 6.88, 6.89.

This report presents data on women incarcerated in State prisons. The data were collected through the 1986 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics. Data presented include the characteristics and offenses of female inmates, relationship to victims, criminal history, and sentence length and time served. Information is also provided on the use of drugs among female inmates, prior physical and sexual abuse, mothers in prison, and the recent growth of the female offender population. A brief methodology section presents details of the survey procedures.

U.S. Department of Justice, Criminal Division

"Report to Congress on the Activities and Operations of the Public Integrity Section for 1990"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. Mimeographed. 30 pages, 3 tables.)

Presents data for 1970-90. SOURCEBOOK table 5.101.

This report was compiled by the Public Integrity Section of the U.S. Department of Justice. It presents tabular information describing Federal prosecutions of Federal, State, and local public officials for offenses involving abuse of public office. The number of public officials and others involved who were indicted, convicted, and awaiting trial is presented for each year from 1970 to 1990. 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

1991 Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 42 pages, 8 tables, 9 figures.)

Presents data for 1991 and trend tables for 1982-91. SOURCEBOOK table 4.41.

This document reports on the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA) Domestic Marijuana Eradication/ Suppression Program, describing the effort of the DEA in cooperation with State, local, and other Federal agencies to eradicate domestically cultivated marijuana in the United States. The report presents statistics on the number of marijuana plants destroyed, the number of plots sighted and eradicated, the number of persons arrested, and the number of weapons seized in connection with the eradication program. Data are also presented on the number of sinsemilla and ditchweed plants destroyed, the number of indoor cultivation operations eradicated, and the value of assets seized. Program funding, training, and cooperation with other agencies is also discussed.

U.S. Department of Justice, Executive Office for United States Attorneys

United States Attorney's Office: Statistical Report Fiscal Year 1991

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 75 pages, 37 tables, 14 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1991 and trend tables for fiscal 1982-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 5., 5.7.

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, 1992. Mimeographed. 19 pages, 20 tables, 11 figures.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.157, 3.158.

This report presents data on crime involving Federally insured financial institutions. Information is provided on violations of Federal bank robbery statutes and the Hobbs Act. The data are broken down by characteristics of the banking institutions, offenders, property loss and recovery, community characteristics, deaths, injuries sustained, hostages taken, and State and region of occurrence.

Bomb Summary 1990

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 40 pages, 10 tables, 17 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend tables for 1980-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.175, 3.176.

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, 1990

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 363 pages, 105 tables (estimated), 41 figures, 5 appendices.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend tables for 1981-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.63-1.65, 3.127-3.130, 3.134, 3.135, 3.138-3.146, 3.148-3.154, 3.180-3.182, 4.1-4.15, 4.18-4.28, 4.30.

This report begins with a summary of the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. Each Index offense (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, aggravated assault, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson) is described individually in terms of the volume and trend of offenses known to police, the nature of the offense (e.g., type of weapon used, regional distribution, or target of the offense), clearances of the offense, and persons arrested and charged. Data on Index offenses cleared by arrest are then presented, followed by information on persons arrested and persons charged. The last section of the report focuses on law enforcement personnel.

Data are presented on offenses known to police by State, region, size of place, and extent of urbanization. Clearance and arrest information are presented for the United States as a whole (estimated), cities, suburban areas, and rural areas. Disposition data are based on a limited number of reporting agencies and are presented by offense, except for juveniles taken into custody. The law enforcement personnel information includes data on the number of sworn and civilian law enforcement employees in the United States.

The 1990 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.

"The Financial Institution Fraud and Failure Report for Fiscal Year 1991 Ending September 30, 1991"

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. Mimeographed. 9 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1991 and trend tables for fiscal 1986-91. SOURCEBOOK table 3.156.

This report presents information on financial institution fraud and failure cases investigated

by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's White Collar Crime Program. Data are presented on the number and type of failed financial institutions under investigation as well as the number of major cases pending. Also presented are figures on the number of financial institution fraud and failure matters resulting in convictions and the dollar amount losses attributed to fraud and failure matters.

Law Enforcement Officers Killed and Assaulted, 1990

(Annual. FBI Uniform Crime Reports. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 59 pages, 38 tables, 3 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend tables for 1981-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.159-3.164, 3.166-3.171.

This report contains comments, tables, charts, and descriptive summaries on law enforcement officers feloniously killed and assaulted in the line of duty. Data on officers killed are presented by State; geographic region; population group; circumstances at the scene of the incident; type of officer assignment; type of weapon used in the offense; location of the fatal wound; distance between the officer and offender; and the month, day, and time of the attack. Profiles of the victim officers and the known offenders are also included. Data on officers assaulted are presented by geographic region, population group, type of weapon, circumstances at the scene of the incident, type of officer assignment, percent receiving personal injury, time of day, and percent cleared.

Information is also provided on law enforcement officers accidentally killed. These data are broken down by geographic region, State, and circumstances at the scene of the incident.

The report also presents data on assaults on Federal officers from six sectors of the U.S. Government: the Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, the judicial branch, the U.S. Capitol Police, and the U.S. Postal Service. This section begins with departmental summaries and descriptive summaries of selected incidents of assaults on Federal officers that occurred during 1990. Data are presented on the number of known assailants, officers killed or injured, type of weapon, type of activity the officer was engaged in at time of incident, disposition of known assailants, and geographic region.

U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons

Facilities 1991

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 89 pages, 2 figures.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK table 1.111.

This is the ninth edition of a report that presents information on Federal Bureau of Prisons' facilities. A brief history of the Federal Bureau of Prisons is provided. Data are presented on facility security level, judicial district of each facility, rated capacity, population, number of staff, housing accommodations, educational and vocational training programs, Federal prison industry programs, various services provided, accreditation status, and an overview of each facility. Also included are a list of staff training centers, an overview of new facility construction, community corrections office locations, and an organizational chart of the Bureau of Prisons.

U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice

1990 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report

(Annual. NCJ-130063. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991. 23 pages, 16 tables, 11 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend figures for 1986-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.33-4.37.

This report presents data on drug use among arrestees in 23 cities throughout the United States. The data are drawn from the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program which is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice. Data are based on voluntary urinalysis testing and self-reports from samples of arrestees. Information is presented on the use of any drugs, use of marijuana, cocaine, heroin, and multiple drug use. In addition, the data are broken down by gender, age, and race. The distribution of arrest charges for adult arrestees and juvenile arrestees/detainees is provided. Self-reported use of alcohol among arrestees is also discussed.

U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Children in Custody 1989

(Periodic. NCJ-127189. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1991. 10 pages, 8 tables.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend data for 1985-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.19-6.22, 6.24-6.26, 6.28, 6.29.

This report presents information from the 1989 Children in Custody census (CIC) conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Also included are selected findings from the 1985 and 1987 Censuses of Public Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities. Data are presented on the number of facilities, population counts, population flow, and demographic characteristics of juveniles in public juvenile facilities. Also provided are data on detention status and reasons for custody. In addition, information is presented on juvenile admissions and types of State and locally administered public juvenile custody facilities. Information on the total number of public facilities administered by State and local governments, total annual and per resident operating costs, and average daily population is also included.

National Juvenile Custody Trends 1978-1989

(Periodic. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 42 pages, 11 tables, 19 figures.)

Presents data for 1989 and trend data for 1978-89. SOURCEBOOK tables 6.12, 6.13, 6.15-6.18, 6.23, 6.27, 6.30, 6.31.

This report presents information from the biennial Children in Custody census conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Data are presented for number and type of juvenile facilities as well as other facility characteristics. Population counts presented include number of admissions for calendar years as well as under custody figures based on 1-day counts. Demographic characteristics of juveniles held are provided as is information on detention status and reasons for custody. In addition, the number and rate of juveniles under custody is provided by region and State.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Marshals Service

The Director's Report: A Review of the United States Marshals Service in FY 1991

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992. 80 pages, 11 tables, 27 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1991 and trend data for fiscal 1981-91. SOURCEBOOK tables Fig. 1.1, Fig. 1.2, 1.70-1.73.

This report describes the activities of the U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) for fiscal year 1991. A brief history of the USMS is provided, followed by an explanation of various USMS

duties. These duties include fugitive investigations, prisoner processing and detention, prisoner production and transportation, protection of the judiciary, witness security, execution of court orders, government seizures, and special operations and analysis. Also included is a brief explanation of executive direction, support operations, administration, and training within the USMS.

U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission

Annual Report of the United States Parole Commission October 1, 1989 to September 30, 1990

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991. 19 pages, 9 tables.)

Presents data for fiscal 1990 and trend tables for fiscal 1987-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.123-1.125, 6.133.

This report presents information on the activities of the U.S. Parole Commission for fiscal year 1990. The U.S. Parole Commission conducts parole hearings for 24,000 inmates currently in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and exercises jurisdiction over 22,000 Federal parolees. The document describes the guidelines used in reaching various types of parole decisions and the procedures involved in administrative appeals and the field supervision of parolees. Recent litigation involving the U.S. Parole Commission is presented as well as a brief overview of projects carried out by the Research Unit. The report documents workload statistics and decision trends for the fiscal year, describing number and type of hearings conducted, parole grants and warrants issued, percent of decisions within guidelines, percent of hearings with inmate representation, and the results of appeals to parole decisions. Finally, biographical information for the parole commissioners is provided.

U.S. Department of State

Patterns of Global Terrorism: 1990

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of State, 1991. 77 pages, 2 tables, 4 figures, 4 appendices.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1968-90. SOURCEBOOK table 3.183.

This report provides tables, charts, narrative descriptions, and comments on incidents of international terrorism. Data are presented on types of incidents and victims, and on terrorist groups, regional patterns, counter-terrorist activities, and State-supported terrorism.

Appendix A presents a statistical review of international terrorist attacks. Appendix B presents a chronology of significant terrorist events in 1990. Appendix C provides a worldwide overview of organizations that engage in terrorism. Appendix D provides a map identifying the location of international terrorist incidents in 1990.

U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration

Annual Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of the Civil Aviation Security Program, January 1-December 31, 1990

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1992. 23 pages, 5 tables, 4 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1979-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.184, 3.185.

This report contains data on threats against civil aviation, both foreign and domestic, in the forms of hijackings, airport bombings, bomb threats, and security incidents. Also included in these reports are data on passenger screening activities and summaries of other ongoing preventive measures. This particular report covers the period Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1990, 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 1979 to 1990 depending on the availability of data.

U.S. Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

Digest of State Alcohol-Highway Safety Related Legislation, Current as of January 1, 1992

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1992. 513 pages, 2 tables, 2 appendices.)

Presents data for 1992. SOURCEBOOK tables 1.130-1.133.

This tenth edition of the digest provides a detailed description of the various statutory provisions related to alcohol use and highway safety. The data were collected through an examination of the statutory codes of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Statutory provisions are examined in the following areas: blood alcohol concentration (BAC) levels as evidence in court, preliminary breath test and implied consent laws, chemical tests authorized under implied consent laws, provisions related to adjudication of driving while intoxicated charges,

sanctions for refusal to submit to a blood alcohol concentration test, sanctions following a conviction for driving while intoxicated related offenses, laws requiring a blood alcohol concentration test on persons killed in traffic crashes, minimum legal drinking age, liability of owners of drinking establishments for serving alcohol to intoxicated patrons and to minors, open container laws, and anti-consumption laws. The appendices provide the Uniform Vehicle Code and Federal Alcohol Incentive Grant Criteria.

Fatal Accident Reporting System 1990

(Annual. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 202 pages, 119 tables, 32 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend data for 1966-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.124, 3.125.

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 of terms are included.

General Estimates System 1990

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of Transportation, 1991. 152 pages, 57 tables, 52 figures, 1 glossary, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for 1990. SOURCEBOOK table 3.126.

This is the third annual report of automobile crash statistics produced from data collected by the General Estimates System. This report presents estimates of selected national characteristics of approximately 6,500,000 police-reported motor vehicle traffic crashes that occurred in the United States in 1990. The report is divided into three sections. The first section provides information on frequency and location of automobile crashes. It also presents information on crash type, crash severity, and alcohol-related crashes. The second section presents data on the type of vehicle involved in the accident--passenger cars, light trucks, vans, utility vehicles, medium and heavy trucks, and motorcycles. Section three provides information on persons injured or killed by automobile crashes. Data are presented on drivers, passengers, pedestrians, and pedalcyclists. This report

also contains a glossary of terms and three appendices. The first appendix provides the 1990 General Estimates System variable list. The second appendix lists the collection sites from which the data were obtained. The final appendix discusses the sample design, the estimation procedure, and the accuracy of the sample estimates.

U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Coast Guard

Digest of Law Enforcement Statistics, Thru March 31, 1992

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Coast Guard. Mimeographed. 50 pages, 27 tables, 6 figures.)

Presents data thru Mar. 31, 1992 and trend data for 1973-92. SOURCEBOOK table 4.44.

This report presents data on the law enforcement activities of the U.S. Coast Guard. General contraband seizures, marihuana and cocaine interdictions, and other drug seizures are included. Also included are data on marihuana interdictions by vessel nationality, drug eradications with Coast Guard assistance, and Navy assistance to Coast Guard drug enforcement. Coast Guard boarding statistics are presented as is information on illegal migrant interdictions and fisheries law enforcement seizures and forfeitures.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Explosives Incidents Report 1990

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1991. 70 pages, 22 tables, 10 figures.)

Presents data for 1990 and trend tables for 1986-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 3.173, 3.174, 3.177, 3.178.

This report provides tables, figures, and narrative descriptions of criminal bombings and other explosives incidents that were reported to and investigated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. This, however, does not necessarily include all the bombings and explosives incidents that may have occurred in the United States during these years. The report is divided into seven sections. The first section describes support programs. The second section analyzes the explosive incidents. Data are presented on types of incidents, targets, motives, injuries, property damage, types of devices, geographic location, and accidental explosions.

Section three describes stolen and recovered explosives. The fourth section analyzes significant explosives investigations occurring in 1990. The final three sections present program initiatives, a directory of the Bureau's district offices, and a glossary of terms. Throughout the report, a 5-year retrospective of explosives incidents data is presented.

U.S. Department of the Treasury, U.S. Customs Service

U.S. Customs--Update 1991

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Department of the Treasury, 1992. 32 pages, 7 tables, 13 figures.)

Presents data for fiscal 1991 and trend tables for fiscal 1987-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 4.39, 4.43.

This document describes the activities of the U.S. Customs Service for fiscal 1991. The report discusses the agency's role in collecting revenue from imports and enforcing customs and related laws. Data are presented on Customs' collections by region, district, and category; carriers and persons entering the United States; merchandise entries; and seizures of property, narcotics, and dangerous drugs for violation of laws enforced by the Customs Service.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Enforcement

Enforcement Accomplishments Report, Fiscal Year 1990

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1991. 123 pages, 4 tables, 8 figures, 1 appendix.)

Presents trend data for fiscal 1977-90. SOURCEBOOK table 5.89.

This report presents information on the enforcement activities of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The accomplishments discussed include the development of a plan for enhanced enforcement, civil and criminal environmental enforcement activity, major enforcement litigation, and key court decisions occurring during the year. Also included is information on building and maintaining a strong national enforcement program as well as media specific enforcement performance. Detailed activities of the regional offices are also provided. The report concludes with trend data on the disposition of civil and criminal enforcement and information on administrative actions and judicial referrals.

U.S. General Accounting Office, General Government Division

Federal Criminal Justice System: A Model to Estimate System Workload

(Special. Washington: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1991. 86 pages, 38 tables, 5 figures, 7 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1987-91 and estimates for 1992. SOURCEBOOK table 5.5.

This report presents actual and estimated U.S. Attorney, U.S. courts, and Federal law enforcement agency workload data. The actual data are used to develop a model designed to estimate the workload of the various components of the Federal criminal justice system. This model estimates the potential effects of increases or decreases in the budgets or staff of the various components of the Federal criminal justice system on the other components. The first section of this report describes the rationale behind the development of the model, describes the model, and provides estimates produced by the model. The remainder of the report consists of seven appendices that provide more technical details on modeling methodology, model development and testing, results of the model testing, model applications, and a listing of the 148 Federal law enforcement agencies with criminal law enforcement authority.

Noncriminal Juveniles

(Special. Washington: U.S. General Accounting Office, 1991. 77 pages, 8 tables, 12 figures, 7 appendices.)

Presents data for 1988 and trend data for 1983-88. SOURCEBOOK table 6.33.

This report discusses State compliance with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, which established a formula grant program for States to improve their juvenile justice systems. States receive grant funds for, among other things, removing status offenders (noncriminal juveniles) from secure detention and correctional facilities. Data are presented on the extent to which status offenders have been removed from secure facilities as well as general compliance with U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention regulations. The use of valid court order violations to continue to detain status offenders in secure facilities is also discussed. The appendices provide the questionnaire sent to the States as well as case studies from Ohio, Tennessee, and Utah.

U.S. Postal Service, U.S. Postal Inspection Service

Semiannual Report, April 1 - September 30, 1991

(Semi-annual. Washington: U.S. Postal Inspection Service, 1991. 55 pages, 8 tables, 6 figures, 7 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1991 and trend figures for fiscal 1986-91. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.79, 5.80.

This report presents information on the activities of the U.S. Postal Inspection Service. The activities described include investigating postal service abuse, auditing internal controls, protecting the work environment, investigating criminal misuse of the mail system, and employing enforcement tools. Data are provided on financial audits, employees identified for narcotics violations, mail theft, workers' compensation fraud, and summary statistics on arrests and convictions for other criminal activities. The appendices include information on other financial audits, contract audits, operations audits, revenue audits, pending findings, Inspector General reporting requirements, and criminal statistics.

U.S. Sentencing Commission

Annual Report 1991

(Annual. Washington: U.S. Sentencing Commission, 1992. 392 pages, 447 tables (estimated), 13 figures, 3 appendices.)

Presents data for fiscal 1991. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.39-5.42, 5.44.

This publication presents detailed information related to U.S. Sentencing Commission activity for fiscal year 1991. The Commission's primary function is to develop and monitor sentencing policies and practices for the Federal courts that include guidelines prescribing the appropriate form and severity of punishment for offenders convicted of Federal crimes. The information is presented in five sections: administration, guideline amendments, legal issues, training and technical assistance, and research. The administration section details the organizational structure of the Commission as well as job responsibilities and budget obligations. The guideline amendments section presents information on the progress of periodic modification and refinements made to the sentencing guidelines. The legal issues section examines Federal case law interpretations of key provisions and constitutionality of the sentencing guidelines. The fourth section provides descriptive evaluation of the training and technical assistance available to Federal judges

and probation officers who utilize the guidelines. The final section of the report presents research data on monitoring, evaluation, and a mandatory minimum study applicable to the sentencing guidelines. Also provided are a description of datafiles and variables, selected sentencing statistics (by district), and supplementary tables.

Mandatory Minimum Penalties in the Federal Criminal Justice System

(Special. Washington: USGPO, 1991. 236 pages, 45 tables, 12 figures, 10 appendices.)

Presents data for Oct. 1, 1989-Sept. 30, 1990 and trend tables for 1984-90. SOURCEBOOK tables 5.33, 5.43.

This report is submitted to Congress by the U.S. Sentencing Commission pursuant to its general authority under 28 U.S.C. 995(a)(20), specifically the statutory directive of Public Law 101-647 requiring a report on mandatory minimum sentencing provisions. The report provides an overview of mandatory minimum sentencing in the Federal criminal justice system, including a brief history of the development of this approach to sentencing and a description of the status of mandatory minimums in 1991. The advent of the Federal sentencing guidelines system established by the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 is discussed. Also provided is an analysis of the compatibility of mandatory minimum sentencing provisions and the Federal sentencing guidelines system. The results of a detailed empirical study of mandatory minimum sentencing are presented. An analysis of methods Congress may employ to effect sentencing policy other than through enactment of mandatory minimums is offered. The appendices include a listing of the mandatory minimum sentencing provisions in effect in 1991 as well as other information useful to an understanding of mandatory sentencing provisions and their alternatives.

Walker, Samuel and Vic W. Bumphus

"Civilian Review of the Police: A National Survey of the 50 Largest Cities, 1991"

(Occasional. **Criminal Justice Policy Focus**, No. 91-3, Center for Applied Urban Research. Omaha, NE: University of Nebraska at Omaha, 1991. 6 pages, 2 tables.)

Presents data for 1991. SOURCEBOOK table 1.69.

This document reports the results of a survey of civilian review procedures for handling civilian complaints about police misconduct in the 50 largest cities in the United States. Civilian review procedures were found to exist in 30

of the 50 cities. Tables describe civilian review agencies, names of organizations, dates established, enabling authority, class of review agency, number of members, method of appointment, responsibilities, and other characteristics.

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959 Eighth Avenue
New York, NY 10019
- Higher Education Research Center
University of California at Los Angeles
320 Moore Hall
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90024
- Insurance Information Institute
110 William Street
New York, NY 10038
- International City/County Management
Association
The Municipal Year Book
777 North Capitol St., N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, DC 20002
- Judicature
American Judicature Society
25 East Washington
Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60602
- Justice Statistics Clearinghouse
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800-732-3277
- Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10111
- Media General Inc.
333 East Grace Street
Richmond, VA 23293
- Monitoring the Future Project
Institute for Social Research
The University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48106
- Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report
Centers for Disease Control
Atlanta, GA 30333
- NAACP
Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
Suite 1600
99 Hudson Street
New York, NY 10013
- NFO Research, Inc.
10 South Riverside Plaza
Chicago, IL 60606
- National Center for Juvenile Justice
701 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219
- National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, VA 23187
- National Coalition to Abolish the Death
Penalty
1325 G Street
Lower Level B
Washington, DC 20005
- National Commission on Correctional
Health Care
2105 North Southport
Suite 200
Chicago, IL 60614
- National Committee for the Prevention of
Child Abuse
332 S. Michigan Avenue
Suite 1600
Chicago, IL 60604
- National Conference of State Legislatures
1560 Broadway
Suite 700
Denver, CO 80265
- National Criminal Justice Association
444 North Capitol Street, N.W.
Suite 608
Washington, DC 20001
- National Criminal Justice Reference Service
Box 6000
Rockville, MD 20850
800-851-3420
- National Fire Protection Association
NFPA Journal
1 Batterymarch Park
P.O. Box 9101
Quincy, MA 02269
- National Rifle Association of America
Institute for Legislative Action
1600 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
- National Victim Center
307 West 7th Street
Suite 1001
Fort Worth, TX 76102
- Northeastern University
College of Criminal Justice
Boston, MA 02115

Phi Delta Kappan, Inc.
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P.O. Box 789
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Police Executive Research Forum
2300 M Street, N.W.
Suite 910
Washington, DC 20037

Research Triangle Institute
Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

The Roper Organization, Inc.
205 East 42nd Street
New York, NY 10017

The Roper Public Opinion Research Center
P.O. Box 440
Storrs, CT 06268

The Safer Society Program
Shoreham Depot Road
RR 1, Box 24-B
Orwell, VT 05760

The Third Branch
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts
Office of Legislative and Public Affairs
811 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20544

Times Mirror Center for The People and The
Press
1875 Eye Street, N.W.
Suite 1110
Washington, DC 20006

U.S. Department of Defense
Department of the Air Force
Military Justice Division
Washington, DC 20332-6128

U.S. Department of Defense
Department of the Army
U.S. Army Judiciary
NASSIF Building
Falls Church, VA 22041-5103

U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services
National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug
Information
P.O. Box 2345
Rockville, MD 20847
800-729-6686

U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and
Alcoholism
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services
National Institute on Drug Abuse
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, MD 20857

U.S. Department of Health and Human
Services
Office of Human Development Services
Administration for Children, Youth
and Families
Family and Youth Services Bureau
Washington, DC 20857

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
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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
Washington, DC 20537

U.S. Department of Justice
Executive Office for United States Attorneys
Patrick Henry Building
601 D Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Prisons
Office of Public Affairs
320 First Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20534

U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service
425 Eye Street
Washington, DC 20536

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Pardon Attorney
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of the Solicitor General
Washington, DC 20530

U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Marshals Service
600 Army-Navy Drive
Arlington, VA 22202

U.S. Department of Justice
U.S. Parole Commission
5550 Friendship Boulevard
Chevy Chase, MD 20815

U.S. Department of State
Public Affairs
Office for Counter-Terrorism
Washington, DC 20520

U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration
Office of Civil Aviation Security
400 7th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20591

U.S. Department of Transportation
National Highway Traffic Safety
Administration
400 7th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20590

U.S. Department of Transportation
U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters
2100 2nd Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20593

U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
U.S. Park Police
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
Explosives Incidents Branch
Washington, DC 20226

U.S. Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
Criminal Investigations Division
Ben Franklin Station
Washington, DC 20224

U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Customs Service
1301 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20229

U.S. Department of the Treasury
U.S. Secret Service
Office of Government Liaison and Public
Affairs
1800 G Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20233

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Enforcement
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20460

U.S. General Accounting Office
General Government Division
Washington, DC 20548

U.S. Postal Service
U.S. Postal Inspection Service
475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W.
Washington, DC 20260

U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents
Washington, DC 20502

U.S. Sentencing Commission
1331 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1400
Washington, DC 20004

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Appendix 1

Justice Expenditure and Employment Data Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Justice Expenditure and Employment, 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-135777 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1992), pp. 9, 12; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics.

Data collection

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) discontinued its survey of criminal justice expenditure and employment (CJEE) for budgetary reasons following the collection of 1979 data. That survey provided comparable trend data from 1971 to 1979. Beginning with 1980, the Bureau adopted a different methodology to compile and present public expenditure and employment data at greatly reduced cost. In 1985, 1988, and 1990 the original survey methodology was reimplemented to provide data necessary for block grant allocation of Bureau of Justice Assistance funds.

Trend comparisons between the 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990 survey data and data in the *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* series are complicated by differences in methodology. In making trend comparisons, users should limit their analysis to one of the two sources: long-term trends for 1971-79, 1985, 1988, and 1990 from the *Justice expenditure and employment survey* series; or recent year-to-year trends from the 1980-90 *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* reports.

Methodology

These data were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics using a special sample survey of State and local governments. Data were collected for the Federal government, all State governments, all county governments, all municipalities (and townships in the six New England States, the three Middle Atlantic States, and Michigan and Wisconsin) having a 1986 population of 10,000 or more, and for a sample of the remaining municipalities and townships. A total of 8,867 local governments were included in the survey panel (3,042 county governments, 4,693 municipalities, and 1,132 townships).

The survey 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, 78 counties, and 52 municipalities. Other units in the sample were canvassed by mail. Response for the field-compiled units was 100 percent. For the mail canvass units, the response rate was 87 percent.

Data for the Federal government were extracted from *Budget of the United States Government, FY 1992, Appendix*. Beginning with the 1985 survey, that document allowed the classification of appropriate expenditure and employment amounts for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the U.S. Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service as "prosecution and legal services." In earlier years, those amounts could not be broken out of the "police protection" category.

The justice data in this report include the expenditures and employment of the Federal government, State governments, and a sample of county, municipal, and township governments. Unless otherwise noted, data for total governmental functions and non-justice governmental functions also include the expenditures of special districts and school districts, which generally do not have justice functions. Justice expenditure data for these districts are not collected, although in 1985 (the most recent year for which such data are available) 0.6 percent of justice expenditures were made by such districts. The special district and school district data are included in the total government spending to allow State-by-State comparisons across States that make varying use of school districts to finance education.

Definitions of terms

Expenditure includes only external cash payments made from any source of monies, including any payments financed from borrowing, fund balances, intergovernmental revenue, and other current revenue. It excludes any intergovernmental transfers and noncash transactions, such as the provision of meals or housing of employees. It also excludes retirement of debt, investment in securities, extensions of loans, or agency transactions. Total expenditures for all government functions do include interest payments on debt, but the expenditure data for individual functions such as justice or education do not.

Expenditure is divided into two major categories:

1. "Direct expenditure" is all expenditure except that classified as intergovernmental. It includes "direct current expenditure" (salaries, wages, fees, and commissions and purchases of supplies, materials, and 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, 1990. They include all paid officials and persons on paid leave, but exclude unpaid officials, persons on unpaid leave, pensioners, and contractors.

Full-time employees are all persons employed on a full-time basis, including all full-time temporary or seasonal workers who were employed during this pay period.

Full-time equivalent employment is a statistical measure that estimates the number of full-time employees that could have been employed if the reported number of hours worked by part-time employees had been worked by full-time employees. This statistic is calculated separately for each function of a government by dividing the "part-time hours paid" by the standard number of hours for full-time employees in the particular government and then adding the resulting quotient to the number of full-time employees.

In reports in this series prior to 1988, a different methodology was used to compute this statistic, affecting comparability over time. In the past, the payroll-based formula divided the total payroll (full-time plus part-time) by the full-time payroll and multiplied the result by the number of full-time employees.

Payroll is the gross payroll before deductions and includes salaries, wages, fees, and commissions paid to employees as defined above for the month of October 1990.

Police protection is the function of enforcing the law, preserving order, and apprehending those who violate the law, whether these activities are performed by a city police department, sheriff's department, State police, or Federal law enforcement agency such as the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Private security police are outside the scope of the survey.

Judicial (courts only) includes all civil and criminal courts and activities associated with courts such as law libraries, grand juries, petit juries, and the like. It is not the same as the "judicial and legal services" category in reports from the Bureau of Justice Statistics *Justice expenditure and employment extracts* series. The "judicial" category in the *Extracts* reports also includes "prosecution

and legal services" and "public defense," which are displayed separately in this report.

Prosecution and legal services includes the civil and criminal justice activities of the attorneys general, district attorneys, State's attorneys, and their variously named equivalents and corporation counsels, solicitors, and legal departments with various names.

Public defense includes legal counsel and representation in either criminal or civil proceedings as provided by public defenders and other government programs that pay the fees of court-appointed counsel.

Corrections involves the confinement and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law and the confinement of persons suspected of a crime awaiting trial and adjudication. It includes costs and employment for jails, prisons, probation, parole, pardon, and correctional administration. Data for institutions with authority to hold prisoners beyond arraignment (usually 48 hours or more) are included in this sector. Data for lock-ups or "tanks" holding prisoners less than 48 hours are included in "police protection."

Correctional institutions are prisons, reformatories, jails, houses of correction, penitentiaries, correctional farms, workhouses, reception centers, diagnostic centers, industrial schools, training schools, detention centers, and a variety of other types of institutions for the confinement and correction of convicted adults or juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision. It also includes facilities for the detention of adults and juveniles accused of a crime and awaiting trial or hearing. Prison is sometimes used to refer to State correctional institutions.

Probation, parole, and pardon includes data on probation agencies, boards of parole, boards of pardon, and their variously named equivalents. Although probation departments frequently function under the administration of a court, the data are presented separately under corrections after having been deducted from the judicial data.

Other justice activities includes expenditure and employment data that are not elsewhere classified, that cut across more than one category, or that are not allocable to separate categories. Examples are crime commissions, neighborhood crime counsels, and State criminal justice coordinating councils.

Appendix 2

The Municipal Year Book 1992 Definitions of terms and survey response rates

This information was excerpted from International City/County Management Association, *The Municipal Year Book 1992* (Washington, DC: International City/County Management Association, 1992), pp. xiii, xiv, xv, xvi, 79, 101, 111. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Regions

Northeast--the New England and Mid-Atlantic Divisions;

North Central--the East and West North Central Divisions;

South--the South Atlantic and the East and West South Central Divisions;

West--the Mountain and Pacific Coast Divisions.

Geographic divisions

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont;

Mid-Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania;

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin;

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota;

South Atlantic--Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia, plus the District of Columbia;

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee;

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas;

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming;

Pacific Coast--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Metro status

To be classified by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), an area must include a city with a population of at least 50,000 or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000. The OMB further groups metropolitan areas of over 1,000,000 population into consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs) and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs).

Central cities--The core cities of an MSA having a population of at least 25,000 and meeting two commuting requirements: at least 40 percent of the employed residents of the city must work within the city and there must be at least 75 jobs for each 100 residents who are employed. Cities between 15,000 and 25,000 population may also be considered central cities if they are at least one-third the size of the MSA's largest city and meet the two commuting requirements.

Suburban cities--The other cities, towns, and incorporated places in an MSA.

Independent cities--The incorporated places not located within an MSA.

City types include metro for municipalities located within an MSA and nonmetro for municipalities located outside an MSA. County types refer to counties located within an MSA for metro; and nonmetro for counties located outside the boundaries of an MSA.

Forms of government

Mayor-council--an elected council serves as the legislative body with a separately elected head of government;

Council-manager--the mayor and council make policy and an appointed administrator is responsible for the administration of the city;

Commission--a board of elected commissioners serves as the legislative body and each commissioner is responsible for administration of one or more departments;

Town meeting--qualified voters meet to make basic policy and choose a board of selectmen to carry out the policy;

Representative town meeting--representatives selected by citizens vote at meetings, which may be attended by all town citizens.

Table. Survey response rates for 1991

	Police, fire, and refuse collection			Survey of municipal officials			Survey of county officials		
	Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of cities surveyed	Responses		Number of counties surveyed	Responses	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Total, all cities	2,772	1,521	54.9 %	7,145	5,249	73.5 %	3,041	1,881	61.9 %
<u>Population group</u>									
Over 1,000,000	8	4	50.0	8	4	50.0	22	16	72.7
500,000 to 1,000,000	16	13	81.3	16	8	50.0	53	38	71.7
250,000 to 499,999	36	26	72.2	36	27	75.0	93	74	79.6
100,000 to 249,999	127	84	66.1	127	105	82.7	228	172	75.4
50,000 to 99,999	314	185	58.9	314	254	80.9	389	274	70.4
25,000 to 49,999	669	369	55.2	669	537	80.3	618	357	57.8
10,000 to 24,999	1,602	840	52.4	1,602	1,244	77.7	943	531	56.3
5,000 to 9,999	-	-	-	1,790	1,300	72.6	425	246	57.9
2,500 to 4,999	-	-	-	2,124	1,421	66.9	174	110	63.2
Under 2,500	-	-	-	459	349	76.0	96	63	65.6
<u>Region</u>									
Northeast	-	-	-	1,975	1,372	69.5	196	139	70.9
North Central	-	-	-	2,073	1,597	77.0	1,051	712	67.7
South	-	-	-	2,085	1,486	71.3	1,374	732	53.3
West	-	-	-	1,012	794	78.5	420	298	71.0
<u>Geographic division</u>									
New England	319	126	39.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mid-Atlantic	451	175	38.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
East North Central	564	303	53.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
West North Central	219	155	70.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Atlantic	302	207	68.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
East South Central	145	69	47.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
West South Central	272	171	62.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mountain	130	88	67.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pacific Coast	370	227	61.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Metro status</u>									
Central	511	326	63.8	512	416	81.3	-	-	-
Suburban	1,646	845	51.3	828	2,833	74.0	-	-	-
Independent	615	350	56.9	2,805	2,000	71.3	-	-	-
Metro	-	-	-	-	-	-	681	481	70.6
Nonmetro	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,360	1,400	59.3
<u>Form of government</u>									
Mayor-council	-	-	-	3,800	2,532	66.6	-	-	-
Council-manager	-	-	-	2,683	2,243	83.6	-	-	-
Commission	-	-	-	172	117	68.0	-	-	-
Town meeting	-	-	-	411	295	71.8	-	-	-
Representative town meeting	-	-	-	79	62	78.5	-	-	-

Appendix 3

Crime in the United States Definitions of terms

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 1-6, 327-330. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made. See U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reporting Handbook* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1984) for further definitions and information on classification and counting rules.

Population definitions

For purposes of statistical presentation, the cities and counties in the United States are divided into groups based on population size. The population group classifications used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Population group, political label, and population coverage

Population group	Political label	Population coverage
I	City	250,000 and over
II	City	100,000 to 249,999
III	City	50,000 to 99,999
IV	City	25,000 to 49,999
V	City	10,000 to 24,999
VI	City ^a	Less than 10,000
VIII	County ^b	-
(Rural county)		
IX	County ^b	-
(Suburban county)		

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.
^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--This includes a city or an urbanized area with a population of 50,000 or more inhabitants and the surrounding county or counties that share certain metropolitan characteristics. MSAs made up approximately 77 percent of the total U.S. population in 1990.

Rural counties--Rural counties are those outside MSAs. These areas represented 14 percent of the national population in 1990. Prior to 1981, rural counties were referred to as rural areas.

Suburban areas--These areas consist of cities with populations of less than 50,000 together with counties (unincorporated areas) that are within a MSA. Suburban areas can, therefore, be divided into suburban cities and suburban counties.

Other cities--Other cities are urban places outside MSAs; most of these areas are incorporated. These cities comprised 9 percent of the 1990 national population.

Community types:

	MSA	Non-MSA
Cities	Cities over 50,000	Other cities
	Suburban 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. For 1990, the population counts are U.S. Bureau of the Census 1990 decennial census data, which are subject to possible adjustment for undercount or overcount. Table 2 shows the number of agencies within each population group in 1990.

Table 2 Population group and number of agencies

Population group	Number of agencies
I	64
II	133
III	345
IV	698
V	1,680
VI	7,553 ^a
VIII (Rural area)	3,692 ^b
IX (Suburban county)	1,702 ^b
Total	15,867

^aIncludes universities and colleges to which no population is attributed.
^bIncludes State police to which no population is attributed.

Regions and divisions

The United States is divided into four regions; these regions are further divided into nine divisions. The following is a list of States within divisions and regions.

Northeast:

New England--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

Midwest:

East North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South:

South Atlantic--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central--Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central--Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

West:

Mountain--Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.

Pacific--Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.

The Crime Index and Part I offenses

The Crime Index

The following offenses and attempts to commit these offenses are used in compiling the Crime Index: (1) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, (2) forcible rape, (3) robbery, (4) aggravated assault, (5) burglary, (6) larceny-theft, (7) motor vehicle theft, and (8) arson. Arson was added as the eighth index of offense in October 1978. (Manslaughter by negligence and simple or minor assaults are not included in the Crime Index.)

Part I offenses

Criminal homicide--a. Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter: the willful (non-negligent) killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, and justifiable homicides are excluded. Justifiable homicides are limited to: (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty and (2) the killing of a felon by a private citizen. b. Manslaughter by negligence: the killing of another person through gross negligence. Traffic fatalities are excluded. While manslaughter by negligence

is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Forcible rape--The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Included are rapes by force and attempts or assaults to rape. Statutory offenses (no force used--victim under age of consent) are excluded.

Robbery--The taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

Aggravated assault--An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe or aggravated bodily injury. This type of assault usually is accompanied by the use of a weapon or by means likely to produce death or great bodily harm. Simple assaults are excluded.

Burglary--breaking or entering--The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or a theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.

Larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft)--The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. Examples are thefts of bicycles or automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket-picking, or the stealing of any property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Attempted larcenies are included. Embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc., are excluded.

Motor vehicle theft--The theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and runs on the surface and not on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Arson--Any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc.

Part II offenses

Other assaults (simple)--Assaults and attempted assaults where no weapon is used and which do not result in serious or aggravated injury to the victim.

Forgery and counterfeiting--Making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false in the semblance of that which is true. Attempts are included.

Fraud--Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Included are confidence games and bad checks, except forgeries and counterfeiting.

Embezzlement--Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing--Buying, receiving, and possess-

ing 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 rep parole. If revocation is based upon an administrative violation only, i.e., a violation not involving new criminal conduct, the behavior is graded as a category 1 offense and the salient factor score recalculated. If a finding is made that the prisoner has engaged in behavior constituting new criminal

conduct, the appropriate severity rating for the new criminal behavior is calculated. New criminal conduct may be determined either by a new Federal, State or local conviction or by an independent finding by the U.S. Parole Commission at a revocation hearing. If the criminal conduct is in violation of State or local law the appropriate severity level is determined by analogy with the listed Federal offense severity ratings and the salient factor score is recalculated. Time served on a new State or Federal sentence is counted as time in custody for rep parole guideline purposes.

Definitions of terms

Initial hearing--The initial parole 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 15 years of the hearing; (2) set an effective date of parole; or (3) continue the prisoner to a 15 year reconsideration hearing pursuant to 28 C.F.R. 2.14(c).

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. 16? (Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1979), pp. 29, 30; George Gallup, *The Sophisticated Poll Watcher's Guide* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton Opinion Press, 1976), p. 102; and from information provided to SOURCEBOOK staff from the Gallup Organization. Information on the Harris Poll survey sampling procedures was provided to SOURCEBOOK staff by Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.; similar procedures used in earlier surveys are described in Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., *The Harris Yearbook of Public Opinion 1970: A Compendium of Current American Attitudes* (New York: Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., 1971), pp. 511-514. Information on the survey procedures employed by the National Opinion Research Center was excerpted from the National Opinion Research Center, *General Social Surveys, 1972-1990: Cumulative Codebook* (Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, 1990), pp. 1, 59, 629-639. Information on the Media General/Associated Press Poll was provided by Media General/Associated Press Poll. Information on the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education Poll was excerpted from Stanley M. Elam, "The 22nd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1990), p. 54; and Stanley M. Elam, Lowell C. Rose, and Alec M. Gallup, "The 23rd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1991), p. 56. Information on the *Roper Reports* was provided by The Roper Organization, Inc.

The sampling procedures of six 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, The Roper Organization, Inc. and the Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa Education 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 distrib-

uted 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 is comprised of individuals who report themselves as any combination of the following classifications: Hispanic, American Indian, Other Indian, Oriental, and Black. Black and Hispanic are subcategories of Nonwhite. However, due to variation in respondent reporting the category White may also include some Hispanics.

The data presented in SOURCEBOOK from this Source were taken from the following reports. The dates on which interviews were conducted are presented in parentheses after each citation.

The Gallup Poll

George Gallup, Jr. *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Mar. 20, 1991, pp. 2, 3. (Mar. 14-17, 1991.)
 _____ *The Gallup Poll*. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, Apr. 3, 1992, pp. 1, 2. (Mar. 26-29, 1992.)

**The Gallup Report
The Gallup Poll Monthly**

George Gallup, Jr. *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 284. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, May 1989, p. 32. (Feb. 28-Mar. 2, 1989.)
 _____ *The Gallup Report*, Report No. 285. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1989, pp. 26, 28-31. (June 8-11, 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. 300. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, September 1990, pp. 38, 39, 41-43. (Sept. 10-11, 1990.)
 _____ *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 306. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1991, pp. 50, 51, 55, 56. (Mar. 21-24, 1991.)
 _____ *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 309. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, June 1991, pp. 43-45. (June 13-16, 1991.)
 _____ *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 313. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, October 1991, pp. 37, 38; (Oct. 10-13, 1991); pp. 70, 73 (Aug. 29-Sept. 3, 1991).
 _____ *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 316. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, January 1992, pp. 8-9. (Jan. 16-19, 1992.)
 _____ *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 317. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, February 1992, pp. 46, 47. (Jan. 16-19, 1992.)
 _____ *The Gallup Poll Monthly*, Report No. 318. Princeton, NJ: The Gallup Poll, March 1992, pp. 51, 52. (Feb. 28-Mar. 1, 1992.)

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.

GALLUP/PHI DELTA KAPPA EDUCATION POLL

The 1990 Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa education poll was a modified probability sample of 1,594 adults 18 years of age or older living in the United States. Interviewing took place during April 6-18 and May 4-22, 1990. The 1991 Gallup/Phi Delta Kappa education poll was also a modified probability sample of 1,500 adults 18 years of age or older. Interviewing occurred during May 3-17, 1991. Both samples employed personal, in-home interviewing of the civilian population (excluding persons in institutions such as prisons and hospital). "Nonpublic school parents" includes parents of students who attend parochial schools, private schools, or

independent schools. For further information on the survey sampling procedures see Elam M. Stanley, "The 22nd Annual Gallup Poll of the Public's Attitudes Toward the Public Schools," *Phi Delta Kappan* (September 1990), p. 54. For further information on the 1988 and 1989 education polls see George Gallup Jr. *The Gallup Report*, Report Nos. 276 and 283, respectively.

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 1 hour. Almost all interviews conducted as of 1978 have been telephone interviews. Respondents are selected on the basis of random digit dialing. When the completed interviews are received in New

York, a subsample of the respondents are re-contacted to verify that the data have been accurately recorded. Questionnaires are edited and coded in the New York office. The Harris sampling procedure is designed to produce a national cross-section that accurately reflects the actual population of the country 18 years of age and older living in private households. This means that the results of a survey among a national sample can be projected as representative of the country's civilian population 18 years old and older.

Harris Survey national results are reported for the East, Midwest, South, and West regions of the country, defined as follows:

East--Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia;

Midwest--North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio;

South--Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas; and

West--Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico.

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. *The Harris Poll*. Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Apr. 14, 1991, p. 2. (N=1,253, Mar. 29-Apr. 2, 1991.)

_____. *The Harris Poll*. Los Angeles: Creators Syndicate, Inc., Aug. 4, 1991, p. 2. (N=1,250, July 26-31, 1991.)

Sampling error

It should be kept in mind that the results of the surveys are subject to sampling error, i.e., the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those which would be obtained by surveying the entire population. The size of a possible sampling error varies to some extent with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes and at different percentages of response:

Recommended allowance for sampling error (plus or minus) at 95 percent confidence level

Re- sponse percent	Sample size					
	1,600	1,200	900	500	250	100
10(90)	2	2	2	3	5	7
20(80)	2	3	3	4	6	10
30(70)	3	3	4	5	7	11
40(60)	3	3	4	5	7	12
50	3	3	4	5	8	12

For example, if the response for a sample size of 1,200 is 30 percent, in 95 cases out of 100 the response in the population will be between 27 percent and 33 percent. This error accounts only for sampling error. Survey research is also susceptible to other errors, such as data handling and interview recording.

NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) maintains a national probability sample. The General Social Surveys are interviews administered to the NORC national samples using a standard questionnaire. They have been conducted during February, March, and April from 1972 to 1978, 1980, and from 1982 to 1991. There are a total of 27,782 completed interviews (1,613 in 1972; 1,504 in 1973; 1,484 in 1974; 1,490 in 1975; 1,499 in 1976; 1,530 in 1977; 1,532 in 1978; 1,468 in 1980; 1,506 in 1982; 1,599 in 1983; 1,473 in 1984; 1,534 in 1985; 1,470 in 1986; 1,466 in 1987; 1,481 in 1988; 1,537 in 1989; 1,372 in 1990; and 1,517 in 1991). Sampling frames are based on 1970 census information for surveys conducted in 1972-78, 1980, and 1982. For all interviews conducted from 1984-91, the national sampling frame was based on 1980 census information. A split sample transition design was used in the 1983 survey. One-half of the sample was drawn from the 1970 frame and one-half from the 1980 frame. Since 1973, the median length of the interview has been about one and a half hours. This study employed standard field procedures for national surveys, including interviewer hiring and training by area supervisors in interviewing locations when necessary.

Each survey is an independently drawn sample of English-speaking persons 18 years of age or older, living in non-institutional arrangements within the United States. Alaska and Hawaii are not included in samples drawn from the 1970 sampling frame, but are represented in one-half of the 1983 surveys, and all those conducted from 1984-91. Block quota sampling was used in the 1972, 1973, and 1974 surveys and for half of the 1975 and 1976 surveys. Full probability sampling was employed in half of the 1975 and 1976

surveys and in all of the 1977, 1978, 1980, and 1982-91 surveys. At the block level, quota sampling is used with quotas based on sex, age, and employment status. The cost of the quota samples is substantially less than the cost of a full probability sample of the same size, but there is, of course, the chance of sample biases mainly due to not-at-homes which are not controlled by the quotas. However, in order to reduce this bias, the interviewers are given instructions to canvass and interview only after 3:00 p.m. on weekdays or during the weekend or holidays. The first stage of sample selection includes selection of the Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). The PSUs employed are Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) or nonmetropolitan counties selected in NORC's Master Sample. These SMSAs and counties were stratified by region, age, and race before selection. The units of selection of the second stage were block groups (BG) and enumeration districts (EDs). These EDs and BGs were stratified according to race and income. The third stage of selection was that of blocks, which were selected with probabilities proportional to size. In places without block statistics, measures of size for the blocks were obtained by field counting. The average cluster size is five respondents per cluster.

The quotas call for approximately equal numbers of men and women with the exact proportion in each segment determined by the 1970 census tract data. For women, the additional requirement is imposed that there be the proper proportion of employed and unemployed women in the location. Again, these quotas are based on the 1970 census tract data. For men, the added requirement is that there be the proper proportion of men over and under 35 years old in the location. Past experience would suggest that, for most purposes, this quota sample of 1,500 could be considered as having about the same efficiency as a simple random sample of 1,000 cases.

The 1975 and 1976 studies were conducted with a traditional sample design, one-half full probability and one-half block quota. The sample was divided into two parts for several reasons: (1) to provide data for possibly interesting methodological comparisons; and (2) on the chance that there are some differences over time, that it would be possible to assign these differences to either shifts in sample designs, or changes in response patterns. Having allowed for the appearance of all items in the transitional sample design, the General Social Survey then switched to a full probability sample for the 1977 survey.

1970 National Sampling Frame

For 1977, 1978, 1980, 1982 and one-half of 1983 interviews, the NORC national probability sample is a stratified, multi-stage, area

probability sample of clusters of households in the continental United States based on 1970 census information. The selection of geographic areas at successive stages is in accordance with the method of **probabilities proportional to size**. Furthermore, the clusters of households are divided into replicated subsamples in order to facilitate estimation of the variance of sample estimators of population characteristics.

At the first stage of selection, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and non-metropolitan counties covering the total continental United States were grouped according to size strata within the nine census regions. All population figures and other demographic information were obtained from 1970 U.S. Bureau of the Census reports. Within each size stratum, grouping, based on geographic location or racial characteristics (or both), was accomplished before selection. The final frame was further separated into zones or "paper strata" of equal population size in order to facilitate the selection of replicated subsamples of primary sampling units (PSUs). The selection of PSUs was designed to produce four independent subsamples of equal size. The four subsamples were randomly combined to form two larger subsamples of 101 PSUs each. The large subsamples are thus internally separable into two replicated subsamples for variance estimation purposes. NORC has selected one of the two large subsamples described above to serve as its principle frame of households for the remainder of the decade. The PSUs fall into 89 distinct SMSAs and non-metropolitan counties. (New York, a very large SMSA, represents five PSUs, whereas the smaller counties represent only one PSU.)

The second-stage procedure involved the direct selection of census block groups or enumeration districts (EDs) within SMSAs or counties, eliminating the traditional intermediate stage of clustering selections within urban places or county divisions. Before selections, census tracts, minor civil divisions, census county divisions containing the block groups, and EDs were carefully stratified by geographic location, income, and race, in order to maximize the precision of sample estimation within a PSU. Block groups and EDs were then selected with probabilities proportional to size in numbers sufficient to satisfy survey demands for households expected throughout the decade. Lists of the separate households contained in the second stage blocks or EDs were constructed by field personnel or obtained from directories. Thus, the principal NORC national probability sample is, in effect, an inventory of identifiable households, each with a known probability of selection. In a typical sample survey with equal probability of selection for individual households (i. e., a self-weighting sample), households π , which interviews will take

place are probabilistically selected from the available lists of addresses for blocks and EDs. The method of probabilities proportional to size results in the assignment of an approximately equal number of interviews in each final stage cluster, which in turn leads to increased precision in the estimation of overall population characteristics.

1980 National Sampling Frame

Census information for 1980 was used to sample respondents for one-half of the 1983 interviews, and all those surveys administered 1984-91. Eighty-four PSUs were selected at the first stage. The PSUs consist of counties, SMSAs, independent cities and, in New England, parts of counties. Prior to selection, the United States was divided into PSUs; the PSUs were then grouped into 84 strata. The strata were formed by grouping metropolitan and non-metropolitan PSUs within each of the four Census regions. Within each region, additional variables were used to define strata. The stratifying variables included within-region geography and size; size was measured by the 1980 Census count of occupied housing units. One PSU was selected from each stratum using a controlled selection procedure. This procedure ensured proportionate representation along certain control dimensions (such as percentage Hispanic in the West). The exact control variables (like the stratification variables) differed somewhat from region to region. Sixteen strata contained only one PSU, which was selected with certainty. The remaining 68 PSUs were selected with probability proportional to size (measured in housing units).

The unit for second stage selection was the block or enumeration district (ED). The number of secondary selections within a PSU depended in part on the stratum size. The number of second stage selections listed for NORC's national frame in the 16 PSUs selected with certainty ranged from 24 to 6 selections for PSU. In the remaining 68 sample PSUs, 6 second stage selections were listed. All total, the new frame includes 562 secondary selections.

Prior to selection, the second stage units within each sample PSU were sorted by county, by minor civil division (in some areas), by Census Tract or ED number, and by block number. Counties were ordered within PSUs according to size and geography. Secondary selections were made using systematic zone selection; the probabilities of selection were proportional to size (measured in housing units). Each secondary selection included at least 50 housing units.

In enumeration districts and blocks with a large number of dwelling units, a third stage of selection was carried out. The block or ED

was subdivided into pieces which were "field counted." Based on the field count, a piece of the sample block or ED with probability proportional to its size was selected.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

MEDIA GENERAL/ASSOCIATED PRESS POLL

Media General and The Associated Press polls are based on telephone interviews with adults across the continental United States. All samples are drawn randomly by Survey Sampling, Inc. of Fairfield, Connecticut and include both listed and non-listed households with telephones. The data project to an estimated 161 million adults living in households with telephones.

Interviews on the drug problem were conducted on May 11-20, 1990 and included a representative sample of 1,143 adults.

Survey results are reported for four regional categories, with the States classified in the following way:

Northeast--Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont;

North Central--Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin;

South--Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia;

West--Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

ROPER REPORTS

A nationwide cross section of 1,984 men and women, 18 years of age and older was interviewed in face-to-face interviews in respondents' homes. The persons interviewed comprise a representative sample of the popula-

tion of the continental United States, age 18 and older--exclusive of institutionalized segments of the population (military bases, nursing homes, prisons, etc.). A multi-stage, stratified probability sample of interviewing locations was employed. The probabilities of selection at each stage are based on the latest U.S. Census population data, and detailed Census maps are used to identify and locate the selected areas.

At the first stage, 100 counties were selected with probabilities proportionate to population, after all the counties in the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia were ordered by population size within 18 strata. The strata were constructed by classifying counties as metropolitan and non-metropolitan within each of the nine Census Geographic Divisions. At the second stage, within each primary sampling unit, two Census block groups (or Census Enumeration Districts, when Census block statistics data are unavailable) were selected with probabilities proportionate to population from a computer listing in which the block groups (ED's) are stratified by size of place in which located. At the third stage, within each sample block group (ED), two sample locations (blocks or rural equivalents of blocks) were selected. When Census block data were available the sample blocks were selected with probability proportionate to size (population) from a cumulative computer listing. When no such block data were available, sample Enumeration Districts were broken into identifiable segments (small areas defined by roads, streams, railroad tracks, or other unambiguous boundaries), and the sample segments were selected with equal probability.

At the block (segment) level, the interviewer was assigned a starting point and a path to proceed around the sample area. Quotas for men and women over and under age 45 were imposed, as were quotas for employed people. In addition it was required that interviewing on half the assigned blocks (segments) be conducted after 5 p.m. on weekdays or on Saturday or Sunday to facilitate fulfilling the employment quota. While the assigned quotas produced the proper number of men and women over and under 45, there were small imbalances when the sample was examined in finer age terms, e.g., too few 18-29 year olds, too many 30-44 year olds. Accordingly the sample was weighted to achieve the correct proportions of men and women 18-29, 30-44, 45-59, and 60 and older.

Appendix 6

Monitoring the Future 1975-1991 Survey methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from Lloyd D. Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and Patrick M. O'Malley, *Monitoring the Future 1986* (Ann Arbor, MI: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1987), pp. 2-10, 13, 14, 269; Lloyd D. Johnston, Patrick M. O'Malley, and Jerald G. Bachman, *Smoking, Drinking, and Illicit Drug Use Among American Secondary School Students, College Students, and Young Adults, 1975-1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992); and information provided by the Monitoring the Future Project. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The basic research design involves annual data collections from high school seniors during the spring of each year, beginning with the class of 1975. Each data collection takes place in approximately 125 to 135 public and private high schools selected to provide an accurate cross section of high school seniors throughout the coterminous United States.

Since 1985, the results of a follow-up survey of those young adults 1 to 10 years beyond high school have been presented. These results should accurately characterize 85 percent of the young adults in the class cohorts 1 to 10 years beyond high school who are high school graduates. The high school dropout segment, missing from the senior year surveys, is also missing from the follow-up segments.

Also since 1985, the results of follow-up surveys of those high school students who have continued on to college have been presented. The college sample is limited to the most typical one for college attendance: 1 to 4 years past high school, which corresponds to the modal ages of 19 to 22 years old. This age category should encompass about 85 percent of all students enrolled in college full-time in 1980.

Sampling procedures

The procedure for securing a nationwide sample of high school seniors is a multistage one. Stage 1 is the selection of particular geographic areas, Stage 2 is the selection of one or more high schools in each area, and Stage 3 is the selection of seniors within each high school.

Stage 1: Geographic areas. The geographic areas used in this study are the primary sampling units (PSUs) developed by the Sampling Section of the Survey Research Center for use in the Center's nationwide interview studies. These consist of 74 primary areas throughout the coterminous United States--including the 12 largest metropolitan areas, which contain about 30 percent of the nation's population. Of the 62 other primary areas, 10 are in the Northeast, 18 in the North Central area, 24 in the South, and 10 in the West. Because these same PSUs are used for personal interview studies by the Survey Research Center (SRC), local field representatives can be assigned to administer the data collections in practically all schools.

Stage 2: Schools. In the major metropolitan areas more than one high school is often included in the sampling design; in most other sampling areas a single high school is sampled. In all cases, the selections of high schools are made such that the probability of drawing a school is proportionate to the size of its senior class. The larger the senior class (according to recent records), the higher the selection probability assigned to the high school. When a sampled school is unwilling to participate, a replacement school as similar to it as possible is selected from the same geographic area.

Stage 3: Students. Within each selected school, up to about 400 seniors may be included in the data collection. In schools with fewer than 400 seniors, the usual procedure is to include all of them in the data collection. In larger schools, a subset of seniors is selected either by randomly sampling classrooms or by some other random method that is convenient for the school and judged to be unbiased. Sample weights are assigned to each respondent so as to take account of variations in the sizes of samples from one school to another, as well as the (smaller) variations in selection probabilities occurring at the earlier stages of sampling.

The three-stage sampling procedure described above yielded the number of participating schools and students indicated in Table 1.

One limitation in the design is that it does not include in the target population those young men and women who drop out of high school before graduation (or before the last few months of the senior year, to be more precise). This excludes a relatively small proportion of each age cohort--between 15 and 20 percent. Though not an unimportant segment, we do know that certain behaviors such as illicit drug use and delinquency tend to be higher than average in this group. However, the addition of a representative sample of dropouts would increase the cost of the present research enormously, because of their dispersion and generally higher level

of resistance to being located and interviewed.

For the purposes of estimating characteristics of the entire age group, the omission of high school dropouts does introduce certain biases; however, their small proportion sets outer limits on the bias. For the purposes of estimating changes from one cohort of high school seniors to another, the omission of dropouts represents a problem only if different cohorts have considerably different proportions who drop out. The source has no reason to expect dramatic changes in those rates for the foreseeable future, and recently published government statistics indicate a great deal of stability in dropout rates since 1970.

Some may use the high school data to draw conclusions about changes for the entire age group. While the source does not encourage such extrapolation, the source suspects that the conclusions reached often would be valid, since over 80 percent of the age group is in the surveyed segment of the population and the source expects that changes among those not in school are very likely to parallel the changes among those who are. Nevertheless, for purposes of characterizing the entire age group the source would urge the user to check the results emanating from the present monitoring system against those emerging from other data collection systems using different methods, such as household interviews.

One other important feature of the base-year sampling procedures should be noted. All schools (except for half of the initial 1975 sample) are asked to participate in two data collections, thereby permitting replacement of half of the total sample of schools each year. One motivation for requesting that schools participate for 2 years is administrative efficiency; it is a costly and time-consuming procedure to secure the cooperation of schools, and a 2-year period of participation cuts down that effort substantially. Another important advantage is that whenever an appreciable shift in scores from one graduating class to the next is observed, it is possible to check whether the shift might be attributable to some differences in the newly sampled schools. This is done simply by repeating the analysis using only the 60 or so schools which participated both years. Thus far, the half-sample approach has worked quite well; and examination of drug prevalence data from the "matched half-samples" shows that the half samples of repeat schools yielded drug prevalence trends which were virtually identical to trends based on all schools.

Questionnaire administration

The questionnaire administration in each school is carried out by the local SRC repre-

representatives and their assistants, following standardized procedures detailed in a project instruction manual. The questionnaires are administered in classrooms during normal class periods whenever possible, although circumstances in some schools require the use of larger group administrations. Teachers are not asked to do anything more than introduce the SRC staff members and (in most cases) remain in the classroom to help guarantee an orderly atmosphere for the survey. Teachers are urged to avoid walking around the room, so that students may feel free to write their answers without fear of being observed.

The actual process of completing the questionnaires is quite straightforward. Respondents are given sharpened pencils and asked to use them because the questionnaires are designed for automatic scanning. Most respondents can finish within a 45-minute class period; for those who cannot, an effort is made to provide a few minutes of additional time.

Content areas and questionnaire design

Drug use and related attitudes are the topics which receive the most extensive coverage in the Monitoring the Future project; but the questionnaires also deal with a wide range of other subject areas, including attitudes about government, social institutions, race relations, changing roles for women, educational aspirations, occupational aims, and marital and family plans, as well as a variety of background and demographic factors. The list below provides an outline of the 19 general subject areas into which all items are categorized. Given this breadth of content, the study is not presented to respondents as a "drug use study," nor do they tend to view it as such.

Measurement content areas

A. Drugs. Drug use and related attitudes and beliefs, drug availability and exposure, surrounding conditions and social meanings of drug use. Views of significant others regarding drugs.

B. Education. Educational lifestyle, values, experiences, and environments.

C. Work and leisure. Vocational values, meaning of work and leisure, work and leisure activities, preferences regarding occupational characteristics and type of work setting.

D. Sex roles and family. Values, attitudes, and expectations about marriage, family structure, sex roles, and sex discrimination.

E. Population concerns. Values and attitudes about overpopulation and birth control.

F. Conservation, materialism, equity, etc. Values, attitudes, and expectations related to conservation, pollution, materialism, equity, and the sharing of resources. Preferences regarding type of dwelling and urbanicity.

G. Religion. Religious affiliation, practices, and views.

H. Politics. Political affiliation, activities, and views.

I. Social change. Values, attitudes, and expectations about social change.

J. Social problems. Concern with various social problems facing the Nation and the world.

K. Major social institutions. Confidence in and commitment to various major social institutions (business, unions, branches of government, press, organized religion, military, etc.).

L. Military. Views about the armed services and the use of military force. Personal plans for military service.

M. Interpersonal relationships. Qualitative and quantitative characteristics of cross-age and peer relationships. Interpersonal conflict.

N. Race relations. Attitudes toward and experiences with other racial groups.

O. Concern for others. Concern for others; voluntary and charitable activities.

P. Happiness. Happiness and life satisfaction, overall and in specific life domains.

Q. Other personality variables. Attitudes about self (including self-esteem), locus of control, loneliness, risk-taking, trust in others, importance placed on various life goals, counter-culture orientation, hostility.

R. Background. Demographic and family background characteristics, living arrangements.

S. Deviant behavior and victimization. Delinquent behaviors, driving violations and accidents (including those under the influence of drugs), victimization experiences.

T. Health habits and symptoms. Health habits, somatic symptoms, medical treatments.

Because many questions are needed to cover all of these topic areas, much of the questionnaire content was divided into five different questionnaire forms in 1976-88 and six different questionnaire forms for 1989 and beyond which are distributed to participants in an ordered sequence that produces virtual-

ly identical subsamples. About one-third of each questionnaire form consists of key or "core" variables which are common to all forms. All demographic variables and some measures of drug use are included in this "core" set of measures. This use of the full sample for drug and demographic measures provides a more accurate estimation on these dimensions and also makes it possible to link them statistically to all of the other measures which are included in a single form only.

Representativeness and validity

The samples for this study are intended to be representative of high school seniors throughout the 48 coterminous States. As previously mentioned, this definition of the sample excludes one important portion of the age cohort: those who have dropped out of high school before nearing the end of the senior year. But given the aim of representing high school seniors, it is useful to consider the extent to which the obtained samples of schools and students are likely to be representative of all seniors and the degree to which the data obtained are likely to be valid.

There are at least four ways in which survey data of this sort might fall short of being fully accurate. First, some sampled schools refuse to participate, which could introduce some bias. Second, the failure to obtain questionnaire data from 100 percent of the students sampled in participating schools would also introduce bias. Third, the answers provided by participating students are open to both conscious and unconscious distortions which could reduce validity. Finally, limitations in sample size and/or design could place limits on the accuracy of estimates.

School participation

As noted in the description of the sampling design, schools are invited to participate in the study for a 2-year period. With very few exceptions, each school which has participated for one data collection has agreed to participate for a second. Thus far, from 66 percent to 80 percent of the schools initially invited to participate have agreed to do so each year; for each school refusal, a similar school (in terms of size, geographic area, urbanicity, etc.) was recruited as a replacement.

The selection of replacement schools almost entirely removes problems of bias in region, urbanicity, and the like that might result from certain schools refusing to participate. Other potential biases are more subtle, however. For example, if it turned out that most schools with "drug problems" refused to participate, that could seriously bias the drug estimates derived from the sample. And if any other single factor was dominant in most refusals, that also might suggest a source of serious bias. In fact, however, the reason for

schools' refusals to participate are varied and largely a function of happenstance events of the particular year. Thus, there is a fair amount of confidence that school refusals have not seriously biased the surveys.

Student participation

Completed questionnaires are obtained from three-fourths to four-fifths of all students sampled. The single most important reason that students are missed is that they are absent from class at the time of data collection, and in most cases it is not workable to schedule a special follow-up data collection for them.

In addition to absenteeism, student nonparticipation occurs because of schedule conflicts with school trips and other activities which tend to be more frequent than usual during the final months of the senior year. Of course, some students refuse to complete or turn in a questionnaire. However, the SRC representatives in the field estimate this proportion to be only about one percent.

Research design for the follow-up surveys after high school

Beginning with the graduating class of 1976, each class is followed up and surveyed each year after high school. From the approximately 17,000 seniors originally participating in a given class, a representative sample of 2,400 individuals was chosen for follow-up. In order to ensure sufficient numbers of drug users in the follow-up surveys, those fitting certain criteria of current drug use (that is, those reporting current daily marijuana use in senior year or use of any of the other illicit drugs in the previous 30 days) were selected with higher probability (by a factor of 3.0) than the remaining seniors. Differential weighting is used in all follow-up analyses to compensate for the differential sampling probabilities.

The 2,400 selected respondents from each class were randomly assigned to one of two matching groups of 1,200 each; one group was surveyed on even-numbered calendar years, while the other group was surveyed on odd-numbered years. This biannual procedure was intended to reduce respondent burden.

Follow-up procedures

Using information provided by respondents at the time of the senior survey (name, address, phone number, and the name and address of someone who would always know how to reach them), students selected for the panels were contacted by mail. Newsletters were sent each year and name and address corrections were requested. Questionnaires were sent by certified mail in the spring of each

year. A check for \$5.00 made out to the respondent, was attached to the front. Reminder letters and post cards went out at fixed intervals thereafter and finally, those not responding received a prompting phone call from the Survey Research Center's phone interviewing facility in Ann Arbor. If requested, a second copy of the questionnaire was sent.

Panel retention rates

To date the panel retention rates have remained quite high. In the first follow-up after high school, about 81 percent of the original panel returned questionnaires. The retention rate decreases ordinarily with time; however, the 1990 panel retention from the Class of 1976--the oldest of the panels, now aged 32--remains at about 70 percent.

Since attrition is to a modest degree associated with drug use, corrections to the prevalence estimates are presented for the follow-up panels. These raise the prevalence estimates from what they would be uncorrected, but only slightly. It is believed that the resulting estimates are the most accurate obtainable, but still low for the age group as a whole due to the omission of dropouts and absentees from the population covered by the original panels.

Validity of self-report data

Survey measures of delinquency and of drug use depend upon respondents reporting what are, in many cases, illegal acts. Thus, a critical question is whether such self-reports are likely to be valid. Like most studies dealing with these areas, there is no direct, objective validation of the present measures; however, the considerable amount of inferential evidence which exists strongly suggests that the self-report questions produce largely valid data. A number of factors suggest a reasonable amount of confidence about the validity of the responses to what are presumably among the most sensitive questions in the study: a low nonresponse on the drug question; a large proportion admitting to some illicit drug use; the consistency of findings across several years of the present study; strong evidence of construct validity (based on relationships observed between variables); a close match between these data and the findings from other studies using other methods; and the findings from several methodological studies which have used objective validation methods.

Accuracy of the sample

A sample survey never can provide the same level of accuracy as would be obtained if the entire target population were to participate in the survey--in the case of the present study, about three million seniors per year. But perfect accuracy of this sort would be extremely

expensive and certainly not worthwhile considering the fact that a high level of accuracy can be provided by a carefully designed probability sample. The accuracy of the sample in this study is affected both by the size of the student sample and by the number of schools in which they are clustered. Virtually all estimates based on the total sample have confidence intervals of plus or minus 1.5 percentage points or smaller--sometimes considerably smaller.

Interpreting racial differences

Data are given for the two largest racial ethnic subgroups in the population--those who identify themselves as White or Caucasian and those who identify themselves as Black or Afro-American. Data are not given for the other ethnic categories (American Indians, Asian Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, or other Latin Americans) since each of these groups comprise less than three percent of the sample in any given year, which means that their small N's (in combination with their clustered groupings in a limited number of schools) would yield estimates which would be too unreliable. In fact, even Blacks--who constitute approximately 12 percent of each year's sample--are represented by only 350 to 425 respondents per year on any single questionnaire form. Further, because the sample is a stratified clustered sample, it yields less accuracy than would be yielded by a pure random sample of equal size. Therefore, because of the limited number of cases, the margin of sampling error around any statistic describing Blacks is larger than for most other subgroups described in this survey.

There are factors in addition to unreliability, however, which could be misleading in the interpretation of racial differences. Given the social importance which has been placed on various racial differences reported in the social science literature, the reader is cautioned to consider the various factors which could account for differences. These factors fall into three categories: differential representation in the sample, differential response tendencies, and the confounding of race with a number of other background and demographic characteristics.

Differential representation--A smaller segment of the Black population than of the White population of high school age is represented by the data contained here. Insofar as any characteristic is associated with being a school dropout or absentee, it is likely to be somewhat disproportionately underrepresented among Blacks in the sample.

Differential response tendencies--In examining the full range of variables, certain racial differences in response tendencies were noted. First, the tendency to state agreement

in response to agree-disagree questions is generally somewhat greater among Blacks than among Whites.

There is also a somewhat greater than average tendency for Black respondents to select extreme answer categories on attitudinal scales. For example, even if the same proportion of Blacks as Whites felt positively (or negatively) about some subject, fewer of the Whites are likely to say they feel very positively (or very negatively). In the process of interpreting racial differences, the reader should be aware that differences in responses to particular questions may be related to these more general tendencies.

Covariance with other factors--Some characteristics such as race are highly confounded (correlated) with other variables--variables which may in fact explain some observed racial differences. Put another way, at the aggregate level one might observe a considerable racial difference on some characteristic, but once one controls for some background characteristics such as socio-economic level or region of the country--that is, comparing the Black respondents with Whites who come from similar backgrounds--there may be no racial difference at all.

Definitions of terms

Sex--Percentage distributions are given separately for males and females. Respondents with missing data on the question asking the respondent's sex are omitted from both groupings.

Race--Percentage distributions are given separately for those describing themselves as "White or Caucasian" and "Black or Afro-American." Comparable columns for the other racial or ethnic groups (Mexican Americans, Asian Americans, American Indians, etc.) are not shown because of the low number of cases in each group.

Region--Percentage distributions are given separately for respondents living in each of four mutually exclusive regions of the country. The regional classifications are based on Census categories and are defined as follows:

Northeast: Census classifications of New England and Middle Atlantic States; includes Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

North Central: Census classifications of East North Central and West North Central States; includes Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas.

South: Census classifications of South Atlantic, East South Central, and West South Central States; includes Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina,

Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

West: Census classifications of Mountain and Pacific States; includes Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon, and California.

Four-year college plans--Percentage distributions are given separately for (1) respondents who indicate that they "definitely will" or "probably will" graduate from a four-year college program and (2) those who say that they "definitely won't" or "probably won't" graduate from a four-year college program. Respondents not responding are omitted from both columns. A number of those who do not expect to complete a four-year college program do expect to get some post-secondary education.

Illicit drug use: Lifetime--Percentage distributions are given separately for five mutually exclusive subgroups differentiated by their degree of involvement with illicit drugs. Eligibility for each category is defined below.

None--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated that they had not used marijuana at any time and did not report use of any of the following illicit drugs in their lifetime: LSD, other psychedelics, cocaine, amphetamines, tranquilizers, methaqualone, barbiturates, heroin, or other narcotics.

Marihuana only--This column contains data from other respondents who indicated that they had used marijuana (or hashish) but had never used any of the other illicit drugs just listed.

Few pills--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used one or more of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) but who had not used any one class of them on three or more occasions and who had not used heroin at all.

More pills--This column contains data from respondents who had used any of the above listed drugs (other than marijuana) on three or more occasions but who had never used heroin.

Any heroin--This column contains data from those respondents who indicated having used heroin on one or more occasions in their lifetime.

Weighted number of cases--The number of cases is stated in terms of the weighted number of respondents rather than the actual number, since all percentages have been calculated using weighted cases. The actual number of respondents generally is about 15 percent higher than the weighted number for data collected in 1975, 1976, and 1977. A comparison of weighted and unweighted numbers is provided in Table 2. For data collected in 1978 or later, the actual number of respondents is roughly equal to the weighted number. Weighting is used to

improve the accuracy of estimates by correcting for unequal probabilities of selection which arise in the multi-stage sampling procedures.

Drug types--Definitions or identifiers used in survey forms include:

- Marihuana--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

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Number of public schools	111	107	109	116	112	117	115	113	117	113	111	114	117
Number of private schools	20	20	19	21	22	17	17	16	18	19	22	23	19
Total number of schools	131	127	128	137	134	134	132	129	135	132	133	137	136
Actual number of participating students	16,662	16,524	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483
Number of weighted cases (total) ^a	16,662	16,524	18,267	18,348	16,947	16,499	16,502	15,713	16,843	16,795	17,142	15,676	15,483
Student response rate (percent) ^b	82	81	81	83	84	83	84	83	84	83	86	86	83

^aSample weights are assigned to each respondent to correct for unequal probabilities of selection that arise in the multi-stage sampling procedure.

^bThe student response rate is derived by dividing the attained sample by the target sample (both based on weighted numbers of cases). The target

sample is based upon listings provided by schools. Because such listings may fail to take account of recent student attrition, the actual response rate may be slightly underestimated.

Table 2. Unweighted (UW) and weighted (W) sample sizes in subgroups, by year

	Class of 1979		Class of 1980		Class of 1981		Class of 1982		Class of 1983		Class of 1984		Class of 1985	
	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
Total sample	16,662	16,662	16,524	16,524	18,267	18,267	18,348	18,348	16,947	16,947	16,499	16,499	16,502	16,502
Sex														
Male	7,889	7,778	7,935	7,744	8,775	8,725	8,979	8,828	8,106	8,074	7,653	7,800	7,620	7,776
Female	8,139	8,232	7,874	8,078	8,752	8,865	8,610	8,788	8,160	8,227	8,144	8,029	8,287	8,164
Race														
White	13,432	13,299	12,894	12,846	13,625	13,985	13,753	13,887	12,697	12,806	12,223	12,337	12,162	12,291
Black	1,617	1,742	1,939	2,098	2,495	2,265	2,203	2,080	2,191	2,067	2,281	2,244	2,195	1,995
Region														
Northeast	3,926	4,016	4,281	3,877	4,269	4,290	4,719	4,741	4,130	4,056	3,658	3,386	3,615	3,878
North Central	5,385	4,874	4,340	4,873	5,069	5,484	5,223	5,383	4,245	4,784	4,018	4,611	4,612	4,516
South	4,713	5,055	4,667	5,049	5,513	5,600	5,191	5,551	5,522	5,434	5,726	5,568	5,263	5,028
West	2,638	2,717	3,236	2,726	3,416	2,893	3,215	2,672	3,050	2,673	3,097	2,932	3,012	3,079
College plans														
Complete 4 years	8,571	8,203	9,191	8,658	10,256	9,878	9,851	9,360	9,342	9,062	9,144	9,103	9,592	9,448
None or under 4 years	6,715	7,063	5,995	6,578	6,486	7,008	6,971	7,507	6,214	6,555	6,002	6,124	5,588	5,770
Illicit drug use														
None	5,426	5,654	5,322	5,591	5,954	6,148	6,157	6,328	6,001	6,082	6,124	6,199	6,401	6,412
Marihuana only	4,756	4,610	4,480	4,357	4,313	4,179	4,127	4,040	3,657	3,599	3,585	3,528	3,541	3,449
Few pills	2,171	2,168	2,150	2,104	2,297	2,306	2,449	2,439	2,308	2,315	2,198	2,196	2,228	2,264
More pills	3,622	3,543	3,873	3,760	4,972	4,925	4,896	4,839	4,333	4,306	3,946	3,936	3,737	3,802
Any heroin	193	186	186	180	183	189	212	210	210	206	206	206	196	193

Note: Data for 1989-91 are based on 6 questionnaire forms; N's for 1-form questions are approximately one-sixth of the total sample N. Data for 1979-88 are based on 5 questionnaire forms; N's for 1-form questions are approximately one-fifth of the total sample N.

Class of 1986		Class of 1987		Class of 1988		Class of 1989		Class of 1990		Class of 1991	
UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W	UW	W
15,713	15,713	16,843	16,843	16,795	16,795	17,142	17,142	15,676	15,676	15,483	15,483
7,231	7,261	7,843	7,912	8,039	7,861	8,387	8,156	7,799	7,862	7,625	7,617
7,843	7,855	8,373	8,340	8,170	8,342	8,223	8,471	7,280	7,241	7,233	7,277
11,311	11,713	12,290	12,478	12,011	12,051	12,235	12,250	11,191	11,410	10,222	10,754
1,901	1,649	1,760	1,708	2,156	2,063	2,074	2,038	1,567	1,614	1,951	1,757
3,433	3,720	3,875	3,611	3,706	3,348	3,728	3,305	3,225	3,358	3,321	2,862
4,392	4,440	4,664	4,489	4,892	4,435	4,352	4,589	4,125	4,284	4,184	4,089
4,910	4,855	5,035	5,431	4,712	5,753	5,599	6,255	4,946	5,262	4,773	5,330
2,978	2,698	3,269	3,313	3,485	3,260	3,463	2,992	3,380	2,773	3,205	3,202
9,655	9,291	10,791	10,465	11,118	10,774	11,357	11,108	10,461	10,245	10,524	10,402
4,855	5,277	4,737	5,135	4,464	4,822	4,560	4,889	4,075	4,332	3,879	4,089
6,491	6,535	7,035	7,188	7,411	7,606	8,195	8,253	7,916	8,006	8,443	8,464
3,228	3,125	3,569	3,514	3,688	3,605	3,458	3,374	2,975	2,901	2,724	2,657
2,147	2,223	2,138	2,142	2,131	2,133	2,071	2,057	1,857	1,872	1,714	1,742
3,261	3,264	3,501	3,410	3,001	2,896	2,832	2,889	2,390	2,380	2,085	2,128
160	161	189	203	186	186	224	222	185	194	141	141

Appendix 7

National Crime Victimization Survey Data collection procedures and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was compiled by SOURCEBOOK staff and excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1990*, NCJ-134126 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), Appendix III and glossary; and *Crime Victimization in City, Suburban, and Rural Areas*, NCJ-135943 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), p. 16.

The National Crime Victimization Survey Program surveys a nationwide sample of residents throughout the Nation, including persons living in group quarters such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, United States citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were excluded. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 and older living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) is in the sample for 3 years with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCVS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person, and if it is not possible to secure face-to-face interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone are permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement that each eligible person be interviewed apply to incapacitated persons and individuals who are absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period.

Beginning in July of 1986, unless a knowledgeable household member insists otherwise, 12- and 13-year olds are interviewed directly by the interviewer. This differs from the previous practice of interviewing a knowledgeable adult as a proxy respondent for all 12- and 13-year olds unless the adult insisted that the child be interviewed and the alternative was no interview at all. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers

may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations (under rigidly prescribed rules) nonhousehold members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Prior to February 1980 the second through seventh interviews were conducted in the same manner as the initial interview. At that time, however, the mode of interviewing was changed to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: The third, fifth, and seventh interviews were conducted primarily in person, with telephone follow-up permitted. The three even-numbered interviews have been conducted insofar as possible by telephone. Beginning in March 1986, all interviews were done by telephone wherever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person. Face-to-face interviews are often conducted with other family members present. Consequently, if offender and victim reside in the same household, it may not be possible for the victim to relate his or her experience because of the presence of the offender. In telephone interviews the interviewer has no way of knowing if a household member's responses are being monitored.

A basic screen questionnaire and a crime incident report are used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against any members of the household age 12 or older. The initial interview is designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident are collected. In the screen questions respondents are asked if they were attacked or threatened but not directly asked if they have been raped. Nor are they told that threats or attacks by their intimates are germane to the survey. Only if a respondent volunteers that she or he has been raped or threatened with rape is the incident so classified.

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are based on data obtained from a stratified, multistage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSU's) composing the first stage of the sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSU's were included in the sample automatically and were considered to be self-representing (SR). The remaining PSU's, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into strata by grouping PSU's with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census. From each stratum, one PSU was selected for the

sample, the probability of selection having been proportionate to the PSU's population.

In June 1984, a sample cut resulted in the reduction of NSR strata from 220 to 153. This also included a 20 percent sample reduction in the larger of the 156 PSU's. Phase-in of a revised NCVS sample design based on 1980 census data began in January 1985. Thus, households that were interviewed during 1987 were drawn from both the 1970- and 1980-based sample designs. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSU's and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to size. Part of the reduction in the number of SR PSU's is due to a different procedure for drawing PSU boundaries, especially in the New England states, so that the 156 PSU's in the 1970 design are equivalent to 130 PSU's in the current design. Even with this smaller number of sample areas, the reliability of estimates has been maintained by using crime-related characteristics in the formation of the strata and by improving sample selection within the PSU's.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas. This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units each from within each enumeration district. To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing. Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons occupying housing built after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey. With the passage of time, newly constructed units account for an increased proportion of the total sample.

Approximately 62,600 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 47,000 of the 56,800 housing units designated for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 9,800 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to non-residential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 1,600 of the 9,800 units were occupied by persons who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available.

Thus, the occupants of about 97 percent of all eligible housing units, or some 95,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Approximately 10 percent of the 47,000 households in the 1990 sample, were interviewed using a new technique called Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). This technique was first used in 1987, and a study of the results revealed that it had no serious effect on the NCVS data. Therefore, the data collected from CATI-designated households are included in the 1990 results.

Estimation procedure

To enhance the reliability of the estimates presented, the estimation procedure incorporated additional data on those characteristics of the population that are believed to effect victimization rates. These data were used in the various stages of ratio estimation.

The estimation procedure produces quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. Each quarterly estimate is made up of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. This arrangement minimizes expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing--from February of one year through June of the following year. The population and household rates of victimization are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of data collection period, or October 1990.

Reliability of estimates

All of the National Crime Victimization Survey data presented are population estimates derived from nationwide probability samples. The samples used for the national survey are large; during a 6-month period, about 47,000 household interviews and 95,000 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 NCVS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, a range of numbers having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. Estimates falling within the prescribed confidence interval are considered statistically significant. Most comparisons cited in this report were significant at a level of 2.0 standard errors (the 95 percent confidence level), meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Comparisons that failed the 90 percent test were not considered statistically significant.

Because the method utilized in the calculation of these standard errors and confidence intervals is based on approximations, the standard errors are an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error rather than the precise standard error for any specific item. It should be noted that as finer and finer breakdowns of the population are made--for example, along dimensions of race, income, age, etc.--the size of the standard error, relative to the size of the estimate, can be expected to increase.

Series victimizations

Three or more criminal events that are similar if not identical in nature and incurred by individuals who are unable to identify separately the details of each act or recount accurately

the total number of such acts are known as series victimizations. Because of the inability of the victims to provide details for each event separately, series crimes have been excluded from analysis and tables derived from the 1990 NCVS data.

Definitions of terms

Age--The appropriate age category is determined by the respondent's age on the last day of the month before the interview.

Aggravated assault--Attack or attempted attack with a weapon, regardless of whether or not an injury occurred, and attack without a weapon when serious injury results. Serious injury includes broken bones, lost teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and any injury requiring two or more days of hospitalization.

Annual family income--The total income of the household head and all relatives living in the same housing unit for the 12 months preceding the interview. Includes wages, salaries, net income from businesses or farms, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The incomes of people who are not related to the head of the household are not included.

Assault--An unlawful physical attack or threat of attack. Assaults may be classified as aggravated or simple. Rape and attempted rape are excluded from this category, as well as robbery and attempted robbery. The severity of assaults ranges from minor threat to incidents which are nearly fatal.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry or attempted entry of a residence. This crime usually, but not always, involves theft. The illegal entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or may be without force by entering through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering has no legal right to be present in the structure a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a burglary to take place; illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. If breaking and entering occurs in a hotel or vacation residence, it is still classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time the entry occurred.

Ethnicity--A classification based on Hispanic culture and origin, regardless of race.

Forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry to a residence. Some examples include breaking a window or slashing a screen.

Head of household--A classification which defines one and only one person in each housing unit as the head. Head of household implies that the person rents or

owns (or is in the process of buying), the housing unit. The head of household must be at least 18, unless all members of the household are under 18, or the head is married to someone 18 or older.

Household--A person or group of people meeting either of the following criteria: (1) people whose usual place of residence is the same housing unit, even if they are temporarily absent; (2) people staying in a housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes--Attempted and completed crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Examples of household crimes include burglary, motor vehicle theft, and household larceny.

Household larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or the immediate vicinity of the residence. In order to occur within a house, the thief must have a legal right to be in the house (such as a maid, delivery person or guest), as unlawful or forcible entry constitutes a burglary.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people are robbed at the same time and place, this is classified as two robbery victimizations but only one robbery incident.

Larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without involving force or illegal entry. This category is subdivided into personal larceny and household larceny.

Location of residence--A metropolitan area is a county or counties that contain a city or cities, or an urbanized area, having at least 50,000 total population. A central city is the largest city of a metropolitan area. A suburban area is the portion outside the central city. Nonmetropolitan areas include rural areas and cities of fewer than 50,000, outside of an MSA.

Marital status--Every person is assigned to one of the following classifications: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those who are currently living apart for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, etc.); (2) separated or divorced, which includes married persons who are legally separated and those who are not living together because of marital discord; (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes persons whose marriages have been annulled and those who are living together and not in a common-law union.

Metropolitan Statistical Area--Office of Management and Budget defines this as a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, along with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with the nucleus. MSA's are designated by counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. However, in New England, MSA's are designated by cities and

towns since these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data is available for them. Currently, an area is defined as an MSA if it meets one of two standards: (1) a city has a population of at least 50,000; (2) the Census Bureau defines an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (or 75,000 in New England). The Census Bureau's definition of urbanized areas, data on commuting to work, and the strength of the economic and social ties between the surrounding counties and the central city determine which counties not containing a main city are included in an MSA. For New England, MSA's are determined by a core area and related cities and towns, not counties. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 and may cross State lines. Within this general classification unit, there are three subclassifications that are urban, suburban, and rural. They are as follows:

Central city (city)--The largest city, or grouping of cities in a metropolitan statistical area. Urban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas located in "central cities."

Outside central city (suburban)--A county or group of counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. Suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "outside central cities."

Nonmetropolitan areas (rural)--A county or group of counties not located inside a metropolitan statistical area. This category includes a variety of localities, including smaller cities with populations less than 50,000; however, it is primarily comprised of sparsely populated areas.

Minor injury--Injuries that (1) involve bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, or (2) are of undetermined nature that required less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Motor vehicle--An automobile, truck, motorcycle or any other motorized vehicle legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempted thefts.

Nonstranger--A classification of a crime victim's relationship to the offender. An offender who is either related to, well known to or casually acquainted with the victim is a nonstranger. For crimes with more than one offender, if any of the offenders are nonstrangers, then the group of offenders as a whole is classified as nonstranger. This category only applies to crimes which involve contact between the victim and the offender; the distinction is not made for personal larceny without contact since victims of this offense rarely see the offenders.

Offender--The perpetrator of a crime; this term usually applies to crimes involving contact between the victim and the offender.

Offense--A crime. When referring to personal crimes, the term can be used to refer to both victimizations and incidents.

Personal crimes--Rape, personal robbery, assault, personal larceny with contact or personal larceny without contact. Includes both attempted and completed crimes.

Personal crimes of theft--Personal larceny. The theft or attempted theft of property or cash by stealth, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, personal robbery or assault. Includes both attempted and completed crimes, and the crime always involves contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal crimes of theft--Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. Personal larceny is divided into two subgroups depending on whether or not the crime involved personal contact between the victim and the offender.

Personal larceny with contact--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash directly from the victim by stealth, not force or threat of force. Includes both purse snatching and pocket picking.

Personal larceny without contact--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from anyplace other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity, without direct contact between the victim and the offender. This crime differs from household larceny only in the location in which the theft occurs. Examples of personal larceny without contact include theft of an umbrella in a restaurant, a radio from the beach, or cash from an automobile parked in a parking lot. Occasionally, the victim may see the offender commit the crime.

Physical injury--Physical injury is measured for the three personal crimes of violence. Completed or attempted robberies that result in injury are classified as involving "serious" or "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, and undetermined injuries requiring two or more days of hospitalization. Injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than two days of hospitalization. Assaults without a weapon are classified as aggravated if the victim's injuries fit the description given above of serious assault. All completed rapes are defined as having resulted in physical injury. Attempted rapes are classified as having resulted in injury if the victim reported having suffered some form of physical injury.

Race--Racial categories for this survey are white, black, and other. The category "other" is composed mainly of Asians and American Indians. The race of the head of household is used in determining the race of the household for computing household crime demographics.

Rape--Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Both heterosexual and homosexual rape are included.

Rate of victimization--See "Victimization rate."

Robbery--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury--Completed or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in committing the crime, or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries or loss of consciousness, for example) or undetermined but requiring two or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches or swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Robbery without injury--Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Self-protective measures--These include attacking the offender(s) with or without a weapon; threatening the offender(s) with or without a weapon; resisting or capturing the offender(s); scaring, warning, persuading, or appeasing the offender(s); running away or hiding; getting help or giving alarm; screaming from pain or fear; or some other method reported by the respondent.

Serious injury--Injuries 1) that involve gunshot or knife wounds, internal injuries, broken bones, loss of consciousness, loss of teeth or 2) that are of undetermined nature that required 2 or more days of hospitalization.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches or swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than two days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Stranger--A classification of the victim's relationship to the offender for crimes involving direct contact between the two. Incidents are classified as involving strangers if the victim identifies the offender as a stranger, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. Crimes involving multiple offenders are classified as involving nonstrangers if any of the offenders was a nonstranger. Since victims of personal larceny without contact rarely see the offender, no distinction is made between strangers and nonstrangers for this crime.

Tenure--The NCVS recognizes two forms of household tenancy: (1) owned,

which includes dwellings that are mortgaged, and (2) rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupants, and situations where rental payments are in kind or in services.

Unlawful entry--A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though no force is used.

Victim--The recipient of a criminal act, usually used in relation to personal crimes, but also applicable to households.

Victimization--A crime as it affects one individual person or household. For personal crimes, the number of victimizations is equal to the number of victims involved. The number of victimizations may be greater than the number of incidents because more than one person may be victimized during an incident. Each crime against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate--A measure of the occurrence of victimizations among a specified population group. For personal crimes, this is based on the number of victimizations per 1,000 residents age 12 and older. For household crimes, the victimization rates are calculated using the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize--To commit a crime against a person or household.

Appendix 8

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990 Survey methodology

Note: The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Main Findings 1990* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 1-11, and Appendices A and B. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The 1990 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) is the tenth study in a series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

The following drugs or categories of drugs are examined in the National Household Survey: marijuana (including hashish), cocaine (including crack), inhalants, hallucinogens (including PCP), heroin, nonmedical use of four classes of psychotherapeutic drugs (stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers, and analgesics), cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and alcohol. The principle correlates of drug use examined are age, sex, race/ethnicity, population density, geographic region of residence, educational attainment among those 18 years old and older, and current employment.

Essentially the same methodology has been used in each of the 10 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. The 1990 survey also oversampled the District of Columbia Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) relative to the proportion of households occurring in the sampling frame. Alaska and Hawaii were not included in the sample until 1991 because of logistic and cost considerations. (See Appendix 9.)

The 1990 sample design used a composite size measure methodology and a specially

designed within-household selection procedure to meet specified precision constraints for subgroups defined by age and minority group membership. To reduce survey costs, the design sampled Hispanics at higher rates in geographic areas where they were concentrated. The basic plan involved several selection stages: the selection of primary areas (e.g., counties), subareas (area segments) within these primary areas, sample households within subareas, and one or two eligible residents (if any) within these households.

To reduce the number of required screenings, two selections per household were allowed in some household types containing 12 to 17 year-olds. A total of 34,586 listings were screened to identify sufficient households to yield the Hispanic and black age-domain samples. In each selected household, a roster recording the age, race/ethnicity, and sex of all household members aged 12 and older was completed. Two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed using a random sampling procedure, with selection probabilities based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of household members. The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and older) and three race/ethnicity groups (Hispanic, non-Hispanic black and non-Hispanic white).

Respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. At the conclusion of data collection for the study, sample weights that reflect the various stages of sampling described above were constructed. The sample weights were then adjusted to account for sample persons who could not be found at home or who refused to participate. Finally, these weights were poststratified to census projections of population counts for Hispanic origin by age group and race by age group. This adjusted weight is used in deriving estimates.

For the 1990 National Household Survey, data were collected from Mar. 13, to June 30, 1990, resulting in a total of 9,259 interviews. A completed interview had to contain, at a minimum, data on use of marijuana, cocaine, alcohol, and cigarettes in the respondent's lifetime. Strategies for ensuring high rates of participation resulted in a response rate of 82 percent. Of the 9,259 completed interviews, 5,502 were with whites and others (i.e., non-Hispanic, non-blacks), 1,842 were with (non-Hispanic) blacks, and 1,915 were with Hispanics. About 5 percent (508) of the interviews were conducted using the Spanish version of the questionnaire. The completed interviews represented a 96.4 percent completion rate for screening sample households

and 82.0 percent for interviewing sample individuals. The response rates for these three racial/ethnic groups were 82 percent for whites and others, 79 percent for blacks, and 86 percent for Hispanics.

The importance of confidentiality was stressed to the interviewers. Throughout the course of the study, the respondent's anonymity and the privacy of his or her responses were protected by separating identifying information from survey responses. Respondents were assured that their identities and responses would be handled in the strictest confidence in accordance with Federal law. The questionnaire itself and the interviewing procedures were designed to enhance the privacy of responses, especially during segments of the interview in which questions of a sensitive nature were posed. Show cards were displayed when questions concerning illicit drug use were asked, and respondents were asked to mark answer sheets to record their responses to questions read aloud by the interviewer. The interviewer did not see the completed answer sheets.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

Estimates which are based on survey data may differ from true population values because of two sources of error: sampling error and nonsampling error. Sampling error for individual rates results from asking questions of a sample rather than of everyone in the target population. Sampling theory provides the basis for calculation of confidence intervals around the estimates and tests of significance in comparing two estimates. The size of the intervals and the algorithm for tests of significance depend on (1) the sample size; (2) the extent of homogeneity of the sample on the variable in question, that is, the appropriate design effect; (3) the specific type of probability sampling procedure used; and (4) the degree of confidence required in the estimate. In the 1990 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), sampling error due to the random process used to subsample the total population of inferential interest (i.e., the household population age 12 and older of the coterminous United States), was quantified using 95 percent confidence intervals. Because one is often dealing with small percentages in the 1990 NHSDA, asymmetrical confidence intervals for estimated percentages and corresponding population sizes were calculated using methods based on logit transformations. Nonsampling error refers to error due to nonresponse, misreporting, and miscoding. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, although rigorous attempts were made to minimize them through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding checks, and other quality control measures.

Missing data

The issues concerning the effects of missing data on drug use prevalence estimates are different for the 1990 NHSDA than has been true for previous NHSDA rounds prior to 1988, while issues concerning the effects of missing data in other variables are similar.

Prevalence measures and missing data

Effectively, after editing and imputation, there are no missing data in the 1990 NHSDA for the age, sex, race/ethnicity, adult education, and current employment variables and for the drug use prevalence measures. Even before statistically imputing values to replace missing data in the recency-of-use measures on which prevalence estimates are based, no recency-of-use variable had missing data for more than 0.38 percent of the sample cases.

Procedures for handling missing data in analyses

When there are no missing data, a decision rule is not required. When there are only a few cases with missing data, analytic results are not likely to be greatly affected by how missing data are treated. When the amount of missing data is substantial, results can be appreciably affected by decisions about how to handle the missing data. Both the situations of a little missing data and substantial missing data in variables other than age, sex, race/ethnicity, adult education, and current employment and the drug-use prevalence measures need to be considered in assessing how results were produced for the 1990 data.

There are two other situations in which the decision about treatment of missing data can significantly affect the interpretation of results. The first instance occurs when comparing prevalence rates for 1982, 1985, 1988, and 1990 in the trend tables. Since there are no data missing for lifetime use in any of these 4 years, interpreting differences in lifetime prevalence rates across the period 1982-90 is straightforward. However, prior to 1985, if past year or past month use or nonuse of a drug could not be determined, the respondent was effectively counted as a nonuser in any period for which use or nonuse was missing; then prevalence rates were calculated by dividing the number of users by the sum of the number of users, nonusers, and missing cases. Such treatment of respondents known to have used the drug at some time in their lifetime for whom use or nonuse in the past year or month is unknown seems unwarranted since doing so results in underestimating past year and past month drug use. For 1985, if it was not possible to determine past year or past month use or nonuse of a drug, the case was excluded from the appropriate analyses. For 1988 and

1990, the elimination (see section below for discussion of this procedure) of missing data for past year and past month drug use by means of statistical imputation has essentially the same effect as did excluding cases with such missing data from analyses of the 1985 NHSDA data. In practice, underestimation of past year and past month drug use prior to 1985 appears to have been negligible because the amount of missing data has always been very small, with one exception. In 1982 counting cases known to have used alcohol at some time in their lifetimes for whom past year and past month alcohol use was unknown as nonusers resulted in atypically low prevalence rates for the past year and past month periods; nevertheless, differences between 1982 and 1985 rates of past year and past month alcohol use calculated both ways are negligible.

The second instance where treatment of missing data significantly affects interpretation of results occurs in the tables which focus on the problems that respondents attributed to alcohol or drugs are analyzed. Nearly 11 percent of respondents who had used some drug and who should have answered the questions on the drug problems failed to do so. Most of these persons smoked cigarettes or drank alcohol less often than weekly and had used no illicit drug in their lifetimes. The decision was made to treat these respondents as not having problems rather than exclude them from the analyses. This treatment is documented in both the tables and the accompanying text and represents a conservative strategy that errs, if at all, in the direction of underestimating the prevalence of problems thought by respondents to have been caused by their use of alcohol, tobacco, or drugs.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

Missing data for recency-of-use variables (other than for alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine), for the frequency-of-use-in-past-12-months variables, and for age, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, past week work status, education, health insurance, and personal earnings variables were imputed by using a statistically-based technique known as hot-deck imputation. The first step in the hot-deck imputation procedure involved progressively sorting the data file by age, sex, Hispanic origin, and race. This sorting produced an ordered data file in which adjacent data records represent individuals with similar characteristics. A missing value for each demographic variable was then replaced by the nonmissing response for the same variable in the last encountered record in the sorted data base. After all missing age, race, and Hispanic-origin values had been statistically-imputed, the file was again progressively sorted by these variables. Then a missing

value for each recency-of-use, frequency-of-use-in-past-12-months, marital status, past week work status, education, health insurance, and personal earnings variables were replaced by the nonmissing response for the same variable in the last encountered record in the sorted data base. For each hot-deck imputation-revised variable, there is an imputation-indicator variable whose values distinguish whether the imputed variable's value originated from edited (and perhaps logically imputed) interview responses or were imputed by the hot-deck technique.

Limitations of the household survey

Although the NHSDA is useful for many purposes, it has certain limitations. First, the data are self-reports of drug use, and their value depends on respondents' truthfulness and memory. Although some experimental studies have established the validity of self-report data in similar contexts and the NHSDA procedures were designed to encourage honesty and recall, some under- and over-reporting may have taken place. Second, the survey is cross-sectional rather than longitudinal. That is, individuals were interviewed only once and were not followed for additional interviews. The surveys therefore provide an overview of the prevalence of drug use at specific points in time rather than a view of how drug use changes over time for groups of individuals. Third, because the target population of the survey is defined as the household population of the continental United States, a small proportion (less than 2 percent) of the population is excluded. The subpopulations excluded are those in noninstitutional group quarters (e.g., military installations, college dormitories, group homes), those in institutional group quarters (e.g., prisons, nursing homes, treatment centers), and those who had no permanent residence (the homeless and residents of single rooms in hotels). If the drug use of these groups differs from that of the household population, the NHSDA may provide slightly inaccurate estimates of drug use in the total population. This may be particularly true for prevalence estimates of rarely used drugs such as heroin.

Definitions of terms

Population density

Large metropolitan--Includes Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) with a population of 1,000,000 or more in 1980. Large metropolitan areas include central cities and surrounding areas as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Nonmetropolitan--Those areas of the coterminous United States that were not part of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) as of 1980, according to the U.S.

Bureau of the Census. In general, this includes small communities, rural non-farm areas, and rural farm areas.

Small metropolitan--Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas with a population of 50,000 to 999,999 in 1980 constitute Small Metropolitan areas.

Regions

North Central--The States included are the East North Central States--Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin--and the West North Central States--Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Northeast--The States included are the New England States of Connecticut, Maine,

Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and Middle Atlantic States--New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

South--This census classification contains the South Atlantic States--Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; the East South Central States of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and the West South Central States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma.

West--This census classification includes the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table 1

Sample size and U.S. population

By age groups and demographic characteristics

	Age groups									
	12 to 17 years		18 to 25 years		26 to 34 years		35 years and older		Total all ages	
	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a	Sample	Population ^a
Total	2,177	19,978	2,052	29,021	2,355	38,821	2,675	113,368	9,259	201,188
Sex										
Male	1,051	10,221	977	14,194	991	19,118	1,146	52,848	4,165	96,382
Female	1,126	9,757	1,075	14,826	1,364	19,703	1,529	60,520	5,094	104,806
Race/ethnicity										
White	1,136	14,136	1,126	21,261	1,359	29,322	1,620	92,707	5,241	157,427
Black	448	3,096	414	3,964	460	4,650	520	11,070	1,842	22,779
Hispanic	526	2,213	448	2,998	462	3,762	479	6,761	1,915	15,734
Other	67	533	64	797	74	1,087	56	2,831	261	5,248
Population density										
Large metro	1,277	8,391	1,305	13,181	1,496	17,960	1,596	47,490	5,674	87,022
Small metro	538	6,576	451	9,531	508	12,403	657	40,376	2,154	68,886
Nonmetro	362	5,011	296	6,309	351	8,458	422	25,502	1,431	45,279
Region										
Northeast	324	3,795	300	5,255	338	6,971	459	24,762	1,421	40,783
North Central	353	5,037	330	7,522	391	9,759	417	25,165	1,491	47,483
South	1,015	7,028	980	10,229	1,109	13,774	1,246	39,456	4,350	70,488
West	485	4,117	442	6,014	517	8,317	553	23,985	1,997	42,434
Adult education^b										
Less than high school	NA	NA	501	6,201	447	6,232	869	30,926	1,817	43,359
High school graduate	NA	NA	766	11,493	834	15,028	851	38,825	2,451	65,347
Some college	NA	NA	548	8,088	504	8,464	430	19,746	1,482	36,297
College graduate	NA	NA	237	3,239	570	9,097	525	23,871	1,332	36,207
Current employment^c										
Full-time	NA	NA	1,054	14,501	1,623	27,672	1,292	52,425	3,969	94,598
Part-time	NA	NA	397	6,236	241	4,181	248	12,278	886	22,694
Unemployed	NA	NA	196	2,815	150	1,953	108	3,895	454	8,663
Other ^d	NA	NA	405	5,469	341	5,015	1,027	44,770	1,773	55,254

Note: Sample size is the unweighted number of respondents in the 1990 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. Population in the United States as of July 1, 1988 is based on data provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

^aIn thousands.

^bData on adult education are not applicable for 12 to 17 year olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^cData on current employment are not applicable for 12 to 17 years olds. Total refers to those 18 and older.

^dRetired, disabled, homemaker, student, or "other."

Appendix 9

National Household Survey on Drug Abuse: Population Estimates 1991 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 1991* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 1-10, 13-15. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The 1991 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse is the eleventh study in a series of national surveys to measure the prevalence of drug use among the American household population aged 12 and older. Population estimates of drug use prevalence for the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States are presented.

For the 1991 National Household Survey, a national probability sample of households in the United States was selected from 125 primary sampling units. The sample included persons living in some group quarters, such as civilians living on military installations, college dormitories, and homeless shelters, but did not include transient populations such as the homeless not in shelters. Alaska and Hawaii were included in the National Household Survey for the first time in 1991.

Essentially the same methodology has been used in each of the eleven National Household Surveys. In each selected household, a roster recording the age, race/ethnicity, and sex of all household members aged 12 and older was completed. Using a random sampling procedure, either two, one, or no respondents were selected to be interviewed. (Selection probabilities were based on the race/ethnicity of the head of household and the ages of household members.) The procedure was designed to control the sample sizes for age and race/ethnicity groups of interest. After selection, respondents were interviewed in person in their homes by trained interviewers. The interview process included use of self-administered answer sheets and other procedures designed to assure respondents that their responses to sensitive questions would be kept confidential and anonymous.

For the 1991 National Household Survey, data were collected from Jan. 8, 1991 to June 30, 1991, resulting in a total of 32,594 inter-

views with a 96.5 percent completion rate for screening sample households and 84.2 percent for interviewing sample individuals. The median completion date for the survey was Mar. 12, 1991.

Age and race/ethnicity were the two primary correlates of drug use on which the 1991 sample was stratified. The sample design ensured adequate sample sizes for four age groups (12 to 17, 18 to 25, 26 to 34, and 35 and older) and three race/ethnicity groups. In addition, for the 1991 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, sample sizes in the Washington, DC Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) were designed to be large enough to support estimation. Based on the respondents' self-classifications the race/ethnicity groups were classified as: (1) Hispanic in origin, regardless of race; (2) White, not of Hispanic origin; and (3) Black, not of Hispanic origin. As defined, these groups are mutually exclusive. Those who did not identify themselves as Hispanic, non-Hispanic White or non-Hispanic Black were included in the population totals, but no separate population estimates were presented for this "Other" race/ethnicity group because of the small sample size.

Development of weights

Sampling weights were calculated to reflect selection probabilities and to compensate for nonresponse and undercoverage. Each weight can be viewed as the number of population members that the responding sample member represents. A post-stratification adjustment was made to force respondent weight totals to reflect population totals for age, sex, and race/ethnicity population groups.

Adjusting for nonresponse through imputation

The prevalence estimates are based on the total sample or all cases in a subgroup, including some cases for which missing data for some recency-of-use and frequency-of-use variables were replaced with logically or statistically imputed values. Prior to determining the completeness of a case, an editing procedure was implemented to check for inconsistencies and to determine if missing information was retrievable by using other information in the questionnaire. Logical imputation was then done to replace inconsistent, missing, or invalid data. Determination of completeness of a case was then made. To be classified as minimally complete interviews, and therefore included in the data base, data on the recency of use of alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine had to have been provided by the respondent or logically imputed from other answers supplied by the respondent.

Missing data for recency-of-use questions (for drugs other than alcohol, cocaine, and marijuana) and for the frequency-of-use-in-the-past-12-months variables were statistically imputed (that is, replaced) by using a technique known as hot-deck imputation. The first step in this procedure involved sorting the data file with a progressive series of subsorts using data on recency-of-use of alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, age, sex, Hispanic origin and race. This sorting produced an ordered data file in which adjacent data records represent individuals with similar characteristics. Missing values for particular items were then replaced by the last encountered non-missing response in the sorted data base. A hot-deck imputation procedure was appropriate for use because the level of item nonresponse was low.

The use of imputation can potentially reduce the bias caused by missing data and substantially improve estimates. In this survey, however, the potential impact of bias due to item nonresponse and the impact of imputation on the estimates themselves is quite small because item nonresponse was less than 5 percent for drug use questions. The main advantage of such imputation for this survey was that it simplified calculation of the estimates.

Sampling error and confidence intervals

In the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, as in every sample survey, there is some degree of statistical uncertainty or error. The estimates provided in this report are subject to uncertainties of two types: nonsampling and sampling errors. Nonsampling errors are attributed to such sources as recording and coding errors, missing data, and differences in respondents' interpretations of questions. Nonsampling errors cannot be quantified, however rigorous attempts were made to minimize them through pretesting, interviewer training and evaluation, interview verification, coder training, coding checks, and other quality control measures.

Sampling errors denote the random fluctuations that occur in estimates when a sample of the population is drawn rather than conducting a complete census. Different samples drawn using the same procedures from the same population would be expected to result in different estimates. Many of these observed estimates would differ to some degree from the "true" population value and these differences are due to sampling errors. Sampling errors are quantified in this report by way of confidence intervals. Methods based on a logit transformation were used to calculate asymmetrical 95 percent confidence intervals for all estimated proportions and corresponding population estimates. The precise interpretation of the 95 percent confidence interval is as follows: If repeated

samples of identical design were drawn from the population, and the sample estimate and corresponding upper and lower confidence limits were calculated for each sample, then the true population value would be included in the confidence intervals of 95 out of every 100 samples.

Considerations in interpreting the data

Readers are cautioned to take the following into account when using or interpreting these estimates: (1) The value of self-reports depends upon the honesty and memory of sampled respondents. The National Household Survey procedures are designed to encourage truthfulness and recall, nevertheless, some under- or over-reporting may occur. (2) Drug use prevalence estimates from the National Household Survey for specific subgroups are sometimes based on modest to small sample sizes, which may lead to substantial sampling error. (3) The population projections prepared by the Cur-

rent Population Survey and used in weighting the National Household Survey sample are subject to more error as the time since the last census increases. (4) The population surveyed is the noninstitutionalized population living in households, college dormitories, and civilians on military installations and therefore does not include some segments of the U.S. population which may contain a substantial proportion of drug users, such as 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 Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Table. Sample size and U.S. population, by demographic characteristics

	Age groups								Total, all ages	
	12 to 17		18 to 25		26 to 34		35 and older			
	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population	Sample	Population
Sex										
Male	3,995	10,307,446	3,470	13,943,027	3,416	19,078,072	3,541	53,913,270	14,422	97,241,815
Female	4,010	9,837,587	4,467	14,553,121	4,710	19,658,929	4,985	61,567,701	18,172	105,617,338
Race, ethnicity										
White	3,646	14,048,006	3,689	20,554,132	4,001	28,922,653	4,312	93,838,069	15,648	157,362,860
Black	2,036	3,108,486	2,032	3,923,511	1,938	4,694,972	2,044	11,302,708	8,050	23,029,677
Hispanic	2,029	2,264,659	1,917	3,002,392	1,962	3,874,212	2,008	7,036,915	7,916	16,178,178
Region										
Northeast	1,277	3,719,519	1,289	5,822,006	1,363	7,771,055	1,551	24,280,531	5,480	41,593,111
North Central	1,418	4,684,125	1,392	6,081,535	1,436	9,155,899	1,476	27,067,513	5,722	46,989,072
South	3,300	7,935,788	3,305	10,921,003	3,122	13,398,640	3,390	41,301,391	13,117	73,556,823
West	2,010	3,805,601	1,951	5,671,604	2,205	8,411,407	2,109	22,831,536	8,275	40,720,147
Total	8,005	20,145,033	7,937	28,496,148	8,126	38,737,001	8,526	115,480,971	32,594	202,859,153

Appendix 10

Annual Emergency Room Data 1990

Methodology, estimation procedure, reliability of estimates, and data limitations

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse, *Annual Emergency Room Data 1990*, Statistical Series I, Number 10-A (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 1-13. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data were collected by the National Institute on Drug Abuse through the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN). The data are weighted estimates representing all drug abuse-related emergency room (ER) episodes in the 48 contiguous States, the District of Columbia, and 21 metropolitan areas for calendar year 1990. During 1990, 503 sample hospitals with 533 separate ER facilities provided data to DAWN. The sample hospitals reported a total of 110,448 ER drug abuse episodes and 184,176 drug mentions. With the application of sampling weights, these data lead to the estimate of 371,208 drug abuse episodes and 635,460 drug mentions in the universe of eligible hospitals across the United States.

Hospitals eligible for DAWN are non-Federal, short-stay general hospitals in the coterminous United States that have a 24-hour emergency room. The American Hospital Association (AHA) 1984 and 1985 Annual Surveys of Hospitals were used to obtain a sampling frame. Hospitals in the frame were stratified according to several characteristics. The first characteristic was size, with hospitals reporting 80,000 or more annual ER visits assigned to a single stratum and selected with certainty. Additional strata were defined according to whether the hospital had an organized outpatient department or a chemical/alcohol inpatient unit; facilities were assigned to one of three strata depending on whether they had neither type of unit, either one or the other, or both. Each of the 21 DAWN metropolitan areas was oversampled, and hospitals outside these areas were assigned to the national panel and sampled. In addition to the other strata, hospitals in the metropolitan areas were classified as to whether they were inside or outside the central city. Operationally, this was determined by whether they were located in one of the cities listed in the official name of the metropolitan area. The national response rate in 1990 was 80 percent; this rate is based on

the number of eligible hospitals in the sample and the number actually responding. Data from the 21 oversampled metropolitan areas were pooled with data from the national panel to produce the national estimates.

For the purpose of reporting to the DAWN system, drug abuse is defined as the non-medical use of a substance for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide attempt/gesture. Nonmedical use includes: the use of prescription drugs in a manner inconsistent with accepted medical practice; the use of over-the-counter drugs contrary to approved labeling; or the use of any other substance (heroin, cocaine, marijuana, glue, aerosols, etc.) for psychic effect, dependence, or suicide.

An episode report is submitted for each drug abuse patient who visits a DAWN emergency room and each drug abuse death encountered by a DAWN medical examiner. Each report of a drug abuse ER episode includes demographic information about the patient and information about the circumstances of the episode. In addition to drug overdoses, drug abuse emergency room episodes may result from the chronic effects of habitual drug usage or from unexpected reactions. Unexpected reactions reflect cases where the drug's effect was different than anticipated (e.g., causing hallucinations). Up to four different substances, in addition to alcohol-in-combination, can be specified for each ER episode.

It should be noted that alcohol is reported to DAWN only when used in combination with another drug. It also should be noted that episodes involving children under 6 years of age are not reported to DAWN.

Within each facility participating in the DAWN system, a designated DAWN reporter, usually a member of the emergency room or medical records staff, was responsible for identifying drug abuse episodes and recording and submitting data on each case. On a weekly basis, the total number of daily emergency room visits and the number of cases related to drug abuse were entered into a reporting log. From the official facility records, the relevant details of each drug abuse episode were transferred onto DAWN data forms. A number of quality control procedures are used to assure that DAWN data are as accurate and methodologically consistent as possible. These procedures include: (1) training of personnel responsible for collecting the data within the participating hospitals; (2) provision of instruction manuals and other materials specifying data collection methods, definitions and requirements; (3) monitoring of reporting practices and problem resolution by a staff of traveling field liaison representatives assigned to five regions of the country; (4) inhouse manual editing of data collection forms with followup to resolve problems; (5)

computer editing of data to identify problems; and (6) reabstracting studies at participating facilities to monitor the accuracy and completeness of reporting on a periodic basis and, as needed, on a special study basis to review unusual trends.

Estimation procedure

The data represent weighted estimates of total emergency room drug episodes and drug mentions in the coterminous U.S. and in the 21 metropolitan areas oversampled in DAWN. In order to produce representative estimates for the entire population of hospital ERs, the sampling probabilities must be taken into account. In a random sample such as the DAWN ER sample, each unit has a known probability of being selected. Data from a random sample can be extrapolated to the total population using the sampling weights. In a simple case, each hospital in the sample might have a selection probability of 0.2, or 20 percent. This means that one-fifth of hospitals in the sampling frame are selected, and each selected facility represents itself and four others. In this situation, the sampling weight for each facility is 5, the reciprocal of 0.2. If one of the sample facilities reports 20 drug abuse episodes, then these episodes would be weighted by a factor of 5, resulting in 100 episodes. Applying the sampling weight to the observed data results in weighted estimates.

As mentioned above, the sampling frame of hospital emergency rooms was stratified before the sample was selected. Though a random sample was chosen within each stratum, sampling proportions varied by stratum. In making estimates from a stratified sample, the sampling proportion in each stratum is taken into account in determining the weight applied to data from sample units in that stratum.

As part of the DAWN emergency room sample design, strata were defined within each area, and a sample was drawn from each stratum. Sampling weights are determined for each stratum based on the sampling proportion in that stratum, and stratum-level estimates can be generated by applying the weights. Metropolitan area estimates are produced by aggregating the weighted estimates for the component strata; and national estimates are generated by summing the weighted estimates from the 21 metropolitan areas and the national panel. Facilities in the national panel were selected with a lower probability than facilities in the 21 metropolitan areas. Thus data from hospitals in the national panel are given greater weight than those in the oversampled areas when national estimates are developed.

In addition to inflating the sample data to represent the total universe, the estimation

process also must make adjustments to offset other sources of possible bias. Sampling weights must be adjusted after the sample is drawn to compensate for facilities that declined to participate (i.e., unit nonresponse). Nonresponse in a stratum or metropolitan area increases the actual relative standard errors of the estimates and thus reduces their precision.

Facilities participating in the system sometimes fail to provide data on all the possible reporting days in a given time period. This daily nonresponse problem usually results from delayed submission of data. When the data files are closed for a given month, the data for some facilities are incomplete because of these delays. Three procedures are used to minimize the effects of daily nonresponse due to delayed reporting. First, annual reports such as this one are prepared using data received up to five months after the end of the year in question. Second, critical late reporters are identified, and intensive efforts are made to obtain data from them. In these efforts, priority is given to hospitals with (a) a lower than average number of days reported and a high weighted number of mentions of cocaine in a previous quarter, and (b) hospitals that reported for fewer days in the month and are in strata with poorer unit response rates. Third, the estimation procedures include an adjustment for days when facilities failed to submit data.

In addition to considering the original sampling probabilities and the adjustments for unit and daily nonresponse, the estimates presented in this report include another adjustment based on the total number of ER visits to all eligible hospitals in the specific metropolitan area. This final factor is applied to produce a ratio estimator. Essentially, this final ratio adjustment benchmarks the weighted estimates of total drug episodes obtained from the sample by the ratio of ER visits from the AHA frame to an estimate of this value obtained from the survey. This benchmarking procedure increases the precision of the estimate of total drug related episodes by taking advantage of the inherent correlation between the number of these episodes experienced by a facility and its total number of ER visits. Ideally, the benchmark factor has a value of 1.0. However, deviations from 1.0 may occur as a result of nonresponse, sampling error, and other errors.

The final weight is a product of the above mentioned components: (1) the inverse of the selection probability, (2) adjustments for unit and daily nonresponse, and (3) a benchmark adjustment for each metropolitan area and the national panel, that takes into account the total numbers of visits to all eligible facilities

and to sample facilities. Specifically, this factor is the ratio of ER visits from the AHA Annual Survey sampling frame and an estimate of this value derived from the sample. The weights are generated each quarter for each hospital in the sample. For unit nonrespondents, closed, and ineligible hospitals, the weights are equal to zero.

Reliability of estimates

As indicated in the discussion of the new sample, each estimate is subject to sampling variability, and the relative standard error (RSE) is an index of the degree of sampling variability. The greater the RSE value, the lower the precision of the estimates. The RSE is defined as the standard error of the estimate expressed as a percentage of the value of the estimate. The standard error reflects the variability of the estimate that would be observed if different samples were drawn from the same population using the same procedures. If there are 10,000 estimated mentions of a given drug and this estimate has a standard error of 500, then the RSE value is 5 percent.

One simple rule of thumb is that, in 68 percent of the cases, estimates derived from repeated sampling would be expected to differ from the observed estimate by a percentage of no more than the RSE value, in either direction.

Methods of calculating the variance, standard error, and relative standard error (RSE) of estimates from the DAWN ER sample data have been developed. These calculations are somewhat difficult because of the complex design of the sample survey, including the use of a stratified ratio estimator in computing the weights.

The fact that weights are developed according to quarter requires that annual estimates be computed by summing the estimates for the four component quarters. This creates additional complexities in calculating variances and standard errors. The quarterly data are correlated because they are based, except in rare cases, on the same sample hospitals. Therefore, the variance calculations for the annual estimates must take into account the covariances between quarters. These difficulties notwithstanding, RSEs have been calculated for the 1990 DAWN estimates.

Estimates with an RSE value of 50 percent or higher were regarded as too imprecise. In addition, estimates of less than 10 were excluded. Although many estimates in this range had RSEs of less than 50 percent, the reliability of the RSE estimates themselves are suspect in these cases.

Data limitations

DAWN collects information about only those drug abuse occurrences that have resulted in a medical crisis and, subsequently, have been identified as drug abuse episodes by a reporting facility. It should be noted that although standard instruction manuals and training are provided to each DAWN reporter, the specific methods and procedures used to identify drug abuse episodes and substances may vary from facility to facility. Emergency room data may reflect drug use self-reported by the patients to attending medical staff. The number of emergency room episodes reported to DAWN is not equivalent to the number of individuals involved, since one person may make repeated visits to an emergency room. DAWN data contain no personal identifiers, which would be required to eliminate repeat visits. A drug abuse episode may have multiple drug mentions. Therefore, not every reported substance is, by itself, necessarily a cause of the medical emergency. On the other hand, substances that contributed to a drug abuse episode may occasionally go unreported or undetected. The presence of multiple drug mentions in an episode has implications for the interpretation of data on both drug use and episode characteristics. For example, since a single drug use motive is reported for each episode, that motive is assigned to each separate drug mentioned in the episode; thus, some caution must be exercised when relating drug mention patterns to specific motives.

Appendix 11

Offender-Based Transaction Statistics program Methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Cases in Five States, 1983-86*, Special Report NCJ-118798 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, September 1989), p. 3; U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Tracking Offenders, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-129861 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, June 1991), pp. 1-3, 6; and U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Forgery and Fraud-Related Offenses in 6 States, 1983-88*, Special Report NCJ-132445 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, January 1992), pp. 1, 2, 7. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data are derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics' Offender-Based Transaction Statistics (OBTS) program. The OBTS program receives information about dispositions of adult felony arrests from criminal justice repositories of participating States. In 1988 the participating States, which accounted for more than 36 percent of the resident population of the United States, were Alabama, Alaska, California, Delaware, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia. The data for forgery and fraud-related offenses for 1983 to 1988 are from the following six States: California, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

Local criminal justice agencies record arrest data and other information on fingerprint cards and disposition documents. The agencies forward the data to a State's criminal information repository that updates appropriate master records. OBTS receives data from the repositories. OBTS coverage may remain incomplete within the reporting States for several reasons. Not all law enforcement agencies fingerprint all persons arrested, and some do not submit all their fingerprint cards. Offenders sometimes surrendered directly to a court and are not fingerprinted. Even when a fingerprint card is filed, the prosecutor or court may not report the final disposition.

BJS annually solicits State repositories to extract and submit data from the master records, following OBTS guidelines. Some

States are in the process of automating their criminal-history files and cannot participate. Other States have not joined because of insufficient reporting by local agencies, criminal-history files not designed for statistical extraction, or lack of resources.

To allow comparability among States, the OBTS standards use the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) offense codes. To ensure privacy, an OBTS record uses as personal identifiers only an encrypted identification number (to permit study of repeat offenders), sex, race, and age.

The OBTS program captures information on the most serious charge and the most serious consequence for the arrestee at each decision point in the justice process. A basic program requirement is that the arrestee must have been originally charged with a felony, an offense that may be punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 year. An OBTS record distinguishes among arrestees, incidents, and charges. The arrestee is identified through fingerprints and is assigned an identification number which can be linked to earlier records. The incident number identifies each incident so that records in multiple charge cases can be condensed. In the latter situation, the program collects the most serious arrest charge as well as the most serious disposition by the police, prosecutor, grand jury, or court, depending on the circumstances of the particular case. Sentence information is also collected for the conviction on the most serious charge. OBTS data are based on the year of final disposition, not on the year of arrest. Thus, an OBTS year includes arrests that occurred in an earlier year. A final disposition refers to either a decision not to prosecute or a trial court finding, not to an appeal.

Definitions of terms

Adult is defined by State statute, and OBTS defines **felony** as any crime for which an offender can be imprisoned for more than 1 year.

BJS' standard crime definitions and categories are used. The basic categories and major crimes in each are as follows:

Drug crimes--possession, manufacturing, trafficking of illegal drugs.

Forgery or Fraud-related crimes--nonviolent crime for financial gain, committed by deception including forgery, counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, bribery, tax, and health and safety violations (drug and food misbranding or adulteration).

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, family-related felonies, flight or escape.

Violent crimes--murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, kidnapping, rape, other sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault.

Appendix 12

1990 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, **1990 Drug Use Forecasting Annual Report** (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), pp. 2-3. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) data are collected in booking facilities throughout the United States. For approximately 14 consecutive evenings each quarter, trained local staff obtain voluntary and anonymous urine specimens and interviews from a new sample of booked arrestees. The DUF sample is based on arrestees brought into the booking facility. Arrestees released before booking are not part of the DUF sample. In each site, approximately 225 males are sampled. In some sites, female arrestees and juvenile arrestees/detainees are also sampled. Generally, more than 90 percent of the arrestees approached agreed to be interviewed. Approximately 80 percent of those interviewed provide urine specimens.

To obtain samples with a sufficient distribution of arrest charges, DUF interviewers, where possible, limit the number of male booked arrestees who are charged with the sale or possession of drugs. Because such persons are likely to be using drugs at arrest and are undersampled, DUF statistics frequently are minimum estimates of drug use in the male arrestee population. Males charged with driving offenses generally are excluded from the samples due to DUF's emphasis on more serious crimes. In Omaha, however, all male arrestees brought to the booking facility are included in the DUF sample to obtain a sample of sufficient size. Because they are fewer in number, all female arrestees brought to the booking facilities and all juvenile arrestees/detainees brought to the detention centers during the data collection period are included in the DUF samples, regardless of charge.

All urine specimens, excluding those from Phoenix and Portland, were sent to a central laboratory for analysis. The specimens were analyzed for 10 drugs: cocaine, opiates, marijuana, PCP, methadone, benzodiazepines, methaqualone, propoxyphene, barbiturates, and amphetamines. In Phoenix and

Portland, drug testing was done at local laboratories, which do not test for all 10 drugs. Male specimens from Phoenix are not tested for methaqualone, barbiturates, and propoxyphene; female specimens from Phoenix are not tested for methaqualone and barbiturates. Portland does not test adult or juvenile specimens for methadone, methaqualone, and propoxyphene. All positive results for amphetamines were confirmed by gas chromatography to eliminate positives that may be caused by over-the-counter drugs. For most drugs, the urine test can detect use in the previous 2 to 3 days. Exceptions are marijuana and PCP, which can sometimes be detected several weeks after use.

Table. DUF sample sizes, 1990

City	Juvenile		
	Male	Female	male
Atlanta, GA	292	163	(a)
Birmingham, AL	729	320	198
Chicago, IL	891	(b)	(a)
Cleveland, OH	854	213	388
Dallas, TX	993	402	(a)
Denver, CO	946	381	(a)
Detroit, MI	818	353	(a)
Fort Lauderdale, FL	867	409	(a)
Houston, TX	1,000	411	(a)
Indianapolis, IN	792	361	402
Kansas City, MO	860	370	145
Los Angeles, CA	1,140	623	394
Manhattan, NY	1,021	274	(a)
New Orleans, LA	959	358	(a)
Omaha, NE	615	(b)	(a)
Philadelphia, PA	1,108	447	(a)
Phoenix, AZ	976	521	(a)
Portland, OR	815	313	290
St. Louis, MO	1,004	330	285
San Antonio, TX	796	349	150
San Diego, CA	967	403	355
San Jose, CA	939	409	359
Washington, D.C.	932	360	394

^aJuvenile males not tested.

^bFemales not tested.

Appendix 13

Federal Criminal Case Processing Methodology and definitions of terms

Note: The following was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-89, With Preliminary Data for 1990*, NCJ-130526 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 19-29; and *Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1988*, NCJ-130474 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 57, 58, 113-119. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The data are derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal Justice Statistics database. The database is constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the United States Courts (AO), the Pretrial Services Agency, the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, and the U.S. Parole Commission.

Records in the Federal justice database are matched according to a statistically weighted combination of names, other personal identifiers, dates of court appearances, types of offenses, and other relevant information contained in the files. Using the matched data files, it is possible to combine information about all stages of the processing of a criminal matter or case, from the prosecutor's decision of whether to file a criminal case, through adjudication, and, if the defendant is convicted, through prison and/or supervised release.

The unit of analysis is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it is counted five times in the tabulation.

The offense classifications in the tables are based on the classification system used by the AO. Specific offenses in the AO classification are combined to form the BJS categories in the tables. These categories are designed to be as consistent as possible with BJS publications on State criminal justice systems. Offense categories for the average time served until first release data are based on offense designations by the Bureau of

Prisons. They are similar to the BJS categories but may not be directly comparable.

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense, the one that may result in the most severe sentence, is used in the classification. The offense description may change as a case goes through the criminal justice process. Tables indicate whether charged or adjudicated offenses are used.

Data describing the number and rate of prosecutions and the results of magistrate proceedings include only those cases handled by U.S. Attorneys. Suspects are classified according to the most serious offense investigated. Data describing prosecutions by other agencies, including the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, were not available. Data in all the remaining tables describe the processing of defendants in all court cases, regardless of the prosecuting agency.

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. Data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. Attorneys, but not for those handled by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the data base once they are filed in U.S. District Court, however. Many items of social and demographic information come from presentence investigation records or supervision records, and are available only for arrested defendants who were convicted and/or began serving a sentence involving supervised release. (This particularly affects ethnicity and occupational information.)

Sentencing figures differ from statistics published by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts for the average "regular" sentence imposed. "Regular" sentences exclude two categories of offenders included in the BJS calculations: offenders receiving a "split" sentence (5 days through 6 months followed by probation) and offenders sentenced under 18 USC 4205(b)(1) and (b)(2) (where a maximum term is set accompanied by no or a small minimum).

Tables concerning prisoners include only prisoners committed by U.S. District Courts for violations of the U.S. Code. Other prisoners, such as probation and parole violators, and other types of offenses, such as military, District of Columbia, or State offenses, are excluded. Unlike BJS publications concerning State prisoners, which exclude prisoners serving sentences under 1 year, these data include Federal prisoners who received sentences of any length.

Time served in prison is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custo-

dy of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Because other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, these data may differ from estimates of time served in previous publications by the Bureau of Prisons or in publications based on other data sources.

These data are constructed to permit the user to make valid comparisons of numbers within each table and to compare percentage rates across tables. The total numbers of subjects which are based on records linked between two files are generally less than the total number of records in either source file. Accordingly, comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more tables, or between these data and other data sources, are not necessarily valid.

The section below defines all offense categories used, citing the U.S. Code. "Racketeering and extortion" offenses include primarily prosecutions under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act. "Murder" includes nonnegligent homicide but excludes negligent homicide. "Other sex offenses" for the most part refer to violent offenses but may also include some nonviolent offenses. "Other property offenses" include destruction of property and trespassing.

Definitions of terms

Definitions of offense categories describe all offenses included in each category. Statutory sections are cited in parentheses at the end of each definition.

Agriculture violation--violation of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation, for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Federal Seed Act, Game Conservation Acts, Insecticide Act, and the Packers and Stockyards Act; also violation of laws concerning plant quarantine and the handling of animals pertaining to research (title 7 U.S.C. except sections on food stamps).

Antitrust--violation of Federal antitrust statutes (15 U.S.C. 1, 2, 3, 8, 13(A)-(F), 20, 24, 701, and 72).

Arson--willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7(18 U.S.C. 81).

Assault--intentionally inflicting, attempting or threatening to inflict bodily injury to anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7 or to any Government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United States designated in section 1114 of title 18; also certain violations

of the Fair Housing Law (18 U.S.C. 111, 112(A)-(C), 113(A)-(F), 114, 351(C)-(E), 372, 1501-2, 1751(E), 1991, 2231(A)(B), and 2233; 21 U.S.C. 461(C), 675(A)(B), and 1041(C); 26 U.S.C. 7212(A)(B); 42 U.S.C. 3610(A), 3611(F), and 3631; 46 U.S.C. 701(6); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(k1) and 1475(J)(k1)).

Bail--the sum of money promised as a condition of release, to be paid if a released defendant defaults (18 U.S.C. 3142(c)).

Bribery--offering or promising anything of value with intent to unlawfully influence a public official, bank employee, officer or employee of the U.S. Government, witness, or any common carrier as well as soliciting or accepting such an offer. Soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment in the U.S. Government. Receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending to purchase any good, service, facility, or item for which payment may be made through Medical Assistance Programs. Bribing in sporting contests is also illegal (18 U.S.C. 201(A)-(I), 203-5, 207 (B)(C), 208-15, and 224; 21 U.S.C. 622; 26 U.S.C. 7214(A); 42 U.S.C. 1396H(B); 46 U.S.C. 239(I); and 49 U.S.C. 10(4), 917(B), and 1472(D)).

Burglary--breaking and entering into another's property with intent to steal within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7; also including breaking and entering into any official bank, credit union, savings and loan institution, post office, vessel or steamboat assigned to the use of mail service, or personal property of the United States or breaking the seal or lock of any carrier facility containing inter-State or foreign shipments of freight or express (18 U.S.C. 2111, 2113(A), and 2115-17).

Collateral Bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her pretrial release that requires the defendant to post property valued at the full bail amount as an assurance of his or her intention to appear at trial.

Conspiracy--an agreement by two or more persons to commit or to effect the commission of an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to accomplish an act that is not in itself unlawful; also any overt act in furtherance of the agreement. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged.

Counterfeiting--falsely making, forging, or altering any obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Making, sell-

ing, or possessing any plates or stones used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, Government transportation requests, or postal stamps (18 U.S.C. 331, 471-74, 476-81, 485-88, 490, 492, 500-502, 506-7, and 509; 21 U.S.C. 458(C4) and 611(B4); 26 U.S.C. 5604(A4) and 7241; and 46 U.S.C. 410).

Deposit bond--an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or release that requires the defendant to post a fraction of the bail before he or she is released.

Detention--the legally authorized confinement of persons after arrest, whether before or during prosecution. Only those persons held 2 or more days are classified as detained.

Drug offenses--possessing or trafficking in (distributing, importing, and manufacturing) controlled substances. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense. (See specific offenses in this section for citations.)

Embezzlement--fraudulently misapplying property by a person to whom such property has been entrusted or into whose hands it has lawfully come where offense is committed by bank officers or employees; officers or employees of the Postal Service; officers of lending, credit, or insurance institutions; any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier; court officers of the U.S. courts; or officers or employees of the United States. Embezzling, stealing, or knowingly converting to one's own use or the use of another or without authority selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property, records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof (12 U.S.C. 630; 15 U.S.C. 645(B)(C); 18 U.S.C. 332, 334, 641-57, 660, 664, 665(A)(B), 1025, 1163, 1709-11 and 1721; 22 U.S.C. 1179; 29 U.S.C. 501(C) and 502(B); 38 U.S.C. 3501; and 42 U.S.C. 2703A, 2971F(A)(B), 3220(B), and 3791).

Escape--departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a hospital where one is committed for drug abuse and drug dependency problems. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital as well as concealing an escapee. Forcibly rescuing any person in an attempt to prevent execution or forcibly removing or attempting to remove the dead body of any executed offender in order to prevent an autopsy. Aiding or enticing any person belonging to the Armed Forces of a belligerent nation or fraction, who is interned in the United States in accordance with the law of nations, to escape or attempt to escape. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object or

making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object (as defined in section 1791C of title 18). Instigating, assisting, attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any Federal penal, detention, or correctional facility or conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instrumentalities (18 U.S.C. 751, 752(A)(B), 753-57, 1071-74, 1791-92, 3150, and 4082(D); 42 U.S.C. 261(B)(C) and 3425-26; and 50 U.S.C. 822-23).

Failure to appear--willful absence from any court appointment.

Felony--a criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year (18 U.S.C. 1).

Financial conditions--monetary conditions upon which release of a defendant before trial is contingent. Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond (see individual definitions).

Food and drug violations--violations of the Federal Food and Drug Act (21 U.S.C. 16-17, 20-23, 62-63, 104, 111, 115, 117, 120, 122, 124, 126, 134(A)-(E), 141-45, 151-55, 157, 158, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209-12, 331(A)-(G), 331(I)(J), 331(J)-(P), 333(A)(B), 458(A1)-(A5), 459, 460(A)-(D), 461(A), 463, 466(A), 610(A)(B)(B2)(C), 611(A)(B3), 620(D), 642, 676(A), 1037, 1041(A), 1175, and 1175F; and 26 U.S.C. 4591, 4594(A)-(C), 4597(A), 4804(A2)(A4)(B), 4805(B), 4814(A1), 4815(A)(B), 4817, 4833(A2)(B)(C), 4834(A), 4841, 4862(B), 7234(A)(C)(D1)(D2A)(D2B)(D3)(D4), 7235(A)-(E), 7236, 7264, 7265(A)(B), and 7266(A1)-(A3)(B)).

Forgery--falsely and with intent to defraud, making, counterfeiting, altering, or possessing with intent to pass off as genuine any U.S. Postal Service money order; post-marking stamp or impression; obligation or security of the United States; foreign obligation, security, or bank note; contractors' bond, bid, or public record; seal of a court or any department or agency of the U.S. Government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; deed; power of attorney; customs matters; bond of distilleries; military or naval discharge certificate; coin or bar; and so forth. Also making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities and receiving, possessing, concealing, selling, or disposing of any falsely made securities, tax stamps, or pledges that have crossed a State or the U.S. boundary after being stolen or unlawfully converted (18 U.S.C. 471-74, 478-79, 482-85, 493-98, 500, 503, 505-8, 1025, 2314-15, and 2318; 19 U.S.C. 1436; 21 U.S.C. 458(B)(C1)(C2), and 611(B1)); 26 U.S.C. 5601(A4)(A5); 43 U.S.C. 1191-92; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(B)).

Fraud--unlawfully depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit other than forgery or counterfeiting. Includes

violations of statutes pertaining to lending and credit institutions, the Postal Service, inter-State wire, radio, television, veterans benefits, allotments, bankruptcy, marketing agreements, commodity credit, the Securities and Exchange Commission, railroad retirement, unemployment, Social Security, false personation, citizenship, passports, conspiracy, and claims and statements, excluding tax fraud. The category excludes fraud involving tax violations that are shown in a separate category under "Public-order, other offenses." (See specific offenses in this section for citations.)

Gambling--transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in section 7 of title 18. Also transporting gambling devices in the jurisdiction of the United States, except under authority of the Federal Trade Commission or any State that has a law providing for their exemption from these provisions, transmitting wagering information in inter-State or foreign commerce, inter-State transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter. An employee of the Postal Service acting as a lottery agent is considered guilty of this offense (15 U.S.C. 1172-76; and 18 U.S.C. 1082(A)(B), 1084, 1301-3, 1953, and 1955).

Hispanic--ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Immigration offenses--offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegally reentering after being deported, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, or willfully remaining beyond days allowed on conditional permit. Falsely representing oneself to be a citizen of the United States or counterfeiting any visa, permit, or other document to enter the United States as well as violating any of the provisions for travel of citizens or aliens during war or national emergency. Also bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer (8 U.S.C. 331, 333-34, 338-39, 1185(C), 1252(D)(E), 1282(A)(C), 1286-87, 1321, and 1324-26; and 18 U.S.C. 911 and 1546).

Incarceration--any sentence of confinement, including prison, jail, and other residential placements.

Kidnaping--unlawfully seizing any person, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined by section 7 of title 18, for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor by a parent. Also receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property that has been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a kidnaping as well as conspiring to kidnap. This offense include kidnap-

ing or attempting to kidnap any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any foreign official, any official guest, or any internationally protected person (18 U.S.C. 351(B)-(D), 1201-2, and 1751(B)-(C)).

Labor law violations--violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Taft-Hartley Act (labor-management relations), the Byrnes Act (transportation of strikebreakers), laws regarding the 8-hour day on public works, and peonage laws (18 U.S.C. 1231 and 1581-88; 29 U.S.C. 162, 186(A), 206-7, 211 (C)(D), 212, 214-15, 216(A), 439(A)-(C), 463(B), 503(C), 504(B), and 1131; and 40 U.S.C. 321-22).

Larceny--taking and carrying away with intent to steal any personal property of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7. Stealing, possessing, converting to one's own use, or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies or any property made or being made under contract for the United States or any of its departments or agencies. Stealing anything of value (in excess of \$100) from a bank, the Postal Service, or any inter-State or Foreign shipments by carrier. Receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property. Stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or property that are the subject of a grant, contract, or other form of assistance, whether received directly or indirectly, from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration or that belong to or are entrusted to the custody of an Indian tribal organization. This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property (18 U.S.C. 641, 659, 661-62, 1024, 1163, 1660, 1702, 1704, 1707-8, and 2113(B)(C)); 42 U.S.C. 3791; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

Liquor violations--violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as smuggling goods into the United States; dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; failing to declare liquor at customs; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (18 U.S.C. 545, 1154-56, and 1262-65; 19 U.S.C. 1461; 26 U.S.C. 5061(B), 5113(A), 5115, 5171(A), 5179(A)-80, 5214(A), 5221(A), 5273(B), 5291(A), 5301(A)-(C), 5601(A1)-(A4)(A6)-(A14), 5602, 5603(A)(B), 5604(A1)-(A3), (A6)-(A13)(A15)-(A19), 5605-7, 5608(A)(B), 5661(A)(B), 5662, 5671-72, 5674, 5676(1-3)(5), 5681(A)-(C), 5682-83, 5685(A)(B), 5686-87, 5689, and 5691(A); and

27 U.S.C. 203, 205(E)(F), 206(A)(B), 207, and 208(A)(D)).

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials--knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1461 and 39 U.S.C. 3001(E). Also transporting for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in inter-State or foreign commerce (18 U.S.C. 1461-63, 1465, and 1718).

Migratory birds offenses--taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of Federal regulations or the transportation laws of the State, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Misuse or nonuse of a migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp. Violation of the regulations of Bear River Refuge in Utah and Ouachita National Forest sanctuary and refuge in Arkansas and Oklahoma (16 U.S.C. 690(D)(G), 693A, 701, 703-6, 707(A)(B), 708-11, and 718(A)(E)(G)).

Misdemeanor--a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not exceeding 1 year and any offenses specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the purposes of data collection. (This category includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrates Act of 1979.)

Mixed sentence--a sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve more than 6 months of incarceration, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both incarceration and probation categories.

Most serious offense--the offense with the greatest potential penalty.

Motor carrier violations--violations of the Federal statutes listed below concerning the Motor Carrier Act (15 U.S.C. 1986, 1990, and 1990(C)); and 49 U.S.C. 1(7)(17)(20), 10(1), 15(11)(12), 41(1), 46, 301-4, 322(A)(D), 917(A)(E)(F), 1021(A)(B)(E)(F), and 1159(A)).

Motor vehicle theft--inter-State or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft (18 U.S.C., 2312 and 2313; and 49 U.S.C. 1472I, 11A, 11B, NA, and NB).

Murder--committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. 7). Killing or attempting to kill any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel, knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life (18 U.S.C. 351(A), 1111-16, 1751(A), and

2113(E); 21 U.S.C. 461(C) and 675(C); 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

National Defense Violations--violations of the national defense laws on the Selective Service Acts, the Defense Production Act, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (which includes prices, rents, and wages), the Subversive Activities Control Act, alien registration, treason (including espionage, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act), curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, and use of uniform and any other violations of the Federal statutes concerning national defense (50 U.S.C. 210, 321-29, and 824; 50 A U.S.C. 327, 462, 468, and 2061-66; 8 U.S.C. 1304 (d-e), 1306 (a-d); and 18 U.S.C. 792-95, 797-99, 953, 2153 (a-b), 2154 (a-b), 2156 (a-b), 2381, 2384-90; and 42 U.S.C. 2273, 2274 (a-b), 2275-77, 2278 A (b), 2278 A (c)(b), and 2462 (g)).

Negligent manslaughter--causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7, by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, and official guests, or any internationally protected persons. This offense category also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person (18 U.S.C. 351(A), 1112, 1114-16, and 1751(A); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

Offense--violation of U.S. criminal law. Where more than one offense is charged, the offense with the greatest potential penalty is reported.

Other property offenses--offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in inter-State or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. The malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands is also included in this category of offenses (15 U.S.C. 1281; 16 U.S.C. 3, 9A, 45A, 45C-E, 114, 121-24, 146, 152, 163, 171, 403H-4, 413, 430H, 430Q, 430V, 460K-3, 460N-3, 460N-5, 460N-7, 471, 476-78, 478A, 479, 481-82, 551, and 604-6; 18 U.S.C. 1164, 1361-64, 1705-6, 1851-63, 2071(A)(B), and 2072; 24 U.S.C. 286; 40 U.S.C. 53, 101, 193(E)(O)(P)-(R), and 318(C); and 43 U.S.C. 316K).

Other public-order offenses--violations of laws pertaining to abortion; bigamy; disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds; civil disorder; hunting, trapping, or fishing on Indian lands or military areas and zones; and obscene or harassing telephone calls (18 U.S.C. 231, 1165, 1384-85, and 2101; 40 U.S.C. 193(B)-(D)(F)(G)(O)(P); and 47 U.S.C. 223). Included in "public-order, non-regulatory offenses" (q.v.).

Other regulatory offenses--violations of civil rights' election laws, the Communication Act (including wire tapping and wire interception), contempt, laws regarding congressional contempt, custom laws (except narcotics and liquor), importation of injurious animals and birds, inter-State commerce (the Connally Act, Hot Oil Act, transportation or importation of prison-made goods, and the Railroad and Transportation Act), maritime and shipping laws, laws regarding stowaways, the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, U.S. postal laws (excluding injury to postal property), intimidation of witness laws, aircraft regulations, explosives (except in vessels), the Gold Acts, train wrecking, and any other regulatory offenses not listed above. (For citations refer to the *United States Title and Code Criminal Offense Citations*, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, September 1982.)

Other sex offenses--transporting, coercing, or enticing any women to go from one place to another in inter-State or foreign commerce, in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States with the intent and purpose to engage in prostitution, debauchery, or any other immoral purpose. Importing, maintaining, or harboring any women for purposes of prostitution or debauchery or for any other immoral purpose. These offenses may be either violent or nonviolent (8 U.S.C. 1328 and 18 U.S.C. 2421-24).

Perjury--knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath or by any means procuring or instigating any person to commit perjury. Making any false material declarations under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. This offense also includes any officers and employees of the Government listed under 13 U.S.C. 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish or cause to be furnished any false information or statement (8 U.S.C. 1357(B), 13 U.S.C. 213, 18 U.S.C. 1621-23, and 22 U.S.C. 1203).

Personal recognizance--pretrial release condition in which the defendant promises to appear at trial and no financial conditions are required to be met.

Possession--acquiring a controlled substance by misrepresentation or fraud, attempting or conspiring to possess, or simple possession of a controlled substance in schedules I-V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Also possession of a controlled substance in schedule I or II or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV on board a vessel of the United States or vessels within custom waters of the United States or by any citizen of the United States on board a vessel. Possessing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container is an offense under this category. Distributing a small amount of

marihuana for no remuneration is treated as simple possession and, therefore, is included in this offense category (21 U.S.C. 843 (A3)(A5), 844(A), 846, 955, and 962-63).

Pretrial release--the release of a defendant from custody, for all or part of the time before or during prosecution. The defendant may be released either on personal recognizance, unsecured bond or on financial conditions. The category includes defendants released within 2 days after arrest and defendants who were initially detained but subsequently released after raising bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

Property offenses, fraudulent--property offenses involving the elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. Specifically includes embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

Property offenses, non-fraudulent--violent offenses against property: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses (destruction of property and trespassing). These offenses are termed "non-fraudulent" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "property offenses, fraudulent," above.

Public-order, non-regulatory offenses--offenses concerning weapons; immigration; tax law violations (tax fraud); bribery; perjury; national defense; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; liquor; mailing or transporting of obscene materials; traffic; migratory birds; conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses; and "other public-order offenses" (q.v.). These offenses are termed "non-regulatory" only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category "public-order, regulatory offenses," below.

Public-order, regulatory offenses--violations of regulatory laws and regulations in agriculture, antitrust, labor law, food and drug, motor carrier, and other regulatory offenses that are not specifically listed in the category "public-order, non-regulatory offenses" above.

Racketeering and extortion--using inter-State or foreign commerce or any facility in inter-State or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions. For officers or employees of the United States, or anyone representing himself or herself as such, obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force, violence, blackmail, or unlawful interference with employment or business. Transmitting by inter-State commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another or to kidnap any person with intent to extort (18 U.S.C. 872-74, 875(A-D), 876-77, 892-94, 1951-52, 1954, 1962(A-D), and 1963; 19

U.S.C. 60; 27 U.S.C. 205(C); and 42 U.S.C. 2703(B)).

Rape--rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and carnal knowledge of a female under 16 who is not one's wife, within the territorial and special maritime jurisdictions of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7(18 U.S.C. 113(A), and 2031-32; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

Robbery--taking anything of value from the person or presence of another by force or by intimidation, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. 7). Also robbery of bank property, U.S. postal property, or personal property of the United States. Also assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery (18 U.S.C. 113(B), 1661, 1991, 2111-12, 2113(A)(D)(E), and 2114; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

Split sentence--a sentence requiring the convicted person to serve a period of confinement of 6 months or less, followed by a period of probation. Unless otherwise noted, convicted offenders receiving split sentences are included in both the incarceration and probation categories.

Sentence--sanction imposed on a convicted offender. For sentences to incarceration, the maximum time the offender may be held in custody is reported.

Surety bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires a third party (usually a bail bondsman) to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear.

Suspect--a person who is under investigation or interrogation as a likely perpetrator of a specific criminal offense.

Tax law violations--tax fraud offenses such as income tax fraud; evading or defeating tax; willful failure to file; fraudulently withholding on exemption certificate or failing to supply information; counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax; willful failure to collect or pay tax; putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns; failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes; preparers of returns disclosing or using any information for any purpose other than to assist in preparing returns; failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld; failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans; and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items. Also included in this offense category are violations of excise and wagering tax laws and any other laws listed below from the Internal Revenue Service title (26 U.S.C. 3402, 4411-12, 4918(E)(H), 4919(B2), 5751(A1)(A2), 5752(A)-(D), 5762(A1)-(A11)(B), 6047(A)-(C), 6051, 6056, 6331, 6420(E2), 6421(F2), 6424(D2), 6427(E2), 6674, 7001, 7121-22,

7201-5, 7206(1)-(4)(5A)(5B), 7207, 7208(1), 7210, 7213(A1)-(A3)(B)-(D), 7215(A), 7216, 7231-32, 7322(2), 7261-62, 7272(A), 7512, 7513(B), 7602-3, and 7604(B); and 50A U.S.C. 243(A)).

Technical violation--failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. May result in revocation of release status. Examples of conditions that may be imposed and then violated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction, or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

Threats against the President--knowingly and willfully depositing in the mail, at any post office, or by any letter carrier a letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President, Vice President, or any other officer in order of succession to the Presidency. Knowingly and willfully making such threats in any way to the above-named people (18 U.S.C. 871).

Traffic offenses--driving while intoxicated or any moving or parking violations on Federal lands (40 U.S.C. 212 B).

Trafficking--importing any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Manufacturing, distributing, selling, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance. Exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V. Manufacturing or distributing a controlled substance in schedule I or II for purposes of unlawful importation. Making or distributing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Obtaining a prescription of a controlled substance in schedule III or IV without a written or oral prescription. Distributing for reasons other than medical a controlled substance in schedule V. Illegally crossing the border if the individual is addicted to or using drugs or has been convicted of any violation of narcotics or marijuana laws (18 U.S.C. 1407; and 21 U.S.C. 825(A)-(D), 829(B)(C), 841 (A)(B1A)(B2)-(B4), 842(A4)-(A8), 843(A1)(A2)(A5)(B), 845(A)(B), 846, 952(A)(B), 953(A)(C)(E), 954-55, 957, 959, 960(A1)(B2), 961(2), and 962-63).

Transportation of stolen property--transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen monies, stolen cattle, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting if the above articles or goods involve or constitute inter-State or foreign commerce (18 U.S.C. 2314-17).

U.S. Attorneys--all United States Attorneys. Prosecutorial data in this compendium come from the Docket and Reporting System of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

Unsecured bond--an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release in which the defendant agrees to pay full

bond amount in the event of nonappearance at trial, but is not required to post security as a condition to release.

Violation (of pretrial release, probation, or parole)--allegation of a new crime or a technical violation while on pretrial release, probation, or parole.

Violent offenses--threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, rape, other sex offenses (some of which may be nonviolent), kidnaping, and threats against the President. (See specific offenses for citations.)

Weapons violations--violations of any of the provisions of sections 922 and 923 of title 18 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian country, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States) (18 U.S.C. 7) any switchblade knife. Engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. Carrying on the U.S. Capitol grounds or within U.S. Capitol buildings any firearm, dangerous weapon, explosive, or incendiary (2 U.S.C. 167(D); 15 U.S.C. 1242-43; 18 U.S.C. 922(A)-(M), 923, and 924(A)-(C); 18A U.S.C. 1202(A1)-(A5), (B1)(B5); 26 U.S.C. 5801-2, 5811-12, 5821-22, 5841-44, 5851, 5861(A)-(L), and 5871; 40 U.S.C. 193F(A); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(L1)(L2)).

Appendix 14

Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988

Definitions of terms and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Sentences in State Courts, 1988* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, December 1990), pp. 7-11. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Crime definitions

Before the sample was drawn, eight crime categories were defined. State penal codes, restricted to those defined as felonies and most closely conforming to each of the eight definitions, were identified. Convicted felons were placed into appropriate categories based on their penal code citations. The eight definitions are the following:

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter--Murder is (1) intentionally causing the death of another person without extreme provocation or legal justification or (2) causing the death of another while committing or attempting to commit another crime. Nonnegligent (or voluntary) manslaughter is intentionally and without legal justification causing the death of another when acting under extreme provocation. The combined category of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter excludes involuntary or negligent manslaughter, conspiracies to commit murder, solicitation of murder, and attempted murder.

Rape--Forcible Intercourse (vaginal, anal, or oral) with a female or male. Includes forcible sodomy and penetration with a foreign object (both of which are sometimes called "deviate sexual assault"); excludes statutory rape or any other nonforcible sexual acts with a minor or with someone unable to give legal or factual consent. Includes attempts.

Robbery--The unlawful taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another, by force or the threat of force. Includes forcible purse snatching but excludes nonforcible purse snatching, which is classified as larceny/theft. Includes attempts.

Aggravated assault--(1) Intentionally and without legal justification causing serious bodily injury, with or without a deadly weapon or (2) using a deadly or dangerous weapon to threaten, attempt, or cause bodily injury, regardless of the degree of injury if any. Includes "attempted murder," "aggravated battery," "felonious assault," and "assault with a deadly weapon."

Burglary--The unlawful entry of a fixed structure used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without the use of force, to commit a felony or theft. Includes attempts.

Larceny and motor vehicle theft--Larceny is the unlawful taking of property other than a motor vehicle from the possession of another, by stealth, without force or deceit. Includes pocket picking, nonforcible purse snatching, shoplifting, and thefts from motor vehicles. Excludes receiving and/or reselling stolen property (fencing) and thefts through fraud or deceit. Includes attempts. Motor vehicle theft is the unlawful taking of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another. Includes the theft of automobiles, trucks, and motorcycles but not the theft of boats, aircraft, or farm equipment (which is classified as larceny/theft). Also includes receiving, possessing, stripping, transporting, and reselling stolen vehicles and unauthorized use of a vehicle (joyriding). Includes attempts.

Drug trafficking--Includes manufacturing, distributing, selling, smuggling, or "possession with intent to sell." Includes attempts.

Other felonies--All felony offenses not listed above. Includes drug possession, forgery or fraud, weapon possession, negligent manslaughter, receiving stolen property, driving while intoxicated or other traffic offenses, statutory rape, and sexual assault (excluding rape). Includes attempts.

Survey sampling procedures

A sample of 300 counties was drawn for the 1988 National Judicial Reporting Program (NJRP) survey. Every county in the Nation had a nonzero probability of being in the sample. In general, the more felony cases a county had, the more likely it was to be in the sample.

The survey used a two-stage, stratified cluster sampling design. In the first stage the Nation's 3,109 counties or county equivalents were divided into 8 strata. Strata 1 and 2 consisted solely of the 75 largest counties in the United States as defined by the 1985 resident population. Strata 3 through 8 consisted of the remaining 3,034 counties.

Because the 75 largest counties account for a disproportionately large amount of serious crime in the Nation, they were given a greater chance of being selected than the remaining counties.

Stratum 1 consisted of both the 19 counties with the largest number of felony convictions in 1985, and 12 counties whose participation in the survey had been prearranged. Every county in stratum 1 was selected for the sample.

Stratum 2 consisted of the 44 most populous counties that were not in stratum 1. The 44 were ordered by their number of felony convictions in 1985, and then approximately every other county was selected. Stratum 2 thus contributed 23 counties to the sample. Altogether, 54 out of the 75 largest counties were sampled. Data on 1985 felony convictions were obtained from a mail survey described in *State Felony Courts and Felony Laws* (NCJ-106273) and *Census of State Felony Courts, 1985* (codebook for ICPSR 8667). The 54 sampled counties in the 1988 NJRP survey were the same 54 as in the 1986 survey.

The 3,034 counties not among the 75 largest were placed into 6 strata defined by the total number of felony convictions in 1985 and then arrayed within stratum by region, and within region from largest to smallest on felony conviction totals. Sampling specifications for the 6 strata are given in Table 1.

The final sample thus included 246 counties from among the 3,034 counties outside the 75 largest. Case-level data were successfully obtained on convicted felons sentenced in 1988 from all 300 sampled counties.

The 60 sampled counties in strata 1 and 3 were self-representing only, and their sampled cases therefore had a first-stage sampling weight of 1. The remaining 240 counties sampled from strata 2 and 4 through 8 were selected to represent their respective stratum so that the felony conviction cases sampled had first-stage weights greater than 1.

The smallest county in the sample had a 1988 resident population of about 1,500 persons; the largest county had 8.6 million. Every State except Vermont had a county in the sample. The number of sentenced felons ranged from a low of 0 in 2 counties to a high of 29,000 in the largest county.

At the second stage of sampling, a systematic sample of felons sentenced for murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, felony larceny/motor vehicle theft, drug trafficking, and other offenses was selected from each county's official records. The total sample numbered 80,930 cases. Of these, 52,346 cases were in the 75 largest counties.

Rates at which cases were sampled varied by stratum and crime type. In smaller counties every felony case was taken. In larger counties all murder cases and rape cases were typically included, but other offense categories were sampled.

Before the sample of cases was drawn, each felon sentenced in the sampled county in 1988 was placed into one of the eight offense categories identified above. Any person

convicted of multiple offenses that included any of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Index crimes received the offense designation of the most serious Index crime. Drug trafficking was the designation only if the person was not also convicted of one of the Index crimes. These procedures gave each sentenced felon a single chance to be in the sample. An exception would have occurred if a felon appeared in court on more than 1 day for different offenses and received a sentence at each reappearance.

The survey targeted and recorded initial sentences imposed in 1988. If a sentence was imposed on one date and then modified at a later date, the revision was ignored. The survey recorded sentences that were actually executed, not suspended sentences.

Because the year of conviction was not a defining characteristic, some cases in the sample were of persons convicted before 1988 but not sentenced until 1988.

In a few counties, where it was impractical to target sentences in 1988, the target was felons convicted in 1988. In some of the cases the data relate to sentences imposed after 1988.

Sources of data

For 76 percent of the 300 counties sampled, NJRP data were obtained directly from the State courts. Other sources included prosecutor offices (6 percent) and courts and prosecutor offices combined (3 percent). Individual-level NJRP records were obtained through a variety of collection methods, including magnetic tape (25 percent of the counties), printouts and other documents (36 percent), manually completed forms (18 percent), and field collection (20 percent).

Data collection for 233 counties was performed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and for 67 counties by the National Association of Criminal Justice Planners.

Sampling error

NJRP data were obtained from a sample and not from a complete enumeration. Consequently they are subject to sampling error. A standard error, which is a measure of sampling error, is associated with each number reported. In general, if the difference between two numbers is at least twice the standard error of that difference, there is at least 95 percent confidence that the two numbers do in fact differ; that is, the apparent difference is not simply the result of surveying a sample rather than the entire population.

National estimates of the number of convictions for individual crime categories and for

the aggregate total had a coefficient of variation of 3 percent.

Missing data

Computations of statistics excluded sample cases that were missing data for the particular variables being tabulated. An exception was table 5.63, which is based on computations that redistributed cases with missing data according to the distribution of the known cases.

Table 1. Sampled counties for NJRP, 1988

Stratum	Total number of counties	Number of convictions in each county	Sampling rate	Number of counties sampled
3	29 ^a	2,000 or more	1 in 1	29
4	71	950 to 1,999	1 in 2	34
5	165	450 to 949	1 in 4	38
6	315	210 to 449	1 in 8	39
7	824	70 to 209	1 in 16	50
8	1,630	0 to 69	1 in 29	56

^aIncludes two counties with an unknown number of convictions.

Table 2. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.63

Most serious conviction offense	Trial				Guilty pleas	
	Jury		Bench		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Total	1,344	0.2 %	2,602	0.4 %	17,123	0.6 %
Murder	177	1.6	70	0.7	246	1.9
Rape	155	0.9	95	0.7	686	1.2
Robbery	147	0.4	105	0.3	811	0.6
Aggravated assault	211	0.6	312	0.9	1,193	1.1
Burglary	306	0.3	572	0.6	2,975	0.7
Larceny	198	0.2	520	0.6	2,885	0.7
Drug trafficking	299	0.3	675	0.7	3,098	0.8
Other felonies	613	0.3	791	0.4	8,564	0.6

Table 3. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.64

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of convicted felons who were:									
	Sex		Race		Age					
	Male	Female	White	Black	14 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years and older
Total	0.3 %	0.3 %	1.2 %	1.3 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.3 %	0.2 %	0.1 %	0.1 %
Murder	0.8	0.8	1.9	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.4
Rape	0.2	0.2	1.8	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.5
Robbery	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	NA
Aggravated assault	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
Burglary	0.3	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.1	NA
Larceny	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
Drug trafficking	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1
Other felonies	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1

Table 4. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.65

Most serious conviction offense	Felony convictions		
	United States		75 largest counties ^a
	Number	Percent	Number
Total	17,871	X	9,557
Murder	357	0.1 %	134
Rape	801	0.1	275
Robbery	851	0.1	576
Aggravated assault	1,340	0.1	699
Burglary	3,013	0.3	1,817
Larceny	2,914	0.3	1,512
Drug trafficking	3,712	0.4	2,431
Other felonies	9,003	0.6	3,800

^aStandard error estimates for percent category were unavailable.

Table 5. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.66

Most serious conviction offense	Percent of felons sentenced to:				
	Incarceration			Non-Incarceration	
	Total	Prison	Jail	Probation	Other
Total	0.9 %	0.8 %	1.0 %	0.9 %	0.1 %
Murder	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.2
Rape	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.0	0.1
Robbery	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.1
Aggravated assault	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.2
Burglary	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.1
Larceny	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.2
Drug trafficking	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.1
Other felonies	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.2

Table 6. Estimates of one standard error for table 5.67

(In days)

Most serious conviction offense	Number of days between arrest and sentencing for cases disposed by:			
	Total	Trial		Guilty plea
		Jury	Bench	
Average number of days	4	12	16	4
Murder	8	14	19	11
Rape	8	13	21	8
Robbery	4	18	23	5
Aggravated assault	6	15	20	6
Burglary	5	26	25	5
Larceny	5	29	26	5
Drug trafficking	4	17	31	4
Other felonies	6	24	26	6

Appendix 15

Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988

Survey methodology, definitions of terms, and crimes within offense categories

Note: The following information has been excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Felony Defendants in Large Urban Counties, 1988* NCJ-122385 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1990), pp. 1-3; and *Pretrial Release of Felony Defendants, 1988*, Bulletin NCJ-127202 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1991), p. 10. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The National Pretrial Reporting Program (NPRP) conducted its initial survey from February 1988 to February 1989 to describe the criminal justice process from arrest to case disposition. NPRP used a sample of cases designed to represent the Nation's 75 most populous counties (by 1985 estimates). Almost half of all reported U.S. crimes in 1985 occurred in these counties.

The sample was designed and selected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. It is a two-stage stratified sample with 40 of the 75 most populous counties selected at the first stage (one county had to be dropped from the sample at which point no site could be substituted for it), and a systematic sample of felony filings (defendants) within each county selected at the second stage.

The 40 counties were divided into 4 first-stage strata, based on court filing information obtained through a telephone survey. Fourteen counties were included in the sample with certainty because of their large number of court filings. The remaining 26 counties were allocated to the 3 non-certainty strata based on the variance of felony court dispositions.

The second-stage sampling (filings) was designed to represent all defendants who had felony cases filed with the court during the month of February 1988. The participating jurisdictions included every defendant who had a felony case filed on selected days during that month. The number of days selected depended on the stage-one stratum in which the county had been placed. One week's worth of filings were selected in the first two strata, 2 weeks of filings in the third stratum, and all felony filings for the month

were selected from jurisdictions in the fourth stratum.

Data on 11,063 sample felony cases were collected from the 39 sampled jurisdictions. This sample represented more than 47,000 weighted cases filed during the month of February 1988 in the 75 most populous counties. Cases that, because of incomplete information, could not be classified into one of the four major crime categories (violent, property, drug, public-order) were omitted from the analysis. This reduced the weighted total to 46,921 cases. The data collection effort was supervised by the Pretrial Services Resource Center in Washington, D.C.

Data were collected from the following participating counties: Arizona (Maricopa); California (Los Angeles, Orange, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Clara); District of Columbia; Florida (Broward, Dade, Duval, Hillsborough, Palm Beach, Pinellas); Georgia (Fulton); Hawaii (Honolulu); Illinois (Cook); Massachusetts (Suffolk); Michigan (Wayne); Missouri (St. Louis); New Jersey (Essex); New York (Bronx, Erie, Kings, Monroe, New York, Queens); Ohio (Hamilton); Pennsylvania (Allegheny, Montgomery, Philadelphia); Tennessee (Shelby); Texas (Dallas, Harris, Tarrant); Utah (Salt Lake); Virginia (Fairfax); Washington (King); Wisconsin (Milwaukee).

Definitions of terms

Terms relating to pretrial release

Released defendant--Any defendant who was released from custody prior to the disposition of his or her case by the court. Includes defendants who were detained for some period of time before being released and defendants who were returned to custody after being released because of a violation of the conditions of pretrial release.

Detained defendant--Any defendant who remained in custody from the time of arrest until the disposition of his or her case by the court. Includes defendants whose cases were disposed of in such a short time that they had no opportunity for pretrial release. Detained defendants are also referred to as "not released."

Failure to appear--When a court issues a bench warrant for a defendant's arrest because he or she has missed a scheduled court appearance.

Type of financial release

Full cash bond--The defendant posts the full bail amount in cash with the court. If the defendant makes all court appearances, the cash is returned to him or her. If the defendant fails to appear in court, the bond is forfeited.

Deposit bond--The defendant deposits a percentage (usually 10 percent) of the full

bail amount with the court. The full amount of the bail is required if the defendant fails to appear in court. The percentage bail is returned after the disposition of the case, but the court often retains 1 percent for administrative costs.

Surety bond--A third party, usually a bail bondsman, signs a promissory note to the court for the full bail amount and charges the defendant a fee for the service (usually 10 percent of the full bail amount). If the defendant fails to appear, the bondsman must pay the court the full bail amount. Frequently the bondsman requires the defendant to post collateral in addition to the fee.

Type of nonfinancial release

Unsecured bond--The defendant pays no money to the court but is liable for the full amount of bail should he or she fail to appear in court.

Release on recognizance--The court releases the defendant on the promise that he or she will appear in court as required.

Citation release--Arrestees are released pending their first court appearance on a written order issued by law enforcement personnel.

Offense categories

Felony offenses were classified into 12 categories. These categories were further divided into the four major crime categories of violent offenses, property offenses, drug offenses, and public-order offenses. The following listings contain a representative summary of most of the crimes contained in each category; however, these lists are not meant to be exhaustive. All offenses, except murder, include attempts and conspiracies to commit.

Violent offenses

Murder--Includes homicide, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary homicide. Does not include attempted murder (which is classified as felony assault), negligent homicide, involuntary homicide, and vehicular manslaughter (which are classified as "other violent crime").

Rape--Includes forcible intercourse, sodomy, or penetration with a foreign object. Does not include statutory rape or nonforcible acts with a minor or someone unable to give legal consent, nonviolent sexual offenses, and commercialized sex offenses.

Robbery--Includes the unlawful taking of property by force or threat of force.

Assault--Includes aggravated assault, aggravated battery, attempted murder, assault with a deadly weapon, felony assault or battery on a law enforcement officer, or other felony assaults. Does not include extortion, coercion, or intimidation.

Other violent offenses--Includes vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, negligent or reckless homicide, nonviolent or nonforcible sexual assault, kidnaping, unlawful imprisonment, child or spouse abuse, cruelty to child, reckless endangerment, hit and run with bodily injury, intimidation, and extortion.

Property offenses

Burglary--Includes any type of entry to a residence, industry, or business with or without the use of force with the intent to commit a felony or theft, such as forcible entry and breaking and entering. Does not include possession of burglary tools, trespassing, and unlawful entry where the intent is not known.

Theft--Includes grand theft, grand larceny, motor vehicle theft, or any other felony theft. Does not include receiving or dealing stolen property, fraud, forgery, or deceit.

Other property offenses--Includes receiving or buying stolen property, forgery, fraud, embezzlement, arson, reckless burning, damage to property, criminal mischief, vandalism, bad checks, counterfeiting, criminal trespassing, possession of burglary tools, and unlawful entry.

Drug offenses

Drug sale/trafficking--Includes trafficking of controlled substances, sales, distribution, possession with intent to distribute or sell, manufacturing, or smuggling. Does not include possession of controlled substances.

Other drug offense--Includes possession of controlled substances, prescription violations, possession of drug paraphernalia, and other drug law violations.

Public-order offenses

Driving-related--Includes driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, driving with a suspended or revoked license, or any other felony in the motor vehicle code.

Other public-order offenses--Includes flight/escape, parole or probation violations, prison contraband, habitual offender, obstruction of justice, rioting, libel and slander, weapons offenses, treason, perjury, prostitution/pandering, bribery, and tax law violations.

Appendix 16

Juvenile Court Statistics 1988

Methodology, definitions of terms, and offenses within categories

This information was excerpted from Howard N. Snyder et al., *Juvenile Court Statistics 1988*, U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1991), pp. 1-3, 147-153. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

These data describe the number and characteristics of delinquency and status offense cases disposed in 1988 by courts with juvenile jurisdiction. Such courts may handle other matters, including traffic, child support, adoption, termination of parental rights, and abuse or neglect cases. However, these data focus on the court's handling of juveniles charged with a law violation (a criminal law violation or a status offense).

Data collection involves the secondary analysis of data originally compiled by juvenile courts or juvenile justice agencies to meet their own information and reporting needs. As a consequence, the incoming data are not uniform across jurisdictions. In addition, the data do not come from a scientifically selected probability sample of courts, but rather from those juvenile court systems which routinely collect and willingly disseminate their data. To combine information from various sources, the data were recoded into standardized coding categories which at times sacrificed detail in order to increase the amount of data available for analysis. Every attempt was made to insure that only compatible information from the various data sets was placed into the standardized data file.

The unit of count is a case disposed. A case disposed represents a youth processed by a juvenile court on a new referral regardless of the number of charges contained in that referral. A youth charged with four burglaries in a single referral represents a single case, while a youth referred to court intake for three burglaries and referred again the following week on another burglary charge represents two cases.

The offense coded was the most serious offense for which the youth was referred to court. Attempts to commit an offense were included under that offense category except attempted murder, which was included in the aggravated assault category.

The term disposed means that some definite action has been taken or that some plan of treatment has been decided upon or initiated. It does not necessarily mean that the case is closed or terminated in the sense that all contact with the youth has ceased.

Definitions of terms

Delinquent act/offense--An act committed by a juvenile for which an adult could be prosecuted in a criminal court, but when committed by a juvenile is within the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Detention--The placement of a youth in a restrictive facility between referral to court intake and case disposition.

Nonpetitioned cases--Informally handled cases which duly authorized court personnel screen for adjustment prior to the filing of a formal petition. Such personnel include judges, referees, probation officers, other officers of the court and/or an agency statutorily designated to conduct petition screening for the juvenile court.

Petitioned cases--Formally handled cases that appear on the official court calendar in response to the filing of a petition or other legal instrument requesting the court to adjudicate the youth a delinquent, status offender, or a dependent child, or to waive the youth to criminal court for processing as an adult.

Placement out-of-home--Cases in which youth were placed out of the home in a residential facility housing delinquents or status offenders or were otherwise removed from their home.

Probation--Cases in which youth were placed on informal/voluntary or formal/court-ordered probation or supervision.

Race--The race of the youth referred as determined by the youth or by court personnel.

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. (Nearly all Hispanics were included in the white racial category.)

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

Other--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands.

Nonwhite--Includes black and other racial categories.

Status offense--Acts or conduct which are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court.

Upper age of court jurisdiction--The oldest age at which a juvenile court has original jurisdiction over an individual for law-violating behavior. In 1988 in three States (Connecticut, New York, and North Carolina) the upper age of jurisdiction was 15, in eight States (Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Massa-

chusetts, Michigan, Missouri, South Carolina, and Texas) the upper age of jurisdiction was 16, in Wyoming it was 18, and in the remaining 38 States and the District of Columbia the upper age of jurisdiction was 17. It must be noted that within most States there are exceptions to the age criteria which place or permit youth at or below the State's upper age of jurisdiction to be under the original jurisdiction of the adult criminal court. For example, in most States if a youth of a certain age is charged with one of a defined list of what are commonly labelled "excluded offenses," the case must originate in the adult criminal court. In addition, in a number of States, the district attorney is given the discretion of filing certain cases either in the juvenile or in the criminal court. Therefore, while the upper age of jurisdiction is commonly recognized in all States, there are numerous exceptions to this age criterion.

Youth population at risk--For delinquency and status offense matters this is the number of children from age 10 through the upper age of jurisdiction. In all States the upper age of jurisdiction is defined by statute. In most States individuals are considered adults when they reach their 18th birthday. Therefore, for these States, the delinquency and status offense youth population at risk would equal the number of children who are 10 through 17 years of age living within the geographical area serviced by the court.

Offenses within categories

Crimes against persons--This category includes criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, and other person offenses as defined below.

Criminal homicide--Causing the death of another person without legal justification or excuse. Criminal homicide is a summary category, not a single codified offense. The term, in law, embraces all homicides where the perpetrator intentionally killed someone without legal justification, or accidentally killed someone as a consequence of reckless or grossly negligent conduct. It includes all conduct encompassed by the terms murder, nonnegligent (voluntary) manslaughter, negligent (involuntary) manslaughter, and vehicular manslaughter. The term is broader than the Crime Index category used in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) in which murder and nonnegligent manslaughter does not include negligent manslaughter or vehicular manslaughter.

Forcible rape--Sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse with a female against her will by force or threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. (Some States have enacted gender neutral rape or sexual assault statutes which prohibit forced sexual penetration of either sex. Data reported by such States do not distinguish between forcible

rape of females as defined above and other sexual assaults.)

Robbery--Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property that is in the immediate possession of another by force or the threat of force. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index and includes forcible purse snatching.

Assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of injury upon the person of another.

Aggravated assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting of serious bodily injury, or unlawful threat or attempt to inflict bodily injury or death by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon with or without actual infliction of any injury. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes conduct included under the statutory names aggravated assault and battery, aggravated battery, assault with intent to kill, assault with intent to commit murder or manslaughter, atrocious assault, attempted murder, felonious assault, and assault with a deadly weapon.

Simple assault--Unlawful intentional inflicting, or attempted or threatened inflicting, of less than serious bodily injury without a deadly or dangerous weapon. The term is used in the same sense as in UCR reporting. Simple assault is often not distinctly named in statutes since it consists of all assaults not explicitly named and defined as serious. Unspecified assaults are contained in the other offenses against persons category.

Other offenses against persons--This category includes kidnaping, violent sex acts other than forcible rape (e.g., incest, sodomy), custody interference, unlawful restraint, false imprisonment, reckless endangerment, harassment, etc., and attempts to commit any such acts.

Crimes against property--This category includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, vandalism, stolen property offenses, trespassing, and other property offenses as defined below.

Burglary--Unlawful entry or attempted entry of any fixed structure, vehicle or vessel used for regular residence, industry, or business, with or without force, with intent to commit a felony or larceny. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

Larceny--Unlawful taking or attempted taking of property (other than a motor vehicle) from the possession of another, by stealth, without force and without deceit, with intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property. It includes shop-lifting and purse snatching without force.

Motor vehicle theft--Unlawful taking, or attempted taking, of a self-propelled road vehicle owned by another, with the intent to deprive him of it permanently or temporarily. The term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index. It includes

joyriding or unauthorized use of a motor vehicle as well as grand theft auto.

Arson--Intentional damaging or destruction by means of fire or explosion of the property of another without their consent, or of any property with intent to defraud, or attempting the above acts. This term is used in the same sense as in the UCR Crime Index.

Vandalism--Destroying or damaging, or attempting to destroy or damage, the property of another without their consent, or public property, except by burning.

Stolen property offenses--Unlawfully and knowingly receiving, buying, or possessing stolen property, or attempting any of the above. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.

Trespassing--Unlawful entry or attempted entry of the property of another with the intent to commit a misdemeanor, other than larceny, or without intent to commit a crime.

Other property offenses--This category includes extortion and all fraud offenses, such as forgery, counterfeiting, embezzlement, check or credit card fraud, and attempts to commit any such offenses.

Drug law violations--Unlawful sale, purchase, distribution, manufacture, cultivation, transport, possession, or use of a controlled or prohibited substance or drug, or drug paraphernalia, or attempt to commit these acts. Sniffing of glue, paint, gasoline and other inhalants are also included; hence, the term is broader than the UCR category drug abuse violations.

Offenses against public order--This category includes weapons offenses; non-violent sex offenses; non-status liquor law violations; disorderly conduct; obstruction of justice; and other offenses against public order as defined below.

Weapons offenses--Unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, alteration, transportation, possession, or use of a deadly or dangerous weapon, or accessory, or attempt to commit any of these acts. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.

Sex offenses--All offenses having a sexual element, not involving violence. The term combines the meaning of the UCR categories prostitution and commercialized vice and sex offenses. It includes offenses such as statutory rape, indecent exposure, prostitution, solicitation, pimping, lewdness, fornication, adultery, etc.

Liquor law violations, not status--Being in a public place while intoxicated through consumption of alcohol, or intake of a controlled substance or drug. It includes public intoxication, drunkenness and other liquor law violations. It does not include driving under the influence. The term is used in the same sense as the UCR category of the same name. (Some States treat public

drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under the status offense code status liquor law violations. Where a person who is publicly intoxicated performs acts which cause a disturbance, he or she may be charged with disorderly conduct.)

Other delinquent acts--This category includes those offenses which contain a combination of person, property, drug and/or public-order offenses or those offenses coded as Other in the original data.

Status offenses--Acts or conduct which are offenses only when committed or engaged in by a juvenile, and which can be adjudicated only by a juvenile court. Although State statutes defining status offenses vary (and some States may classify cases involving these offenses as dependency cases), the following types of offenses were classified as status offenses.

Running away--Leaving the custody and home of parents, guardians, or custodians without permission and failing to return within a reasonable length of time, in violation of a statute regulating the conduct of youth.

Truancy--Violation of a compulsory school attendance law.

Ungovernability--Being beyond the control of parents, guardians, or custodians, or disobedient of parental authority, referred to in various juvenile codes as unruly, unmanageable, incorrigible, etc.

Status liquor law violations--Violation of laws regulating the possession, purchase or consumption of liquor by minors. (Some States treat consumption of alcohol and public drunkenness of juveniles as a status offense, rather than delinquency; hence, some of these offenses may appear under this status offense code.)

Other status offenses--This category includes both a variety of miscellaneous status offenses not included above (e.g., tobacco violation, curfew violation, and violation of a court order in a status offense proceeding), and those offenses coded as Other in the original data.

Appendix 17

Probation and Parole in the United States Definitions of terms, survey methodology, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

This information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole 1990*, Bulletin NCJ-133285, pp. 6, 7 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice); 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 parole: discharges, including terminations, completion of term and early discharges; revocations and commitments to prison; and deaths.

Parole population--All persons under the jurisdiction of a paroling authority. (Out-of-State parolees under courtesy supervision are counted in the population of the paroling authority with jurisdiction.)

Paroling authority--A board, commission, or authority responsible for parole supervision which may or may not have discretionary power to release offenders from prison prior to the expiration of sentence, to revoke parole and return violators to prison, and to reinstate or grant other forms of reentry to parole supervision.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Probation notes

Many States update their population counts, therefore the Jan. 1, 1990, numbers may differ from those previously published for Dec. 31, 1989.

The following States omitted absconders from their January 1 and December 31, counts: California, Colorado, Florida, Indiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Alabama--The State revised the previously reported yearend 1989 count by excluding those supervised for other States.

Arizona--The State revised the previously reported yearend 1989 count for corrected pending cases.

Arkansas--The State estimated all data.
California--Exits include 13,496 transfers of jurisdiction, deaths, or loss of jurisdiction.

Delaware--The State estimated all data.

Georgia--The State included 1,945 abandonment and bastardy cases, and interstate compact cases as entries. Exits include 3,621 abandonment and bastardy cases, special termination, and transferred out-of-State cases. The transfer of abandonment and bastardy cases to another State agency is reflected in the exits. All data exclude probationers who have been sent to another State for supervision and include probationers that Georgia supervises for other States.

Indiana--Exits include 1,435 intrastate transfers and 575 interstate transfers.

Iowa--The State estimated all data.

Kentucky--The State included 13 dismissed cases as exits. Inactive supervision cases were excluded from the probation count.

Maryland--Exits include 4,875 unsatisfactory closings. The State excluded 31,079 cases supervised under the Drinking Driver Monitor Program.

Michigan--The State estimated entries and exits.

Missouri--The State estimated all data. Entries include 118 diversion cases without sentence.

Nevada--The State estimated entries and exits.

New Mexico--The State included 1,108 closed semiactive cases and interarea transfers as exits.

Ohio--The State included persons trans-

ferred between State and county probation agencies in entries and exits.

Oklahoma--Data does not include those persons on probation with weekend incarceration.

Oregon--Data does not include 6,209 probationers supervised by county agencies.

South Dakota--All data are midyear 1990 counts.

Texas--All data are for August 1990.

Utah--Exits include 207 revocations and discharges and 6 reversals of court orders.

Virginia--The State included revocations, out-of-State cases terminated, and cases closed administratively as exits.

West Virginia--The State estimated all data. Entries include 50 reinstatements.

Wyoming--Exits include 221 bench warrants, relief of responsibility, and interstate transfers.

Parole notes

Many States update their population counts, therefore, the Jan. 1, 1990, numbers may differ from those previously reported for Dec. 31, 1989.

The following States omitted absconders from their January 1 and December 31 counts: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Vermont, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Alaska--The State estimated all data.

Arizona--Entries include 491 interstate compact cases. Exits include 10 early discharges.

California--Data include California Youth Authority (CYA) cases.

Colorado--The January 1, 1990, count differs from the previously reported December 31, 1989, count to reflect 175 cases supervised out-of-State.

Delaware--The State estimated all data.

Florida--The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more.

Hawaii--Exits include 89 parolees whose maximum sentence had expired.

Illinois--Only persons sentenced to a year or more are supervised. Entries include 533 out-of-State parolees and 2,060 interstate compact and apprehension cases. The number under supervision by Illinois authorities on December 31, 1990, was 14,973; the remainder were under supervision by other authorities.

Iowa--The State only supervises persons sentenced to a year or more.

Kansas--The January 1 population differs from the previously reported 1989 yearend count to include 296 parolees with an active warrant but with a known location. Exits exclude an unknown number of persons returned to prison or jail, parole revocation pending: returned to prison or jail, new charges pending; or transferred to another

parole jurisdiction. Exits include 275 absconded, 290 expiration of sentence, 62 pre-revocation confinements, and 229 Kansas offenders supervised out-of-State. The State monitors absconders (563) apart from the regular parole caseload.

Kentucky--The State included 489 transfers from out-of-State districts as entries.

Maine--The State abolished parole in 1976. Thirty pre-1976 parolees remain under supervision, and 25 in prison will become eligible for parole.

Massachusetts--The State estimated entries and exits.

Minnesota--Entries include 402 parolees on work release.

Mississippi--Entries include intrastate transfers and two work release cases.

Missouri--The State estimated all data. Data exclude 283 parolees from local jails.

New Hampshire--The State supervised only persons sentenced to a year or more. Entries include 92 administrative parolees.

New Jersey--Exits include 151 persons recalled by court and discharged by Parole Authority Decree.

New Mexico--The State estimated entries and exits.

Ohio--Entries include 139 parolees supervised out-of-State. Exits include 31 inactive cases and 67 interstate compact cases.

Pennsylvania--Entries include 21,271 parolees released by county courts. The State supervised 610 parolees from local jails.

Rhode Island--Absconders are removed from parole only if a revocation warrant has been issued.

South Carolina--Exits include 12 pardoned parolees. The State excluded youthful offenders from its counts.

Tennessee--The January 1, 1990, count differs from the previously reported December 31, 1989, count because 189 parolees with an alias were doublecounted. Exits include 436 inactive parolees whose supervision was terminated.

Texas--Data are for the year ending August 1990. Entries include approximately 12,000 parole releases direct from county jail.

Virginia--Entries include 367 transfers from other States. Exits include 379 terminated out-of-State cases.

West Virginia--Entries include 95 interstate compact cases.

Wisconsin--Data do not include parolees supervised out-of-State. Exits include 15 administrative closings.

Wyoming--Exits include 29 administrative closings and pardons.

Appendix 18

Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89 Methodology and a list of participating counties

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Recidivism of Felons on Probation, 1986-89* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, February 1992), pp. 8-11. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The data were drawn from a variety of sources but were mainly from two surveys: 1) a survey of 1986 felony sentencing in 100 counties across the Nation; 2) a follow-up survey of the felons sentenced to probation in 32 of the counties. The 1986 sentencing survey relied mostly on court records. The follow-up survey used State criminal history files and probation files to obtain information on arrests during probation, and also used probation files to obtain additional information, such as whether the probationer complied with their court-imposed conditions of probation. Unlike the sentencing survey, the follow-up survey was not based on a sample selected to be nationally representative. Nevertheless, based on 12,370 sample cases representing 79,043 felons placed on probation in 32 counties from 17 States across the nation, the follow-up survey does represent the largest survey of its kind ever conducted. Thirty-nine percent of follow-up cases were California probationers. To the extent that they were uncharacteristic of probationers nationwide, results of the follow-up may differ from results that would be obtained from a national random sample or complete census of probationers.

Responsibility for gathering of data from probation agency files varied. In one county, a retired probation officer collected the data; in another, the agency's probation audit team; in 22, college students hired by the agency; and in the remaining 8, the probation officers themselves. One review was done to learn whether data gatherers affected survey results. A visual check indicated no relationship between how well probationers complied with the conditions of their sentence and which data gatherers recorded the degree of compliance.

Sampling design

Within each of the 32 counties in the study, a representative sample was drawn of felons sentenced by State courts in 1986. Those

cases receiving a probation sentence formed the sample of probationers in the follow-up. Rates at which cases were sampled varied by county size and conviction offense. All counties contributed to the sample, but cases in larger counties were generally sampled at lower rates than those in smaller ones. Also, less frequent conviction offenses (for example, murder convictions) generally were sampled at higher rates than more frequent categories (for example, larceny convictions). The hierarchy from least to most frequent was murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, drug trafficking, followed by other felonies.

Period of follow-up

Time from receiving probation to time of follow-up varied, largely depending on which month in 1986 the felon received probation. Probation questionnaires based on information in probation files were completed between July and September of 1989. Consequently the maximum exposure to probation that a case could have had was 44 months (January 1986 to September 1989) while the minimum could have been 29 months (December 1986 to June 1989). Exposure time on arrest activity was several months longer. Rap sheets were completed between December 1989 and June 1990.

Missing data

Computations of statistics generally excluded sample cases that were missing data for the particular variables being tabulated. Each table gives the percentage of weighted cases on which table figures were based.

Participating counties

The following 32 counties in 17 States provided probation data: *Arizona*, Maricopa; *California*, Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Clara, Ventura, San Francisco; *Colorado*, Denver; *Florida*, Dade; *Hawaii*, Honolulu; *Illinois*, Cook; *Kentucky*, Jefferson; *Maryland*, Baltimore, Baltimore City; *Minnesota*, Hennepin; *Missouri*, St. Louis County, St. Louis City; *New York*, New York, Kings, Monroe, Erie, Nassau, Suffolk; *Ohio*, Franklin; *Oklahoma*, Oklahoma; *Pennsylvania*, Philadelphia; *Texas*, Bexar, Dallas, Harris; *Washington*, King; and *Wisconsin*, Milwaukee.

Sampling error

Probation follow-up data were obtained from a sample and not from a complete enumeration. Consequently they are subject to sampling error. A standard error, which is a measure of sampling error, is associated with each number in the tables. In general, if the difference between two numbers is at least twice the standard error of that difference,

there is at least 95 percent confidence that the two numbers do in fact differ; that is, the apparent difference is not simply the result of surveying a sample rather than the entire population. All differences presented in the tables had a confidence interval at or above 95 percent. Standard errors for each table are provided.

Table 1. Estimates of one standard error for table 6.19

Most serious felony conviction offense	Percent of probationers with a special condition								
	Total	Residential placement	Alcohol treatment	Drug treatment	Drug testing	Mental health counseling	House arrest	Day program	Community service
All offenses	0.6 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	0.3 %	0.1 %	0.1 %	0.4 %
Violent offenses	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.5
Property offenses	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7
Drug offenses	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7
Weapons offenses	4.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.3	2.7
Other offenses	1.8	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.4

Table 2. Estimates of one standard error for table 6.20

Most serious felony conviction offense	Percent of probationers with a financial penalty				
	Total	Court costs	Probation supervision	Victim restitution	Other fees
Average penalty	90.4	32.1	10.2	262.3	7.0
All offenses	0.4 %	0.6 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	0.5 %
Violent offenses	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9
Property offenses	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9
Drug offenses	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.1
Weapons offenses	4.1	4.1	2.8	2.6	3.5
Other offenses	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7

Table 3. Estimates of one standard error for table 6.21

Most serious felony conviction offense	Percent of probationers arrested for:					
	Total	Violent offenses	Property offenses	Drug offenses	Weapons offenses	Other offenses
All offenses	0.6 %	0.3 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.1 %	0.6 %
Violent offenses	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3
Property offenses	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4
Drug offenses	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.4
Weapons offenses	3.9	2.6	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.1
Other offenses	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.9

Appendix 19

Children in Custody Survey methodology and definitions of terms

The following information was excerpted from U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Children in Custody, 1975-85: Census of Public and Private Juvenile Detention, Correctional, and Shelter Facilities* (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1989), pp. 4-8; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, *Children in Custody, 1989* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1991), pp. 1, 2, 10; and information provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

Data for each of the censuses were collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Justice Statistics or the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

All data collected for each of the censuses reflect State-by-State variation among juvenile justice systems and thus require caution when making comparative interpretations. Caution should also be used when interpreting changes over time in categories where the population of interest makes up less than 1 percent of the total population.

The comparison of data is also limited by changes in the questionnaires at each enumeration. The present analysis has accounted for the majority of these changes by collapsing categories where applicable. Tables may include only one or two of the years under consideration because earlier data may not be comparable with later collections. In using these tables one should take into consideration whether the total residential population or only the juvenile population was used. A juvenile is a person of an age (usually under 18) specified by State statute who is subject to juvenile court authority at the time of admission, regardless of age at the time of the census.

The 1975 census

Period of reference

The 1975 census was conducted on June 30, 1975. Most data elements (including the facility counts and the number of individuals residing within the facilities) pertain to midyear 1975 (June 30). Other data elements, namely

admissions and discharges, apply to the annual year from July 1, 1974, to June 30, 1975, whereas the information on expenditures reflects activities that in general refer to the fiscal year July 1, 1974, through June 30, 1975. For some facilities this 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 follow-up 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 follow-up mailings, and then by a telephone call to nonrespondents.

An overall response rate of virtually 100 percent was achieved for public facilities that met the selection criteria; the rate for private facilities was 94 percent. For the few private facilities that ultimately did not respond to the census, data were supplied from the questionnaires returned for earlier years. Respondents were requested to provide estimates for data that could not be obtained from available records. Respondents were asked to submit expenditure information on a calendar year basis for the period from January 1 to December 31. However, other reference periods such as the fiscal year were acceptable.

Other notes

On Dec. 31, 1977, there were 2,131 nonjuveniles housed in juvenile facilities (1,824 in public facilities; 307 in private facilities). A total of 2,191 nonjuveniles were housed in juvenile facilities on Dec. 31, 1979 (2,162 in public facilities; 29 in private facilities). As in earlier enumerations the nonjuvenile component of the 1977 and 1979 censuses consisted primarily of youthful offenders, the large majority of whom were committed by the California Youth Authority.

An additional facility classification scheme was added in 1977. In order to provide a classification method that would uniformly group all facilities according to their basic function and at the same time take into account the increasing national policy interest in the degree of restrictiveness prevailing in juvenile custody facilities, the 1977 and 1979 censuses (and all censuses thereafter) were expanded to obtain information on the specific nature of each facility's mission and on key factors indicative of onsite controls.

The designations "short-term" and "long-term" were retained, but assignment to one or the other of these broad categories was determined by which of the following the respondent facility identified as its paramount purpose:

Short-term: Diagnosis and/or classifications; detention pending adjudication, commitment, or placement.

Long-term: Commitment and/or placement for treatment; probation or aftercare;

voluntary admission. If a facility marked more than one of these categories, the largest group of juveniles usually held determined its classification.

Additional designations for "institutional" and "open" environments were added. Questions were added to the instrument to determine existing security arrangements. Respondents were asked to characterize facilities according to three key factors indicative of the control environment:

1. Frequency of access to community resources.
2. Physical and staff restraints on the movement of residents.
3. A qualitative judgment based on (1) and (2) above about the degree of restrictiveness pervading the facility.

These factors were used as the basis for a classification system (referred to as "census classification") permitting the designation of a facility as either institutional or open as well as short-term or long-term.

The 1983 census

Period of reference

The 1983 census was conducted on Feb. 1, 1983. Most data elements pertain to this date. Other data information elements, namely admissions and discharges and expenditures, apply to the calendar year Jan. 1, 1982, through Dec. 31, 1982. Other reference periods such as the fiscal year were acceptable.

Criteria for inclusion

Juvenile programs in operation on Feb. 1, 1983, were included in the census if they housed more than three residents, 50 percent of whom were juveniles, and if offenders were at least 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 follow-up 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 follow-up 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.

Period of reference

The census included a count of juveniles and adults in these facilities on Monday, Feb. 2, 1987. These data were used to calculate the rates and counts of juveniles in institutions. Annual data for the fiscal year 1986 on admissions, discharges, average length of stay, average daily population, staff, services provided, characteristics of the facility, and revenues and expenditures were also collected.

Other notes

Individuals over the age of juvenile court jurisdiction could be in these institutions for two reasons. First, there were about 2,600 adult offenders housed in these facilities on the date of the census. These adults were not included in the counts of juveniles. Second, there were about 8,000 juvenile offenders in these facilities who passed the age of juvenile court jurisdiction while in detention, but remained in the juvenile facility. These juvenile offenders were included in the counts of juveniles in custody.

The custody rate is the simple ratio of all children in custody to the sum of the juvenile populations aged 10 to majority for all States, multiplied by 100,000. The age at which juvenile courts lose jurisdiction over young offenders ranges from 16 to 19. For each State, the appropriate upper age is used in deriving the sum for the denominator. Estimates of the population (in one thousands) of each State and the District of Columbia, by age and by gender were provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Juveniles aged 10 to the age at which the juvenile court loses jurisdiction were defined as the population at risk.

There were a total of 1,037 youths under the age of 10 in juvenile facilities on the census date. These youngsters, along with the approximately 8,000 juvenile offenders who were past the age of juvenile court jurisdiction while in a facility are included in the numerator of the rates, but these age groups are not included in the denominator. The rates will be slightly inflated because of this. On the other hand, the rates are deflated because some institutions did not respond to the survey.

The 1989 Census

The 1989 Children in Custody census surveyed more than 3,200 public and private facilities nationwide that provide custody and care for over 92,000 children daily who are wards of juvenile courts, juvenile corrections, or private agencies.

These facilities represent a broad spectrum of residential programs for juveniles who are either accused or adjudicated delinquents or status offenders--runaways, incorrigibles, or truants. Some facilities also house youth who are detained or committed for treatment or placement as a result of abuse, dependency, or neglect, or for other reasons. They include juvenile detention centers, shelters, reception and diagnostic centers, training schools, camps, ranches, and group homes.

Results are presented from the *public* facility census only. These results are based on data from 1,100 facilities--nearly all such facilities administered by State or local governments in 1989. Facilities reported information on their operations for calendar year 1988 and for the census date, Feb. 15, 1989.

Definitions of terms

Admissions--Entry transactions recorded by the facility including new entries, reentries, and transfer entries. The number of admissions recorded in a given year does not represent the number of different juveniles admitted.

Adult--A person subject to the original jurisdiction of the criminal court, rather than juvenile court, because at the time of the offense the person was above a statutorily specified age. This includes youthful offenders who have been tried in adult court and who have been committed to a facility that also houses juveniles.

Commitment--Placement of a juvenile in a juvenile custody facility for supervision and treatment following an adjudication for committing a specific delinquent or status offense following a determination that the juvenile was dependent, neglected, or abused, or for some other reason unrelated to delinquency.

Detention--Temporary holding of a juvenile pending adjudication for a specific delinquent or status offenses or for a condition

such as dependency, neglect, or abuse. A juvenile who has already been adjudicated and is awaiting disposition or transfer to a placement facility is also considered to be detained.

Discharges--Exit transactions recorded by the facility including final exits, transfer exits, exits to supervision, and unauthorized exits. The number of discharges recorded in a given year does not represent the number of different juveniles discharged.

Juvenile--A person subject to juvenile court jurisdiction for purposes of adjudication and treatment based on age and offense limitations defined by State law. The upper age of original juvenile court jurisdiction ranges from 16 to 19, but for most States it is 17 or 18.

Types of facilities

Institutional environments--Impose restraints on residents' movements and limit access to the community. They are usually much larger than open facilities. Most detention centers, reception and diagnostic centers, and a majority of training schools are classified as having institutional environments.

Long-term--Facilities generally holding juveniles who have been adjudicated and committed to treatment and custody.

Open environments--Allow greater movement of residents within the facilities and more access to the community. Facilities with open environments included most private facilities and most shelters; ranches, forestry camps or farms; halfway houses and group homes.

Private facility--A juvenile facility (either profit-making or nonprofit) subject to governmental licensing but under the direct administrative and operational control of private enterprise; it may receive substantial public funding in addition to support from private sources.

Public facility--A facility under the direct administrative and operational control of a State or local government and staffed by governmental employees.

Short-term--Facilities typically holding juveniles awaiting adjudication, disposition, or placement.

Adjudication status

Committed or commitment--The placement of juvenile offenders following adjudication and any placement procedure. May be referred to as "placement."

Detained or detention--Juveniles who are pending adjudication or who have been adjudicated but are awaiting disposition or placement. Includes those juveniles undergoing diagnosis or classification before disposition or placement.

Voluntary admission--A type of admission in which a juvenile voluntarily commits

himself/herself to a facility without having been adjudicated by a court. The juvenile may be referred to the facility by parents, court, school, or a social agency.

Appendix 20

1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails Methodology and survey sampling procedures

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Profile of Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-129097 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, April 1991), pp. 11, 12; and *Drugs and Jail Inmates, 1989*, Special Report NCJ-130836 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, August 1991), pp. 11, 12. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The 1989 Survey of Inmates in Local Jails was conducted for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Through personal interviews during July, August, and September 1989, data were collected on individual characteristics of jail inmates, current offenses and sentences, characteristics of victims, criminal histories, jail activities and programs, prior drug and alcohol use and treatment, and health care services provided while in jail. Similar surveys of jail inmates were conducted in 1972, 1978, and 1983.

Sample design

The sample for the 1989 survey was selected from a universe of 3,312 jails that were enumerated in the 1988 National Jail Census. The sample design was a stratified two-stage selection. In the first stage six separate strata were formed based on the size of the male and female populations. In two strata all jails were selected; in the remaining four strata, a systematic sample of jails was selected proportional to the population size of each jail. Overall, a total of 424 local jails were selected. In the second stage interviewers visited each selected facility and systematically selected a sample of male and female inmates using predetermined procedures. As a result, approximately 1 of every 70 males were selected, and depending on the stratum, 1 of every 14, 15 or 70 females were selected. A total of 5,675 interviews were completed, yielding an overall response rate of 92.3 percent.

Based on the completed interviews, estimates for the entire population were developed using weighting factors derived from the original probability of selection in the sample. These factors were adjusted for

variable rates of nonresponse across strata and inmate characteristics. Further adjustments were made to control the survey estimates to counts of jail inmates obtained from the 1988 National Jail Census and the 1989 Sample Survey of Jails.

Accuracy of the estimates

The accuracy of the estimates depends on two types of error: sampling and nonsampling. Sampling error is variation that may occur by chance because a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the population was conducted. Nonsampling error can be attributed to many sources, such as nonresponse, differences in the interpretation of questions among inmates, recall difficulties, and processing errors. In any survey the full extent of the nonsampling error is never known.

The sampling error, as measured by an estimated standard error, varies by the size of the estimate and the size of the base population. Estimates of the standard errors have been calculated for the 1989 and 1983 surveys of jail inmates (see table 1). These standard errors may be used to construct confidence intervals around the percentages. For example, the 95 percent confidence interval around the percent of jail inmates in 1989 who were in jail for a drug offense is approximately 23.0 percent plus or minus 1.96 multiplied by 0.6 percent (or 21.8 percent to 24.2 percent).

These standard errors may also be used to test the statistical significance of the difference between two sample statistics by pooling the standard errors of the two sample estimates. For example, the standard error of the difference in the percent in jail for drug offenses in 1989 compared to 1983 would be .72 (or the square root of the sum of the squared standard errors in each year). The 95 percent confidence interval around the difference would be 1.96 multiplied by 0.72 percent (or 1.4 percent). Since the observed difference of 13.7 percent (23.0 percent minus 9.3 percent) is greater than 1.4 percent, the difference would be considered statistically significant.

All comparisons discussed in this report were statistically significant at the 95 percent confidence level. Because of the sample design, State, local or other subnational estimates cannot be made.

Self-reported information

Criminal history data are based on self-reported information provided by each respondent. Through a series of questions, inmates were asked to report on past probation sentences as juveniles and as adults and on past sentences to incarceration up to 10

prior times. For each sentence, the inmates were asked the offenses for which they were sentenced, the type of institution in which they served time, the date of admission, and the length of time actually served. From this information, a criminal history profile was constructed. A recidivist was defined as an inmate who reported a sentence to probation or incarceration at any time in the past.

Drug use and treatment history data are also based on responses from the inmates. Inmates were asked a detailed set of questions about each of 10 types of drugs. These drugs included heroin; methadone used outside of a treatment program; amphetamines and barbiturates (alone and in combination); methaqualone (Quaaludes); cocaine or crack; LSD; PCP; and marijuana and hashish. Drug use histories were developed by examining the responses to questions for each of these drugs. Inmates who were unconvicted (awaiting arraignment, awaiting trial, or on trial) were not asked any questions about drug use during the month before the arrest for which they were currently detained or about drug use in the month before the first offense for which they had served time in the past.

Table 1. Standard errors of the estimated percentages, all jail inmates, 1989 and 1983

Base of the estimate and year	Estimated percentages					
	98 or 2	95 or 5	90 or 10	80 or 20	70 or 30	50
1,000						
1989	4.4 %	6.9 %	9.5 %	12.7 %	14.6 %	15.9 %
1983	3.1	4.8	6.6	8.7	10.0	10.9
5,000						
1989	2.0	3.1	4.3	5.7	6.5	7.1
1983	1.4	2.1	2.9	3.9	4.5	4.9
10,000						
1989	1.4	2.2	3.0	4.0	4.6	5.0
1983	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.2	3.5
25,000						
1989	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.9	3.2
1983	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2
50,000						
1989	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.2
1983	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.5
100,000						
1989	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.6
1983	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
200,000						
1989	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1
1983	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
223,550 ^a						
1983	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
395,553 ^a						
1989	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8

^aThe total number of jail inmates in 1983 and 1989.

Note: The reliability of an estimated percentage depends on the size of the percentage and its base. Each standard error when multiplied by 1.96 provides a 95 percent confidence interval around an estimated percentage. To calculate the standard error of the difference between two estimated percentages, take the square root of the sum of each squared standard error for the percentages being compared.

Appendix 21

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1990 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, 1990*, NCJ-135946 (Washington, DC: USGPO, 1992). Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

These data are based on yearend 1989 and 1990 inmate counts and on enumerations of prisoner transactions during 1990. As in past years, these data were collected with a standard questionnaire transmitted to the appropriate State authorities and the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The final date for receipt of information was Feb. 15, 1991.

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 currently presented.

National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) category definitions

Jurisdiction population, Dec. 31, 1990--Includes all inmates under jurisdiction of State correctional authorities on Dec. 31, 1990 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, 1990--Includes all inmates in the State's custody, that is, housed in State correctional facilities on Dec. 31, 1990. Does not include

State inmates housed outside State prison facilities; does include other jurisdictions' inmates (for example, inmates from other States, the courts, local jails) housed in the State's facilities.

Overcrowding, Dec. 31, 1990--Includes all State prison inmates housed in local jails on Dec. 31, 1990, 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 parole was not formally revoked, that is, the parolee was held only temporarily pending a hearing, no admission occurred for NPS purposes.

Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences--Same as above, substituting conditional release violator for parole violator.

Transfers from other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates transferred to a State's jurisdiction to continue sentences already in force. Does not include admissions if State does not acquire jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Absent without leave (AWOL) returns, with or without sentences--Includes all returns from AWOL, that is, failures to return from authorized temporary absences such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapee returns, with or without new sentences--Includes all returns from escape, that is, unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Returns from appeal/bond--Includes all inmates reinstated to correctional jurisdiction from long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include returns from short-term movements (less than 30

days) to court (that is, where the State retains jurisdiction).

Other admissions--Includes all other admissions not covered by the above categories.

Releases

Unconditional--An unconditional release occurs only if the released inmate cannot be imprisoned for any sentence for which he/she was in prison.

Expirations of sentence--Includes all inmates whose maximum court sentences minus credits have been served.

Commutations--Includes all inmates whose maximum sentences have been changed (lowered) to time served to allow immediate unconditional release.

Other unconditional releases--Includes all other unconditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Conditional--A conditional release occurs if the released inmate, upon violating the conditions of release, can be imprisoned again for any of the sentences for which he/she was in prison.

Probations--Includes all inmates who have been placed under probation supervision and conditionally released; includes all shock probation (split sentence) releases.

Supervised mandatory releases--Includes all inmates who must, by law, be conditionally released. This type of release may also be called mandatory conditional release.

Paroles--Includes all inmates conditionally released to parole.

Other conditional releases--Includes all other conditional releases not covered by the above categories.

Death:

Executions--Self-explanatory.
Illness/natural causes--Self-explanatory.

Suicides--Self-explanatory.
Accidental injury to self--Includes all inmates who accidentally cause their own deaths (for example, a fall from a ladder, mishandling electrical equipment).

Death caused by another person--Includes all inmates whose deaths were caused accidentally or intentionally by another inmate or prison personnel.

Other deaths--Includes all other deaths not covered by the above categories.

Other releases:

Absent without leave (AWOL)--Includes all failures to return from an authorized temporary absence such as work furlough, study release, mercy furlough, or other authorized temporary absence.

Escapes from confinement--Includes all unlawful departures from a State correctional facility or from the custody of State correctional personnel.

Transfers to other jurisdictions--Includes all inmates who were trans-

ferred from one State's jurisdiction to another to continue sentences already in force. Does not include the release if State does not relinquish jurisdiction. Does not include movements from prison to prison within State.

Releases to appeal/bond--Includes all inmates released from correctional jurisdiction to long-term jurisdictional absences on appeal or bond. Does not include short-term movements (less than 30 days) to court (that is, where the State correctional system retains jurisdiction).

Other releases--Includes all other releases not covered by the above categories.

Race

White--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.

Black--A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa.

American Indian or Alaska Native--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Asian or Pacific Islander--A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian Subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Other--Any other race not covered by the above categories.

Not known--Any inmate whose racial origin is unknown.

Ethnic origin

Hispanic--A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Not Hispanic--A person not covered by the above category.

Not known--Any inmate whose ethnic origin is unknown.

Capital punishment explanatory notes

The statistics reported for capital punishment may differ from data collected by other organizations. The differences occur for a variety of reasons.

(1) Inmates under sentence of death are originally added to the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) counts when they enter correctional facilities rather than when judges pronounce sentence.

(2) Following the year when prisoners are first counted, their admissions or releases as a result of court order are attributed to the

year for the sentence or court order. For example, a prisoner sentenced in November 1988 and entering prison custody in January 1989 would be counted as an admission in the 1989 report; the 1990 report would count him or her as being under sentence of death at yearend 1988. Similarly, a prisoner whose sentence is overturned in 1988 but who remains in the count until 1990 when the court's decision is reported would be subtracted from the 1988 and 1989 reports.

(3) NPS counts of persons under sentence of death are always for the last day of a calendar year and thus will differ from more recent counts.

Correctional Populations in the United States, 1989, failed to include 20 inmates who either were reported late to the NPS program or were not in the custody of State correctional authorities at yearend 1989: Florida (1), Georgia (2), Idaho (1), Illinois (4), Nevada (1), Oklahoma (3), Pennsylvania (3), Tennessee (1), and Texas (4). Twenty-seven inmates had sentences of death removed in 1989 but were not reported: California (1), Florida (5), Georgia (2), Idaho (1), Indiana (1), Kentucky (3), Maryland (1), Mississippi (4), North Carolina (5), Pennsylvania (1), South Carolina (1), and Texas (2).

In 1990, five male prisoners of the Armed Forces were under a military death sentence for murder.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Differing legal and administrative requirements as well as diverse record keeping practices among jurisdictions hamper efforts to collect uniform nationwide data on the number and movement of inmates in State and Federal correctional institutions. Not all jurisdictions are able to provide information that meets NPS definitions. For some, the discrepancies between reported data and the criteria are minor, but in others these discrepancies are more serious and, overall, serve to limit the comparability of data among jurisdictions. Limitations in State data, of course, carry over into regional and national figures, which, as a consequence, should be viewed as providing an order of general magnitude rather than precise totals.

The notes that follow identify deviations from the category definitions used in the 1990 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 1989 and 1990 figures. State inmates housed in local jails are generally considered to be under State jurisdiction. Exceptions to this rule are noted below. Some States included an adjustment residual in their admission or re-

lease figure in order to balance the yearend 1989 count with the yearend 1990 count.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Alabama--New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Unspecified in the Alabama data system. Other conditional releases: Unspecified in the Alabama data system. Cause of death: Can specify only execution.

Alaska--New court commitments: Include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other releases: Include releases to the U.S. Immigration Naturalization Service and Federal detainer. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Alaska. Race and Hispanic origin: Were estimated.

Arizona--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Include supervised early releases, supervised provisional releases, supervised work furloughs and releases to home arrest program. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Include early releases to detainer and persons returned to prison pending a revocation hearing. The sex breakdown for the 52 inmates housed in local jails to ease overcrowding in prisons is estimated, based proportionally on admissions.

Arkansas--Arkansas revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1989, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Sentencing information: Population with sentences of more than 1 year includes a small number of inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Comprised of persons released to supervision under the provisions of Arkansas' Acts 378 and 814.

California--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Other conditional release violators with new sentence: Include some parole violators and returns from supervised mandatory release with new sentence. Other conditional release violators only, no new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences. The category also includes supervised mandatory and parole releases returned to prison pending revocation hearings. Other admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number in other admissions categories. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some

court-ordered releases. Supervised mandatory releases: Include some releases to parole. Other releases: Contain the difference between total releases and the number in other categories of releases.

Colorado--Sentencing information: Reported population with sentences of more than 1 year includes a very small number of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year. Transfers to and from other jurisdictions: Include custody transfers of inmates from and to other States due to interstate compacts. Escapees: Numbers estimated. Jurisdiction counts for admissions, releases, and population characteristics: Exclude 401 men and 9 women housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Other releases: Court-ordered releases not classified as conditional or unconditional. Race and Hispanic origin: Were estimated.

Connecticut--New court commitments: May include a small number of prisoners returned from appeal or bond and some probation violators entering with or without new sentences. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Does not distinguish inmates with probation conditions in effect upon expiration of the incarceration portion of their sentences. Includes some releases to probation supervision. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and pardon discharges. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and pardon discharges. Other conditional releases: Community residence releases under supervision similar to that for parolees. Causes of death: Can specify only executions. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Connecticut. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Delaware--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Parole violators and conditional release violators with new sentences: Include violators with or without new sentences. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation. Other admissions and releases: Include admissions from and releases to State hospitals, local hospitals and those inmates serving weekend sentences. Unconditional releases, expiration of sentence: Include some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons

and jails, which form an integrated system in Delaware. Unknown race: Includes Puerto Rican and Mexican prisoners.

District of Columbia--The jurisdiction revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1989, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Sentencing information, short sentences: An undetermined number of inmates housed in neither the District of Columbia jail nor the detention center and having either no sentence or a maximum sentence of 1 year or less were included in the admissions, releases, and population counts of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is understated. Parole and other conditional release violators: The total number is actual; the counts of men within categories of violation are estimated. The female parole violators are counted as having new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Only includes transfers from mental hospitals and Federal facilities. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some inmates with partially suspended sentences and those released to probation. Cause of death: No cause is specified in the District of Columbia's data system. Jurisdictional population totals: Include unsentenced inmates held for the first time in the District jail or detention center. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in the District of Columbia. Race: Numbers estimated. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Federal prisons--Population total: Includes some men and women held under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. Jurisdiction population, inmates with a year or less sentence: Includes 1,327 males and 31 females whose sentence length is unknown. Custody population, inmates with a year or less sentence: Includes 926 males and 6 females whose sentence length is unknown.

Florida--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Returns from appeal or bond hearings and

other admissions: Contain the difference between total admissions and the number otherwise categorized. Include returns from authorized temporary absences on appeal or bond. Other unconditional releases: Include pardons, vacated sentences, and unconditional releases ordered by the Probation and Parole Commission. Other conditional releases: Include inmates released to supervised community release. Hispanic origin: Categorized 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 other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other conditional releases: Include special reprieves and supervised reprieves controlled by the State Parole Board as well as Governor emergency releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Jurisdiction population: Excludes inmates awaiting pickup from jails.

Hawaii--The jurisdiction revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1989, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Category estimates: Jurisdiction and custody totals are actual counts. Admissions, releases, race, and Hispanic origin are estimated from information from Hawaii's Correctional Information System (CIS). Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Other unconditional releases: Include administrative discharges. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Hawaii. Unknown race: Includes Puerto Ricans, prisoners of other Hispanic origin, and inmates who identified more than one racial background; however, prisoners of part-Hawaiian ancestry were counted as Asians or Pacific Islanders. Hispanic origin: Includes Puerto Ricans and individuals of Hawaii's "Other" race category with Spanish surnames.

Idaho--The population count for Dec. 31, 1989, excludes 122 men and 1 woman housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include civil commitments. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases and 1 release to Health and Welfare-Civil commitment. Other releases: Include 14

inmates released to Agreement on Detainer and 8 releases to the U.S. Marshals Service by court order. Race and Hispanic origin: Were estimated.

Illinois--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Data for inmates with sentences of more than 1 year include some inmates with 1 year maximum sentences. Conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Other conditional release violators without new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences, and some returned violators with charges pending. Other admissions and releases: Contain the difference between long-term admission and release movements not reported in other categories. Include transfers and release to/ returns from medical furlough, writ appeal, or bond. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Indiana--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Jurisdictional population: Excludes 757 male inmates awaiting pickup from local jails. Conditional release violators with new sentences: include parole violators with or without new sentences and other conditional release violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: The Parole Board determines the termination of sentences. Conditional releases, probations: Numbers estimated. Other conditional releases: Releases to regulated community assignment.

Iowa--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators without new sentences: Include persons returned to prison to await a revocation hearing. Other admissions: Include safekeepers. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered discharges. Conditional releases, paroles: Include prisoners remanded to prison prior to a formal revocation hearing at which they were returned to parole. Also include inmates released to parole by Conditional Commutation Orders. Other conditional releases: Include releases to work release programs.

Kansas--New court commitments: Include prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Other conditional release violators, with or without new sentences: Include some probation violators who should have been categorized as new court commitments. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include admissions not categorized at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Prisoners under supervision similar to that for parolees. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Kentucky--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other

admissions: Prisoners returned to prison by court-order. May include some prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Other releases: Court-ordered releases, conditional or unconditional. May include some releases to appeal or bond.

Louisiana--New court commitments: include prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Inmates whose types of admission were unknown at time of data collection. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases, pardons, and good-time releases. Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Other releases: Inmates whose types of release were unknown at the time of data collection. Race: Distinguished as white or black. Hispanic origin: Not included in Louisiana's data system.

Maine--Other conditional release violators: Returns from probation. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Returns from intensive supervision program. Other conditional releases: Releases to Intensive Supervision Program.

Maryland--Category estimates: The admissions, releases, and population totals are actual counts. Categories for admissions and releases are estimated by applying percentages from automated data to the totals that are made manually. The automated data count only inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year, while the detailed categories in the manual data include inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Include prisoners returning from appeal or bond. Parole violators, with or without new sentences: Include supervised mandatory release violators returned to prison. May also include parole violators pending revocation. Other conditional release violators: Patuxent work release inmates returned from halfway houses. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. May include a small number of releases to appeal or bond. Other conditional releases: Inmates from Patuxent Institution released to halfway houses.

Massachusetts--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Category estimates: The totals for admissions and releases are actual; the categories are estimated. New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences and other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Unconditional releases, expirations of sentence: Include some releases to probation. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases and some releases to appeal or bond. Total inmate population with sentences of more than 1 year: Offenders who are sentenced to local correctional facilities for

terms up to 2 1/2 years are excluded from counts of population, admissions, and releases; however, they may be included in reports about the jail population. Total jurisdiction population: Excluded 418 men and 12 women housed in jails solely to ease prison crowding. Unknown race: Includes Hispanics who are not specified as any other race.

Michigan--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Transfers to and from other jurisdictions: Include transfers to and from mental hospitals, Federal prisons, and prisons in other States. May include other long-term admissions such as writs or medical cases. Returns to/from appeal or bond: Contain the net difference between movements to and from courts. Unspecified causes of death: Causes unknown at the time of data collection. Hispanic origin: Includes only Mexican-Americans who are also categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Other Hispanic prisoners are classified as non-Hispanic.

Minnesota--Parole violators with new sentences: Include other conditional release violators from supervised mandatory releases and work releases with new sentences. Parole violators 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: Include 22 non-Hispanic men categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Hispanic prisoners and prisoners of unknown race: Include 105 men and 4 women, of Hispanic origin, categorized as prisoners of unknown race. Unsentenced prisoners: Include 9 holds for Hennepin County and 30 holds for the U.S. Marshal.

Mississippi--New court commitments: Include some probation violators both with and without new sentences. Other admissions: Inmates awaiting a parole revocation hearing as well as returns from appeal or bond, and data adjustments. Other unconditional releases: Court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Work releases. Other releases: Inmates who went back to prison pending a parole revocation hearing that subsequently returned them to community supervision. Also includes some releases to appeal/bond. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Missouri--Parole violators with new sentences: Include other conditional release violators returned to prison. Parole violators without new sentences: Include some other conditional release violators with no new sentences. Other admissions: Include returns from appeal or bond and shock probation. Other releases: Include releases to appeal or

bond, commutations, court-ordered releases, and shock probation.

Montana--New court commitments: Include some probation violators with and without new sentences.

Nebraska--Parole violators without new sentences, men: Include some parole violators with new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases.

Nevada--New court commitments: Include some returns from appeal or bond. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

New Hampshire--New court commitments: Include some prisoners returned from appeal or bond and may include other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Parole violators without new sentences: Include parole violators who receive new sentences after readmission to prison. Conditional releases, probation: Shock probation releases (the shock incarceration program began in March, 1990). Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases.

New Jersey--New court commitments: May include some transfers from other jurisdictions and returns from appeal/bond. 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 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. Other race: Includes Hispanic inmates who are not classified as white or black.

New Mexico--New Mexico revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1989, population count of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Parole violators without new sentences: May include parole violators with additional sentences. Other conditional release violators: Include returns from community corrections program. Other admissions: Include unknown type of admission at time of data collection. Other conditional releases: Include releases to community corrections program. Cause of death: Can specify only execution.

New York--New York revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1989, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. New court commitments: Include parole violators and other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers from and to other jurisdictions: Include transfers from and to the Department of Mental Hygiene for psychiatric treatment. Other admissions: Include 2 male parolees discharged by court order who were returned upon reaffirmation of their sentence by the courts, 106 men and 2 women returned from conditional

parole deportation to custody of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Service, and 2 men returned following erroneous discharge. Unspecified causes of death: Causes unknown at the time of data collection. Other releases: Includes 42 releases following erroneous admission and 29 for whom type of release was not indicated. Race and Hispanic origin: Categorized all Hispanic inmates, white and black, as white.

North Carolina--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 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. Although the maximum sentences of all such prisoners were more than 1 year, nearly all of them were included with those prisoners having sentences of 1 year or less. As a result, the counts of population, admissions, and releases of inmates with more than 1 year maximum sentences are understated, and the population count of inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less is overstated. Parole violators with new sentences: Include some parole violators without new sentences and some other conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Contain an adjustment residual to balance movement data with the Dec. 31, 1990 population. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, parole: Include some supervised mandatory releases. Category estimates, sentencing: Population totals are actual; populations by sentence length are estimated.

North Dakota--New court commitments: Include some parole violators with new sentences and some probation violators with new sentences. Other conditional releases: Include court-ordered releases. Unknown race: Includes an Iranian whose race was not determined as black or white.

Ohio--Sentencing information: The yearend total of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with sentences of 1 year or less. New court commitments: Include some other conditional release violators with new sentences. Transfers: Include only prisoners transferred between prison and Ohio's Forensic Unit. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other unconditional releases: Include sentences vacated by courts. Race and Hispanic origin: Include counts only of jurisdictional inmates in Ohio's custody.

Oklahoma--Sentencing information: The counts of population, admissions, and releases of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year may include a very small

number of inmates with sentences of 1 year. New court commitments: Include an undetermined number of conditional release violators with or without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Include legislative cap releases. Other releases: Include court-ordered releases. Total jurisdiction population: Excludes 189 men and 21 women housed in jails solely to ease prison overcrowding. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Oregon--Oregon revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1989, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year. Parole violators: Cannot specify violators returned with new sentences from those without a new sentence. Includes some returned parolees whose revocation status was unknown at the time of admission. Other admissions: Include type of admission unknown. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases. Other conditional releases: Include accelerated community releases (pre-parole).

Pennsylvania--Parole violators with or without new sentences: Include 1,637 men and 53 women returned to State incarceration by the Board of Probation and Parole. They entered on their original sentences and not as technical or convicted parole violators. Their count was divided between violators with new sentences and violators without new sentences according to the ratios of actual convicted or technical parole violators. Thus, 769 men and 25 women were categorized as parole violators with new sentences, and 868 men and 19 women were categorized as parole violators without new sentences. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases. Conditional releases, parole: Includes an undetermined number of men and women who had been admitted to prison for parole violations and then released after a revocation hearing on their original paroles. Other releases: Include unknown type of release.

Rhode Island--Sentencing information, partially suspended sentences: Some prisoners serve sentences in which the term in prison is partially suspended, to be completed under probation. They were categorized with inmates sentenced to 1 year or more only when the prison portion of their sentences exceeded 12 months. As a result, the population and movement counts of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are understated, and the population count of inmates with 1 year or less maximum sentences is overstated. Other admissions: Include returned from erroneous release to probation. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Rhode Island.

South Carolina--New court commitments: Include some transfers from other jurisdictions. Other unconditional releases:

Include court-ordered releases and offenders who paid fines. Other conditional releases: Include inmates released to the jurisdiction of the Department of Parole and Community Corrections under the Emergency Powers Act.

South Dakota--South Dakota revised the previously reported Dec. 31, 1989, population of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year.

Tennessee--Sentencing information: Reported population with sentences of more than 1 year includes some inmates with maximum sentences of 1 year or less. As a result, the population and movements of inmates with maximum sentences of more than 1 year are overstated. Parole violators with new sentences: Include parole violators without current sentences. Other conditional release violators with new sentences: Include some probation violators without new sentences. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other admissions: Include returns from community corrections programs. Releases to parole: Include some mandatory releases to supervision. Other conditional releases: Include releases to community correction programs. Unknown race: Includes all inmates who are not classified as white or black. Hispanic origin: Tennessee's data system does not distinguish Hispanic origin.

Texas--Population, admissions and releases counts: Based on custody data. Parole violators with or without new sentences: Include parole violators reported as having new sentences. Other conditional release violators with or without new sentences: Include conditional release violators reported as having new sentences. Other admissions and other releases: Include an adjustment for inmates counted as being released even though they remained in the jurisdiction of a prison. Includes prisoners returning from or leaving for long-term bench warrants and medical furloughs. Other unconditional releases: Include court-ordered releases. Unspecified cause of death: Include all causes of death other than by execution. Other race: Includes inmates of Hispanic origin.

Utah--Other unconditional release: Include inmates whose sentences were terminated by the Board of Pardons.

Vermont--Parole violators with or without new sentences: May include an undetermined number of other conditional release violators returned. Total inmate population: Custody and jurisdiction counts include inmates in prisons and jails, which form an integrated system in Vermont. "Lockups" operated by some cities and counties are excluded. Population and custody counts: Made Dec. 6, 1990. Race: Numbers estimated, with less than 0.5 percent of the men classified as nonwhite.

Virginia--Other admissions: Include parole revocations pending (both discretionary and mandatory), transfers, and returns from appeal or bond. Other unconditional releases: Include administrative releases. Supervised mandatory releases and paroles: Include releases to detainer and transfers from other jurisdictions. Other releases: Include an undetermined number of persons who were returned to prison pending revocation of discretionary and mandatory parole, for whom no revocation occurred, who are being returned to parole or other supervised status. Also includes 23 men and 1 woman, housed in local jails and pre-release centers, who escaped (not considered escapes from confinement since facilities are not State operated). Unspecified causes of death: Cause of death not known at time of data collection. Hispanic origin: Categorized as prisoners of unknown race.

Washington--Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other race: Includes inmates with mixed racial origins.

West Virginia--Conditional releases, probation: Include some releases to court jurisdiction of inmates declared unfit to remain in a particular minimum security facility. Other releases: Include court-ordered releases for which conditions, if any, are unknown. Total jurisdiction population: Excluded 87 men and 15 women housed in jails solely to ease prison overcrowding.

Wisconsin--Other admissions: Include erroneous admissions. Other conditional releases: Include Special Action early releases. Other releases: Include court-ordered releases, for which conditions, if any, are unknown, and release following erroneous admissions.

Wyoming--Wyoming revised the Dec. 31, 1989, population count of male inmates with maximum sentences more than 1 year. Population, admissions, and releases counts: Based on custody data. New court commitments and unconditional releases, expirations: May include a small number of administrative turnovers-the start of a consecutive sentence. Escapees and AWOL prisoners: Counted as a single category. Other releases, men: Include releases to detainees. Other race, men: Includes Hispanic prisoners.

Appendix 22

National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988 Methodology, offenses within categories, and jurisdictional explanatory notes

Note: The following information has been excerpted from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *National Corrections Reporting Program, 1988*, NCJ-134929 (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, 1992), pp. 1-5. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Methodology

The National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) collected data on prison admissions and releases and on parole entries and releases for calendar year 1988. Thirty-five States, the Federal Bureau of Prisons, the District of Columbia, and the California Youth Authority (CYA) provided data on prison admissions and releases and entries to parole. Twenty-eight States, the Federal Parole Commission, and the CYA provided data on discharges from parole. States reporting in the 1988 program were Alabama, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Multiple admissions or releases per person during the year were recorded as separate events. The NCRP data covered prisoners admitted to or released from custody regardless of the jurisdiction where the prisoner was sentenced. Persons who were sentenced to a State prison but were admitted to or released from the custody of a local jail were included in the NCRP.

Beginning in 1983 all sentenced inmates, including those with a sentence of a year or less, were counted. To assure greater comparability across jurisdictions, the 1988 data include only inmates with a sentence of more than a year except where noted.

Data on sentence length refer to the offense with the longest sentence. Whenever a sentence had both a minimum and a maximum term, the maximum was used to define the sentence length. A life sentence was defined as any prison sentence with a fixed or maximum term of life in prison, regardless of the possibility of parole.

Time served refers to the amount of time spent in prison between the date of admission and the date of release or to the amount of time spent on parole between the date of prison release and the date of parole discharge. Time served in prison underestimates the actual time served because data on time spent in jail that was credited to the prison sentence for the current offense were not available for most inmates. All tables present data for time served in prison only.

Total time under supervision was calculated by adding time spent in prison and time spent on parole. Once again, adding jail-time credits may provide a better estimate of the total time under supervision.

The medians were calculated from ungrouped data, since sentencing data do not conform to the standard assumptions permitting calculations from grouped data. Because nearly all sentences are multiples of 12-month units, the assumption of an even distribution of values within groups is not met. Therefore, a shift of only a few cases may increase or decrease the median by 12 months.

In contrast to the calculation of medians, mean sentence lengths excluded prisoners with a sentence of life in prison or death. Medians are sensitive to the uneven distribution of cases; means are strongly influenced by extreme values. Because of the limitations of each measure, both medians and means were reported for sentence length.

Time served data do not group at 12-month intervals. Both medians and means have been reported to provide a more accurate summary of the data.

Care should be exercised when comparing 1988 data on sentence length and time served to data published for 1987 and previous years. Year-to-year comparisons should be restricted to those jurisdictions reporting data in all years of interest. Care should be exercised when comparing groups of inmates on sentence length and time served. Differences may be the result of factors not described in the tables, including variations in the criminal histories of each group, variations in the offense composition of each group, and variations among participating jurisdictions in their sentencing and correctional practices.

Offenses within categories

Each jurisdiction's offenses were recoded to a common set of offense codes. Attempts and conspiracies were included with completed offenses, except for attempted murders and conspiracies to commit murder, which were classified as assaults.

Offense types include the following offenses:

Homicide--murder, felony murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, voluntary manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, and unspecified homicide.

Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter--murder, felony murder, nonnegligent manslaughter, and voluntary manslaughter.

Murder--murder and felony murder.

Manslaughter--negligent manslaughter, vehicular manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, and negligent homicide.

Nonnegligent manslaughter--voluntary manslaughter, nonnegligent manslaughter, and aggravated manslaughter.

Unspecified homicide--homicide and homicide type not specified.

Kidnaping--abduction, kidnaping, and felonious restraint.

Rape--forcible rape, aggravated rape, and sexual intercourse without consent.

Other sexual assault--statutory rape, carnal abuse, gross sexual imposition by force, fondling, child molestation, and lewd acts with children.

Robbery--unarmed robbery, armed robbery, aggravated robbery, and forcible purse snatching.

Assault--attempted murder, simple assault, aggravated assault, aggravated battery, vehicular assault, and criminal injury to persons.

Other violent--extortion, intimidation, hit-and-run driving with bodily injury, child abuse, and criminal endangerment against a person.

Burglary--breaking and entering, burglary, and safecracking.

Larceny--theft, petty larceny, and grand larceny.

Motor vehicle theft--auto theft, conversion of an automobile, receiving and transferring a stolen vehicle, and unauthorized use of a vehicle.

Arson--arson and burning a thing of value.

Fraud--worthless checks, uttering, obtaining money by false pretenses, credit card fraud, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, and embezzlement.

Stolen property--possession, transportation, receiving, or selling of stolen property.

Other property--destruction of property, vandalism, criminal tampering, trespassing, entering without breaking, and possession of burglary tools.

Drug possession--possession or use of controlled substances.

Drug trafficking--importation, manufacture, sale, or delivery of controlled substances; possession with intent to sell.

Other drug--forging or uttering a false prescription for a controlled substance; possession of drug paraphernalia, unknown drug offenses, and violations of controlled substance acts where the type of violation was unspecified.

Weapons--unlawful sale, distribution, manufacture, transportation, or possession of a deadly or dangerous weapon.

Other public-order--escape from custody, court offenses, obstruction, driving while intoxicated, other traffic offenses, drunkenness, disorderly conduct, morals and decency violations, commercialized vice, and liquor law violations.

Other offenses--juvenile offenses and unspecified felonies.

Federal offenses were recoded to many of the same categories defined above. Specific Federal categories include the following:

Embezzlement--postal, bank, and benefit plans.

Fraud--postal, passport, Veterans' and other benefits, government employment, banks, computer, and impersonation.

Counterfeiting--postal, money orders, securities, and altering or forging currency.

Regulatory--violation of banking and insurance laws, smuggling, violation of customs, election laws, food and drug laws, maritime and railroad laws, retirement act and unemployment insurance, communication law, and other regulatory provisions.

Immigration--illegal entry, harboring or smuggling illegal aliens, and other immigration violations.

Tax law--internal revenue violations, including tax fraud, tax evasion, and failure to pay excise, alcohol, inheritance, withholding, Social Security, or other taxes.

Racketeering and extortion--threats through the mail, over the phone, or in interstate commerce, labor racketeering, RICO, money laundering, and interference with commerce by threat or violence.

Jurisdictional explanatory notes

Race

Ohio codes American Indian/Alaska Natives, Asian/Pacific Islanders as "unknown."

South Carolina's parole release records code any persons other than white or black as "unknown."

Hispanic origin

Colorado, Illinois, and Minnesota code inmates of Hispanic origin as "unknown."

In Michigan and Oklahoma, Hispanics include Mexican Americans only.

In New York, Hispanics include only persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage.

In Oklahoma, Hispanics include only those of Mexican origin.

Texas prison admission and release records code Hispanic as "unknown."

Federal data on the Hispanic origin of inmates were not available for persons released from prison before July 1983.

Education

Data on education in Maryland include credits from education received after entering prison for parole discharge records only.

Ohio has included an undetermined number of records of people who have a college degree in the category of "some college."

Admission date

Data on date of admission in New York and Texas refer to the original admission date, rather than the most recent date, if inmates had been released and then returned.

For Federal offenders the date of sentencing is provided instead of the date of admission. This date is accurate for only new court commitments.

Admission type

In Alabama, Colorado, and Ohio, "new court commitments" includes some parole violators returned with new sentences.

In Minnesota, "new court commitments" includes probation violators.

Delaware's data on admission type were reported inaccurately for an undetermined number of prison release records. Also, "transfers" includes inmates returned to Delaware after being tried in another State.

In Massachusetts, "transfers" includes returns to prison after court appearance, temporary interstate transfers, transfers from other States, Federal transfers, transfers from county to State custody, and transfers from other secure facilities.

In Hawaii and Maryland, "new court commitments" includes all types of admissions.

Nebraska reported the following types of admissions: regular, multiple-offender, evaluator, Federal safekeeper, county safekeeper, and other. Since these could not be translated into the NCRP categories, they were coded as "missing/invalid data entries."

In Nevada, "parole revocation, new sentence" and "parole revocation, no new sentence" may have been underreported.

In Ohio, type of admission includes an undetermined number of parole violators returned with new sentences.

In Tennessee, data on admission type were only available for a small number of cases.

In New York, admission type for parole revocations were reported for those with no new sentence only. There are no probation revocations because probation is considered a county function.

In North Carolina, "probation revocation" includes persons whose parole status was pending.

In Minnesota, "parole revocation with or without new sentence" includes mandatory parole violators returned and work release violators returned.

In Pennsylvania, "parole revocation, no sentence information" includes parole revocation with recommitment decisions pending.

In North Carolina, "parole revocation, no sentence information" includes all parole violators with or without new sentences as well as pending parole revocations.

In South Carolina, "parole revocation, no sentence information" includes revocation of "supervised furlough II releases" and Emergency Powers Act releases.

In Texas, "parole revocation, no sentence information" and "mandatory parole revocation, no sentence information" include all parole revocations, with or without new sentences.

In Wisconsin, "parole revocation, new sentence" and "parole revocation, no new sentence" include returns of inmates released early because of overcrowding.

In New York, "mandatory parole revocation with or without new sentence" includes the return of inmates who were granted early release for good time served.

On parole releases records in New York, data on admission type were reported only for parole violators with no new sentence.

In North Carolina, "mandatory parole revocation, no sentence information" includes all mandatory parole violators with or without new sentences as well as pending mandatory parole revocations.

In Pennsylvania, "escapees returned" are not considered escapes until returned from court.

In South Carolina, "escapees returned" are not counted as admissions.

In Texas, "not known" includes inmates returning from vocational or educational programs.

Offenses

Delaware, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Pennsylvania reported only one offense--the most serious.

Minnesota reports only most recent offense instead of the most serious.

In Virginia and Washington, the category "life" includes "life without parole."

For Federal prisoners, only two offenses per inmate are reported, usually the two most serious. If an inmate receives an additional offense after admission that is more serious than the original offenses, the inmate's record is updated to show that offense.

Maximum sentence and total maximum sentence

In Illinois and Maryland persons receiving indeterminate sentences were reported as "not known" for sentence length.

Minimum time to be served

Maryland did not report "minimum sentence" because there is no statute establishing minimum sentence.

Prison release date

In the Federal prison system and Maryland, the prison release date on parole exit records is the date parole supervision begins, not the actual release date.

Prison release method

In Massachusetts, "parole board decision" includes some inmates released by the Massachusetts parole board to another parole board.

In New York, "parole board decision" includes some inmates released by the Division of Prisons.

In Pennsylvania "parole board decision" and "mandatory parole releases" are not distinguished.

On prison release records in South Carolina, "parole board decision" includes inmates released from a Youthful Offenders Act sentence to a straight sentence and vice versa. Also "other unconditional release" includes those inmates who paid a fine after serving some prison time; those whose sentence was reduced; those who were retired; and those released for medical reasons. On parole release records, "parole board decision" includes inmates released to supervised furlough.

In Wisconsin, "parole board decision" includes early releases because of overcrowding.

In New York, "mandatory parole releases" includes early releases for good time served.

In Minnesota, "other conditional releases" includes work releases.

Mississippi's "other conditional releases" includes split sentences, work release, and supervised earned releases.

New York codes "releases to custody, detainer, or warrant" as either "parole board decision" or "mandatory parole release."

In Ohio, "other conditional releases" consists of releases for educational or vocational purposes, inmates paroled or shock paroled, on detainer, and under interstate compact.

In Oklahoma, "other conditional releases" consists of releases to a community treatment center. Also, "transfers to probation and probation from house arrest" are coded as "probation release."

In South Carolina, "other conditional releases" consists of persons released by the Emergency Powers Act.

For the California Youth Authority, "other unconditional releases" includes some discharges to prison.

"Other unconditional releases" in Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Texas, and Wyoming consists of court-ordered releases.

"Other unconditional releases" in Minnesota consists of discharges of persons with indeterminate sentences by the releasing authority.

In Mississippi, "other unconditional releases" includes shock probation, court suspensions, and court-ordered releases.

In Nebraska, "other unconditional releases" consists of persons whose sentence was vacated.

In Tennessee, "other unconditional releases" consists of unconditional releases to probation.

In Ohio, "other releases" consists of inmates-at-large who did not belong to any other NCRP category.

In Texas, "other releases" includes inmates released to attend vocational or educational facilities.

Parole release method

In the Federal prison system, "discharged, completion of term" includes absconders and inmates whose convictions were reversed.

In New York, "other release" includes parole board decision (discretionary after 3 years) court-ordered releases; new revocations, not pursued; and cases in the revocation process in which statutory requirements were not fulfilled.

In Pennsylvania, "other releases" includes parole board case closures for persons who have reached their maximum expiration date and who are in one of the following categories: criminal charges pending, absconders, or returned to home State.

Maryland includes inmates who failed to comply with special conditions of their parole as "discharged, absconder."

Appendix 23

National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report Survey methodology, data limitations, and definitions of terms

Note: The following information was excerpted from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, *National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) 1989, Main Findings Report* (Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1990), pp. 1-8, A1-A9. Non-substantive editorial adaptations have been made.

Survey methodology

The National Drug and Alcoholism Treatment Unit Survey (NDATUS) was conducted as of Sept. 30, 1989. The 1989 NDATUS was a joint effort between the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), with other Federal agencies also cooperating in the survey. The NDATUS is a national survey which is designed to measure the location, scope, and characteristics of drug abuse and alcoholism treatment and prevention facilities, services, and activities throughout the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The NDATUS is the only survey that includes private as well as publicly funded programs. Data collected from all treatment units include unit identification, type and scope of services provided, client capacity and utilization, selected client characteristics, sources of funding, and staffing. Prevention type facilities completed a partial survey, which includes data on unit identification and types and scope of services provided. Unless otherwise noted, all data are based on information collected as of Sept. 30, 1989.

The 1989 NDATUS was largely dependent on participation from the States to ensure proper identification of all existing active units, including new or closed units, and to assist in distributing and collecting the NDATUS forms from the participating units. Although the level of effort involved in reviewing and editing the NDATUS forms varied by State, a representative from each State attended formal training sessions to assure that he or she possessed sufficient expertise to perform the required survey functions and to provide assistance to the reporting units. To further clarify the reporting requirements, each State and reporting unit was provided a manual

containing item-by-item instructions and a glossary of definitions. On-site technical assistance was available and offered to all States. In three cases such assistance was requested and provided. In all other cases technical assistance to State staff was handled by telephone.

For this survey, an individual was counted as an active client if the following three criteria were met: (1) the individual had been admitted to treatment and a treatment plan had been developed; (2) the individual had been seen on a scheduled appointment basis at least once during September 1989; (3) the individual had not been discharged from treatment by Sept. 30, 1989. For inpatients and residential patients, this definition applied to active clients as of Sept. 30, 1989. For outpatients, individuals were to be counted as active if they received treatment between Sept. 1 and Sept. 30, 1989.

Treatment unit participation

A total of 9,608 units reported data to the 1989 NDATUS. However, most of the data presented are restricted to the 7,759 units that provide actual treatment services to drug abuse and/or alcoholism clients. A total of 13,345 preprinted forms were mailed to the States for distribution to the programs or units. In addition, new units identified by the States were surveyed using blank forms. A total of 13,893 treatment and prevention units were surveyed. Of these units, 1,563 were either closed, reported at the program level, were no longer appropriate for inclusion in NDATUS (i.e., no longer served substance abuse clients), or reflected duplicate forms. Thus of the total surveyed 12,330 units were considered to be active units (although whether they are treatment units is not known where no response was received). Altogether, 9,608 units responded to the NDATUS, and 2,722 units did not respond. The 1989 NDATUS therefore achieved an overall response rate of 77.9 percent.

Data limitations

There are certain procedural considerations and limitations which must be taken into account when interpreting the data from the 1989 NDATUS. The following issues should be considered:

While NDATUS attempts to obtain responses from all known treatment units, it is a voluntary survey. While the response rate is believed to be very high among treatment units, it must be recognized that treatment units which did not respond to the survey are not reflected in the data presented.

Data on the number of reporting units from the 1989 NDATUS are not comparable to data collected prior to 1987 and do not corre-

spond precisely to the 1987 NDATUS data. In the 1987 NDATUS, States were given the option of allowing units to report aggregate data at the administrative or program level rather than at the clinic level. This option had not been available in previous NDATUS efforts. Under the option, a program consisting of a number of clinics may now report data for the entire program on one survey form rather than submitting a separate survey form for each clinic in the program. Since each completed survey was counted as a single reporting unit, this optional change in reporting level had the effect of reducing the number of currently operating units when compared to previous NDATUS surveys prior to 1987. It should be noted that if the choice was made to report at the program level, then the program level entry was the only one that appeared in the National Directory. While the data on numbers of units were rendered incomparable between NDATUS efforts because of the optional change in reporting level, the data on numbers of clients were not affected by the change in reporting level. Client data were unaffected because capacity, clients in treatment, and client characteristics, etc., from all component clinics were included in the program level response. The choice to report at the program level was made either at the State level or by the units themselves. Thus the degree of reporting at the program level varied within and across States and probably varied between the 1987 NDATUS and the 1989 NDATUS.

Because NDATUS is based on a reference date, the data reported include only those clients who were in treatment as of Sept. 30, 1989. The definition of "in treatment" includes inpatients who were in the unit on Sept. 30, 1989 and outpatients who had been seen at least once during September 1989. Clients need not have actually been seen on that date to be reported but must have been currently enrolled in the treatment program. Exceptions to the reference point reporting procedures include data on funding, on the annual unduplicated client count, and on staffing. The first two of these items cover a 12-month period, and the third covers a one-month period. The funding data, as discussed below, are based on a 12-month period that included the reference date; this period may vary from one unit to another. The unduplicated count of clients is the number of different clients a unit served in the 12-month period ending with Sept. 30, 1989; thus, it is only unduplicated within units. As clients could be treated at more than one unit reporting to NDATUS within the time period covered, tabulations of the unduplicated annual client count variable may, in fact, include some multiple counting. Staffing data include all staff who worked during the month of September, regardless of whether they were still working on Sept. 30, 1989.

Since both drug abuse and alcoholism clients are reported in the combined units, it is necessary to unduplicate the count of combined units when totaling the data from units providing services to all drug abuse or all alcoholism clients. The clients can be summed, but the units cannot be totaled without counting the combined units twice.

Data on budgeted capacity by treatment modality (drug abuse) and type of care (alcoholism), especially in combined units, must be treated with caution. The inpatient or residential capacity is determined by the unit's total number of beds. However, it should be noted that in units providing multiple types of services, the same beds could be used by clients in different treatment modalities or types of care. Of greater concern is the problem of establishing a budgeted capacity figure for an outpatient unit, since some of the units responded that they had "unlimited capacity" or were unable to provide any estimate of outpatient capacity. Units that did not report budgeted capacity were excluded from the calculations of utilization rates. The utilization rate is calculated by dividing the actual number of clients by the budgeted capacity and reporting the result as a percentage.

Client caseload matrices for drug abuse and alcoholism treatment did not collect the same data items. The drug abuse matrix collected data by treatment modality and environment whereas the alcoholism matrix collected data by type of care and facility location. As units could provide multiple types of services, these matrices could contain multiple entries reflecting clients receiving different types of services. In such cases the data processing procedures ensured that the totals equaled the sum of clients receiving each type of service. Client demographic data were collected for drug abuse clients and alcoholism clients separately from the client caseload matrices. In the case of combined units, demographic data were collected separately for drug abuse clients and alcoholism clients. The total for each demographic category (i.e., age, gender, and race/ethnicity) was set equal to the number of clients reported in the client caseload matrix. Any initial discrepancy between the demographic total and the caseload total was included in the "unknown" demographic category. The "unknown" category, however, is excluded from any calculations based on demographic data.

In many combined units the patients' primary diagnoses did not allow a differentiation between alcoholism and drug abuse clients. In contrast to the 1987 NDATUS, however, no attempt was made to artificially allocate clients or other data between the alcoholism and drug abuse categories; data were accepted as reported. Readers should bear in mind the underlying problem of dual diag-

noses, since any procedure in handling the data will lead to a degree of arbitrariness in defining all of the drug abuse clients or all of the alcoholism clients. To avoid the loss of usable information, observations with missing, incomplete, or invalid information for individual items were retained and are excluded only from tabulations involving those items. Thus, the number of treatment units on which related tables are based varies somewhat from table to table.

The 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 Sept. 30, 1989. Second, tables showing utilization rates are based on data from facilities that reported budgeted capacity; units that reported actual clients but no budgeted capacity are excluded from these tables.

Definitions of terms

Actual clients in treatment--The actual number of active clients being treated in each type of care/modality and facility location/environment as of Sept. 30, 1989.

Aftercare/followup services--Provided after the cessation of routine treatment or recovery services provided by the unit.

Aversive techniques--Behavioral approaches to the treatment of drug abusers or alcoholics that include the use of procedures which punish unwanted actions and behaviors.

Black (not of Hispanic origin)--A person having origins in any of the peoples of sub-Saharan Africa or Haiti who does not self-classify as Hispanic.

Budgeted capacity or capacity of treatment--The maximum number of individuals who could be enrolled as active clients as of Sept. 30, 1989 given the unit's staffing, funding, and physical facility at that time. For residential and other 24-hour care units, treatment capacity is equal to the number of beds available at the unit. For outpatient units, treatment capacity reflects the maximum active client caseload a unit could carry. This maximum caseload would depend upon such factors as the percentage of staff hours devoted to direct client care, the average length of counseling sessions, and the frequency of client visits to the unit.

Child care services--Services which provide care for minor children of active clients, including supervised activities.

Crisis intervention services--Activities which provide information about the availability of services and/or provide services directly to a person on an outpatient basis when he/she is in a crisis situation. A hotline could provide this service by referring a person for emergency care or to an appropriate treatment unit.

Driving while intoxicated/alcohol safety action program (DWI/ASAP)--These programs are designed to educate or provide referral or treatment services to persons who are arrested for Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) or Driving Under the Influence (DUI). In California, these offenses are known as first offender and multi-offender drinking driver programs.

Early intervention services--These services are intended to encourage persons to seek early help for their alcohol and drug problems, provide crisis services, educate the helping professions to recognize persons with substance abuse problems and to offer appropriate services, and the like.

Employee assistance program (EAP) services--Services designed to assist employees in overcoming job performance problems. The program provides or arranges services for employees or their collaterals, which can include diagnosis, referral, counseling, education, treatment or rehabilitation, etc. The services can also include marketing of an employee assistance program.

Family counseling/therapy services--Services which are provided during the same session to members of a family/collateral group.

Group counseling/therapy services--Services which are provided to a group of clients by unit staff members. This would include but not be limited to psychotherapy, insight therapy, reality therapy, transactional analysis, and the various types of expressive groups.

Hispanic--A person of Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, and all other Spanish cultures and origins, regardless of race (includes Central and South America and Spain).

Individual counseling/therapy services--Services which are provided to a client on a one-to-one basis by a unit staff member.

Outreach services--Outreach activities involve efforts in the community for early case-finding and early intervention services to drug and alcohol abusers. These services would also include efforts to educate various groups about drug and alcohol abuse.

Physical examination services--A medical examination by (or supervised by) a physician or other health professional to determine the status of an individual's health.

Research services--Activities performed by unit staff to systematically collect and/or analyze empirical data based on the scientific model of developing knowledge.

Self-help group services--Independent support groups or fellowships organized by and for drug abusers, alcoholics or their collaterals to help members achieve and maintain abstinence from and/or cope with the effects of licit or illicit drugs and alcohol. Examples are Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Women for Sobriety, Al Anon or other non-professionally led groups such as Adult Children of Alcoholics.

Teen suicide prevention services--Services for youth, family members, and peers designed to educate, prevent, or intervene in teen suicidal behavior.

Transportation services--A service designed to provide a client with the means to travel or to move from place to place by auto or bus or other conveyance.

Treatment unit--A facility having: (1) a formal structured arrangement for alcohol or drug abuse treatment or recovery using alcohol or drug-specified personnel; and (2) a designated portion of the facility (or resources) for treatment services; and (3) an allocated budget for such treatment services. A treatment unit must directly provide services to clients at the facility's location. The unit usually offers some form of initial evaluation or diagnosis of its clients and, thereafter, may include a wide range of different services, such as counseling, job placement, or other rehabilitation services. This is also referred to as a recovery unit in some States.

Unduplicated annual client count--The number of different clients a unit served in the 12-month period ending Sept. 30, 1989. This number is unduplicated only within units. As clients could be treated at more than one unit reporting to NDATUS at some time during the 12-month reference period, tabulations of the unduplicated annual count may in fact include some multiple counting.

White (not of Hispanic origin)--A Caucasian person having origins in any of the people of Europe (includes Portugal), North Africa, or the Middle East.

List of index reference terms

Abortion
Abuse and neglect
AIDS
Air piracy
Alcohol
Aliens
Amphetamines
Antitrust
Appeals
Arrests
Arson
Assault
Attitudes
Attorney general
Auto theft
Bail
Barbiturates
Bombings
Bribery
Budget
Burglary
Capital punishment
Child abuse and neglect
Cigarettes
Clearance rates
Clemency
Cocaine
Commutations
Compensation
Controlled substances
Corrections
Counsel
Counterfeiting
Courts
Courts-martial
Crime
Crime insurance
Curfew and loitering laws
Death penalty
Deaths
Defendants
Delinquency
Detention, pretrial
Disorderly conduct
Disposition of defendants
Driving while intoxicated
Drug abuse violations
Drug Enforcement Administration
Drugs
Embezzlement
Employment
Executions
Expenditures
Explosives
Extortion
Family and children
Felonies
Firearms
Fires
Forgery and counterfeiting
Fraud

Gambling
Grand jury
Guilty pleas
Guns
Handguns
Hashish
Heroin
Hijackings
Homicide
Households touched by crime
Immigration
Immunity
Internal Revenue Service
Jails
Judges
Juries
Juvenile corrections
Juvenile courts
Juvenile delinquency
Juvenile institutions
Kidnaping
Larceny-theft
Law enforcement
Lawyers
Liquor laws
Loansharking
Magistrates
Marihuana
Misdemeanors
Motor vehicle theft
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter
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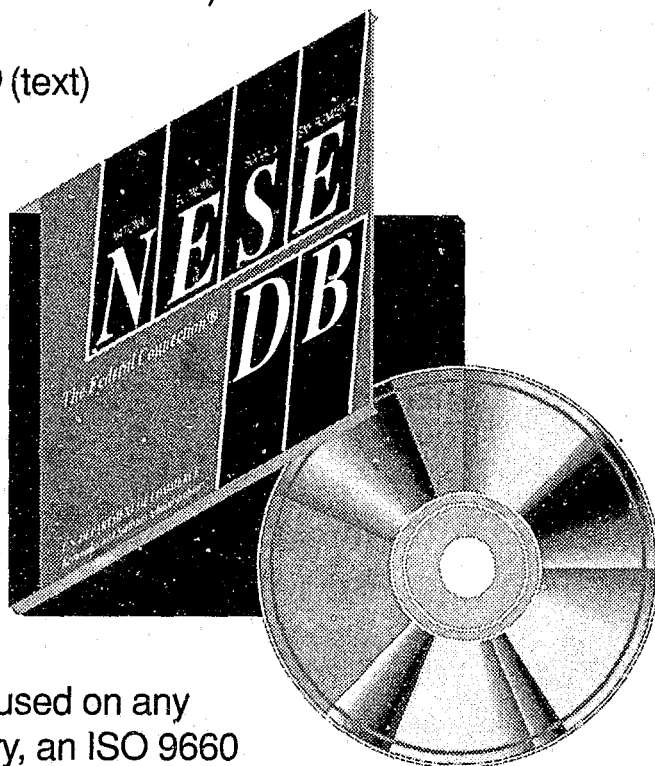
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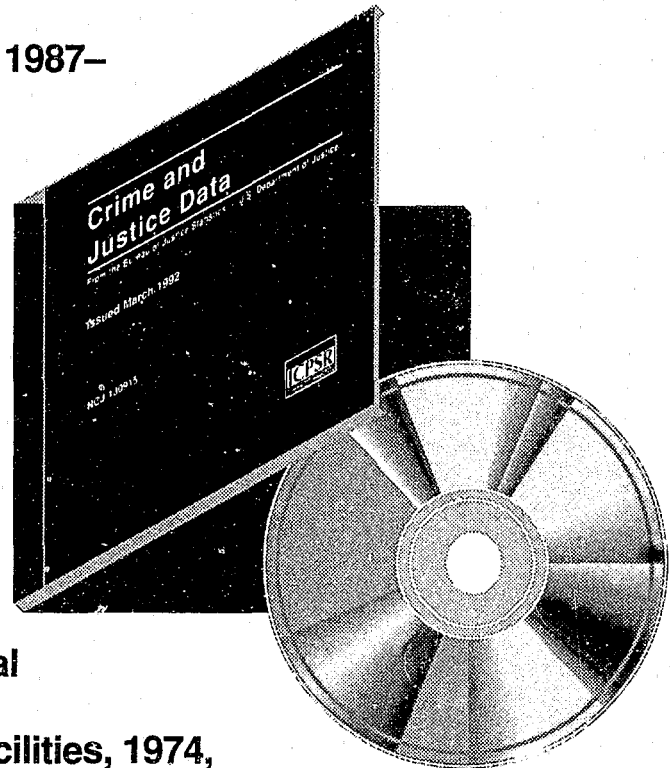
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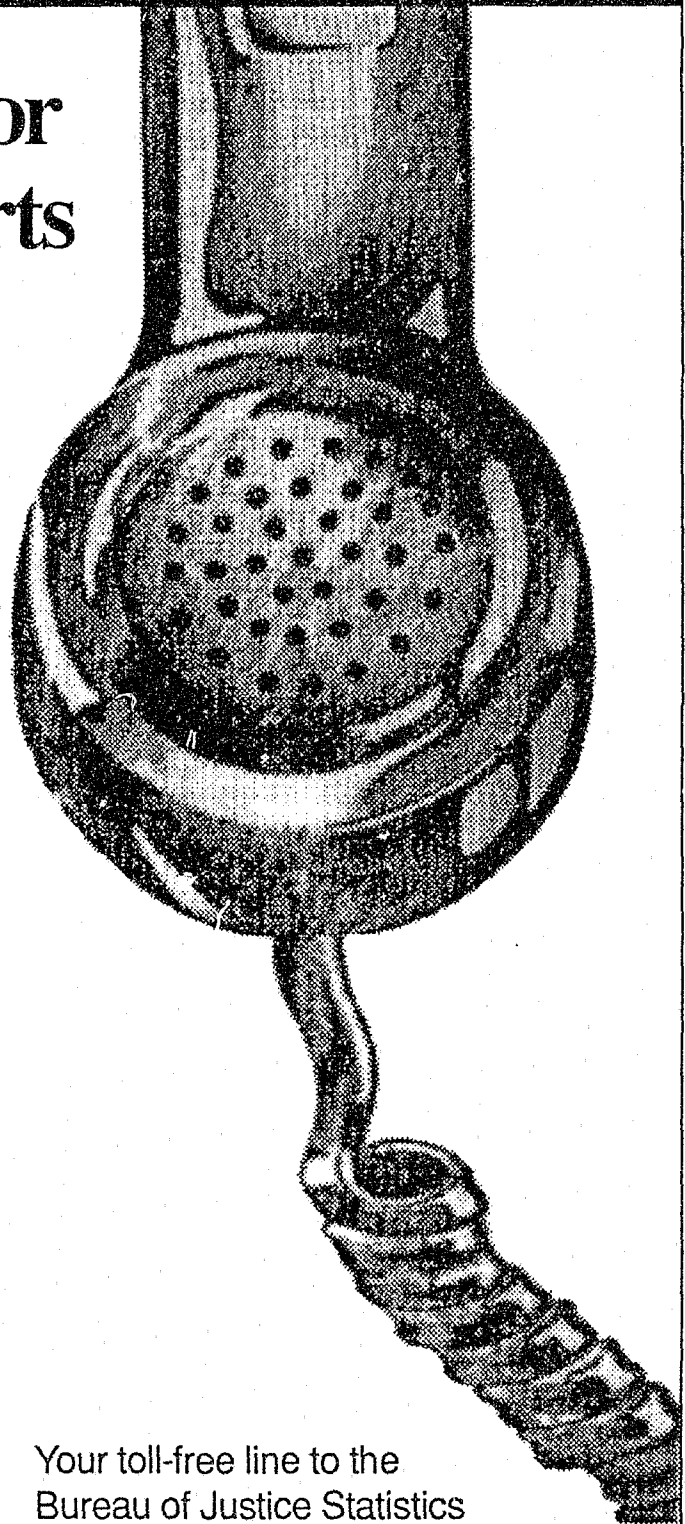
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